Fourteenth Series, Vol. XVI, No. 21

Wednesday, December 21, 2005
Agrahayana 30, 1927 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Sixth Session**
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**




*(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 21 to 23)*

10
8 Feb 2007

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**
**NEW DELHI**

*Price* : Rs. 80.00

## EDITORIAL BOARD

P.D.T. Achary
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

P.K. Grover
Joint Secretary

Kiran Sahni
Principal Chief Editor

Hamam Dass Takker
Chief Editor

Parmesh Kumar Sharma
Senior Editor

Ajit Singh Yadav
Editor

---

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

# CONTENTS

*[Fourteenth Series, Vol. XVI, Sixth Session, 2005/1927 (Saka)]*

**No. 21, Wednesday, December 21, 2005/Agrahayana 30, 1927 (Saka)**

| SUBJECT | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | |
| *Starred Question Nos. 402-404, 406, 408-410 | 1—34 |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | |
| Starred Question Nos. 405, 407, 411-421 | 35—67 |
| Unstarred Question Nos. 4107-4304 | 67—387 |
| PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE | 387—404 |
| MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA | 404 |
| COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS | |
| Seventeenth Report | 405 |
| COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE | |
| Fifth Report | 405 |
| COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES | |
| Seventh Report | 405 |
| COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES | |
| Seventh and Eighth Reports | 405—406 |
| STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS | |
| Statements | 406 |
| STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT | |
| (i) Sixteenth and Seventeenth Reports | 407 |
| (ii) Statements | 407 |
| STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE | |
| (i) Twelfth to Fifteenth Reports | 408 |
| (ii) Evidence | 408 |

*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

| SUBJECT | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| PRESENTATION OF PETITION | 408—409 |
| STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS | |
| (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 7th Report of Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2005-06) pertaining to Ministry of Urban Development | |
| Shri S. Jaipal Reddy | 409—411 |
| (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 15th to 17th Reports of Standing Committee on Information Technology pertaining to Department of Information Technology, Post & Telecommunications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology | |
| Shri Dayanidhi Maran | 411 |
| (iii) Outcome of WTO Negotiations at the Sixth Ministerial Conference held in Hong Kong, China from 13th to 18th December, 2005 | |
| Shri Kamal Nath | 411—414 |
| (iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 4th Report of Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs | |
| Shri Oscar Fernandes | 416—417 |
| (v) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 6th Report of Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs | |
| Shri Oscar Fernandes | 417—418 |
| (vi) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 87th Report of Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2005-06) pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism | |
| Shrimati Renuka Choudhury | 418—419 |
| (vii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 144th Report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2005-06) pertaining to the Department of Space | |
| Shri Prithviraj Chavan | 419—420 |
| (viii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 145th Report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2005-06) pertaining to the Department of Atomic Energy | |
| Shri Prithviraj Chavan | 420—421 |

| SUBJECT | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 | 422—433 |
| (i) Need to advise Government of Tamil Nadu to set up a Committee of people's representatives to monitor relief being provided to people affected by heavy rains | |
| Shri N.S.V. Chitthan | 422 |
| (ii) Need to open L.P.G. distributorship at Oddanchatram in Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu | |
| Shri S.K. Kharventhan | 423 |
| (iii) Need to take suitable measures to solve the problems being faced by farmers in Aurangabad, Bihar | |
| Shri Nikhil Kumar | 423—424 |
| (iv) Need to ensure availability of gas for Pipavav Power Project in Gujarat | |
| Shri V.K. Thummar | 424—425 |
| (v) Need to give technical sanction for construction of bridges in Daman and Diu | |
| Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai Patel | 425 |
| (vi) Need to provide environmental clearance to the pending irrigation projects of Bhandara district of Maharashtra | |
| Shri Shisupal Patle | 425 |
| (vii) Need to upgrade existing T.V. Transmitter at Surat, Gujarat and provide F.M. Service for the benefit of the people of the region | |
| Shri Kashiram Rana | 425—426 |
| (viii) Need to release sum due to Government of Gujarat collected as surcharge to finance relief and rehabilitation programme of Gujarat earthquake | |
| Shri Harin Pathak | 426 |
| (ix) Need to hold regular meetings of District Monitoring and Vigilance Committees with a view to have effective implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes | |
| Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey | 427 |
| (x) Need to ensure time bound promotion to the personnel of the Para Military forces | |
| Shri Avinash Rai Khanna | 427—428 |
| (xi) Need to de-link the Pampa-Achankovil-Vaipar Link Project in Kerala from the proposed inter-linking of river schemes | |
| Dr. K.S. Manoj | 428 |
| (xii) Need to take steps to augment revenue earnings of Doordarshan Kendra, Kolkata | |
| Shri Sunil Khan | 428—429 |

| SUBJECT | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| (xiii) Need to lay new railway lines on Urai-Rath-Charkhari-Mahoba and Hamirpur road-Vivar-Rath-Harpalpur sections | |
| Shri Rajnarayan Budholia | 429 |
| (xiv) Need to ban commercial use of National symbol | |
| Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav | 430 |
| (xv) Need to sanction conversion of metre gauge railway line between Lucknow and Barielly via Sitapur into broad gauge | |
| Shri Ilyas Azmi | 430—431 |
| (xvi) Need to regulate recruitment of Indian workers by private agents for foreign assignments and consider a ban on sending workers to Malaysia | |
| Shri M. Appadurai | 431 |
| (xvii) Need to sanction the proposal for construction of pucca roads and bridges in Chidambaram Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu, damaged due to heavy rains | |
| Shri E. Ponnuswamy | 431—432 |
| (xviii) Need for construction of a power grid station in Sahebganj/Pakud district, Jharkhand | |
| Shri Hemlal Murmu | 432 |
| (xix) Need to include fishermen communities of Andhra Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Tribes | |
| Shri K. Yerrannaidu | 432—433 |
| (xx) Need to improve telecommunication services in the State of Assam and North East region | |
| Shri Sarbananda Sonowal | 433 |
| RE: REPORTED NEWS ABOUT ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF SOME MEMBERS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF MPLAD SCHEME | 434—437 |
| CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2005 | 452—641 |
| Motion to Consider | 452 |
| Shri Arjun Singh | 452—454, 564—569 |
| Shri Ananth Kumar | 454—461 |
| Dr. Chinta Mohan | 461—467 |
| Shri Suresh Kurup | 467—472 |
| Shri Mohan Singh | 472—476 |
| Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav | 476—482 |
| Shri Rajesh Verma | 482—484 |
| Shri A. Krishnaswamy | 484—486 |
| Shri Anant Gudhe | 487—489 |
| Shri Prasanna Acharya | 491—494 |

| SUBJECT | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| Shri C.K. Chandrappan | 494—496 |
| Shri Dharmendra Pradhan | 496—499 |
| Dr. Rajesh Mishra | 501—504 |
| Shri Prabhunath Singh | 504—507 |
| Shri Ravinder Naik Dharavath | 507—509 |
| Prof. M. Ramadass | 509—513 |
| Dr. M. Jagannath | 513—515 |
| Shri S.K. Kharventhan | 515—517 |
| Shrimati Maneka Gandhi | 517—519 |
| Shri R.L. Jalappa | 519—523 |
| Shri L. Ganesan | 523—525 |
| Shri Hemlal Murmu | 526 |
| Prof. Basudeb Barman | 527–531 |
| Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid | 531—533 |
| Shri Shailendra Kumar | 533—534 |
| Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot | 535—537 |
| Shri K.V. Thangkabalu | 537—541 |
| Shri Ram Kripal Yadav | 541—545 |
| Shri Ramdas Athawale | 545—547 |
| Shri Joachim Baxla | 548 |
| Shri K. Francis George | 549—550 |
| Shri Bir Singh Mahato | 550 |
| Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar | 551 |
| Shri Asaduddin Owaisi | 551—553 |
| Dr. Sebastian Paul | 553—554 |
| Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary | 554—556 |
| Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal | 556—557 |
| Shri Haribhau Rathod | 557—558 |
| Shri G.V. Harsha Kumar | 559—561 |
| Shri P. Mohan | 561—563 |
| Shri Chandra Bhan Singh | 563 |
| Shri Alok Kumar Mehta | 563 |
| Clauses 2 and 1 | 584—628 |
| Motion to Pass | 628 |

| SUBJECT | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| COMMISSIONS FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS BILL, 2005 | 642—650, 653—684 |
| Motion to Consider | 642 |
| Shrimati M.S.K. Bhavani Rajenthiran | 642—645 |
| Shri Alok Kumar Mehta | 645—646 |
| Shrimati Archana Naik | 647—648 |
| Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan | 649—650 |
| Shrimati Kiran Maheshwari | 653—658 |
| Shrimati Pratibha Singh | 658—661 |
| Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo | 661—663 |
| Shri Prabodh Panda | 663—665 |
| Prof. M. Ramadass | 665—667 |
| Shri Virchandra Paswan | 668—669 |
| Shrimati Rupatai D. Patil | 669—670 |
| Shri Ravi Prakash Verma | 670—672 |
| Shri Manoranjan Bhakta | 673—674 |
| Shrimati Neeta Pateriya | 674—676 |
| Shrimati Kanti Singh | 676—678 |
| Clauses 2 to 37 and 1 | 679—684 |
| Motion to Pass | 684 |
| MOTION RE: REFERENCE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES (RECOGNITION OF FOREST RIGHTS) BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE | 650—653 |
| ANNEXURE-I | |
| Member-wise Index to Starred Questions | 687 |
| Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions | 688—692 |
| ANNEXURE-II | |
| Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions | 693—694 |
| Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions | 693—696 |

# OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER
Shri Somnath Chatterjee

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER
Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN
Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal
Shri Giridhar Gamang
Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan
Shri Ajay Maken
Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil
Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan
Shri Arjun Sethi
Lt. Col. (Retd.) Manabendra Shah
Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav

SECRETARY-GENERAL
Shri P.D.T. Achary

## LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, December 21, 2005/Agrahayana 30, 1927 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Q.No. 402 Shri Jual Oram.

**Universal Health Care**

*402. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide universal health care in every State to supplement the efforts of State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has drawn up any action plan in that regard after reviewing the existing Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes vis-à-vis the prevailing health care scenario in every State;

(d) if so, the details of the proposed action plan; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure effective implementation of this plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

The National Health Policy, 2002, laid down the major objective as achieving an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country. It laid emphasis on providing increased access to decentralized public health system, enhancing public health investment, convergence of public programmes etc. The National Common Minimum Programme of the Government has also placed emphasis on raising public health investment with focus on primary health care and increased investment in programmes to control communicable diseases.

Towards this end, the Government has launched a National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to provide effective health care to rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 States with poor health indices and with poor health infrastructure. The main objective is to provide accessible, accountable, effective and reliable health care, especially to poor and vulnerable sections of the population. It seeks to provide *inter alia*, an overarching umbrella to the existing vertical schemes and programmes of the Health and Family Welfare. NRHM has been launched for a period of 7 years (2005-2012) *i.e.* for the 2 years of the 10th Plan and full 11th Plan.

Under the strategies of NRHM, the gaps in the existing scenario of rural health care is to be addressed through 2.5 lakh Accredited Social Heath Activists (ASHA) to assist the Anganwadi Worker and ANM at village level to make the increased health services accessible to the rural people of the country. The role of ASHA is to reinforce community action for universal immunization, safe/institutional delivery, other reproductive and health related services, newborn care, prevention of water-borne and other communicable diseases, nutrition and sanitation.

Strengthening of rural health infrastructure is also a priority under NRHM. CHCs are proposed to be upgraded to the level of India Public Health Standard (IPHS). Untied funds are being provided to sub-centres. Panchayati Raj Institutions and Civil Society are to be involved in management and monitoring of the public health facilities.

While the financial and technical support is largely to be provided by the Government of India, the implementation of the mission rests with the State Governments. The State Governments are required to prepare district/State plan and get them approved by the Central Government.

Institutional arrangements have already been put in place with mission Steering Group headed by the Minister of Health & Family Welfare at the Centre and State Health Missions chaired by the Chief Minister and District Health Mission by the Zila Parishad at the State and District level respectively. In addition, it is proposed to have

community monitoring at the Village level with external evaluation also conducted at frequent intervals. In accordance with the Outcome Budgeting introduced for the entire Government, under NRHM timelines have been fixed for quantifiable deliverables. Capacity building exercise has been taken up particularly in the EAG States.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the primary health care system of the country is on the verge of collapse. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the names of those 18 States mentioned in his reply as the sick States having poor health indices and poor health infrastructure.

Secondly, I would like to know the number and names of the centrally sponsored schemes, run by his Ministry? The hon'ble Minister may also state the number of times review of the said schemes has been done, the target fixed and achieved in this regard.

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, a long pending demand of our nation is to improve the health care facilities in the rural areas where about 73 per cent of our population reside today. There is no much of health care facilities in the rural areas. To tackle that, the hon. Prime Minister had launched the National Rural Health Mission on 12th April this year. Though it covers the entire country, the focus is on these eighteen States. These eighteen States are: Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal, Jharkhand, the eight States of north-East, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. These are the eighteen States on which we are focussing more, but this Programme is meant for the whole country.

We are focussing our attention on these eighteen States particularly because they have the lowest health indices. In fact, they have the highest IMR, MMR, crude birth rate, crude death rate etc. So, we are focussing our attention on these States. We are going all out in these States. We are, in fact, having Accredited Social Health Activists, called ASHAs. For 2,50,000 villages, 2,50,000 ASHAs will be appointed. We will train ASHAs for a period of one month or 23 days or 28 days. They will be trained in immunisation, delivery, antenatal check up, sterilisation etc. That is how we are trying to improve the health care services in the rural areas.

As far as the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes and National Programmes are concerned, I would like to say that we have a lot of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. Definitely I will inform the hon. Member about them. There are a lot of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. We have National Programmes like National Diseases Programme, National AIDS Programme, Tuberculosis Programme and Malaria Programme. There are a lot of programmes about which I will definitely inform the hon. Member.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JUAL ORAM: The hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply that Mission Steering Groups have been set up to give a fillip to the health programme of the Government and the Mission Steering Group is headed by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare at the centre. I would like to know as to how many times he had called the meetings of the Mission Steering Group.

Secondly, Mission Steering Groups have been set up in the States under the chairmanship of the Chief Ministers. I would like to know the names of the States where Mission Steering Groups have already been set up whether Mission Steering Groups have also been set up at the district level under the chairmanship of the Chairman of Zila Parishad? I would like to know about the number of times the meetings of these Steering Groups have been held at all the three levels or the number of times the hon. Minister has called the meetings. If the meetings have not been held, please state the reasons therefor?

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, as regards National Rural Health Mission, I could say that this is one of the biggest programmes in the last 58 years post-Independence. This Programme is scheduled for a period of over seven years. We have launched it in the month of April this year. To implement this programme itself, it will take a minimum one and a half years—just to implement it—to set up the facilities, to set up the infrastructure, forming the district health societies, forming the village health societies and merging them. Today, we have a lot of societies. We have the Tuberculosis Society and the Malaria Society. We are converging all those and forming one district health society where the Collector or the Zila Parishad Chairman will be the Chairman of that Society.

About the Mission Steering Group, at the top level, at the Central level, the Health Minister is the Chairman of that. We have one at the State level where the Chief Minister is the Chairman of that. At the district level, the Chairman, Zilla Parishad is the Chairman; at the *Panchayat* level, the *Panchayat* chief is the Chairman. To evolve, it is taking time. In fact, I have personally gone to all the States and launched it. I have gone to Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and North-Eastern States. We are launching it and coordinating with the Chief Ministers, the Governors and all the District Collectors. It takes a little time to implement. I do not want to promise you when there is going to be a lot of results, immediate results, in the next one year or one-and-a-half years. I cannot make an empty promise. It is because for 58 years, we have been working for a structure at the rural level. We want to implement the one which works, which is holistically good and which has all the components and which goes down to the lower level and which involves the community. This is a community based planning that we have in this Programme. We are trying to motivate them and mobilize all the resources.

These 18 States are the difficult States in the country because they have the lowest parameters in the all health indices. That is why, it takes a little more time to implement this Scheme and to have meetings, etc. This is an ongoing process. ...*(Interruptions)* I assure you that in the next six months, things are going to be put in place. There will be an active mechanism, which will be working.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know about the number of times its meeting have been held?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he had gone to every State and met the Ministers.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the details must be there about the number of times the Chief Ministers have called the meeting.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Do you recall how many times it was?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Mission Steering Group has met once at my level. At the district level, at the State level we are asking the Chief Ministers to call meetings. It is an ongoing process. It is not just that we call a meeting and everyone attends this. It is a continuous process.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Rural Health Mission has got a very laudable objective. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has given a very exhaustive answer.

SHRI K.S. RAO: It has a very laudable objective in its decision to provide effective and reliable healthcare, especially to the poor and the vulnerable sections of the society. It is a good thing. But they said that one of the ways they thought to do this is providing 2.5 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) to assist the Anganwadi workers and the ANMs who are already there. But actually, when we go to the villages, we do not find so much of effectiveness.

My question to the hon. Minister is that if they were to provide health insurance to all the people, below poverty line people, in this country, that will be an effective way of providing healthcare in the rural areas and attracting even the doctors who are, at the moment, not interested to go to rural areas. Will the hon. Minister think in terms of making this health insurance as a compulsory thing in the Health Insurance Mission?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I would like to thank the hon. Member for the suggestion. The Auxiliary Nursing Midwives (ANMs) take care of a population of 3000-5000. Sometimes, they live 15-20 kms. away and come to work in some other villages. They are not able to cover the entire population. That is why, we set up a new concept called ASHA where she has to live in every village. She cannot work in some other village.

Coming to the point of health insurance, we already have a Universal Health Insurance Scheme, which was tried to be launched in 2002. It was launched in 2003. But it did not take off much.

But we are trying to work out a comprehensive Community health Insurance Policy. Unfortunately, the health-care providers are not there in the rural areas, in the villages. So, we need to upgrade them, modernise them. But we are trying to work out at least a public-private participation in the Health Insurance Scheme. We are actually working it out.

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM: Hon. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister one thing. There is one Centrally-sponsored Scheme called the National Malaria Eradication Programme. That was entrusted to the States completely. Now, there is no guidance from the Centre. I want to know whether the Ministry considers that the NMEP should work in the real spirit because at the lower level, it was diluted. No staff is there. The health employees, who are intended to do the eradication work, are doing something else. They have to do the preventive work but they are looking at the curative aspect. They were already withdrawn from their work. Can the Minister give a reply to me? I would like to know whether the NMEP is effectively implemented in the States through the Centre or not.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Today, all the National Programmes are implemented by the State Governments. But in respect of the National Malaria Eradication Programme, we have clubbed it under the National Vector-borne Disease Control Programme where we have Malaria, Filariasis, *Kala Azar*, Dengu and the Japanese Encephalitis. In four to five States, we have the National Malaria Eradication Programme. We are trying to work out comprehensively a generalised programme for the entire country because of the funding nature. We have some funds like the global funds, some World Bank fund, some funds from the Government of India, funds from some agencies and partners. They want to fund certain States like the North-Eastern States. So, we had a problem. We are trying to work out a comprehensive programme covering all the States. I think, after that, there will be more coordination between the Centre and the States.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HEMLAL MURMU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the details of the upgradation done to the public health indices, the United Funds, provided to the sub-centres and the management and monitoring of the public health facilities at village level in those States where Panchayati Raj system has not been set up, particularly in the State of Jharkhand. How this is being implemented over there? Since, despite the formulation of the National Health Policy in 2002, thousands of people are falling prey to Malaria and *Kala Azar* every month in tribal dominated backward States. I would like to know how monitoring at village level is being done in areas, where elections have not been held.

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: It is precisely why we have started the National Rural Health Mission and why we have also put Jharkhand in the highly-focussed 18 States. This is a programme—I have already told you about it—which comprises every representative. The Panchayati Raj Institutions have the main representatives, stakeholders. In the NRHM, the civil society, the NGO, the Self-Help Groups and everybody else comprise part of the Programme, the stake-holders. In this, we have the Village Health Programme, Village Health Society where the village plans what is needed for the village, what is the requirement of the village. They give it to the District Health Society. The District Health Society, in turn, implements the programme. So, we have a mechanism. For monitoring it, we are employing the Chartered Accountants, the Information Technology people to monitor this programme financially and technically. We have the technical consultants, technical experts incorporated into the District Health Society. A lot of work has been done in this Programme. Once the Programme is implemented, I am sure, all the problems, which the hon. Member mentioned, will be taken care of.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply that a decision has been taken to employ 2.5 lakh health activists. He made a mention of the Anganwadi workers and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM) and in a reply to another question he stated that, a single ANM is available in the range of 10-15 kilometres. It means that all the ANMs are available at the primary health centres only. Only one primary health centre or sub-health centre exists for 5-10 villages in rural areas. I would like to know as to how a single ANM working in the range of 10-15 kilometres would provide health services to the people of rural areas. What are the facilities made available by the Union Government in this regard?

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, this is again precisely why they are going in for ASHAs because Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM) have been appointed at the sub-centres and not the primary health centres. The sub-centres cater to the population of 3,000 to 5,000—3,000 in the hilly region and 5,000 in the plain region. Sometimes this population may cover about 20, 30 or 50 square kilometres also depending on some regions. She is not able to cover the entire region. In fact, the salaries of ANM are being paid by the Central Government. All over the country we are doing that component because she is not able to go around to the entire population in every village. Sometimes a population of 3,000 has about 5 villages. That is why we are employing ASHAs for every village. ASHA will be coordinating with the ANM, will be coordinating with the Aanganwadi worker. ASHA will be screened and selected by the ANM, Aanganwadi worker and the Panchayat Raj heads of the local village. We will be training ASHA professionally for immunization, for checkups, for taking them, facilitating and even for accident or even asking the womenfolk to build a household latrine also. This National Rural Health Mission is not only a health Mission. We are trying to incorporate in it sanitation, nutrition, drinking water and a health component comprehensively. That is why we are employing ASHA.

**High Powered Committee for Hospitals**

*403. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government hospitals in the capital are ill-equipped;

(b) if so whether a High Powered Committee was formed by the Government in October, 2002 to review the situation and give its recommendations thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has implemented the recommendations of the Committee; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) No, Sir. Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Allied Hospitals are well equipped with all required essential facilities.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of answer above.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Sir, I have made it my habit to accepting cryptic replies from Ministers but this one takes the cake. He says that the hospitals here are well-equipped. Just to give you one example, yesterday a patient from my constituency came to me whom I had helped in getting an operation for brain tumour in Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. His surgeon is worried that he needs radiotherapy immediately and the nearest Government hospital in which you can get radiotherapy is the LNJP Hospital. There, the closest date that he has been given is 22nd of January, which the surgeon says is too late for any good to come to him. Now, if the Minister is unaware that Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital does not have a radiotherapy facility but is equipped to undertake brain tumour operation then nothing more needs to be said.

Just to make you aware, Sir, the average waiting time for people from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, who come here for treatment, for an ultrasound in Delhi is one and a half month; for a CT scan is two months; and for an endoscopy is two months. The dates given to them for surgeries for an operation, which should be done in one year, is three years; for a general stomach surgery it is one and a half years.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to your question.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: So, how does the Minister say that the hospitals are well-equipped and nothing further needs to be done? This is showing complete lack of sensitivity.

MR. SPEAKER: What is meant by well-equipped?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I have answered to his particular question saying that 'whether the Central Government hospitals in the Capital are ill-equipped.' I have answered particularly.

Sir, coming to the issues about radiotherapy facilities, everyday all our hospitals in Delhi are flooded with patients. They are flooded with patients right from North-East, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and all that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This habit should be given up please.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I will answer it. We have a huge lot of patients coming from all across the country and these are some of the best hospitals. Take for example, Sir, in Safdarjung Hospital, outpatient load is about 6,000 to 7,000. The Hospital cannot take up that load. Likewise in RML Hospital about 3,000 to 4,000 outpatients come every day. So much of load is coming and there are so much of patients that even if it is a 5,000 bedded hospital also, I am sure that with the load coming, they would still not be able to go in the waiting list. But it is the responsibility of the Government and we are trying our best for improving the infrastructure. Take for example Safdarjung Hospital. We are trying to build more infrastructure. For RML Hospital we are building a new Trauma Centre. We are taking care of all that, Sir. In fact, we are trying to have the radiotherapy facilities. I agree with the hon. Member that cancer is one of the biggest problems and it is one of the costliest diseases to treat.

We are trying to increase the public infrastructure facilities. We are trying to have more linear accelerators in all the Government hospitals and we have a National Cancer Control Programme which we are trying to implement. So, we are trying to increase the facilities and it is an ongoing process.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Sir, before I come to my second supplementary, in continuation of my first supplementary I would like to say that the Minister's reply is unsatisfactory. In his reply to the main question, he said that infrastructure is all right. Now, he says that he is trying to build more. This is what we wanted him to say in the first place and give us a time frame by which this infrastructure will be put in place.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do not reply to this.

Mr. Uday Singh, you come to your second supplementary.

*[Translation]*

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is a very sensitive one. I am not blaming the Government, but the poor people of our country have to pay from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. One lakh in Government hospitals for heart surgery or brain surgery. Through you, I would like to know from the Government as to where from the poor people will get Rs. 75,000 or one lakh? Yesterday, Shri Prabhunath Singhji had raised a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You question relates to High Powered Committee for Hospitals.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Sir, this is relating to infrastructure in hospitals and this is pertaining to that only.

*[Translation]*

Yesterday, Shri Prabhunath Singh ji had raised a very important issue that now less funds would be allowed from the Prime Minister's fund also.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You are articulate enough Mr. Uday Singh. But do not go over all the territory.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Sir, it is not a question of articulation. Do we now tell the poor that because you do not have the money you can go and die? Is this what we are trying to tell them?

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question please.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: My question is this. What is the arrangement that the Government proposes to make for giving medical facilities to those who have no money? They have not seen Rs. 75 together, forget about Rs. 75,000. So, what is the Government proposing to do about it?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, we have a programme for patients belonging to sections below the poverty line and there is a fund called *Rashtriya Aryogya Nidhi*, earlier known as the National Ailments Benefit Fund. We are treating poor patients free of cost. We go to the extent of giving free treatment to the tune of Rs. 10 lakh for a heart surgery or a brain surgery or cancer treatment. There is a procedure for this. If they apply with all the certificates, it goes through a process, there is a Screening Committee which screens the applications and then we give treatment worth lakhs of rupees free of cost to them. But we have a huge load. Then, there is the Prime Minister's Benefit Fund from which he has been very judiciously giving grants to poor patients. But

again, the quantum is large. However, we are trying to give the treatment free of cost to poor patients. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on having a running commentary. Nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate. You talk to him later on.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the High Powered Committee for Hospitals constituted by the Government have made many recommendations. One of the important recommendations is to improve infrastructural facilities in hospitals in Delhi other than the apex hospital AIIMS. All India Institute of Medical Sciences is our apex institution where the patient load is increasing every month with the result tertiary care is suffering. Patients are coming for referral service to get super-specialised treatment from AIIMS. If you go to AIIMS, you will find that you cannot even walk through the corridor. There are thousands of patients on the queue. How can they get tertiary care from an apex hospital? If they do not decentralise and create infrastructure in other specialised hospitals in the Capital, the main purpose of giving tertiary care is being jeopardised. That is why my submission is this.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make submission. You put your question.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister is making any concrete effort to minimise the burden on our apex hospital AIIMS so as to cater to giving tertiary care to poor patients who come from various parts of the country.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I also share the concern of the hon. Member and we need more infrastructure also, as I have already said and my good friend Shri Uday Singh also has said. It is a continuous process and it is not that you are going to build it today, raise all the existing building and construct a new building. It is not possible. We have around 6,000 patients coming in the OPD daily. So, it is a process, it takes some time and we have to plan it out. In fact, we have already planned it out. Take, for example, Safdarjang Hospital. We have planned to bring down three old blocks. Safdarjang Hospital was initially barracks and it was converted into a hospital. So, we are trying to improve infrastructure-wise and block-wise.

Coming back to AIIMS, we have now evolved a mega plan of building infrastructure. We are, in fact, trying to close the *nallah* on the other side and we are trying to get more land on the availability of that. It is already an on-going process. We are going to open a new Trauma Centre soon. So, it is an on-going process.

Coming to RML Hospital, a new Trauma Centre is coming up there. As far as Lady Harding Hospital is concerned, a mega project has been in the offing and we are trying to work out ways and means as to how to go ahead on that. We are definitely looking into all those things. In fact, one of my priorities is to improve the facilities, modernise these hospitals and have a lot of facilities to cater to the needs of the patients.

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker Sir, everyday, we are flooded with the request from the people for getting Intensive Care beds in the hospitals of Delhi. We have found that there is a tremendous shortage of ICUs for cardiac, neuro, trauma and other case. I think, the prime need these days is to have more of Intensive Care beds because everybody wants more beds. I would like to know what the hon. Minister is going to do for increasing more care in ICUs.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered this.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, the suggestion is well taken. Definitely, we want to increase the ICUs, CCUs or any Speciality units for neuro, etc. All that we are trying to have it in all our Government hospitals. We are on the process.

*[Translation]*

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Member, Shri Uday Singhji has raised the question that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital is lacking in important medical equipments. Though the hon. Minister has given a reply. But I would like to tell that MPs and VIPs visit this hospital for treatments, but at the time of emergency, the diagnosis is not done due to lack of equipments. Therefore, I would like to demand that all important equipments should be made available in sufficient numbers.

---

*Not recorded.

Sir, I would also like to know the number of hospitals covered under the Centralized Accident Trauma Services in Delhi, along with the number of doctors working over there and the number of patients admitted over there in the last two-three months?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise in this.

*[Translation]*

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Trauma Centres are being run in Delhi by the Government. I am asking about them only because many complaints have been received in regard to these centres and the hon'ble Minister has just before made a mention of Trauma Centre in his reply.

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, in RML Hospital, we are in the process of building a Trauma Centre and the building has already come up. In the next few months, it will be opened. We had some problems with the CPWD, but now it is nearing completion and maybe in next few months, we will be completing it and inaugurating it.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Tufani Saroj, you had asked about the trauma centre. The hon'ble Minister has said that the Trauma Centre will soon be built up.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply that the Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, and the other Hospitals are well equipped with all the required essential facilities. In the Safdarjung Hospital, 8-10 thousand patients are admitted and most of them come from the State of Bihar. I belong to with quite a large number of patients coming from Uttar Pradesh also. I regret to say that even ventilator is not available there for children. This is very unfortunate. Not only this, there is no facility available for M.R.I. though the hon'ble Minister has replied that the hospital is well equipped. This is a minimum requirement. Not only this, even machine for examining the heart beat of the foetus, which is a smaller requirement, is not available in this hospital. Therefore, through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that all Delhi Hospitals, including the Safdarjung Hospital, where particularly, the poor people go for treatment should be well equipped, so that the poor may get proper medical treatment. Whether such an arrangement would be worked out?

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: There are enough ventilators in Safdarjung Hospital to take care of the children. ...*(Interruptions)* The patient load is more and we are trying to increase it. But the hon. Member is saying that there are no ventilators. I would like to deny that. There are ventilators which provide this care to the children and we are in the process of improving and increasing the facilities also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not permit it. Nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not answer it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If he has given me wrong answer deliberately, there are ways of correcting that and punishing him for that.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: It is working in Safdarjung Hospital.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: While there will continue to be a lack of infrastructure because, as the Minister has correctly said, more and more people come. The better the infrastructure grows the more the people will keep coming so we cannot wait for infrastructure creation.

The private hospitals like Apollo, Escorts etc. have been given lands and facilities at throw away prices. There was a commitment that they would reserve 30 per cent for poor people. Now that has dwindled into just giving them beds. Medicine and all other facilities are extra. Since we are making a reservation for schools, is it not possible for the Minister to look into a mandatory inspection and check whether they are really looking after 30 per cent poor people at free rates?

MR. SPEAKER: I think, that is a good question.

---

*Not recorded.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue has been brought out a couple of times in this august House. Even though it pertains to my colleague from the Urban Development Ministry because they are the one who have given the lands, some conditions were there. There are some hospitals whom land was given way back in seventies and eighties and some hospitals said that there would be 25 per cent in-patients and 75 per cent out-patients, there was a lot of criteria on that. Finally, we found that not many hospitals were following these norms. There were lot of issues. There were some court litigations, which are still going on. In fact, now we are trying in the process also giving a comprehensive quantum of monetary resources whereby we could ensure that. We are trying to work it out. Nothing concrete has been finalised yet. We are trying to work out some of these like some quantum of money from these hospitals at one time at market rate today.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, this needs to be looked into.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Yes Sir. We are definitely looking at it; we are trying to have insurance for the poor people. These things we are trying to work out. But this is a process which we are trying to work out. We are trying to work out some formula in this.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. It is a good question.

**Restructure of Media Lab Asia**

*404. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) whether the Government has restructured Media Lab Asia (MLA) during 2003;

(b) if so, the allocation for the projects under MLA during the current five year plan;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed ongoing projects under MLA; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

***Statement***

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allocation for restructured Media Lab Asia programme for the current five year plan is Rs. 2.62 crores. This includes a non-governmental support of Rs. 35.0 crores.

(c) The projects of Media Lab Asia are reviewed through the mechanism of Project Review and Steering Group (PRSG) comprising of experts from the Government, private sector and well known academic institutions.

(d) The project implementation becomes more effective.

SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Hon. Speaker, Sir, it has been mentioned in the reply by the hon. Minister that projects of Media Lab Asia are being reviewed through the mechanism of Project Review and Steering Group (PRSG). I would like to request the hon. Minister, through you, to kindly let me know as to when the review was started, and when it will be completed.

I would like to add this. The hon. Minister mentioned that the implementation of these projects becomes more effective. I would like to know about some details of that.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot go on adding.

SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to make all in one.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you have another chance.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to answer the hon. Member. The restructuring of Media Lab took place way back in 2003, and we have to complete it in 2006. It is an ongoing process and we are now in the process of restructuring and reorganising. There are several projects which are going on. I can give the detailed list to the hon. Member.

SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: My second Supplementary is rather short. I would like to request the hon. Minister, through you, to kindly let me know the plans worked out to improved health and other facilities through this project, and the time by which these will be implemented in rural and tribal areas of the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: If this is short, then what is long?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: There are several projects which Media Lab Asia is doing. The main principle of Media Lab Asia is to take projects from the Lab to land. There are some projects which have been done in Andhra Pradesh especially the projects for the agricultural projects for food monitoring, and growth of plants. There are other projects which can link with the scientists. I can give the details to the hon. Member.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Media Lab is a scheme which was approved in the year 2001, and this became effective from 2003. The thrust area identified by the Technical Advisory Board of the Media Lab Asia includes the application of information and communication technology for health care, education, empowerment of disabled, etc. I want to know categorically from the hon. Minister based on the recommendation what are the specific projects which have been undertaken by the Media Lab Asia and what is their progress now. It seems there is no effect of all these things although it has started since long. Now, the hon. Minister is telling that this nine-year project will be completed by 2006.

What is the real perception of the Government? What do they actually want? Do they want to dismantle this project? Or, do they want to continue this?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, through you, I would like to answer the hon. Member. Sir, Media Lab Asia was started with a very ambitious target. So, we have had a tie-up with the MIT of USA. The initial programme was for one year. The idea is to create new IPs and give big new products and send them out to the Indian market. But unfortunately it was not doing very well.

We were expecting a lot of funds to come from the private sector to be invested into this company. Eventually it failed. So, the Government took a decision in 2003 to review and restructure it. The way it was proceeding, it was expected that more private funds and more private companies would become part of it. But it was found out again and the Government then realised that the private companies are not going to come and the Government has to start investing and funding it. So, basically we have been doing in such a way now that we have been restructuring it. Right now, we are doing about 12 projects which are going on now. I can give the details to the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Q. 405 to be put by Shri G.M. Siddeswara—Not present.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: You may please club Q. Nos. 405 and 411. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall try to do so.

*[English]*

Q. 406, Shrimati Kalpana Ramesh Narhire.

*[Translation]*

**Maintenance of Centrally Protected Monuments**

+
*406. SHRIMATI KALPANA RAMESH NARHIRE:
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to involve Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for the maintenance of some of the important Centrally protected monuments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the PSUs have shown interest in this regard;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the details of the Centrally protected monuments proposed to be handed over to PSUs for the purpose?

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

Yes, Sir.

The efforts to obtain the cooperation of Public Sector Undertakings for the maintenance of major monuments of Archaeological Survey of India have been under way. As part of this exercise an MoU was executed on 30.3.2001 between National Culture Fund and

Archaeological Survey of India on the one hand and Indian Oil Foundation and Indian Oil Corporation on the other for the conservation and development of the following monuments:

1. Qutab Minar, New Delhi.
2. Hampi (Karnataka)
3. Sun Temple, Konark (Orissa)
4. Kanheri Caves (Maharashtra)
5. Khajuraho Group of Monuments (Madhya Pradesh)

Warangal Fort in Andhra Pradesh was subsequently added to the above list.

In respect of Sun Temple, Konark, a master plan for development prepared by the Tata Consultancy Services was approved, and the job of preparation of the detailed drawings and cost estimates has been entrusted to M/s Srishti Consultants (Conservation Architects) by the Indian Oil Foundation. Further steps will be taken after the detailed cost estimates and drawings are finalized.

The Archaeological Survey of India proposes to involve more Public Sector Undertakings in the conservation and development of protected monuments. Discussions in this regard are in progress with the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) for the development of the Lodhi Garden monuments in Delhi and Elephanta Caves in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

There is no proposal to hand over any of the centrally protected monuments to the Public Sector Undertakings for upkeep and maintenance.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KALPANA RAMESH NARHIRE: Sir, I would like to know the outcome of the MoU executed between the Indian Oil Foundation and the Indian Oil Corporation for the conservation and development of monuments. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether this type of MoU is also likely to be executed with the profit making Government Undertakings?

*[English]*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Yes, Sir, we have a National Culture Fund which is trying to obtain co-operation from the Public Sector Undertakings and also from private companies, including international institutions. In the answer, I tried to indicate the monuments which are to be looked into by the Indian Oil Corporation. However, we have been able to make some progress only in regard to Qutab Minar.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KALPANA RAMESH NARHIRE: Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether any government, non-government and private industries have shown interest to upkeep the monuments and the Government has asked the undertakings to prepare the proposals?

*[English]*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Although the Question relates only to the Public Sector Undertakings, with your permission, I would like to answer her question as well.

In regard to Humayun's Tomb in Delhi, we have been able to tab an amount of Rs. 2.25 crore for revitalisation of the garden in Humayun's Tomb.

In Jantar Mantar monument, we have been able to enter into an agreement with Apeejay Group or Park Hotels for its upkeep and we have been able to reach the stage of documentation and planning. In regard to the Taj, we did reach an MoU with Indian Hotels, Taj Group but the progress has not been considerable because all these things in regard to the Taj are being monitored on a periodic basis by a Bench of the Supreme Court. These were the ventures in the private sector.

I should also say something about the initiative taken by the Pune Municipal Corporation. Shanwarwada was focussed upon by the Pune Municipal Corporation. They spent Rs. 44.20 lakh for illumination and sought light programme and structure repairs.

World Monument Fund, which is an international organisation, has been able to spare substantial amount of funds for conservation of the Jaisalmer Fort.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Thank you, Sir.

There is a temple near Avinashi and near Tiruppur in Tamil Nadu. This is the Thiru Muruganpoondi temple, an abode of Lord Karthikeya. It is considered a protected monument and has been taken over by the Archaeological

Survey of India. Hundreds of devotees are visiting this temple every day. The temple is in a very dilapidated condition. The devotees want to repair this temple. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to permit the devotees to repair the temple or the temple would be handed over to the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: If the devotees get formed into a group and offer to do that, the ASI would be more than willing to talk to them. However, we want to look after the temple ourselves.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a plan has been prepared for the preservation of the Sun Temple at Konark. Likewise, there is a second Sun Temple in India at Modhera in Gujarat. Recently, the Government of Gujarat had held a cultural programme there. Likewise, there is a monument called 'Kitchen of Bhima' at Dhobkasan in distt. Ahmedabad but it has been encroached upon and getting damaged by the slum-dwellers. Any arrangement on behalf of you for it. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Throughout the country, there are lakhs of such monuments. How can he respond to questions on individual monuments?

*[Translation]*

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you, whether any arrangement will be made to get along other government undertakings for their preservation and making them useful for the general public? Whether the hon. Minister would make available funds to the Government of Gujarat for this purpose?

*[English]*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am not really aware whether they are monuments under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India. If they are, the points he made would be understood.

MR. SPEAKER: Please refer to Centrally-sponsored projects. Anything under the Sun, cannot be brought up.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Sir, there are a lot of monuments in Tamil Nadu, including Mamallapuram, but only Mamallapuram finds a place in the protected monuments list. There was a news items in October, 2005 that Rs. 90 crore were being allocated from out of Rs. 400 crore approved by the Planning Commission, not only to take care of the already protected monuments but also to take care of thousands of other monuments which are in utter neglect throughout the country. In my constituency, Chidambaram, in Tamil Nadu, there is a temple of Lord Nataraja, which comes under the world heritage centres. I have written a letter through the State Government for allocation of Rs. 3,01,70,000, which is yet to see the light of the day. I do not know what has happened to that proposal.

I would like the hon. Minister to take care of not only the already neglected monuments all over India but also in my constituency, *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Particularly in his constituency.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: The Natraj temple which is a world famous temple and it comes under the World Heritage Site. So, I want to know about it from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. He is a very obliging Minister. He is answering all the questions.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: About the specific question put by the hon. Member, I shall write to him. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a method of getting a reply to a letter.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Sir, it is only for getting a reply. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, he has replied it on the floor of the House.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: It is evident from the answer of the hon. Minister that the National Cultural Fund is absolutely an unsuccessful venture to mobilise resources from the private sector as well as from the public sector. Though there is a little response from the public sector but the private sector, particularly the multinational companies, have not responded to it.

I would like to know whether the Government is considering pushing through any incentive scheme or any compulsive measure so that it can contribute in upkeep of all these archaeological monuments and other things.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Our Government does not believe in compulsory schemes. However, we have a number of incentives to promote the private sector to come forward. One of them is exemption from income tax. We also permit them to have plaques to highlight their contribution near those famous monuments. They can incorporate their contributions to the maintenance of these monuments in their advertisements and in the literature. We believe in incentives.

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to ask the question.

I would like to know whether the Government is aware that some of the Centrally protected monuments, which are very famous, are in the forest area. If they are to be maintained through the funds which will be provided by NGOs or PSUs, would they be permitted to do so because generally due to the issuing of ordinance in regard to forest area, it is very difficult to touch the buildings and monuments. Even if the footpaths are to be maintained or building is to be repaired or painting to be done on such buildings, the Archaeological and Forest Department take objection whether there will be some coordination between the Archaeological Survey of India and the Forest Department of the concerned State and the Central Government.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We are prepared to discuss with any organisation that is prepared to engage itself either in the upkeep or beautification of any of the monuments which are under the Archaeological Survey of India.

MR. SPEAKER: This is going to be the last supplementary for this question.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Is it a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India is objecting to the consultants' selection by the PSUs and want to do the job themselves and are insisting only for providing funds from PSUs so that they can do the job? Is this the cause for delay in investing the funds which has been demarcated by the Indian Oil Corporation for the Sun Temple of Konark?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: In the case of Sun Temple, the Tata Consultancy Services was engaged. I must also say in regard to the general point he made. Basically, consultancy agency is to be chosen jointly by the Archaeological Survey of India and the company that comes forward to lend the assistance because the ASI has to take the responsibility for the quality of consultancy and for the quality of work.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 407. Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy—not present.

Q. 408—Shri Dharmendra Pradhan.

**Post Office Saving Banks**

*408. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Office Saving Banks (POSBs) functioning in rural and urban areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) the share of POSBs in overall rural savings;

(c) whether the Government is planning to introduce new measures to encourage rural savings through these POSBs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a), 16,444 and 1,38,749 Post Offices functioning in urban and rural areas respectively have Post Office Saving Banks (POSBs). A circle wise details of POSBs functioning in rural and urban areas is given in enclosed Annexure.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

***Annexure***

***Circle-wise Details of Number of Post Office Saving Banks***

***(As on 31.03.2004)***

| Circle | No. of POs doing POSB work in rural areas | No. of POs doing POSB work in urban areas |
|---|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 14845 | 1352 |
| Assam | 3709 | 299 |
| Bihar | 8630 | 425 |
| Chhattisgarh | 5397 | 433 |
| Delhi | 81 | 499 |
| Gujarat | 8260 | 739 |
| Haryana | 2330 | 319 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2655 | 125 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 1485 | 192 |
| Jharkhand | 2775 | 267 |
| Kerala | 4200 | 872 |
| Karnataka | 8583 | 1326 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 4998 | 671 |
| Maharashtra | 11485 | 1482 |
| North East | 2733 | 212 |
| Orissa | 7572 | 603 |
| Punjab | 3442 | 515 |
| Rajasthan | 9659 | 794 |
| Tamil Nadu | 10200 | 1985 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 15300 | 1972 |
| Uttaranchal | 2485 | 224 |
| West Bengal | 7925 | 1138 |
| Total | 1,38,749 | 16,444 |

Total number of Rural and Urban Post Offices doing Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) work in the country is 1,55,193.

*[English]*

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked for two figures from the hon. Minister. First the number of post office saving Banks... (POSBs) functioning and secondly the number of shares of POSBs in overall rural savings.

*[English]*

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, through you I would like to say that I did not want to give a wrong answer to the hon. Member as the answer was incomplete. Basically the question is on the share of the post office savings banks in overall rural savings. The overall rural savings also include Grameen Banks, Cooperative baanks, Non-banking financial companies, RRBs, nationalised banks and private banks. These figures have to be obtained from the Ministry of Finance. We have requested the Ministry of Finance. The moment we get these figures we will compile and give our share to the hon. Member. Then the answer will be complete.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that he will reply as soon as he gets the relevant figures. I praise him for this. The post office in the Chief Medium for depositing money for rural and lower class people. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Postal Department is making any specific time bound programme for the new market of the banking sector, which is getting developed?

*[English]*

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, the nodal agency for this is the Ministry of Finance. Any scheme or a new scheme will be announced by the Ministry of Finance. We are just doing the small saving job on behalf of the Ministry of Finance. We are just an implementing agency.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any plan to use the postal savings for developmental and infrastructural purposes and set up arrangements so that they can be functioning like regular banks.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, the hon. member has asked a question to which I could answer him again saying that we are just an implementation agency. The nodal agency is the Ministry of Finance. Any new scheme or anything will be announced by the Ministry of Finance.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the post office is an important part of the rural infrastructure. But a few new post offices have been opened in the last ten or twelve years and the existing post offices are facing shortage of employees. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This question pertains to the saving Bank.

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Recurring and other deposits are not possible due to the paucity of employers. ...*(Interruptions)* They are lying closed since many years. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask your question.

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what the Government propose to do regarding those post offices where recurring deposits have to be made and employees are not there and also whether in future there will be new recruitments by the department?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to appoint any people?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, the hon. Member has asked a very generalised question. If he can give any specific instance I can respond.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the post offices, located in rural areas are visited by our SC, ST, poor brethren and the farmer community. I, through you, would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to hike interest rates due to be paid to them or grant other facilities to them?

*[English]*

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, as I said earlier, these decisions are taken by the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, my question was—not is—Is the Government contemplating introducing insurance activities into the postal system in future? I know that he will now answer that they are only an implementing agency and the Ministry of Finance can only take a decision.

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, you do not want an answer.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: So, my new question is...

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want the first one to be deleted?

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, is the Government contemplating introducing ATMs in certain post offices so that the customers can withdraw money from them? I saw a mention of it in the newspapers.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, I can answer this question for the hon. Member. Yes, Sir, the Department of Posts is looking at a scheme basically for payment of money order, especially in the places in Bihar where maximum money orders are received. We are planning to introduce a scheme where the people can have an account and the money order amount can be withdrawn through an ATM. It is a proposal which is in the pipeline.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

**Ombudsman for Telecom Sector**

\+

*409. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to draft a new Telecom Policy in order to set up an institution of Ombudsman in the Telecom Sector to address the grievances of subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) The new draft Telecom Policy will cover various aspects. In so far as setting up of an institution of an Ombudsman is concerned, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India had recommended setting up of office of Ombudsman. Government after careful consideration have decided that this was not a feasible proposition. Instead various Service Providers were asked on 22nd September, 2005 to set up a consumer redressal mechanism at following levels:

(i) Call Centre level

(ii) An Appellate Authority within service provider's organization

Further, all Service Providers were asked to publicise about their redressal mechanism on regular basis through various advertising means or through telephone bills sent to their subscribers.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Sir, very often a number of telephones are not working due to various reasons, even for weeks together. May I request the hon. Minister, through you, that while ensuring other remedial measures will he really take steps to refund the rental and other charges for the faulty telephones?

MR. SPEAKER: What sort of a question is like this?

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Sir, it is about faulty telephones.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, the hon. Member is keeping the customers in mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Customers and voters in mind.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: I do not think we can take such an action. I am afraid, I cannot answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion for inaction.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Sir, will the Government take suitable remedies to minimise the grievances of the consumers? One such step would be to convene the meeting of telecom authorities and the consumers in all telephone exchanges, at least once in two months, with an invitation to the hon. Members of Parliament.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, basically there are the Telephone Advisory Committees in every parliamentary segment. We should also see that only the BSNL seems to be doing it. This is not fair that only BSNL is expected to do it. I would appreciate if the hon. Member has said that even the private telecom operators should also form similar committees. But we cannot do that.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to take up further responsibilities?

Shrimati Manorama Madhvaraj—Not present.

*[Translation]*

**Hospital Waste Management System**

*410. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had sought names of two hospitals from each State for providing financial assistance relating to creation of infrastructure for the Hospital Waste Management System in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down for providing such assistance in regard thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide such assistance to more hospitals keeping in view the population, area and the number of hospitals in concerned States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

***Statement***

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Urban Development has asked States/Union Territories to send proposals for setting up of bio-medical waste management facilities without any restriction on the number of hospitals for which proposals could be sent.

The scheme for Hospital Waste Management is a pilot/demonstration project, under which financial assistance is limited to Rs. 85 lakh per hospital or Rs. 1.5 crore per State/Union Territory.

The criteria adopted for providing assistance under the project is given in the enclosed Annexure.

***Annexure***

*Criteria for Providing Assistance Under Hospital Waste Management Scheme*

1. Application for financial assistance, under the above scheme, should be forwarded to the Central Government, through the concerned State Government/UT administration.

2. The States/Uts should ensure that the existing facilities are inspected by a responsible officer and the deficiencies pointed out.

3. The cost of equipment, to be purchased should be indicated and procurement should be as per prescribed procedure.

4. The grant will be subject to the condition that the State Government/UT Administration will give an undertaking that adequate arrangements for running the equipments and their maintenance for disposal of hospital waste shall be made.

5. The grant will be subject to the condition that the State Government/UT Administration/Hospital will give an undertaking that they will provide the required trained manpower for running of the equipments and their maintenance for proper treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. no. 410 now.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): Sir, Q. No. 410 is with my colleague Shri Jaipal Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is on Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—on hospital waste management system.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: We have transferred it to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Has it been transferred without consulting me at all? Is it not a health matter?

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaipal Reddy, are you trying to help him?

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You just find out. I think it is mentioned here. The question is to be answered by Shri Jaipal Reddy. There is some confusion.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is a comedy of errors.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I will try and answer to the best of my ability. I am aware of the subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well. He is obliging the Health Ministry. Any Minister can reply.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, had the Government sought for names of two hospitals from each State for providing financial assistance relating to creation of infrastructure for the Hospital waste Management system in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998? I am satisfied with the written answer given by the hon. Minister, mentioning the criteria for providing grants for this purpose.

**12.00 hrs.**

But now-a-days the garbage is a serious problem in hospitals which causes infection, as well as, is an environmental hazard. So, I would like to know the number of hospitals in every State where this scheme has been implemented and the number of proposals received and in case the proposals are not coming whether the Government intends to take initiative on its own, keeping in view the magnitude of the problem? What is the outcome, so far, of this scheme?

*[English]*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, it is primarily a pilot project. We are providing money for hospital waste management projects. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is going on? What are you doing?

*...(Interruptions)*

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: The subject of hospital waste management is being dealt with by the Ministry of Environment. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is very strange. A question has been put because the Minister for Urban Development is concerned about that. This is the Cabinet system of Government. Any Cabinet Minister can reply for another Minister. Hon. Member has put a question. Hon. Minister has expressed his willingness to answer. You are all dictating who should answer, how it should be answered.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, it is a pilot project. A hospital can have a maximum of Rs. 85 lakh per year and a State Government can have a maximum of Rs. 1.5 crore. There is no ceiling on the number of projects that can be taken up. Many State Governments and many hospitals have taken advantage of this pilot project over the last four years. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We do not say throw away garbage anywhere you like in the hospital. People, who are assigned the responsibility, also do, not work properly.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You do not talk about those things.

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

**Women Participation in Sports**

*405. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sports hostels in the country at present, location-wise;

(b) the number of hostels exclusively meant for women;

(c) whether the Sports Federations have not done much for development of sports among Indian women as compared to China and other European countries;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to grant incentives, sports facilities and cash awards/medals to encourage women participation on a large scale in sports; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) 'Sports' is a State subject under the Constitution. It is primarily responsibility of the State Governments to create sports facilities including sports hostels in the country.

At present Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the under mentioned Schemes for promotion and development of sports in the country:

- SAI Training Centre (STC)—57 Centres
- Special Area Games (SAG)—16 Centres
- Centre of Excellence (COX)—8 Centres

Location-wise details of these Centres, which have hostel facilities, are given in the enclosed Statement.

During the last three years (2002-03 to 2004-05), the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had approved Central assistance exclusively for construction of three Sports Hostels at Jhansi (U.P.), Indore (M.P.) and Saffai, (U.P.).

(b) There are three SAI Training Centres at Badal (Punjab), Dharmashala (HP) and Chandigarh (UT) where training is provided to women trainees only.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is implementing the Scheme of 'Assistance to National Sports Federations' under which Central assistance is provided to the recognized National Sports Federations for conducting National/International Tournaments in India for Men & Women and participation in the International tournaments abroad both for Men & Women in accordance with the approved pattern for the development of sports among Men as well as Women. No comparative study has been made about the development of sports among women between India and China & European countries.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing women oriented sports programmes through Sports Authority of India which include (i) National Sports Championship for Women and (i) Special Scholarship for Women.

The schemes of SAI mentioned at (a) above also promote sports among women.

In addition, Government of India implements following schemes for promotion of Sports including women:—

(1) Special Awards to Medals Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches

(2) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award

(3) Incentives for Promotion of Sports Activities

(4) Dhyanchand Award for Lifetime Achievement in Sports and Games

(5) Arjuna Awards

(6) National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons

(7) Talent Search & Training Scheme.

***Statement***

*Statewise/Regionwise List of the SAI Training Centres*

| Sl.No. | Name of the Centre | Name of the State(s) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Southern Region** | | |
| 1. | Secunderabad | Andhra Pradesh |
| 2. | Nizamabad | |
| 3. | Kurnool | |
| 4. | Medak | |
| 5. | Eluru | |
| 6. | Kollam | Kerala |
| 7. | Calicut | |
| 8. | Trichur | |
| 9. | Trivandrum | |
| 10. | Dharwad | Karnataka |
| 11. | Medikeri | |
| 12. | Bangalore | |
| 13. | Chennai | Tamilnadu |
| 14. | Salem | |
| 15. | Pondicherry | Pondicherry |
| **Central Region** | | |
| 16. | Bhopal | Madhya Pradesh |
| 17. | Dhar | |
| 18. | Jabalpur | |
| 19. | Tikkamgarh | |
| 20. | Rajnandgaon | Chhattisgarh |
| 21. | Raibareilly | Uttar Pradesh |
| 22. | Safai Etawah | |
| 23. | Lucknow | |
| 24. | Agra | |
| 25. | Allahabad | Uttar Pradesh |
| 26. | Jhansi | |
| 27. | Barielly | |
| 28. | Dehradun | Uttaranchal |
| 29. | Kashipur | |
| 30. | Delhi | Delhi |
| **Northern Region** | | |
| 31. | Udhampur | Jammu & Kashmir |
| 32. | Bilaspur | Himachal Pradesh |
| 33. | Dharmshala | |
| 34. | Hissar | Haryana |
| 35. | Kurukshetra | |
| 36. | Bhiwani | |
| 37. | Patiala | Punjab |
| 38. | Mustana Sahib | |
| 39. | Badal | |
| 40. | Chandigarh | UT |
| **Eastern Region** | | |
| 41. | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 42. | Burdwan | |
| 43. | Siliguri | |
| 44. | Lebong | |
| 45. | Patna | Bihar |
| 46. | Dhankanel | Orissa |
| 47. | Cuttuck | |
| **Western Region** | | |
| 48. | Gandhinagar | Gujarat |
| 49. | Jodhpur | Rajasthan |
| 50. | Alwar | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 51. | Kandivali | Maharashtra |
| 52. | Ponda | Goa |
| **North East Region** | | |
| 53. | Shillong | Meghalaya |
| 54. | Golaghat | Assam |
| 55. | Guwahati | |
| 56. | Dimapur | Nagaland |
| 57. | Implah | Manipur |

*Special Area Games Schemes*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Eastern Region** | | |
| 1. | Port Blair | Andaman & Nicobar Islands |
| 2. | Muzafferpur | Bihar |
| 3. | Kishanganj | |
| 4. | Giddhaur | |
| 5. | Ranchi | Jharkhand |
| 6. | Sundergarh | Orissa |
| 7. | Jagatpur | |
| 8. | Namchi | Sikkim |
| 9. | Agartala | Tripura |
| **Southern Region** | | |
| 10. | Alleppey | Keralaa |
| 11. | Tellichery | |
| 12. | Nagercoil | Tamilnadu |
| **North Eastern Region** | | |
| 13. | Utlov | Manipur |
| 14. | Imphal | |
| 15. | Aizwal | Mizoram |
| 16. | Naharlagun | Guwahati |

*Statewise/Regionwise List of the Centre of Excellence Scheme*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Southern Region** | | |
| 1. | COX, Bangalore | Karnataka |
| 2. | COX, Trivandrum | Kerala |
| **Northern Region** | | |
| 3. | COX, Patiala | Punjab |
| **Eastern Region** | | |
| 4. | COX, Kolkata | West Bengal |
| **Western Region** | | |
| 5. | COX, Gandhinagar | Gujarat |
| **Central Region** | | |
| 6. | COX, Delhi | Delhi |
| 7. | COX, Lucknow | Uttar Pradesh |
| **North Eastern Region** | | |
| 8. | COX, Imphal | Manipur |

**Regulation of Clinical Research**

*407. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some International scientific journals have recently raised doubts on the credibility of certain drug research work in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken to regulate clinical research?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) No specific instance of International Scientific Journals raising doubts on the credibility of drug research in India has come to notice. However, some Indian authors had published an article in the New England Journal of Medicine Volume 352:1633-1636 dated April 21, 2005, wherein certain concerns were raised regarding adequacy of regulatory capacities to oversee the clinical trials in

India, lack of trained clinical investigators and relevant infrastructure, absence of informed consent from study subjects, free supply of study medication to the patients after completion of trial, working of institutional review boards, and instances of unauthorized trials etc.

In another article published by another Indian author in a journal "Annals on oncology" dated 8th July, 2005, the recent measures taken by the Government to regulate clinical trials based on the principles on Good Clinical Practices (GCP) and the advantages to India in participating in multi-centric global trials for anti-cancer drugs have been appreciated.

In respect of regulation of clinical trials in India, Government has streamlined the provisions under Drugs and Cosmetics (D&C) Rules concerning conduct of clinical trials in the country. Rules 122A to E of the D&C Rules have been amended for this purpose laying down mandatory requirements for prior permission to conduct clinical trials and powers to withdraw a trial. The term "clinical trial" has been defined under the Rules. Schedule—Y under the Rules that prescribes the requirements for pre-clinical and clinical studies concerning new drugs has been extensively revised in January, 2005, to define the responsibilities of sponsors, clinical investigators and ethics committees. The requirements of GCP guidelines published by the Government have been made mandatory. Detailed requirements and procedures for obtaining informed consent of study subjects, including those who are illiterate, have been prescribed. Standard Operative Procedures (SOP) have been prescribed for different functions involved in conduct of clinical trials.

Phase-I clinical trial for the drug discovered/developed outside India has not been permitted to be conducted in the country except for those drugs that are of specific relevance to the country.

Steps have also been undertaken to arrange training programmes/Workshops through WHO support for various stakeholders involved in conducting clinical trials. This also includes capacity to undertake regulatory inspections of clinical trials in the country.

**Assistance for Promotion of Sports**

*411. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing any annual financial assistance to institutions related to different sports in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the institutions and the amount provided to each of them during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the sports being promoted by these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) The Government of India provides financial assistance to recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs), which are engaged in the promotion of different sports. The details of assistance provided to the afore-said NSFs during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The sport promoted by each recognized NSF is indicated in its name, as reflected in the enclosed Statement.

***Statement***

*Recognized National Sports Federations*

(Rupees in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of the Federation | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | All India Carrom Federation | 15.01 | 6.63 | 14.26 |
| 2. | All India Chess Federation | 116.81 | 166.82 | 111.90 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | All India Football Federation | 27.95 | 15.99 | 119.36 |
| 4. | All India Karate-Do-Federation | 15.11 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | All India Sports Council of the Deaf | 8.72 | 11.78 | 30.02 |
| 6. | Amateur Athletics Federation of India | 90.70 | 70.25 | 215.08 |
| 7. | Amateur Baseball Federation of India | 7.00 | 16.00 | 12.50 |
| 8. | Amateur Handball Federation of India | 14.75 | 17.75 | 14.00 |
| 9. | Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India | 17.37 | 34.86 | 25.00 |
| 10. | Archery Association of India | 26.26 | 68.83 | 58.95 |
| 11. | Atya Patya Federation of India | 12.00 | 16.50 | 7.50 |
| 12. | Badminton Association of India | 131.55 | 159.81 | 160.16 |
| 13. | Ball Badminton Federation of India | 12.40 | 10.50 | 5.50 |
| 14. | Basketball Federation of India | 32.33 | 43.96 | 49.61 |
| 15. | Billiards and Snooker Federation of India | 30.09 | 24.16 | 23.52 |
| 16. | Cycle Polo Federation of India | 12.51 | 10.00 | 6.75 |
| 17. | Cycle Federation of India | 26.40 | 28.08 | 16.38 |
| 18. | Equestrain Federation of India | 68.06 | 25.39 | 32.76 |
| 19. | Fencing Association of India | 80.66 | 19.60 | 17.07 |
| 20. | Gymnastics Federation of India | 126.87 | 36.01 | 18.88 |
| 21. | Indian Amateur Boxing Federation | 89.85 | 108.42 | 81.28 |
| 22. | Indian Body Building Federation | 0.50 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Indian Golf Union | 33.44 | 18.54 | 32.48 |
| 24. | Indian Hockey Federation | 70.17 | 128.78 | 194.21 |
| 25. | Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association | 20.86 | 27.21 | 16.06 |
| 26. | Indian Olympic Association | 444.92 | 58.77 | 1241.45 |
| 27. | Indian Polo Association | 1.77 | 202.42 | 1.62 |
| 28. | Indian Power Lifting Federation | 12.00 | 17.50 | 13.00 |
| 29. | Indian Weightlifting Federation | 34.88 | 59.95 | 79.88 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30. | Indian Women Hockey Federation | 35.10 | 30.87 | 110.35 |
| 31. | Judo Federation of India | 29.87 | 44.36 | 56.37 |
| 32. | Kho-kho Federation of India | 14.50 | 12.50 | 18.92 |
| 33. | Korfball Federation of India | 13.34 | 11.50 | 12.50 |
| 34. | All India Tennis Association | 70.85 | 59.18 | 136.87 |
| 35. | National Rifle Association of India | 174.36 | 174.55 | 218.37 |
| 36. | Netball Federation of India | 12.00 | 16.46 | 7.50 |
| 37. | Roller Skating Federation of India | 0 | 9.00 | 15.00 |
| 38. | Rowing Federation of India | 36.43 | 48.39 | 118.43 |
| 39. | School Games Federation of India | 14.85 | 19.62 | 0 |
| 40. | Sepak Takraw Federation of India | 12.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 |
| 41. | Shooting Ball Federation of India | 0 | 21.00 | 12.00 |
| 42. | Softball Federation of India | 16.99 | 10.00 | 14.00 |
| 43. | Squash Racket Federation of India | 96.47 | 18.59 | 119.37 |
| 44. | Swimming Federation of India | 46.03 | 60.13 | 11.76 |
| 45. | Table Tennis Federation of India | 71.01 | 74.91 | 116.78 |
| 46. | Taekwondo Federation of India | 17.57 | 23.22 | 6.00 |
| 47. | Tenni-Koit Federation of India | 12.00 | 11.50 | 10.50 |
| 48. | Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India | 16.50 | 12.00 | 7.00 |
| 49. | Tug of War Federation of India | 16.50 | 11.50 | 12.50 |
| 50. | Volleyball Federation of India | 50.61 | 76.55 | 32.17 |
| 51. | Women Cricket Association of India | 3.00 | 0 | 5.00 |
| 52. | Wrestling Federation of India | 109.77 | 234.89 | 225.35 |
| 53. | Yatching Association of India | 105.49 | 159.88 | 159.88 |
| 54. | Wushu Association of India | 7.50 | 1.50 | 10.50 |
| 55. | Winter Games Federation of India | 2.12 | 12.27 | 9.64 |
| | Total | 2565.8 | 2568.88 | 4053.43 |

*[Translation]*

**Sustenance Allowance for NRI Brides**

*412. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
DR. K.S. MANOJ:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many NRIs marry Indian women had file suits for divorce abroad and obtain exparte divorce;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has taken/ proposes to taken up the issue with the concerned countries for providing sustenance allowance to these aggrieved women;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Yes. Some cases have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

**Management of State Haj Committees**

*413. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of members stipulated to be inducted in the management of the State Haj Committees as per Haj Act, 2002;

(b) whether the managements of State Haj Committees have inducted the members in accordance with the Haj Act, 2002;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the States which have not followed the said stipulation; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) As per the Haj Committee Act 2002, each State Haj Committee should have sixteen members and seven members in respect of each Union Territory.

(b) to (d) The following States/Union Territories have since constituted their respective State Haj Committees in terms of the Haj Committee Act, 2002:

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Assam*
4. Bihar
5. Chhattisgarh
6. Dadar & Nagar Haveli
7. Daman & Diu
8. Haryana
9. Himachal Pradesh
10. Kerala
11. Madhya Pradesh
12. Maharashtra
13. Manipur
14. Meghalaya*
15. Mizoram*
16. Nagaland*
17. Orissa
18. Punjab
19. Rajasthan
20. Tamil Nadu
21. Tripura
22. Uttaranchal
23. Uttar Pradesh
24. West Bengal

(A Joint State Haj Committee of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram has been constituted on 4.6.2005).

The following States/Union Territories have so far not constituted their State Haj Committees in terms of the Haj Committee Act, 2002:

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Chandigarh
3. Delhi
4. Goa
5. Gujarat
6. Jammu & Kashmir
7. Jharkhand
8. Karnataka
9. Lakshadweep
10. Pondicherry
11. Sikkim

(e) In its communications of 28.2.2003, 13.8.2003 and 7.6.2004, the Government has reminded various States/Union Territories for early constitution of the State Haj Committees. In his address at the All India Conference for Haj 2005 held in New Delhi on 27th October, 2004 and at the All India Conference for Haj 2006 held in New Delhi on 6th June, 2005, the then External Affairs Minister had also called upon those States/Union Territories which have not so far constituted their respective State Haj Committees to do so expeditiously.

**Social Sector Schemes**

*414. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN": Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the physical and financial targets fixed for the schemes under the social sector during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the achievements made so far thereunder are commensurate with the targets; and

(c) if not, the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The physical targets for the social sectors in the Tenth Five Year Plan are as under:

(i) All children in School by 2003; all children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007.

(ii) Increase in Literacy rates to 75 percent within the Plan Period.

(iii) Reduction of gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50% by 2007.

(iv) Reduction in Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012.

(v) Reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 2 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 1 by 2012.

(vi) Reduction in decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2 per cent.

(vii) All villages to have sustained access to potable drinking water within the Plan Period.

Corresponding indicative financial allocations provided in the Tenth Five Year Plan document are Rs. 30,000/- crore for D/o Elementary Education & Literacy; Rs. 37,153 crore for M/o Health & Family Welfare and Rs. 14,200 crore for D/o Drinking Water Supply.

(b) and (c) The performance of the schemes including those of the Social Sector have been examined in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan and the road map for achieving the set targets have also been mentioned in detail in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan, copies of which have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

*[English]*

**Increase in Hospital Beds**

*415. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospital beds added during the Ninth and Tenth Plan periods in the various Government hospitals in the country, State-wise, particularly in Kerala;

(b) the number of beds per 1000 population currently available after the said increase in beds; and

(c) the funds allocated and the expenditure incurred in the health sector during the Ninth and Tenth Plans, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject under the Constitution, it is for the respective State Government to provide medical facilities to the people and make provisions for additional Hospital Beds in their States according to their needs/ priorities within the available resources. Information relating to the additional number of beds added in the Government Hospitals during the 9th and 10th Plan including the Government Hospitals, in Kerala, is not maintained centrally. The cumulative number of Government Allopathic Hospitals and beds and the population served per Government Hospital Bed, as available in the latest publication brought out by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence and indicated in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) Statements-II and III indicating the State-wise expenditure on Health Sector during IX Plan and State Plan outlays and expenditure are enclosed.

***Statement I***

*Number of Government Allopathic Hospitals and Hospital Beds in Rural & Urban Areas (Including CHCs)*

| Sl.No. | State/UT/Division | Rural Hospitals | | | | | | Urban Hospitals | | Total (Rural+Urban) Hospitals | | Reference Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Community Health Centre | | Other Rural Hospitals | | Total Rural Hospitals | | | | | | |
| | | No. | Beds | No. | Beds | No. | Beds | No. | Beds | No. | Beds | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 169 | 5114 | 75 | 2100 | 244 | 7214 | 122 | 25248 | 366 | 32462 | 01.01.2004 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 21 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 168 | 14 | 1236 | 35 | 1404 | 31.03.2002 |
| 3. | Assam+ | 100 | (c) 3000 | NR | NR | 100 | 3000 | NR | NR | 100 | 3000 | 31.03.2001 |
| 4. | Bihar+ | @148 | (c)4440 | NR | NR | 148 | 4440 | NR | NR | 148 | 4440 | 31.03.2001 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 116 | 3514 | 0 | 0 | 116 | 3514 | 22 | 2051 | 138 | 5565 | 01.01.2004 |
| 6. | Goa | 5 | 2223 | 390 | 8 | 612 | 11 | 2007 | 19 | 261901.01.2004 | | |
| 7. | Gujarat+ | 242 | (c)7260 | NR | NR | 242 | 7260 | NR | NR | 242 | 7260 | 31.03.2001 |
| 8. | Haryana | 64 | 1920 | 7 | 223 | 71 | 2143 | '54 | 4845 | 125 | 6988 | 01.01.2002 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 66 | 1202 | 31 | 1566 | 97 | 2768 | 44 | 5003 | 141 | 7771 | 01.01.2004 |
| 10.(a) | Jammu Division | 25 | (c)750 | 3 | 80 | 28 | 830 | 8 | 870 | 36 | 1700 | 01.01.2000 |
| 10.(b) | Kashmir Division | 33 | 990 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 990 | (a)7 | 605 | 40 | 1595 | 01.01.2004 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | @ | | NR | NR | | | NR | NR | | | |
| 12. | Karnataka | "259 | 12130 | 0 | 0 | 259 | 12130 | 66 | 22357 | 325 | 34487 | 01.01.2004 |
| 13. | Kerala | 106 | 3485 | 60 | 7308 | 166 | 10793 | 27 | 14829 | 193 | 25622 | 01.01.2004 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 229 | 6884 | 0 | 0 | 229 | 6884 | 95 | 10818 | 324 | 17702 | 01.04.2001 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15. | Maharashtra | 348 | 10628 | | | 348 | 10628 | | | (d)1136 | (d)75615 | 01.01.2002 |
| 16. | Manipur | 16 | 320 | 10 | 50 | 26 | 370 | 2 | 300 | 28 | 670 | 01.01.2004 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 22 | 660 | 3 | 300 | 25 | 960 | 4 | 1167 | 29 | 2127 | 31.03.2004 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 12 | 376 | 4 | 120 | 16 | 496 | 5 | 673 | 21 | 1169 | 01.01.2004 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 21 | 600 | 7 | 240 | 28 | 840 | 8 | 850 | 36 | 1690 | 01.01.2004 |
| 20. | Orissa | 202 | 3044 | 104 | 1091 | 306 | 4135 | 97 | 8737 | 403 | 12872 | 01.01.2004 |
| 21. | Punjab | 117 | 3852 | 22 | 738 | 139 | 4590 | 21 | 4383 | 160 | 8973 | 01.01.2004 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 287 | 10175 | 57 | 2749 | 344 | 12924 | **28 | 5382 | 372 | 18306 | 01.01.2004 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 4 | 350 | 2 | 80 | 6 | 430 | 1 | 300 | 7 | 730 | 01.01.2004 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 128 | 3840 | 172 | NR | 300 | 3840 | 42 | 20141 | 342 | 23981 | 01.01.2004 |
| 25. | Tripura | 9 | 250 | 6 | 325 | 15 | 575 | ***12 | 1656 | 27 | 2231 | 01.01.2004 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh+ | @310 | (c)9300 | NR | NR | 310 | 9300 | NR | NR | 310 | 9300 | 31.03.2001 |
| 27. | Uttaranchal | @ | | NR | NR | | | NR | NR | | | |
| 28. | West Bengal | 95 | 3418 | 15 | 3056 | 110 | 6474 | 119 | 36682 | 229 | 43156 | 01.01.2004 |
| 29. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 4 | 201 | 2 | 154 | 6 | 355 | 4 | 1114 | 10 | 1469 | 01.01.2004 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 1 | 35 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 50 | 5 | 2150 | 7 | 2200 | 01.01.2004 |
| 31. | Dadar & Nagar Haveli | 1 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 75 | 2 | 105 | 01.01.2004 |
| 32. | Daman & Diu | 1 | 42 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 52 | 2 | 140 | 4 | 192 | 01.01.2004 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | | | | | (b)105 | 20368 | (b)105 | 20368 | 01.01.2004 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 3 | (c)90 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 90 | 2 | 70 | 5 | 160 | 01.01.2004 |
| 35. | Pondicherry | 4 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 120 | 10 | 2944 | 14 | 3064 | 01.01.2004 |
| | Total | 3168 | 98410 | 585 | 20595 | 3753 | 119005 | 938 | 197001 | 5479 | 380993 | |

Notes:

1. PHC, MCH/RCH Centres, PPC, FWC, Municipal Corporation Centres etc. are not included in hospitals though these facilities may have few beds attached to them.
2. Inspite of repeated efforts, some States/UTs have either not submitted or submitted the Information of previous years only.
3. Figures are for varying period and thus are provisional and subject to change.
4. Government Includes Central Government, State Government and Local Govt. Bodies.

+Number of CHC as per Rural Health Bulletin March 2002 and relates to 31.3.2001.

(a) 1 Leprosy Hospital-Bed strength not given; (b) In Delhi, there is no concept of Rural/Urban Hospital.

(c) Estimated @ 30 beds per one CHC; (d) Includes CHCs (348) and other Rural as well as Urban Hospital (788 with 64987 beds) for which rural urban break up is not furnished.

*Includes 149 Taluk hospitals which also function as CHC.

**Tertiary and Super Speciality hospitals Information not provided by State/UT and hence not included.

***One super speciality hospital (now outdoor for cardiology only).

@Prior to re-organisation of States; NR: Not reported.

***Statement II***

*Ninth Plan State-wise Expenditure*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| State | Health Sector | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | Total-Ninth Plan |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 12366.00 | 19865.00 | 25294.00 | 20450.00 | 26695.00 | 104670.00 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1782.00 | 1814.00 | 1741.00 | 1731.00 | 1995.00 | 9063.00 |
| Assam | 6223.00 | 6887.00 | 7536.00 | 9725.00 | 11526.00 | 41897.00 |
| Bihar | 4950.00 | 6902.00 | 8615.00 | 7466.00 | 7293.00 | 35226.00 |
| Chhattisgarh | — | — | — | 1949.00 | 2919.00 | 4868.00 |
| Goa | 1032.00 | 1069.00 | 1401.00 | 1433.00 | 1480.00 | 6415.00 |
| Gujarat | 17180.00 | 17179.00 | 20650.00 | 21805.00 | 14319.00 | 91133.00 |
| Haryana | 4493.00 | 4126.00 | 3840.00 | 4148.00 | 5146.00 | 21753.00 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 6535.00 | 8164.00 | 11458.00 | 14260.00 | 11550.00 | 51967.00 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 6989.00 | 8244.00 | 12836.00 | 10444.00 | 12532.00 | 51045.00 |
| Jharkhand | — | — | — | — | 6498.00 | 6498.00 |
| Karnataka | 21914.00 | 22909.00 | 22111.00 | 20528.00 | 25638.00 | 113100.00 |
| Kerala | 5828.00 | 7343.00 | 4808.00 | 6192.00 | 5102.00 | 29273.00 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 7031.00 | 14524.00 | 12269.00 | 11702.00 | 11210.00 | 56736.00 |
| Maharashtra | 13811.00 | 16224.00 | 17082.00 | 21023.00 | 20174.00 | 88314.00 |
| Manipur | 540.00 | 809.00 | 617.00 | 1016.00 | 789.00 | 3771.00 |
| Meghalaya | 1790.00 | 2360.00 | 3000.00 | 3028.00 | 3458.00 | 13636.00 |
| Mizoram | 1651.00 | 1785.00 | 2546.00 | 2321.00 | 2513.00 | 10816.00 |
| Nagaland | 2480.00 | 2022.00 | 2180.00 | 1577.00 | 1292.00 | 9551.00 |
| Orissa | 5198.00 | 7042.00 | 7546.00 | 8808.00 | 11018.00 | 39612.00 |
| Punjab | 3187.00 | 8374.00 | 8889.00 | 10727.00 | 12752.00 | 43929.00 |
| Rajasthan | 12339.00 | 10991.00 | 9962.00 | 10852.00 | 11217.00 | 55361.00 |
| Sikkim | 757.00 | 1914.00 | 1062.00 | 988.00 | 1383.00 | 6104.00 |
| Tamil Nadu | 11005.00 | 12843.00 | 13686.00 | 10238.00 | 10552.00 | 58324.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tripura | 1091.00 | 1448.00 | 1677.00 | 1622.00 | 1513.00 | 7351.00 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 15609.00 | 10862.00 | 11934.00 | 15372.00 | 17116.00 | 70893.00 |
| Uttaranchal | — | — | — | 553.00 | 4240.00 | 4793.00 |
| West Bengal | 3322.00 | 7811.00 | 15527.00 | 24901.00 | 20066.00 | 71627.00 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1831.59 | 2055.29 | 2008.73 | 1962.59 | 2223.36 | 10081.56 |
| Chandigarh | 3748.90 | 3297.61 | 3465.02 | 3404.57 | 3777.31 | 17693.41 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 148.87 | 189.82 | 319.93 | 195.48 | 198.15 | 1052.25 |
| Daman and Diu | 165.96 | 186.91 | 135.50 | 211.74 | 197.62 | 897.73 |
| Delhi | 12684.15 | 13994.62 | 19789.12 | 25852.03 | 30291.00 | 102610.92 |
| Lakshadweep | 267.78 | 323.61 | 226.92 | 213.56 | 221.44 | 1253.31 |
| Pondicherry | 1546.97 | 1921.30 | 2802.20 | 3096.17 | 2921.08 | 12287.72 |
| Total | 189497.22 | 225480.16 | 257014.42 | 279795.14 | 301815.96 | 1253602.90 |

***Statement III***

*Health—State Plan Outlays & Expenditure*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| State/UT | 2002-03 Outlay | 2002-03 Expenditure | 2003-04 | | 2004-05 Outlay | 2005-06 Outlay |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Outlay | R.E. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 24309.00 | 22008.16 | 40995.00 | 38615.05 | 40995.44 | 43269.24 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2181.00 | 2181.01 | 2201.00 | 2201.05 | 2781.35 | 1828.82 |
| Assam | 8648.00 | 8194.35 | 7682.00 | 7882.00 | 6529.00 | 5687.00 |
| Bihar | 13703.00 | 10731.11 | 13699.00 | 10993.59 | 14182.02 | 12721.80 |
| Chhattisgarh | 6935.00 | 5550.00 | 8083.00 | 8083.00 | 15076.00 | 14287.44 |
| Goa | 1895.00 | 1888.48 | 3175.00 | 2624.70 | 3521.33 | 4132.99 |
| Gujarat | 21387.00 | 15192.32 | 25221.00 | 22221.00 | 25294.00 | 43494.00 |
| Haryana | 6280.00 | 2233.22 | 7800.00 | 5900.00 | 7124.00 | 10200.00 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 13414.00 | 12905.15 | 19517.00 | 20196.22 | 18295.79 | 18476.60 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 13000.00 | 12861.04 | 14864.00 | 15695.66 | 16330.87 | 21061.70 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jharkhand | 11575.00 | 6498.00 | 9700.00 | 7500.00 | 14040.00 | 15000.00 |
| Karnataka | 19247.00 | 17715.31 | 13974.00 | 16884.66 | 18011.51 | 33239.29 |
| Kerala | 7135.00 | 7916.65 | 9748.00 | 8485.00 | 10130.00 | 10035.00 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 14016.00 | 14520.93 | 18105.00 | 13088.15 | 20298.09 | 20587.00 |
| Maharashtra | 40740.00 | 21632.92 | 76435.00 | 62065.41 | 18663.93 | 77874.10 |
| Manipur | 1415.00 | 304.23 | 2280.00 | 2280.00 | 1915.91 | 499.00 |
| Meghalaya | 3020.00 | 3219.79 | 3550.00 | 3800.00 | 4042.00 | 4484.00 |
| Mizoram | 2860.00 | 2725.99 | 2975.00 | 4105.40 | 3000.00 | 3480.00 |
| Nagaland | 1548.00 | 1562.14 | 2383.00 | 2383.00 | 2207.15 | 2263.00 |
| Orissa | 12777.00 | 7283.49 | 21694 | 13449.42 | 11739.19 | 14348.19 |
| Punjab | 9298.00 | 6483.49 | 10450.00 | 12192.29 | 7508.93 | 2743.13 |
| Rajasthan | 12778.00 | 4034.19 | 8236.00 | 7458.98 | 10811.56 | 18605.59 |
| Sikkim | 1600.00 | 1408.04 | 1606.00 | 1626.00 | 2210.00 | 1840.00 |
| Tamil Nadu | 10440.00 | 14285.27 | 16314.00 | 16164.44 | 19400.66 | 26874.17 |
| Tripura | 1480.00 | 1407.34 | 2013.00 | 3198.44 | 2535.36 | 2662.21 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 27826.00 | 25950.00 | 33927.00 | 22600.00 | 33009.00 | 85421.00 |
| Uttaranchal | 4286.00 | 5768.50 | 7359.00 | 7358.51 | 8759.31 | 8790.92 |
| West Bengal | 27898.00 | 14137.89 | 21193.00 | 26715.96 | 23739.80 | 40207.80 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2050.00 | 2119.64 | 2150.00 | 2160.00 | 2390.00 | 3321.00 |
| Chandigarh | 3803.65 | 3944.93 | 3111.00 | 3111.00 | 3477.00 | 3392.00 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 238.00 | 269.57 | 266.00 | 266.00 | 343.00 | 400.00 |
| Daman and Diu | 194.15 | 217.68 | 228.00 | 227.00 | 290.00 | 350.00 |
| Delhi | 38970.00 | 33043.43 | 42692.00 | 42179.55 | 53775.00 | 60600.00 |
| Lakshadweep | 275.20 | 232.33 | 227.00 | 235.00 | 225.00 | 242.00 |
| Pondicherry | 3272.09 | 3000.21 | 3205.00 | 3264.48 | 4160.00 | 5635.00 |
| Total | 370494.09 | 293426.40 | 457058.00 | 417210.96 | 426812.20 | 618053.99 |

*NF-Not Finalised.

**Acquisition of Artifacts**

*416. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the institutions engaged in acquisition, preservation and restoration of art objects of historical importance;

(b) whether functions of most of these institutions overlap and there is no synergy among them;

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

(d) whether the Government contemplates to chalk out any policy in respect of acquisition of artifacts;

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

(f) whether the Government has made any investigation into the theft of a fifth century Buddha head from the Sarnath Museum in December, 2004;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the action taken by the Government against the persons responsible for the said lapse?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The main institutions under the Ministry of Culture engaged in acquisition, preservation and restoration of art objects of historical importance are National Museum, New Delhi; Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi; National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi and Mumbai; National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow; Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad; Allahabad Museum, Allahabad; Indian Museum, Kolkata; Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata.

Some activities of these organisations are of a similar nature like exhibition, display, seminars, publication, training etc. However, these do not overlap as the nature of collections and hence areas of functioning are different. Work is undertaken as per their objectives set down for each institution.

(d) and (e) All these organisations are governed by their respective Acts, Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws and they also have separate policies and Art Acquisition Committees for acquisition of artifacts in consonance with their existing collections.

(f) to (h) Although no incident of theft occurred in Sarnath Museum in December, 2004, one sculpture named 'Buddha Head (Sarnath)' was found missing from the Archaeological Gallery of Indian Museum, Kolkata on 29th December, 2004. The matter has been referred to the Kolkata Police for investigation. After the incident the entire security system of Indian Museum has been further strengthened and additional CCTV have been installed with recording facilities. The matter is under investigation by the CBI, and Interpol has also been alerted.

**Draft of Eleventh Five Year Plan**

*417. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH:
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated the exercise relating to formulation of draft for the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to accord priority to agriculture sector, increase in growth rate and development of basic infrastructure in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the draft for the Eleventh Five Year Plan would be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (e) The Planning Commission has initiated the exercise relating to formulation of the Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The priorities for different sectors of the economy in the Eleventh Five Year Plan would be decided by the National Development Council, based on the Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan. No time frame has been fixed for finalising the draft of Eleventh Plan.

*[Translation]*

**Promotion of Homoeopathy**

*418. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any schemes with a view to promote Homoeopathy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this system of medicine has not progressed due to scarcity of funds, resources and medicines;

(d) whether there is also an acute shortage of Homoeopathy doctors in the country;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to promote the said system of medicine?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (f) The Central Government has taken up Schemes for development and upgradation of; *inter alia*, Homoeopathy Colleges, Research in Homoeopathy, opening of Homoeopathic wings/speciality clinics in existing allopathic Hospitals and supply of essential homoeopathic drugs to Homoeopathy dispensaries in backward areas. In addition to research being carried out by the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy and National Institute of Homoeopathy, research projects are also invited from individual researchers/institutions for financial assistance.

It cannot be said that homoeopathic system of medicine is not progressing due to scarcity of funds or that there is a shortage of Homoeopathic doctors. There are 181 Homoeopathic Colleges in the country which turn out 13,000 Homoeopathic graduates every year. As on 1.1.2005, the number of registered homoeopathic practitioners was estimated at 2,15,000, the number of homoeopathic hospitals are 223 with a bed capacity of 11,205. The number of Homoeopathic dispensaries is 5,634.

**Problems Confronting Indians in Malaysia**

*419. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Indian youths have gone to Malaysia to earn their livelihood;

(b) if so, the approximate number thereof;

(c) whether 45 Indian youth had recently staged a dharna in front of the Indian Embassy in Malaysia;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Union Government has discussed this issue with the Government of Malaysia;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It is estimated that there are over 70,000 Indian workers in Malaysia, of whom approximately 30,000 Indian workers are registered with the High Commission of India in Kuala Lumpur.

(c) and (d) 45 Indian workers had camped in front of the High Commission from 29.08.2005 to 16.09.2005. Their main grievances were that the Malaysian employer (a labour contractor) had not paid them the promised salary or provided proper boarding and lodging. The concerned agents with the intervention of the High Commission repatriated all of them to India in a phased manner from 03.09.2005 to 16.09.2005. The High Commission also made arrangements for their food till they were repatriated to India.

(e) and (f) The High Commission had immediately taken up the matter with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Malaysia conveying details of the problems caused by the local employer, and for retrieval of the passports of Indian nationals from the Malaysian Immigration authorities. Who were also requested to extend and regularize the visas of the affected Indian nationals as appropriate so as to facilitate their repatriation to India.

(g) Does not arise.

*[English]*

**Mother NGO Scheme**

*420. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had introduced a Mother NGO Scheme under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the objectives of the said Scheme;

(c) whether the Government has conducted evaluation of the Scheme through an external agency;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the recommendations of the agency; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Mother NGO Scheme of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme during the 9th Five Year Plan, the underlying philosophy of the Scheme was one of capacity building by forming partnerships between larger and smaller NGOs. Mother NGOs are mainly engaged in advocacy and awareness generation on the RCH Programme.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. An external agency had evaluated NGO activities to assess management capabilities of selected NGOs. The agency recommended that modifications need to be made in the existing guidelines of the Scheme. These are in terms of decentralization, simplification of funds disbursal, rationalization of jurisdiction and interface with local government bodies. Additionally, it was found that involving the NGOs in service delivery and addressing gender issues cross cutting the RCH Services areas would be required to make the Programme more effective. Accordingly:

- The existing guidelines for funding under the Mother NGO Scheme have been extensively revised to make the Programme more effective and NGO friendly.
- In addition to capacity building and nurturing small NGOs, the scheme now focuses on addressing the unmet Reproductive and Child Health needs. This is possible by involving the NGOs in the delivery of RCH Services, in areas which are under served or un-served by the public health care delivery system.
- A decentralized approach is adopted in the management and implementation of the Mother NGO Scheme. This means. starting from identification of NGOs, recommending NGO proposals for Government of India approval, the State RCH Society takes responsibility for implementing the scheme. The Mother NGOs are members of the District RCH Society.
- In order to optimise results, the NGO is expected to complement and supplement the government health infrastructure and not substitute it. The NGOs' efforts are more effective by developing linkages with local governments, related government departments and establishing networks with technical and resource institutions.
- Rationalisation of jurisdiction is done with a view to enable the NGOs to provide in-depth service in the project areas and optimise resources. The project duration of three years is extendable to five years, which facilitate long term planning and stable implementation.

**Alleged Ill-Treatment of Indian Techies in US**

*421. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian techies are allegedly being ill-treated in the USA in incidents of racial harassment and discrimination as reported in *The Times of India* dated December 5, 2005;

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

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the US authorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the US Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and

(b) The December 5, 2005 report in *The Times of India* refers to the case of an Indian-American technology worker who has filed a law suit in a federal court in Texas against a US firm alleging daily incidents of racial harassment and discrimination because the company outsourced work to India. The aggrieved party is a US citizen.

(c) to (e) Government believes that such harassment has no place particularly in a multi-cultural and multi-ethnic democratic society. Government expects that legal remedies that have been sought in this case would be available to the party concerned. As the case pertains to a US citizen and is sub-judice, it is not considered appropriate to be taken up with the US Government.

**Metro Corridor to IGI Airport**

4107. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals under consideration of the Government to connect Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi to Delhi Metro Rail through a high speed dedicated corridor;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal;

(c) whether Airports Authority of India (AAI) has also proposed to share the cost of construction in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) A Detailed Project Report is under preparation. No decision has been taken in regard to sharing of construction cost.

**National Development Fund for Sports Persons**

4108. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Development Fund for sports persons;

(b) the number of sports persons who has received assistance from the said fund;

(c) the number of centres of Sports Authority of India (SAI) in Assam, location-wise alongwith their present status, staff strength and coaches;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal under consideration to provide more coaches to these (SAI) centres in view of the forthcoming National Games in Assam;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the names of the sports persons from Assam awarded under the scheme of special awards to winners in international events; and

(g) the details of exchange programmes undertaken by Assam for sports persons, experts and teams within India and abroad in view of the ensuing National Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) was created in 1998 for the development of sports in the country with an initial amount of Rs. 2.00 crore with the following objectives:

(i) to administer and apply the moneys of the Fund for promotion of sports in general and specific sports disciplines and individual sports persons in particular for achieving excellence at the National and International level;

(ii) to impart special training and coaching in relevant sports disciplines to sports persons, coaches and sports specialists;

(iii) to construct and maintain infrastructure, as may be required for promotion of excellence in sports;

(iv) to supply equipment to Government and Non-Governmental Organizations and individuals with a view to promoting excellence in sports;

(v) to identify problems and take up research and development studies for providing support to excellence in sports;

(vi) to promote international cooperation, in particular, exchange which may promote the development of indigenous sport and human resources as

also the activities which are within the amount of Exchange Programmes entered into between India and other countries; and

(vii) to provide low interest or interest free loans for projects and activities related to any of the aforesaid objects.

(b) So far 11 sportspersons has been provided financial assistance under the scheme.

(c) The Sports Authority of India is running 8 Centres in Assam under its various schemes. The details of these Centres is as under:

(i) SAI Sub-centre at Guwahati. (14 staff members including Daily Wagers/Contractual Staff)

(ii) SAI Training Centre at Golaghat (10 Staff members including Daily Wagers/Contractual Staff)

(iii) SAI Training Centre at Guwahati (9 Staff members including Daily Wagers/Contractual Staff)

(iv) SAI Centers under National Sports Talent Contest Scheme at:

(1) Don Bosco High School, Guwahati

(2) Ramswarup Agarwal Memorial English School, Distt. Darang

(3) Navodaya Vidyalaya, Sonitpur

(4) Navodaya Vidyalaya, Distt. Kamrup

(v) Special Area Games Centre at Naharlagun (6 Staff members including Daily Wagers/ Contractual Staff).

At present there are 26 SAI coaches working in Assam. 13 of them are in SAI schemes and the other 13 are attached to State Government as per requirement.

(d) and (e) No Sir.

(f) Under the scheme of Special Awards to the winners in International sports events and their coaches, 2515 sportspersons and coaches in different disciplines have been awarded so far. The Ministry does not maintain State-wise break-up of such awardees.

(g) Exchange programme of sportspersons abroad take place as per agreed Cultural Exchange Programmes (CEPs), Sports Protocols/MOUs with various countries, where representation is at national level. State level exchange programmes within the country come under the purview of State Governments concerned.

**General Pool Residential Accommodation**

4109. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) has been allotted to journalists and others;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the date from which the same has been allotted to them; and

(c) the amount of rent charged from them in respect of the said accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) They are being charged House Rent Allowance plus licence fee from the date of allotment of the flat.

***Statement***

*The details of Journalists/Cameramen who have been allotted Government accommodation*

| Sl.No. | Name | Address | Category |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Sh. Anand Vardhan | DII/89, Pandara Rd | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 2. | Sh. A.K. Kidwai | DII/317, Pandara Rd | Journalist/Press cameramen |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Sh. Arvind Ghosh | G-201, Nanak Pura (Type-D) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 4. | Sh. B.K. Mathur | A-21/99, Lodi Colony (Type-D) | |
| 5. | Sh. D.K. Joshi | DII/201, Kaka Nagar | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 6. | Sh. K.V.S. Ramasharma | DII/53, Kaka Nagar | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 7. | Sh. P. Neelkantiah | DII/6, Pandara Road | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 8. | Sh. R.C. Pandey | DII/119, Kid. Ngr. (W) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 9. | Sh. S. Venkatesh | DII/66, Kaka Nagar | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 10. | Sh. Subhash Chander | DI/99, Rabindra Ngr. | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 11. | Sh. Sumer Kaul | D-I/115 Rabindra Nagar | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 12. | Sh. Sharad Dwivedi | A-158, Pandara Road | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 13. | Sh. Upendra Vajpeyi | DII/315, Pandara Rd | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 14. | Sh. Virendra Prabhakar | C-II/32, Dr. Z.H. Marg | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 15. | Sh. Nitya Chakravorthy | N-8 And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 16. | Sh. R.C. Pandit | D-6, MSF, Tilak Lane | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 17. | Maj. Genl. S.R. Kumar | C-11, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 18. | Sh. Satish Jagran | J-4, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 19. | Sh. Vijay Shankar | A-12 And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 20. | Sh. Vijay Sanghvi | C-12, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | Sh. B.P. Agarwal | DII/346, Pandara Rd. & Garage No. 57, Pandara Road | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 22. | Sh. Dipta Sen | DII/52, Kaka Nagar | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 23. | Sh. Pran Sabharwal | C-I/27, Pandara Rd. | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 24. | Sh. Girish Nikam | J-11, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 25. | Sh. Y.B. Mathur | B-15, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 26. | Ms. Neelima Mathur | E-4, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 27. | Sh. V.V. Binu | K-5, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 28. | Sh. K. Sunil Thomas | Q-4, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 29. | Sh. Subhav Shukla | H-4, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 30. | Sh. Sanjay Bhatnagar | B-4, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 31. | Sh. A.K. Bhatnagar | 201/7, M.B. Road (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 32. | Sh. P.S. Sengupta | 205/7, M.B. Road (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 33. | Sh. Ramesh Bhan | W-13, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 34. | Sh. S.C. Joshi | X-27, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 35. | Sh. M.K. Sinha | W-1, Huco Place (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 36. | Sh. D.S. Bisht | Z-1 Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 37. | Sh. Ramesh Chand | Z-9, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 38. | Sh. Manjeet Singh | T-3, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39. | Sh. R.K. Yadav | Y-8, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 40. | Sh. Jitendra Rana | S-58, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 41. | Sh. Sanjeev Acharya | 39, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 42. | Sh. U. Anand Kumar | U-8, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 43. | Sh. Ajay Tiwari | U-35, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 44. | Sh. Akshay Kumar Joshi | S-32, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 45. | Sh. V.K. Dixit | U-23, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.) | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 46. | Sh. Sandipan Chatterjee | 540-A/S-3 R K Puram | Journalist/Staff photographer |
| 47. | Sh. Parveen Singh Rana | 756/S-3 R K Puram | Journalist/Correspondent |
| 48. | K C Dwivedi | 21/73 Lodi Colony | Journalist/Correspondent |
| 49. | Surender Singh Rawat | N-532/S-8 R K Puram | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 50. | Pradeep Kumar | N-240/S-8 R K Puram | Journalist/Press cameramen |
| 51. | Deepak Kumar Arora | | Journalist/Dy. Chief Bureau of National Herald |
| 52. | John Birties | 405/S-8 R K Puram | Journalist/Spl. Correspondent |
| 53. | C L Manoj | 182/S-3 R K Puram | Journalist/Sr. Correspondent |
| 54. | A. Thangavel | B-6 Nanak Pura | Journalist/Spl. Correspondent |
| 55. | G.P. Pandey | 561/S-3 R K Puram | Journalist/Spl. Correspondent |
| 56. | Arvind Kumar Singh | 126/S-8 R K Puram | Journalist/Spl. Correspondent |
| 57. | Preshnath Pradhan | 148/S-3 R K Puram | Journalist/Cartoonist |
| 58. | R.M. Thakur | B-146 Nanak Pura | Journalist/Correspondent |
| 59. | S.M. Shams | 576-A/S-3 R K Puram | Journalist/Correspondent |
| 60. | N. Prusty | B-119 Nanak Pura | Journalist/Correspondent |
| 61. | Mans Banerjee | C-87 Nanak Pura | Journalist/Correspondent |
| 62. | Gyan Pathak | 571-A/S-3 R K Puram | Journalist/Correspondent |
| 63. | Dikha Rajput | 1329/S-12 R K Puram | Publication Officer |

*[Translation]*

**Delhi Metro**

4110. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Metro Rail work is targeted to be completed in Delhi;

(b) the expenditure incurred per kilometre on Metro Rail;

(c) whether the expenditure incurred in the said Metro Rail is more than the other countries' Metro Rail; and

(d) if so, the total amount spent on this project so far?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Phase-I and Phase-II of Delhi Metro are targeted for completion by June, 2006 and June, 2010 respectively.

(b) The expenditure incurred per kilometre of Delhi Metro is Rs. 320 crore for under ground section and Rs. 132 crore for elevated section.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Rs. 9600 crore (upto 30.11.2005).

*[English]*

**Achievement of Infrastructure/Core Sectors Target**

4111. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether infrastructure and core sectors have achieved the target fixed during the first two quarters of the current fiscal year;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The targets and achievements for infrastructure including core sectors during the first two quarters of the current fiscal year are enclosed as statement.

(c) Crude oil registered a decline owing to, *inter-alia*, the fire accident at Bombay High during the last week of July, 2005.

Steel production which is demand driven, was lower than the target but it recorded a growth of 6.3% over the production for the corresponding period of the previous year. Similarly, the freight traffic was 10.1% higher than the performance during the corresponding period of the previous year. The production of cement is demand driven.

The shortfall from the target with regard to fertilizer was mainly due to shortage of raw materials, low production of DAP due to shortage of phosphoric acid, natural gas limitation in some plants, annual turnaround for maintenance jobs etc.

***Statement***

*The targets/achievements for infrastructure including core sector during first two quarters of the current fiscal year*

| Sector | Unit | Target | Achievement* | Achievement as percentage to target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Power | Billion Unit | 307.09 | 303.78 | -1.08 |
| Coal | Metric Tonnes | 182.52 | 176.13 | -3.50 |
| Finished Steel | Metric Tonnes | 25.08 | 21.60 | -13.88 |
| Railways (Revenue freight traffic) | Metric Tonnes | 334.43 | 313.49 | -6.26 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shipping & Ports (cargo handled) | Metric Tonnes | 201.00 | 199.76 | -0.62 |
| Fertilizer Production | Metric Tonnes | 8.11 | 7.49 | -7.64 |
| Cement Production | Metric Tonnes | 66.75 | 70.05 | 4.94 |
| Crude Oil Production | Metric Tonnes | 16.88 | 16.16 | -4.27 |
| Natural Gas | MCM | 15382.00 | 15886.00 | 3.28 |

*Provisional.

*[Translation]*

**Protecting Archaeological Remains of Primitive Age**

4112. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made by the Government for protecting the archaeological remains of primitive age in tribal areas of the country;

(b) whether the archaeological remains of primitive age situated in Chandrapur-Gadchiroli districts have been protected;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The centrally protected remains of primitive age in tribal areas are being preserved and maintained properly as per archaeological norms.

(b) to (d) The following seven primitive pre-historic sites of which two are situated in Gadchiroli District have been declared as monuments of national importance under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India.

1. Cromlech known as Tilota, Pimpalgaon, District Bhandara.
2. Stone Circle, Arsoda, District Gadchiroli.
3. A Group of 20 cromlechs or Kistvaens, Chamurshi, District Gadchiroli
4. Stone Circle, Junapani, District Nagpur
5. Stone Circle, Ghorar, District Nagpur
6. Stone Circle, Nildho, District Nagpur
7. Stone Circle, Takalghat, District Nagpur

There is no protected pre-historic site in Chandrapur District.

**Patient Welfare Committee**

4113. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to constitute Patient Welfare Committees for all income groups under the National Rural Health Mission in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the facilities proposed to be provided under the said committees; and

(d) the funds likely to be allocated to Bihar under the said committees and number of locations in the State where the said committees have been constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) One of the strategies

proposed under the National Rural Health Mission is to have Hospital Management Society/Patient Welfare Committees at the District and Block Hospitals (CHC) in all the States and UTs.

(c) The primary objective of constituting the Samiti would be to take care of the all round welfare of the patients by providing them access to quality health care at affordable costs at the local health units. The Samiti would also ensure peoples' participation in running the health facility.

(d) The number of Rogi Kalyan Samiti at district level, referral level and PHC level together exceed 600 in Bihar. But these Samitis have not been registered which is a mandatory requirement.

Provision for a grant of Rs. 5,000 lakh per District Hospital and Rs. 1.00 lakh per Sub-district Hospital/CHC has been made under the NRHM to augment the corpus of the Society. Such grants would be made available after receiving reports from the State Government about the registration of the Societies.

*[English]*

**Improving Efficiency of ARCON**

4114. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2551 on August 10, 2005 and state:

(a) whether the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) has modified the instructions and projects, allotted to AIDS Research and Control Centre (ARCON) under Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM);

(b) if so, whether NACO will be releasing funds directly to the NGOs;

(c) whether as per the MOU, ARCON has to act as the coordinating NGO;

(d) if so, whether NACO and ARCON have obtained consent from the World Bank and the GFATM for such modification; and

(e) if so, the measures taken by the Government to improve the efficiency of ARCON?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Due to some representations received from other member NGOs and based on the decision taken by the Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) created for GFATM project, all the three NGO members namely YRG Care, Chennai; Freedom Foundation, Bangalore and ARCON, Mumbai have been permitted to work independently.

**Training/Preparations for Commonwealth Games**

4115. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether preparations are in full swing by the Indian contingent for the Commonwealth Games to be held in Australia in March, 2006;

(b) if so, the time by which the teams for various events will be finalized;

(c) the likely player-official ratio to be maintained in the contingent; and

(d) the details of training/preparations that are underway for the said Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) The Indian Olympic Association (IOA) has informed that the teams will be finalized in the first fortnight of February, 2006.

(c) Norms of players & officials ratio for such international events are, normally, fixed by the Organizing Committee of the Games and decision on the proposals of IOA are taken in the light of such guidelines. No such proposal has been received yet.

(d) For preparing the Indian Contingent for Commonwealth Games, the National Coaching camps are being held on continuous basis till March, 2006 with technical breaks in between in the prospective disciplines. Foreign Coaches/experts have also been engaged for

imparting specialized training inputs. The probables are being provided competitive exposures through participation in international and national competitions as per agreed Action Plans/Long Term Development Plans.

**Research on Cassava Plant**

4116. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated or coordinated any research on the Cassava plant for its use as a drug against cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has undertaken a study to test the extracts of Cassava Plant for anti-cancer activities. The study is a part of CSIR projects on bioactive and traditional preparations from national sources.

**Opening Cultural Centres Abroad**

4117. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of proposals for opening cultural centres abroad are under the consideration of the Government for the last several years;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in taking a decision in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to have a kind of regional balance while deciding to open cultural centres abroad particularly in South-East Asia, Latin America and in countries where a sizeable Indian community resides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) ICCR has received proposals for opening of Cultural Centres at Washington, Tokyo, Beijing, Kathmandu, Bangkok, Kabul, Tehran and Warsaw.

(b) Indian Cultural Centre at Tokyo has become operational since the first week of December, 2005. The other proposals are under process.

(c) The Council has established Indian Cultural Centres in South-East Asia at Jakarta, Bali and Kuala Lumpur; in Latin American regions in Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago. The Council has also established Cultural Centres at Mauritius and Fiji where there is a sizeable Indian community.

**Appointment of Outsiders as Vigilance Officers**

4118. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Vigilance Commissioner has suggested appointment of outsiders as Vigilance Officers in the Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) to (c) In all important Public Sector Undertakings and Banks outsiders are already being appointed as Chief Vigilance Officers. As per information provided, Central Vigilance Commission has now suggested that 'outsiders' as Chief Vigilance Officer's should also be posted in few other departments namely Post & Telegraphs, the Railways, Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Board of Excise & Customs.

**Financial Assistance for Museums/Monuments**

4119. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from Karnataka regarding financial assistance under the scheme of promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums and documentation of unprotected and unsung monuments in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The proposals from (i) Karnataka Janapad

Parishat, Bangalore, (ii) National Silk Museum of India, Bangalore, and (iii) Shankaraa Foundation, Bangalore have been received during the current financial year for consideration of the Expert Committee under the scheme of "Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums". No proposal from State Government of Karnataka for documentation of unprotected and unsung monuments in the State have been received.

As regard the documentation of unprotected and unsung monuments in the State, Archaeological Survey of India proposes to launch a National Mission for Monuments and Antiquities under the Ministry of Culture. The Mission aims to prepare a National Register of Monuments and Antiquities, which will contain documentation of unprotected monuments as well, which will cover State of Karnataka also.

**Approval of Maa-Bari Yojana**

4120. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had received any request from the Government of Rajasthan for approval and sanction of "Maa-Bari Yojana";

(b) if so, the funds sought by the State Government;

(c) whether the funds have been sanctioned;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the Union Government proposes to clear the project and sanction the required amount for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (e) During the current financial year, the Government of Rajasthan has submitted various proposals including Maa-Bari Centre for health and education for a total amount of Rs. 22.00 crore to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. The entire proposal has been cleared by the Multi Disciplinary Project Clearance Committee of the Ministry. However, the funds could not be released to the State Government so far due to non submission of Utilization Certificate by the State Government for the funds released during the previous years.

**Uniform System and Rate for Telephone Connection**

4121. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether uniform system and rate for fresh landline telephone connection is being followed all over the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the MTNL and the BSNL have a uniform rate and system in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the BSNL is providing Telecommunication services in Manipur;

(f) if so, the charges realized by the BSNL for fresh landline Telephone connection in Manipur;

(g) whether employees of the Telecom Department demand high charges for installation of fresh landline connection;

(h) if so, the action taken against them;

(i) whether shortage of telephone connection is the creation of some private companies; and

(j) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to clear the long waiting list in Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (d) Tariff for Telecom Services are under forbearance except in case of rural subscribers in fixed line, roaming services in mobile telephony and for leased circuits. However, there is a standard tariff package applicable for rural fixed line subscribers. The operators including MTNL and BSNL are free to offer any tariff subject to compliance of Interconnection Usage Charge Regulation/Tariff Regulations issued by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India from time to time.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) to (h) The charges for fresh landline telephone connection since 01-12-2004 are given in the enclosed Statement. In some cases Rs. 2000/-was charged inadvertently as registration fee in the State of Manipur even after November 2004, when the charges were reduced to Rs. 500/-. The customers are however, automatically paid back this amount by way of adjustment in the first bill itself. The mistake has been rectified and suitable action is being taken against the defaulting officials.

(i) No, Sir.

(j) There is a waiting list of 2436 in Manipur Secondary Switching Area with BSNL. Expansion of network for clearing waiting list is a continuous process. Accordingly, BSNL is taking steps for increasing the accessibility by setting up Wireless in Local Loop, Global System Mobile and Satellite based systems in progressive manner.

***Statement***

*Monthly Rental Charges for B-fone*

| Exchange capacity | Rural (Rs.) | Urban (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 1000 lines | 50 | 120 |
| 1000 to 29999 lines | 110 | 120 |
| 30000 to 99999 lines | 150 | 180 |
| 100000 lines and above | 210 | 250 |

*Unit Call Charges and Free Calls*

| MCUs | Rural (Rs.) | Urban (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 0 to 50 | Free | Free |
| 51 to 75 | Free | 1.00 |
| 76 to 300 | 0.80 | 1.00 |
| Above 300 | 1.20 | 1.20 |

*Security Deposit (From 17-05-2004 onwards)*

| Exchange capacity | Local | Local+STD | Local+STD +ISD |
|---|---|---|---|
| All | 1000 | 2000 | 3000 |

Note: Security deposit is also recoverable in instalments.

*Registration Charges (From 01-12-2004 onwards)*

| Exchange capacity | Rural (Rs.) | Urban (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| All | 500 | 500 |

Note: Adjustable in first bill.

No registration fee is levied whether the connections are available on demand.

*Installation charges*

| Exchange capacity | Rural (Rs.) | Urban (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 500 lines | 300 | 300 |
| 500 lines and above | 500 | 500 |

**PPSS Scheme**

4122. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the plan scheme entitled Expertise for Planning Process—Payment for Professional and Special Services (PPSS);

(b) the number of specific studies undertaken and the details thereof;

(c) whether it is difficult to assess the type or number of studies requiring the services of experts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) A budget provision is made by the Planning Commission in the Plan Scheme entitled, "Expertise for Planning Process—Payment for Professional and Special Services [PPSS]" for making payment of consultancy fee/remuneration and also the payment of Travelling Allowance/Daily Allowance etc. to the Consultants engaged by the Planning Commission from time to time for undertaking specific studies/assignments as per the need of the Commission. Budget provision for 2005-06 is Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

In the matters relating to the appointment of Consultants, the Planning Commission invariably follows the guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT). Besides, an authorization has also

been given to the Planning Commission to engage the services of the Consultants (either Individuals or Institutes in the relevant fields) on payment of a consolidated amount fixed/decided with reference to each assigned task.

(b) The payments to the Consultants appointed as per DoPT's guidelines are made on a monthly basis, whereas in the case of assignments given to the Institutes/ Individuals on a consolidated amount, this payment is made in installments linked with the progress of their work. Total amount of Rs. 31,64,373/-(Rs. 22,12,087) to those consultants appointed on monthly basis and Rs. 9,52,286 to those Institutes/Individuals who have been given assignments on a consolidated amount) has been released so far during the current financial year (Details are given in the enclosed Statement). This amount includes the payments released during 2005-2006 towards the committed assignments of previous years also.

(c) The Planning Commission has been authorized to engage 25 Consultants at a time as per the DoPT's guidelines. Therefore, the Commission makes a tentative provision at the time of formulating Budget Estimates and full details are sometimes not available at that point of time. However, more realistic picture becomes available at the RE stage when the budget allocation is revised accordingly as per the actual need.

(d) The Planning Commission is now able to formulate its budget proposals under the Scheme on a more realistic basis in view of the past experience.

***Statement***

*I. Details of amount released to Individuals/Institutes in respect of studies assigned to them by Administration-I Section under "PPSS" for the period upto 30.11.2005.*

| Name of the Individual/Institute to which the study is given | Name of the Division to which the study pertains | Number and date of release order | Amount Released (in Rs.) Cheque /DD No. & Date | Cumulative Expenditure (in Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Shri J.K. Chahal, Retd. Deputy Adviser, Planning Commission | FR | A-12013/40/2004-Adm. I 08/04/2005 | 33,000/- (082420 25.04.05) | 33,000/- |
| Shri K.P. Katailiha, Retd. Joint Adviser, Planning Commission | WR | A-12013/41/2004-Adm. I 08/04/2005 | 15,000/- (082344 20.04.05) | 48,000/- |
| -do- | WR | A-12013/41/2004-Adm. I 09/05/2005 | 15,000/- (082496 12.05.05) | 63,000/- |
| M/s Norma Social & Market Research TC 7/1724, Temple Road, Kochulloor Medical College, PO, Thiruvananthapuram | PEO | A-12013/17/2004-Adm. I 12/05/2005 | 80,000/- (184562957 19.05.05 | 1,43,000/- |
| Shri Y.R. Nandwani, Retd. Deputy Secretary, Planning Commission, C-II, A/99, Pocket 16, Janak Puri, New Delhi. | PEO | A-12013/09/2004-Adm. I 19/05/2005 | 10,000/- (082925 31.05.05) | 1,53,000/- |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/s Norma Social & Market Research TC 7/1724, Temple Road, Kochulloor Medical College, PO, Thiruvananthapuram | PEO | A-12013/17/2004-Adm. I 26/05/2005 | 40,000/- (184563354 31.05.05) | 1,93,000/- |
| Shri K.S. Sidhu, Retd. IAS, Chief Coordinator, Core Group of Experts on Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme. | | F.6 (1927)/2005-Adm. I 02/06/05 | 1,00,000/- | 2,93,000/- |
| Shri K.P. Katailiha, Retd. Jt. Adviser, PC | WR | A12013/41/2004-Adm. I 19.07.2005 | 20,000/- (A-117909 03.08.05) | 3,13,000/- |
| Shri R.B. Prasad, Retd. Dy. Adviser, PC | SP | A-12013/08/2005-Adm. I 26.07.05 | 15,000/- (118074 09.08.05) | 3,28,000/- |
| M/s Vision Consulting, C-16, 3rd Floor, Amar Colony, Delhi | PEO | A-12013/14/2005-Adm. I 29.07.05 | 60,000/- (118494 09.09.05) | 3,88,000/- |
| NICSI, NBCC Tower, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi | DP | A-12013/30/2004-Adm. I 28.07.05 | 35,508/- (118132 17.08.05) | 4,23,508/- |
| NICSI, NBCC Tower, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi | PC | A-12013/39/2004-Adm. I 20.08.05 | 71,016/- (118214 24.08.05) | 4,94,524/- |
| IPAI, 2nd Floor, C-Wing, AGCR Building, New Delhi | PEO | A-12013/23/2004-Adm. I 26.08.05 | 1,97,000/- (118457 dt. 09.09.05) | 6,91,524/- |
| -do- | PEO | -do- | 98,500/- (118494 09.09.05) | 7,90,024/- |
| Shri R.B. Prasad, Retd. Dy. Adviser, PC | SP | A-12013/08/2005-Adm. I 01.09.05 | 15,000/- (118495 09.09.05) | 8,05,024/- |
| NICSI, NBCC Tower, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi | Record | A-12013/09/2005-Adm. I 7.09.05 | 17,754/- (118568 13.09.05) | 8,22,778/- |
| NICSI, NBCC Tower, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi | IE | A-12013/30/2004-Adm. I 7.09.05 | 35,508/- (118684 21.09.05 | 8,58,286/- |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ms. Neelansha Dwivedi, Intern | RD | A-12013/22/2005-Adm. I 7.09.05 | 5000/- (118940 28.09.05) | 8,63,286/- |
| Shri Kavish Khan, Intern | PEO | A-12013/32/2005-Adm. I 17.10.05 | 15,000/- (yet to be paid) | 8,73,286/- |
| Shri R.B. Prasad, Retd. Dy. Adviser, PC | SP | A-12013/08/2005-Adm. I 22.11.05 | 15,000/- (119922 30.11.2005) | 8,88,286/- |
| M/s Norma Social & Market Research TC 7/1724, Temple Road, Kochulloor Medical College, PO, Thiruvananthapuram | PEO | A-12013/17/2004-Adm. I (1) 25.11.05 | 39,000/- (DD No. 184569916 05.12.05) | 9,27,286/- |
| -do- | PEO | A-12013/17/2004-Adm. I (2) 25.11.05 | 25,000/- (DD No. 184569916 05.12.05) | 9,52,286/- |

II. Expenditure upto 30.11.2005 on fee, travelling allowance/ daily allowance etc. of Consultants appointed on monthly basis : Rs. 22,12,087

III. Total (I+II) : Rs. 31,64,373

**Proposal from Assam**

4123. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal from Assam for allocation of funds with a view to generate employment and boost State economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its present status; and

(c) the time by which proposal is likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, proposal received from the Government of Assam is being examined in Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

**Right to Information Act**

4124. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government officials are using RTI to corner their seniors as reported in the 'Times of India' dated November 30, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) to (c) The purpose of RTI Act is to ensure transparency in decision making process and to

increase accountability. There is no ground to believe that the provisions of the act would be used to victimise any honest officer.

*[Translation]*

**Special Package to Himachal Pradesh**

4125. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has released Rs. 8000 crore special package to Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the heads under which the amount has been provided; and

(c) if not, the time by which the special package would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) No Special package of Rs. 8000 crore has been sanctioned/released by the Union Government to Himachal Pradesh.

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

**PVC Market**

4126. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has constructed a PVC market at Tikri Border near Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by which the said market is likely to start functioning;

(c) whether a factory of PVC is illegally operating at Swarna Park, Mundaka;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it has earmarked land for setting up PVC Market at Tikri (Border) near Delhi. It has allotted 1306 plots, out of which possession has been handed over to 344 allottees. The market can start functioning, after the construction work is completed by the allottees.

(c) to (e) The Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that one PVC factory was found in operation at Swarna Park, Mundaka, which was sealed. They have further reported that several plots are being used as warehouses to store PVC waste and action against such land owners is taken for wrongful use of agricultural land for purposes other than agriculture.

*[English]*

**Job Oriented Training Programme for Disabled Children**

4127. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched a job oriented training programme for disabled children in the area of Information Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated for the said programme;

(d) whether the Government has a proposal to set up its first vocational training centre at little Flower Convent Hr. Secondary School for Blind, Chennai;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the list of other schools which are likely to be covered under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (f) Department of Information Technology has initiated a pilot project with a total cost of Rs. 3.90 crores for setting up of job oriented vocational training centres for training of children with disabilities in the area of Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES).

The course curriculum of the training has been designed so as to enhance the computer skills of children with disabilities and will provide additional inputs, which would add value to the all round development and employability of children with disabilities in IT and ITES.

The vocational centres are proposed to be setup in Tamil Nadu and in Delhi NCR as there is a strong presence of IT industry in these parts of the country. The list of the schools is given in the enclosed Statement. These schools have basic infrastructure and hostel facility as well as experience in running similar vocational centres in other disciplines. The children with disability in the nearby areas will also avail facilities of training at these centres. Each centres will have a computer lab equipped with 10 Nos. of computers, server, software tools and Internet connectivity for training children with disabilities. The project, apart from equipment has major training component, which include training of the teachers and students in the area of computer literacy, personality development and hands-on training. The children will be trained for hands-on training in the IT and ITES industry.

The 1st vocational centre has been setup at Little Flower Higher Secondary School for Blind', Chennai.

***Statement***

*List of Schools in Tamil Nadu and Capital NCR (Delhi)*

**Tamil Nadu**

1. Little Flower Convent Hr. Sec. School for the Blind 127, G.N. Road, Cathedral Post, Chennai—600 006
2. Keelottivakkam Grama Sangama, Keelottivakkam, Thimarajampetta, Kanchipuram., Pin 631601
3. Cheran Region Christian Society for the Disabled Children 11, Grey Town, Coimbatore—641 018
4. Integrated Education Promotion Council Service Centre for the Disabled, St. Joseph's Hr. Sec. School, Cuddalore—607 001.
5. Pallava Council for Integrated Education, Arakkonam, Vellore
6. T.E.L.C. School for the Blind, Swedish Mission Hospital Compund Tirupattur—630 211, Sivagangai
7. Integrated Education Implementation Committee (IEIC) & UPAHAR Madurai, No. 37, Teachers Colony, Muthupatti, Alagappa Nagar Madurai—625 003
8. Indian Association for the Blind Hr. Sec. School & Rehabilitation Centre, Sundararajanpatti, Arambanoor Post, Madurai—625 104
9. Amala Rakkini Spl. School for the Blind, Susai Nagar-632 236, Thiruvannamalai
10. Integrated Education for the Disabled Children, Society for the Care & Education of the Disabled, Our Lady of Lourdes Boys High School, Villianur, Pondicherry—605 110

**Delhi**

11. Government School for Blind Boys, Seva Kutir Complex, Kingsway Camp, Delhi
12. Institution for the Blind, Amar Colony, Lajpat Nagar-4, New Delhi
13. Institution for the Blind, Panchkuian Road, New Delhi
14. Janta Adarsh Andh Vidhyalaya, Siri Fort Road, Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi
15. Rashtriya Virjanand Andh Kalya Vidhyalaya Society, Outer Ring Road, J-Block, Vikas Puri, New Delhi-110 018
16. IETE Computer Training Centre for the Blind, Sector-29, Noida, UP
17. Government Lady Noyee Secondary School for Deaf, GLNS Complex, Delhi

**Garbage Stores**

4128. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has constructed garbage store for each pocket of DDA flats in various localities of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such garbage stores constructed till date;

(c) whether the DDA has declared such garbage stores as unhygienic; and

(d) if so, the alternative arrangement being considered by the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that garbage bins/stores are constructed in various DDA Housing Projects and are handed over the MCD alongwith other services. 152 garbage bins/stores are being maintained by DDA at present.

(c) The DDA has informed that no garbage bin/stores has been declared as unhygienic.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Funds for Maintenance of Slums and Development Works**

4129. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has allocated any amount to the Government of Delhi for the maintenance of slums, to provide essential basic amenities to the citizens and other related developmental works in the urban areas and various schemes during the last five year plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount allocated for the said purposes;

(c) whether the allotted amount has been spent on those works/schemes for which it was sanctioned;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the names of the Government and non-Governmental organisations through which the said amount has been spent;

(f) whether any complaints have been received by the Union Government regarding misappropriation of funds allocated by the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (g) Government of NCT (GNCTD) of Delhi has reported that it has been receiving grant under Centrally sponsored scheme namely 'Centrally Assisted Slum Development Programme' (CASDP) for maintenance of slums and for providing essential basic amenities and other related developmental works. This scheme is being implemented in NCT of Delhi by Slum & JJ Department of MCD.

The details of grant received by Slum & JJ Department from GNCTD under the Plan Scheme of CASDP are as under:

| Year | Grant received (Rs. in lakh) | Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh) |
|---|---|---|
| 1997-98 | 16.60 | 14.21 |
| 1998-99 | 31.32 | 34.54 |
| 1999-2000 | 26.21 | 23.41 |
| 2000-01 | 16.04 | 19.16 |
| 2001-02 | 18.92 | 18.74 |
| 2002-03 | 17.76 | 17.70 |
| 2003-04 | 17.70 | 17.94 |
| 2004-05 | 17.92 | 13.28 |

Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, has informed that it has released Rs. 50.00 lakh to DDA in March 2002 for construction of 167 dwelling units under the scheme of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY). No complaints of misappropriation of VAMBAY fund by Delhi Government have been received.

*[English]*

**Decrease in Employment**

4130. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the general employment in the organised sector has decreased in the country over the last few years;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to achieve the target fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) Employment in the organised sector, which is only 7 to 8% of the total employment in the country has declined from 277.89 lakh persons in 2001 to 263.65 lakh persons in 2004 (Quick Estimate), which is mainly due to restructuring of the public sector.

(c) The National Common Minimum Programme stated that the UPA Government will immediately enact a National Employment Guarantee Act. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has been passed recently.

*[Translation]*

**Spotting Sports Talent**

4131. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for spotting talented sports persons in rural areas through the Nehru Yuva Kendras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) There is no scheme for spotting talented sports persons in rural areas through the Nehru Yuva Kendras.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]*

**Ayurvedic Treatment**

4132. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the CGHS beneficiaries suffering from spondylitis, Cervical problem, Parkinson's disease etc. are not allowed to get treatment from the empanelled Ayurvedic Hospitals/Dispensaries unless suggested by the Ayurvedic specialist (CGHS)

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to allow the CGHS beneficiaries to avail Ayurvedic treatment on the advice of the Allopathic Specialists; and

(d) if so, the time by which the Government is likely to issue orders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There are no Ayurvedic empanelled hospitals under CGHS. CGHS beneficiaries having health problems can avail treatment from CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries/units. The beneficiaries can also avail treatment facilities at Government Ayurvedic hospital on being referred by CGHS Medical Officer.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

**Expansion and Investment Scenario in Telecom Sector**

4133. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the expansion and investment scenario in Telecom Sector in the country;

(b) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has the final say on the tariff to be charged by each of the telephone private players;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the aggressive war over tariff among the telephone companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to regulate the telephone tariff to ensure healthy competition among the private operators; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The subscriber base of telecom services is increasing every month indicating expansion and investment friendly scenario in telecom sector in the country.

(b) and (c) Notwithstanding anything contained in Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as per TRAI Act 1997, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, the Authority may, from time to time, by order, notify in the Official Gazette the rates at which the telecommunication services within India and outside India shall be provided under this Act including the rates at which messages shall be transmitted to any country outside India; provided that the Authority may notify different rates for different persons or class of persons for similar telecommunications services and where different rates are fixed as foresaid the Authority shall record the reasons therefor.

(d) to (g) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has permitted forbearance for tariffs except in rural areas for fixed services. The competition in telecommunication sector has led to reduction in tariffs from time to time and offering a bouquet of services to the subscribers. Healthy competition among various telecom service providers including public and private operators is essential.

**Free Phone Facility**

4134. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MTNL has offered one free landline connection to each of the subscribers who already have a landline connection for at least a period of one year;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any additional option has been given to those who are eligible in this category but do not want another landline connection; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A promotional plan for landline service (1+1) has been launched with effect from 1st November, 2005 with one free additional landline connection at the same address and in the same name of the subscriber without any registration charge, security deposit and monthly rental for a period of one year to the customer.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Because, this scheme is introduced to increase the number of landline connections so as to utilize the network and increase revenue.

**Growth of Telephony**

4135. SHRI L. GANESAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clash of interest between GSM and CDMA operators in telephony has severely affected the growth of telephony even after liberalisation as reported in the *Hindu* dated November 15, 2005;

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

(c) whether the Union Finance Ministry has also expressed its view in this regard;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the government to overcome the bottlenecks in this regard;

(e) whether the government proposes to bring down the licence fee from Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 100 crores.

(f) if so, the manner in which the Government plans to replenish this reduced revenue; and

(g) if not, the measures taken by the Government to extend the benefit of IT to the rural people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Ministry of Finance has issued a draft strategy paper on Telecom Sector on some issues including spectrum.

(d) Wireless technologies are deployed by various service providers for rapid expansion of telecommunication services. Efficient and optimal utilization of radio spectrum

is a paramount requirement for unimpeded growth of telecom sector. Internationally harmonized frequency bands are exploited to a large extent, for GSM, CDMA and various other technologies. The spectrum is allotted to GSM and CDMA operators in accordance with the relevant provision of their Service Licence Agreements.

(e) No, Sir. The licence fee is charged as a percentage share of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR).

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

(g) Universal Service Obligation (USO) fund has been established with effect from 1st April 2002 for expansion of telegraph services in rural areas.

**Closure of PCOs**

4136. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operation of local PCOs at New Delhi Railway Station and at other places in Delhi has been discontinued by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to remove the difficulties being faced by the passengers as a result of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The PCOs at New Delhi, Nizamuddin and Old Delhi Railway Stations have been disconnected as per the instructions of Railway Authorities due to misuse of making hoax calls from these PCOs. Local PCO at Narela Railway Station had to be closed as revenue was less than 25% of the metered calls.

(c) MTNL, Delhi is in regular touch with Railway Authorities for restoration of these PCOs.

*[Translation]*

**Government Accommodation to Political Leaders**

4137. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several political leaders and other people have been provided Government accommodation citing security reasons;

(b) if so, the names of such leaders/persons and type of accommodation allotted to them as on date;

(c) the amount of rent charged from these leaders/persons;

(d) whether there are any orders/provisions for regulating such accommodations including the rent therefor;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued any directions in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Preparations for Commonwealth Games, 2010**

4138. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commonwealth Games Management has expressed dissatisfaction over the ongoing preparations for the Commonwealth Games to be held in India in the year 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is likely to adversely affected the image of India at international level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

*[English]*

**Telemedicine Facilities**

4139. DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a national policy for providing telemedicine facilities by various hospitals/nursing homes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the list of hospitals/nursing homes currently providing the said facilities in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is considering to formulate a strategy for popularizing the telemedicine facilities in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therfor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Government proposes to formulate a national policy for providing telemedicine facilities at various Government Hospitals and teaching institutions.

(b) A National Task Force on Telemedicine in India has been set up under the chairmanship of Secretary (Health and Family Welfare) with experts in the field from various related Government Departments and non-Government Institutions/Organisations, as members.

One of the terms of reference for this task force is to formulate a national policy for telemedicine.

(c) The State-wise location of telemedicine platforms is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Yes.

(e) First meeting of the National Task Force on Telemedicine was held on 20th October, 2005 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Health and Family Welfare). Various issues related to telemedicine i.e. standard and operational aspects, national telemedicine grid, formulation of national policy on telemedicine, and efforts for making telemedicine popular are included in the terms of reference of the National Task Force on Telemedicine.

(f) Not applicable in view of (e) above.

***Statement***

*Table-1 State-wise location of telemedicine platforms*

| Sl.No. | State | Medical Colleges Speciality hospitals | District hospital, CHC & PHC | Type of Communi-cation | Funding & Implementing Agencies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Jammu & Kashmir | Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar, Government Medical College, Srinagar and Government Medical College, Jammu | Kargil, Kupwara, Poonch, Doda, Leh | VSAT | ISRO |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | Himachal Prdesh (Under Implementation) | Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla | Chamba, Tissa, Hamirpur, Dharamshala, Reckong-Peo, Kullu, Sangla, Mandi, Shimla, Rampur Khaneri, Rohru, Pooh, Nichar, Bharmaur, Bilaspur, Keylong, Nahan, Solan, Una, Killar, Shalai, Kwar, Udaipur, Kaza | Leased line, VSAT & ISDN | DIT, C-DAC (Center for Development of Advance Computing) |
| 3. | Punjab | Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh | Mata Kaushalya Hospital, Patiala, Government Hospitals, Hoshiarpur & Amritsar | VSAT | ISRO |
| 4. | Uttaranchal | Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS), Lucknow | Almora & Srinagar Base Hospitals | ISDN | Govt. of Uttaranchal |
| 5. | West Bengal | School of Tropical Medicine & Neel Ratan Sarcar Medical College, Kolkata, Burdwan Medical College | Coochbehar, Habra, Midnapore, Behrampur, Suri, Purulia | ISDN & VSAT | IIT Kharagpur, Webel ECS Ltd. |
| 6. | Orissa | SGPGIMS, Lucknow | Medical Colleges at Cuttack, Burla, and Berhampur | VSAT | ISRO, DIT |
| 7. | Maharashtra | District administration medical specialists in Pune | Primary Healthcare Centres Wagholi, Chakan & Paud villages of Pune | | Pune District Administration, Global Health portal & Tata Council for Community Initiatives |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Karnataka | Narayana Hrudayalaya, Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology, St. John's Medical College, Samatvam, Institute of Diabetology, NIMHANS, Bangalore JSS Institute of Medical Sciences, Mysore | Mandya, Maddur, Tumkur, Shimoga, Sagar, Chitradurga, Bagalkot, Yadagir, Gadag, Karwar (operational) Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Raichur, Belgaum, Dharwad, Coppala, Haveri, Bellary, Davanagere, Udipi, Chikmagalur, Mangalore, Hassan, Madikeri, Mysore, Kolar, Sirsi (to be linked) | VSAT, ISDN | ISRO |
| 9. | Kerala | Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences (AIMS), Kochi, and Sri Chithra Tirunal Institute of Medical Science and Technology, Regional Cancer Centre (Kerala Onconet), Thiruvananthapuram., Five Medical Colleges | 14 district hospitals and two taluk hospitals<br>Kollam, Kozhencherry, Kochi, Palakkad and Kannur | VSAT, ISDN | ISRO, DIT, C-DAC, Trivendrum, Malabar Cancer Care Society |
| 10. | Andaman and Nicobar | — | G.B. Pant Hospital and INS Dhanvantari Hospital in Port Blair, Indira Gandhi Hospital at Car Nicobar are linked with Sri Ramchandra Medical College and Apollo Hospital, Chennai | VSAT | ISRO |
| 11. | Lakshadweep | — | Indira Gandhi Hospital, Kavaratti linked with AIMS, Kochi | VSAT | ISRO |

*Table II. Super speciality hospital Telemedicine Network (Public & Corporate Sector)*

| Sl.No. | Super speciality Hospital | Telemedicine nodes linked with | Type of Communication | Funding & Implementing Agencies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | SGPGIMS Lucknow | Orissa, Uttaranchal State network | VSAT, ISDN | ISRO, DIT, Govt. of Orissa Uttaranchal |
| | | AIIMS, New Delhi, PGIMER Chandigarh | ISDN | DIT, CDAC Mohali |
| | | AIMS, Kochi, SRMC, Chennai | VSAT & ISDN | |
| | | Eight states of North East | VSAT | National Informatics Centre |
| 2. | All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi | J&K network, Haryana (Rohtak Medical College, Ballabhgarh Community Centre), Cuttack, Guwahati, Chennai, Kochi | ISDN, VSAT | DIT, ISRO, C-DAC, Mohali |
| 3. | PGIMER, Chandigarh | Punjab and Himachal network, SGPGIMS Lucknow, AIIMS New Delhi | VSAT, ISDN | ISRO, DIT and Govt. of Punjab and Himachal |
| 4. | Amrita Institute Medical Sciences (AIMS), Kochi | SRMC, Chennai, Sankara Netralaya, Chennai; Indira Gandhi District Hospital, Kavaratti, Lakshadweep Islands; Andaman & Nicobar Network; Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow; J&K Network; Swami Vivekananda Memorial Hospital, Sargur, Karnataka; AIIMS, New Delhi; Trivandrum Medical College; Pattanamthitta District Hospital, Kerala; Narayana Hrudayalaya, Bangalore; Ravindranath, Kolkata; Ramchandra Bhanja, Cuttack AIMS Emergency Medical Center, Pampa | VSAT | ISRO |
| 5. | Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai | Cancer Hospital at Barshi, Dr B Borooah Cancer Institute at Guwahati, Dr. Walawalkar Hospital at Dervan, Chiplun, Six Hospitals in the North East and Regional Cancer Centres | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | Asia Heart Foundation, Bangalore | Rabindranath Tagore International Institute of Cardiac Sciences (RTIICS) Calcutta, Narayana Hrudayalaya (NH) Bangalore | VSAT | ISRO |
| 7. | Shankar Nethralaya, Chennai, Meenakshi Eye mission & Arvinda Eyecare Centre, Madurai (Mobile Teleophthalmology) | Mobile tele-ophthalmology | VSAT | ISRO |
| 8. | Apollo Hospital Group | Apollo Hospitals, Hyderabad, Chennai<br>Aragonda village in Andhra Pradesh | 33 nodes in India<br>24 Villages | ISRO, Apollo Telemedicine Network (ATNF) |

*[Translation]*

**Development Works under MPLADS**

4140. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:
SHRI RAOSAHEB DANVE PATIL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for undertaking developmental works under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme;

(b) whether telemedicine system is to be included in the developmental works to be carried out under the MPLADS;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints that the said system had already been put in place in Maharashtra by using funds of MPLADS;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) All works which enable creation of fixed and durable assets to meet the locally felt community infrastructure and developmental needs, except those prohibited in Annexure-II of the Guidelines of the scheme, are eligible under the scheme.

(b) and (c) Purchase of equipments meant for hospitals belonging to Central, State, UT and local self governments are permissible under the Guidelines. However, purchase of all movable items (except ambulances and hearse vans for Government Hospitals), treatment costs, reimbursement of any type, any revenue and recurring expenditure, grants and loans and expenses on maintenance work are not permissible under the Guidelines. Hence, only capital expenditure for telemedicine projects creating fixed and durable assets is permissible under MPLADS.

(d) to (f) No complaints as such have been received. It has now been learnt that an expenditure of Rs. 27.40 lakh has been incurred for putting in place instruments and machineries of fixed and durable nature for telemedicine, in 10 Primary Health Centers (at a cost of Rs. 2,74,000 per Primary Health Center), Akola District of Maharashtra on the recommendation of Shri Prakash Ambedkar, the Lok Sabha Member from Akola constituency.

*[English]*

**Curtailment in Reservation**

4141. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any orders for curtailing the percentage of reservation for SCs/STs by denying them to compete as a reserved candidate against the posts meant for General Category; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Establishment of International Long Distance Infrastructure**

4142. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invest around Rs. 2000 crore for the setting up of International Long Distance (ILD) infrastructure;

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

(c) the estimated total outlay for its ILD-Voice and Data business; and

(d) the present status of undersea cable that the BSNL is planning to lay between India and Singapore with approximate cost and the capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. BSNL/MTNL have jointly planned to lay submarine cable between India and Singapore. The project is presently in conceptual stage. The technical feasibility and survey of the route has to be done before taking final decision. The details of the project are as under:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Initial capacity | : 20 Gbps. |
| (ii) | Ultimate capacity | : 320 Gbps. |
| (iii) | Approximate cost of the project | : Rs. 1800 crores. |

Switches are being upgraded by BSNL for International Gateway functionality. Installation of equipment for lawful interception and monitoring is also planned.

*[Translation]*

**Assistance to Earthquake Victims in POK**

4143. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international terrorist organization Al-Qaeda has allegedly appealed to the people throughout the world in a video tape to help the Muslims who have been victims of the earthquake that hit Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK) on October 8, 2005;

(b) if so, whether the Government has identified the persons or organisations coming forward to send relief materials from India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government have seen unconfirmed reports regarding such an appeal issued by Al-Qaeda.

(b) In order to show solidarity with the people of the earthquake affected areas in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and in Pakistan, a number of private agencies have sent relief material from India with Government approval.

(c) Following is a list of organisations or persons who have sent earthquake relief material to Pakistan according to available information:

1. Nagpal Woolen Textile Industries, Chandigarh
2. Prag International, Amritsar
3. Mahavir Overseas, Panipat
4. Mega Game Master Pvt Ltd., Saket, New Delhi.
5. Mega Games Master Pvt Ltd., 17/3, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
6. Gurvinder Singh & Co., New Sabzi Mandi, Vallah, Amritsar.
7. Parag International (Export), 5 G.T. Road, Model Town, Amritsar.
8. Jamiat-Ulema-Hind, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
9. Amritsar Swadeshi Textile Corp Pvt Ltd, Ram Tirath Road, Amritsar

10. Amritsar Woollen Mills, Katra Sher Singh, Amritsar
11. Shri Tarlochan Singh, Chairman, National Minorities Commission
12. Smt. Nirmala Deshpande, Chairperson of India-Pakistan Forum of Parliamentarians and Akhil Bharat Rachanatmak Samaj.
13. Adarsh Textile Mills, 31 Race Course Road, Amritsar.
14. Baba Jagtar Singh Kar Sewa Wale, Taran Taaran, Amrtisar.
15. M/s Parth Export House, C-24, Vijeta Vihar, Sector 13, Rohini, Delhi
16. Toyop Relief Kanti Engg Works, LBS Marg, Mumbai
17. Oswal Enterprises, Jalandhar
18. Britannia Industries Ltd., Ghaziabad
19. Woolen Processor Pvt Ltd., Amritsar
20. Marchandey Exports Pvt. Ltd. A-8, Priya Darshini Vihar, Delhi.
21. Zenith Fashion Maker Pvt Ltd., 23 Lajpat Nagar-II, New Delhi.
22. Marine Space Inc., FZ-2B Lane No. 5, Tuglaqabad Ext, New Delhi.
23. Viomshi Textile Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana
24. Dhani Woollen Mills, Amritsar
25. Folklore Research Academy, Amritsar.
26. Benu Textiles, Amritsar
27. Lasha Int., Rose Avenue, Amritsar
28. Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar
29. Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Committee, Delhi
30. Marubeni India Pvt. Ltd., New Friends Colony, New Delhi
31. Kay Tent Industries, B-109, Mayapuri Industrial Area, New Delhi
32. Mohan Roller Floor Mills, Outside Gate Bhagtan Wala, Amritsar
33. Shri Laxmi Embroidery, Lohiri Gate, Amritsar
34. Johnson Exporters India Pvt. Ltd.
35. New Horizon International, J-9, 21 Rajouri Garden, Delhi
36. Kohinoor International, Jalandhar
37. Anmol Bakers Pvt Ltd., Noida
38. Cremica Agro Foods Pvt Ltd., Ludhiana
39. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
40. Prakash Woollen Industries, Pannipat
41. Dairy Trading Corporation, Mumbai
42. Bajaj Exports, Panipat
43. M.V.S. Enterprises, Delhi
44. Priyanka (India) Pvt. Ltd. N. Delhi
45. Shiv Woolen Mills, Ludhiana on account of Talal-Al-Ghanim, Kuwait
46. Union Quality Plastic, Mumbai
47. India Pak Soldier Initiative Peace, India [IPSI (I)]
48. Rinku Garments India Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
49. Spank Marketing Service, Pvt. Ltd., N. Delhi
50. Vardhman Industries, Ludhiana
51. Koachar Sung-up Acrylic Ltd., Amritsar
52. Kaar Sewa Khadoor Sahib, Amritsar
53. Gurdwara Kartarpur 'Ravi'
54. M.K. International, New Delhi
55. Pranic Healing Foundation
56. Rotary International, India
57. SIEMENS India, Mumbai
58. Industrial Fabrics Pvt. Ltd., Kanpur
59. Gaurav Exportrades Pvt. Ltd., Tirupur

60. Khushi Overseas, Mukherjee Nagar, New Delhi

61. Overseas Carpets Ltd., New Delhi on behalf of Al Shams Carpets Co. Ltd., Shinagawa-KU, Tokyo, Japan.

62. International Society for Human Welfare and Rehabilitation (ISHWAR)

63. PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi

64. Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.

65. Jamaat-e-Islami-Hind, D-317, Dawat Nagar, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi.

66. Shantha Biotechnics Ltd., Hyderabad

67. UMEDICA Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai

68. Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association

69. M/s ESSAR Group, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

70. J.B. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Mumbai

71. SAAR Industrial Products, Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli

72. Diamond Creations, New Delhi on behalf of Mr. Ghulam Ali Bari, c/o Bari & Sons Ltd. Dublin, Ireland

73. Ratna Nidhi Charitable Trust, Mumbai.

*[English]*

**Regulating Clinical Research**

4144. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a panel of regulators, mostly eminent doctors and researchers to inspect research sites in their zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a two day workshop on good clinical practice for the regulators was held at AIIMS in October, 2005; and

(d) if so, the extent to which these steps are likely to be helpful to regulate clinical research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Among the various measures taken by the Government to regulate Clinical Trials in the country, initiatives have also been taken to undertake regulatory inspections of clinical trials sites. For this, a training workshop was held in October, 2005 in coordination with Department of Pharmacology, AIIMS, New Delhi to prepare a panel of experts from different parts of the country. This step would enable the regulatory agency i.e. Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation to ascertain the status of conformity to the principles of Good Clinical Practices (GCPs) by the sponsors and clinical investigators involved in Clinical Tribals.

**Lateral Entry of Private Secretaries**

4145. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:
SHRI A.F.G. OSMANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has discontinued the lateral entry of the Private Secretaries (PSs) of CSSS Cadre into Grade-I of CSS at the level of Under Secretary (US);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of PSs appointed as Gr.-I of CSS at the level of Under Secretaries, so far;

(d) the policy of Government to ensure need-based increase of additional posts in various grades of CSS and CSSS cadres;

(e) whether the Government is likely to introduce higher grade (Director level) in CSSS cadre keeping in view the fact that the members of another sister service of the Central Secretariat i.e. CSS can aspire to reach at Joint Secretary and above levels;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether PSs are not being appointed as Under Secretary on ad-hoc basis;

(i) if so, the reasons therefor;

(j) whether there is any proposal to create post of Principal Private Secretaries (PPSs) for posting with Joint Secretary and equivalent level officers to remove acute stagnation in the PS Grade; and

(k) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to discontinue the lateral entry of Private Secretaries (PSs) of CSSS to Grade-I (Under Secretary) of CSS. The main reason was that these two services are distinct in their roles and functions and members of various services largely need to look to their own Service channels for promotional prospects.

(c) As per the available information, about 120 PSs of CSSS have been included in the Select Lists of Grade-I (Under Secretary) of CSS for the years from 1977 to 2000.

(d) The decisions on cadre restructuring are made keeping in view the administrative and organisational needs and its financial implications on the Government.

(e) to (g) The Group of officers on Cadre Structure of CSSS observed that on the basis of functional needs, it is difficult to provide a higher grade (Director level) for promotion of Sr. PPS. The functions expected to be performed by the members of CSS and CSSS are distinct and, therefore, close comparisons cannot be drawn for introducing higher grades.

(h) and (i) Since Government has decided to discontinue the lateral entry of PS of CSSS to Grade-I (Under Secretary) of CSS, the question of ad-hoc appointment does not arise.

(j) There is no such proposal

(k) Does not arise.

**Hosting Asian and Olympic Games**

4146. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to host the Asian and Olympic Games during the next decade;

(b) if so, the present status of preparedness for hosting these games; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The Government has conveyed "in principle" approval to Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for submitting the bid for holding the Asian Games, in 2014. No decision has been taken by Government yet to support the bid for Olympic Games, 2016.

(b) and (c) The effective preparations for hosting Asian Games will be contingent upon allotment of these Games, which would be decided by Olympic Council of Asia in December, 2006.

**Widening of Ring Road and Removal of Bottleneck**

4147. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Delhi for widening of the ring road from Dhaula Kuan to Punjabi Bagh and to remove the bottleneck at Naraina;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the time by which the said works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that Public works Department (PWD) of Government of NCT of Delhi has sent at a proposal to them for widening of the Ring Road from Dhaula Kuan to Punjabi Bagh with 64 mts. Right of Way in the final

phase. A 6-lane flyover in continuity of Road Overbridge on Delhi-Rewari Railway Line over the existing T-Junction of Naraina Road has been proposed.

(c) The plan submitted by PWD has been approved by the DDA Technical Committee on 16.11.2005.

(d) The PWD has indicated that commencement of construction work would be dependent upon receipt of statutory clearances.

**Remittances by Indian Expatriates**

4148. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of Indian expatriates working abroad country-wise,

(b) the number of persons given emigration clearance to move abroad from India during each of the last three years; and

(c) the total inward remittances made by expatriates during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Data on the number of Indian expatriates working abroad is not maintained. However, the estimated size of overseas Indian community, country-wise, as reported by the High Level Committee on Indian Diaspora under the Chairmanship of Dr. L.M. Singhvi is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The number of persons granted emigration clearance for employment abroad during the last three years are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2004 | : 4.75 lakhs |
| 2003 | : 4.66 lakhs |
| 2002 | : 3.68 lakhs |

(c) As per the information maintained by the Reserve Bank of India, private remittances during the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 were Rs. 71,642 courses; Rs. 86.764 crores and Rs. 91,736 crores respectively.

***Statement***

*Estimated Size of Overseas Indian Community: Country-wise*

(December, 2001)

| Sl.No. | Country | PIOs | Indian Citizens | Stateless | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Afghanistan | 500 | | | 500 |
| 2. | Algeria | 5 | 40 | | 45 |
| 3. | Andorra | | 200 | | 200 |
| 4. | Angola | 45 | 250 | | 295 |
| 5. | Argentina | 1200 | 400 | | 1600 |
| 6. | Armenia | | 200 | | 200 |
| 7. | Australia | 160000 | 30000 | | 190000 |
| 8. | Austria | 3005 | 8940 | | 11945 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. | Azerbaijan | | 250 | | 250 |
| 10. | Bahrain | Nil | 130000 | | 130000 |
| 11. | Barbados | 2100 | 100 | | 2200 |
| 12. | Belarus | | 70 | | 70 |
| 13. | Belgium | Nil | 7000 | | 7000 |
| 14. | Belize | 500 | | | 500 |
| 15. | Benin | 450 | | | 450 |
| 16. | Bhutan | | 1500 | | 1500 |
| 17. | Botswana | 3000 | 6000 | | 9000 |
| 18. | Brazil | 1500 | 400 | | 1900 |
| 19. | Brunei | 500 | 7000 | 100 | 7600 |
| 20. | Bulgaria | | 20 | | 20 |
| 21. | Burundi | 300 | | | 300 |
| 22. | Cambodia | 150 | 150 | | 300 |
| 23. | Cameroon | 250 | | | 250 |
| 24. | Canada | 700000 | 150000 | 1000 | 851000 |
| 25. | Cape Verde | 4 | | | 4 |
| 26. | Chad | 125 | | | 125 |
| 27. | Chile | 39 | 611 | | 650 |
| 28. | China | 5 | 300 | | 305 |
| 29. | Colombia | 1 | 19 | | 20 |
| 30. | Comoros | 50 | | | 50 |
| 31. | Costa Rica | 1 | 15 | | 16 |
| 32. | Cote D'Ivoire | 30 | 270 | | 300 |
| 33. | Croatia | 10 | | | 10 |
| 34. | Cyprus | | 300 | | 300 |
| 35. | Czech Republic | 20 | 400 | | 420 |
| 36. | Denmark | 900 | 1252 | | 2152 |
| 37. | Djibouti | 280 | | | 280 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38. | Dominica | | 20 | | 20 |
| 39. | Ecuador | | 5 | | 5 |
| 40. | Egypt | 40 | 1350 | | 1390 |
| 41. | Eritrea | 30 | 1723 | | 1753 |
| 42. | Ethiopia | 34 | 700 | | 734 |
| 43. | Fiji | 336579 | 250 | | 336829 |
| 44. | Finland | 410 | 750 | 10 | 1170 |
| 45. | France | 55000 | 10000 | | 65000 |
| 46. | G. Bissau | 25 | | | 25 |
| 47. | Gambia | 135 | | | 135 |
| 48. | Germany | 10000 | 25000 | | 35000 |
| 49. | Ghana | 2000 | 1800 | | 3800 |
| 50. | Greece | | 7000 | | 7000 |
| 51. | Guadeloupe | 40000 | | | 40000 |
| 52. | Guatemala | 22 | | | 22 |
| 53. | Guyana | 395250 | 100 | | 395350 |
| 54. | Hong Kong | 28500 | 22000 | | 50500 |
| 55. | Indonesia | 50000 | 5000 | | 55000 |
| 56. | Iran | | 800 | | 800 |
| 57. | Iraq | 50 | 60 | | 110 |
| 58. | Ireland | 600 | 1000 | | 1600 |
| 59. | Israel | 45000 | 300 | | 45300 |
| 60. | Italy | 36000 | 35500 | | 71500 |
| 61. | Jamaica | 60000 | 1500 | | 61500 |
| 62. | Japan | 1000 | 9000 | | 10000 |
| 63. | Jordan | 30 | 900 | | 930 |
| 64. | Kazakhstan | | 1127 | | 1127 |
| 65. | Kenya | 85000 | 15000 | 2500 | 102500 |
| 66. | Korea (DPRK) | | 5 | | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 67. | Korea (ROK) | 200 | 2500 | | 2700 |
| 68. | Kuwait | 1000 | 294000 | | 295000 |
| 69. | Kyrgyzstan | 100 | | | 100 |
| 70. | Laos | 18 | 107 | | 125 |
| 71. | Lebanon | 25 | 11000 | | 11025 |
| 72. | Libya | 400 | 12000 | | 12400 |
| 73. | Lithuania | | 5 | | 5 |
| 74. | Madagascar | 25000 | 3000 | 1000 | 29000 |
| 75. | Malaysia | 1600000 | 15000 | 50000 | 1665000 |
| 76. | Maldives | 1 | 9000 | | 9001 |
| 77. | Mali | 20 | | | 20 |
| 78. | Mauritius | 704640 | 11116 | | 715756 |
| 79. | Mexico | 400 | | | 400 |
| 80. | Mongolia | | 35 | | 35 |
| 81. | Morocco | 25 | 350 | | 375 |
| 82. | Mozambique | 20000 | 870 | | 20870 |
| 83. | Myanmar | 2500000 | 2000 | 400000 | 2902000 |
| 84. | Namibia | 32 | 78 | | 110 |
| 85. | Netherlands | 200000 | 15000 | 2000 | 217000 |
| 86. | New Zealand | 50000 | 5000 | | 55000 |
| 87. | Nigeria | 8000 | 17000 | | 25000 |
| 88. | Norway | | 5630 | | 5630 |
| 89. | Oman | 1000 | 311000 | | 312000 |
| 90. | P.N. Guinea | | 1000 | | 1000 |
| 91. | Panama | 211 | 1953 | | 2164 |
| 92. | Peru | 10 | 135 | | 145 |
| 93. | Philippines | 24000 | 2000 | 12000 | 38000 |
| 94. | Poland | 75 | 750 | | 825 |
| 95. | Portugal | 65000 | 5000 | | 70000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96. | Qatar | 1000 | 130000 | | 131000 |
| 97. | Reunion Islands | 220000 | 55 | | 220055 |
| 98. | Romania | 2 | 489 | | 491 |
| 99. | Russia | 44 | 16000 | | 16044 |
| 100. | Saudi Arabia | | 1500000 | | 1500000 |
| 101. | Senegal | 13 | 8 | | 21 |
| 102. | Seychelles | 2000 | 3000 | | 5000 |
| 103. | Singapore | 217000 | 90000 | | 307000 |
| 104. | Slovakia | | 100 | | 100 |
| 105. | Solomon Islands | | 20 | | 20 |
| 106. | South Africa | | | | 1000000 |
| 107. | Spain | 16000 | 13000 | | 29000 |
| 108. | St. Lucia | | 200 | | 200 |
| 109. | St. Vincent & The Grenadines | | 160 | | 160 |
| 110. | Sudan | 300 | 1200 | | 1500 |
| 111. | Suriname | 150306 | 150 | | 150456 |
| 112. | Sweden | 9000 | 2000 | | 11000 |
| 113. | Switzerland | 8400 | 4800 | 300 | 13500 |
| 114. | Syria | 1800 | | | 1800 |
| 115. | Taiwan | 1800 | | | 1800 |
| 116. | Tajikistan | Nil | 400 | | 400 |
| 117. | Tanzania | 85000 | 5000 | | 90000 |
| 118. | Thailand | 70000 | 15000 | | 85000 |
| 119. | Trinidad & Tobago | 500000 | 600 | | 500600 |
| 120. | Tunisia | | 70 | | 70 |
| 121. | Turkey | | 300 | | 300 |
| 122. | UAE | 50000 | 900000 | | 950000 |
| 123. | Uganda | 7000 | 5000 | | 12000 |
| 124. | UK | | | | 1200000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 125. | Ukraine | | 3400 | | 3400 |
| 126. | USA | | | | 1678765 |
| 127. | Uzbekistan | 40 | 650 | | 690 |
| 128. | Vanuatu | | 50 | | 50 |
| 129. | Venezuela | 400 | 280 | 10 | 690 |
| 130. | Vietnam | | 320 | | 320 |
| 131. | Yemen | 100000 | 900 | | 100900 |
| 132. | Zambia | 10000 | 3000 | | 13000 |
| 133. | Zimbabwe | 15500 | 1200 | | 16700 |

*[Translation]*

**Indo-UAE Ties**

4149. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and UAE have recently agreed to increase mutual co-operation in various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any talks have been held in this regard between the two countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

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

(b) to (e) A number of high level visits have been exchanged in the recent past. Rashtrapati ji visited UAE in October 2003. External Affairs Minister visited in December, 2004. From UAE side, the present Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi had visited India earlier in May 2003. Several visits of Ministers, Chief Ministers, senior Government officials and high level business delegations from India to UAE and of senior Ministers and officials and business personalities of UAE have also been exchanged.

These interactions have resulted in further enhancing our political, commercial, economic, and other aspects of our relations with UAE.

*[English]*

**Classification of States**

4150. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has classified the States as developed, under-developed and backward areas;

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

(c) whether the Government has also classified different districts, villages and rural areas as falling within developed, under-developed and backward categories;

(d) if so, the details thereof, category-wise;

(e) the details of the action plan prepared by the Government for development of States, district, villages and rural areas falling under backward category;

(f) whether the Government proposes to provide special development packages for backward/under developed States, districts, villages and rural areas; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (d) No

such classification has been made by the Government. However, some districts have been identified on the basis of criteria relating to backwardness for coverage under the Backward Districts Initiative of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana, initiated in the Tenth Plan.

(e) to (g) The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) was initiated in the Tenth Plan and has three components, namely, the Backward Districts Initiative, Special Plan for Bihar and Special Plan for the KBK districts of Orissa. The Backward Districts Initiative component of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana covers 147 districts including 115 backward districts and 32 districts affected by left wing extremism. The main objectives of this scheme are to address the problems of low agricultural productivity, unemployment and to fill critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure. Rs. 45 crore is being provided for each of these districts over a period of three years under the programme. The Special Plan for Bihar focuses on development in the prioritised sectors, namely, power, rural connectivity, irrigation, integrated watershed development, integrated community based forest management, development schemes for horticulture, dairying, aquaculture, etc. An allocation of Rs. 1000 crore per annum is being made for this component during the Tenth Plan period. Special plan for the KBK district of Orissa focuses on tackling the main problems of drought proofing, livelihood support, connectivity, health, education, etc. as per local priority. An allocation of Rs. 250 crore per annum is being made for this component during the Tenth Plan period. Now, during the current financial year, a Backward Regions Grant Fund has been announced for establishment from the Annual Plan 2005-06 for removal of regional imbalance, which is under finalization. Consequent on the establishment of this Fund, the existing Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana, envisaged to end in 2006-07, is to be wound up with suitable transition arrangements that will protect every district now covered under RSVY.

*[Translation]*

**Environmental Clearance for Underground Mining**

4151. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) has not taken the required No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Ministry of Environment and forests for carrying out underground mining in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the manner in which WCL initiated mining;

(c) the quantity of coal extracted from these mines till date and the amount earned on account of it;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take action against the WCL; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) Mining operation in the underground coal mines of Chandrapur district is being continued since nationalization well before EIA Notification, 1994 of Ministry of Environment and Forests came into effect. As per the Notification, environmental clearance is mandatory for the mines opened after 27.1.1994 and for operating mines, it is required to be obtained at the time of renewal of lease.

(c) Coal production and sale value from underground mines of Chandrapur district are as under:—

| Year | Production (tonnes) | Sale value (Rs. Lacs) |
|---|---|---|
| 2002-03 | 1774295 | 16600.34 |
| 2003-04 | 1827305 | 18186.09 |
| 2004-05 | 17801.00 | 20733.48 |
| 2005-(upto Oct, 2006) | 1031603 | 12726.07 |

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) & (b) above.

*[English]*

**National Heritage Site Commission**

4152. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal for setting of a National Heritage Site Commission stands at present; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Culture proposes to constitute a National Heritage Sites Commission. The Ministry of Culture has constituted a committee for drafting a legislative frame work for setting up the Commission. It is proposed that the Commission would:

— Tender advice to the Government on heritage matters.

— Frame guidelines in the matter of conservation of heritage monuments and sites.

— Study or cause to study in important matters regarding conservation of heritage and submit reports to the government.

— Suggest appropriate amendments to the existing heritage legislations.

The commission is likely to be set up after the drafting and enactment of an appropriate legislation, for which work is underway.

**India-Turkey Bilateral Ties**

4153. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to establish special relations with Turkey;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of bilateral trade between the two countries at present;

(d) whether any special delegation is likely to visit Turkey in the near future;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to give a further fillip to the bilateral relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The relations between India and Turkey have traditionally been characterized by warmth and cordiality. As such, establishing special relations with Turkey is not being contemplated.

(c) Bilateral trade between India and Turkey has shown unprecedented growth in the recent years. During 2004, bilateral trade between the two countries was US $ 1179 million. While Indian exports to Turkey in 2004 were US $ 1043 million, Indian imports amounted to US $ 136 million.

(d) and (e) No special Indian delegation is likely to visit Turkey in the near future.

(f) Government has taken various steps to give a further fillip to bilateral relations between the two countries. Ministerial visits from both sides, Parliamentary Exchanges, visits of Military Chiefs and interaction between the National Security Council Secretariats of the two countries are taking place. Foreign office Consultations are held regularly, most recently, in New Delhi on November 21, 2005. The Turkish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs is likely to visit India in 2006. Trade and investment are being stimulated through the bilateral Joint Economic Commission and this, together with a direct air-link between the two countries, has served to stimulate business and joint ventures between India and Turkey.

*[Translation]*

**Quality of Stationery Supplied to Government Ministries/Departments**

4154. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of stationery supplied in various Ministries/Departments is inferior whereas the same is purchased at higher rates;

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

(c) whether the quality standards are not being adhered to in the Kendriya Bhandar;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any officer has been found guilty in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) to (g) Government offices procure their stationery from various agencies including Kendriya Bhandar (KB). KB has informed that it endeavours to ensure quality and competitive price by sourcing supplies from manufacturers or authorized distributors or, if it is not possible, from re-sellers after entering into a tri-partite agreement between KB, manufacturer/distributor and re-seller. Customer complaints, if any, regarding quality are promptly attended to, but so far no officer has been held guilty in this regard.

**Allocation of Coal-blocks to Power Projects**

4155. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has discussed with several coal companies for the allotment of coal-blocks for coal based ultra power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the present status thereof; and

(c) the time by which coal-blocks are likely to be allotted to the said power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

*[English]*

**Financial Assistance for Specified Performing Art Projects**

4156. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to professional groups and persons for specified performing art projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided to professional groups and persons during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Culture in the Government of India administering a Scheme of Financial Assistance for Professional Groups and Individuals for Specified Performing Art Project. Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to theatre groups, music ensembles and to solo artistes of all genres of performing art activities on a non-recurring ad-hoc basis. The details of the financial assistance provided to professional groups and individuals during the last three years, State-wise are as under:

| Name of the State/UT Adm. | No. of Professional Groups and Individuals | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004 | 2004-2005 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 9 | 23 | 25 |
| Assam | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Bihar | 8 | 18 | 19 |
| Chandigarh | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Chhattisgarh | — | 1 | 2 |
| Delhi | 36 | 81 | 66 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gujarat | — | 7 | 2 |
| Haryana | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Goa | — | 1 | — |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Karnataka | 84 | 110 | 75 |
| Kerala | 12 | 23 | 32 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 10 | 23 | 19 |
| Maharashtra | 7 | 31 | 16 |
| Manipur | 33 | 44 | 110 |
| Nagaland | — | — | 4 |
| Orissa | 3 | 26 | 35 |
| Pondicherry | — | 4 | 2 |
| Punjab | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Rajasthan | 10 | 16 | 15 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2 | 15 | 11 |
| Tripura | — | — | 2 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 18 | 48 | 53 |
| Uttaranchal | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| West Bengal | 38 | 75 | 97 |

*[Translation]*

**Implementation of Schemes in Uttaranchal**

4157. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented by the Ministry in Uttaranchal along with the details thereof;

(b) the names of the schemes likely to be implemented in Uttaranchal during the year 2005-06 along with the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the schemes pending approval with his Ministry along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

**Filling Vacancies in RPOs**

4158. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of vacancies to be filled in different Regional Passport Offices in the country;

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

(c) whether works in many RPOs are being outsourced to private parties;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to fill the existing vacancies at the various RPOs;

(f) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that people are facing difficulties in obtaining passports at the RPO at Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi as reported in the Hindi daily Punjab Kesari dated September 12, 2005;

(g) if so, the facts thereof; and

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

| | Name of Passport office | Shortage of Regular Staff |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 |
| (b) | Ahmedabad | 58 |
| | Bangalore | 14 |
| | Bhopal | 13 |
| | Bhubaneshwar | 1 |
| | Chandigarh | 34 |
| | Chennai | 5 |
| | Delhi | 9 |
| | Ghaziabad | 16 |
| | Guwahati | 6 |
| | Hyderabad | 61 |
| | Jaipur | 6 |
| | Jalandhar | 40 |
| | Kolkata | 16 |
| | Lucknow | 8 |
| | Nagpur | 9 |
| | Panaji | 1 |
| | Patna | 13 |
| | Pune | 14 |
| | Ranchi | 2 |
| | Srinagar | 8 |
| | Trichy | 28 |
| | Vishakhapatnam | 24 |

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government has been taking steps to fill up the existing vacancies at the Passport Offices. The Staff Selection Commission has recently made available dossiers of 57 Lower Division Clerks (LDCs), which are being processed to fill up the vacancies. We have also written to the Department of Personnel and Training (*Surplus Cell) for their no objection to fill up the remaining vacancies in LDC grade. The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance has recently carried out a study of all Regional Passport Offices (RPOs) and their final report on augmentation of staff has been received.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) and (h) A large number of passport applicants visit RPO, Delhi everyday. The office has been catering to their requirements to the maximum extent possible by speeding up certain miscellaneous services across the counter. As part of process re-engineering, Passport Issuing Officers are sitting at the counters to process and grant applications for issuance of passports expeditiously. There may be cases when some applicants are required to visit the Passport Office twice. These situations arise when their passport applications are either incomplete or they reach the office after the closing hours.

As regards security measures, fire fighting equipment has been installed on all floors of RPO, Delhi.

Presently, there is only one RPO in Delhi located at Bhikaji Cama Place, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. Two district Passport Cells (DPCs) under the aegis of the State

Government of Delhi and manned by Delhi Police Authorities have been functioning at Asaf Ali Raod and Shakarpur. These DPCs have been receiving and processing fresh passport applications as well as re-issue cases from the passport seeking public in Delhi. Efforts are being made to open more DPCs in other parts of Delhi.

As for checking the status of passport applications through SMS and RPO, Delhi's website, the matter has been taken up with concerned authorities for the needful.

**WLL Services in Orissa**

4159. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Wireless Local Loop (WLL) services have been provided to the remote areas in the country;

(b) if so, the extent to which Orissa has been covered by WLL services;

(c) whether the remote areas in the KBK districts have been provided with such services;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 120 Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) in Orissa Telecom Circle, 102 SDCAs have been covered by WLL service.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) in KBK district as on 3-11-2005 are given below:

| | No. of WLL BTS | Capacity of WLL | No. of Cordect system | Capacity of Cordect system | WLL connections |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kalahandi | 8 | 5K | 1 | 1K | 2899 |
| Bolangir | 8 | 7K | 1 | 1K | 5078 |
| Koraput | 13 | 6.5K | 2 | 2K | 5428 |

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

*[Translation]*

**Recommendations of Hota Committee**

4160. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2325 dated December 15, 2004 and state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any action on any of the recommendations of the Hota Committee on Civil Services reforms;

(b) if so, the dfetails thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether assessment of utilisation of the services of civil servants has not been made;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government has received any suggestions regarding recruitment in Central services after serving in the Armed Forces for a certain period of time; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) to (e) After a detailed examination of the recommendations made by Hota Committee on Civil Service Reforms and other Committees, Government of India has decided to replace the present writing of Annual

Confidential Reports by Performance Appraisal Reports through which more objective evaluation of the performance of officers would be possible. Performance Appraisal will also be utilized as a mechanism for career development and form a basis for promotions, empanelment and postings. It has been decided that mandatory mid-career training for IAS Officers will be introduced for upgradation of their skills and improving the quality of governance. Further, it has also been decided to introduce Prime Ministers Awards for Excellence in Public Administration for the civil servants starting from next year to motivate them for achieving excellence in administration and to recognize innovative work done by them.

(f) and (g) There is a provision in the Civil Services Examination Rules for relaxation of upper age limit upto a maximum of three years for appearing in the Civil Services Examination to defence Services Personnel disabled in operations, and upto a maximum of five years in the case of ex-servicemen including Commissioned officers and ECOs/SSCOs who have rendered at least five years military service as on 1.8.2001.

*[English]*

**Indian Gesture for Earthquake Affected People**

4161. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government offered all help to earthquake affected people of Pakistan including the formation of a joint group for relief in the border areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also offered the participation of Indian helicopters in relief operations in the quake hit areas of Pakistan side of the Line of Control as some of the quake hit villages were more accessible from the Indian side;

(d) if so, whether Pakistan refused to accept this gesture of the Indian Government;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) India has assured the Government and the people of Pakistan affected by the earthquake of 8 October its support in relief and rehabilitation efforts. Government have announced an official assistance of $ 25 million which is available to Pakistan for sourcing supplies of building material such as cement, steel and other items from India, as also the technology available in India for prefabricated earthquake resistant shelters. The assistance is also available for building homes and rehabilitating people, reconstructing the infrastructure and restoring essential services. The official assistance sent so far is about 1300 tonnes of relief material. A number of private agencies have also sent relief material with Government approval. India has also opened five crossing points on the line of Control (LoC) for the movement of people and relief material.

Prompt over flight clearances have been accorded for relief planes of other countries. Pakistan's rescue helicopters have been allowed to fly in the 'no-fly zone' close to the LoC with permission, as a special gesture. Special telephone centers have been opened on the Indian side of the LoC to provide free calls by Indians to their relatives in Pakistan/Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. Foreign organisations are also being allowed to source supplies from India. The High Commission of Pakistan In New Delhi has been permitted to source supplies of relief material from India and to open a bank account to receive cash donations from Indians to send to Pakistan.

India also made offers of helicopters, relief camps, cross-LoC joint relief operations, medical relief teams and repair of telecom infrastructure. However, these were not accepted by Pakistan. Later, Pakistan agreed to accept Indian helicopters but without Indian pilots or crew, on the ground of 'sensitivities' involved. India did not accept this condition and has not sent helicopters without pilots or crew for relief work to Pakistan/Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.

**Allotment of Accommodation**

4162. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government accommodations of higher category have been allotted to the Government employees against their actual entitlement in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the type-wise details of such allotment of accommodations during the last three years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No accommodation of higher category against the entitled type to any Government employee has been allotted during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

**Renovation/Upgradation of Dilapidated Buildings in Big Cities**

4163. SHRI MILIND DEORA:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked Maharashtra to undertake identification of "cessed" buildings classified as dangerous in Mumbai and which have to be vacated, pulled down and reconstructed;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has received any reports from Maharashtra in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Maharashtra has also sought Central aid for the said works;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the response of the Union Government thereto; and

(g) the action plan of the Union Government in this regard for renovation/upgradation of old/dilapidated buildings of the big cities?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (g) No, Sir. The Government has not asked Government of Maharashtra to undertake identification of cessed buildings and to have them vacated. However, Government of Maharashtra have asked for contribution of Rs. 1750 crore for redevelopment of dilapidated cessed buildings in Mumbai which shall be considered as per eligibility criteria under various schemes of the Government.

*[Translation]*

**Relaxation of Visa Rules by China**

4164. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has relaxed Visa rules for people going there for business, study and tours; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) India and China signed a "Memorandum of Understanding on Simplifying Visa Procedures" on June 23, 2003, which has simplified the procedures for issuing visas, especially for the purpose of business, employment, tourism and education, to each other's citizens in order to facilitate the development of trade and economic cooperation and strengthen people-to-people exchanges between the two countries.

*[English]*

**Delivery Charges of Couriers Company**

4165. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to fix delivery charges of a courier company;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any memorandum from the Express Industry Council of India (EICI) in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The memorandum received from Express Industry Council of India (EICI) is regarding various provisions of Indian Post Office Act, 1898 and not regarding fixing the delivery charges of a courier company.

**Construction of Bridge**

4166. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has accorded sanction to the proposal of constructing a bridge from Metro Station to Ring Road near ITO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the work on the project is likely to be started; and

(d) the details of the benefits to be derived from the construction of this bridge?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Expenditure on Cultural Centres Abroad**

4167. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the amount spent on officers of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations Centres located abroad during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): An amount of Rs. 316.59 lakhs for the last three years has been spent on officers of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations deputed at the Cultural Centres abroad. Detailed year-wise and country-wise statement is enclosed.

***Statement***

| Country | Expenditure (in lakhs) for year 2002-03 | Expenditure (in lakhs) for year 2003-04 | Expenditure (in lakhs) for year 2004-05 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trinidad & Tobago | 18.61 | 18.83 | 18.67 |
| Uzbekistan | 23.83 | 23.94 | 23.98 |
| United Kingdom | 16.20 | 17.03 | 18.24 |
| Indonesia | 14.64 | 12.34 | — |
| Suriname | 11.17 | 12.13 | 13.26 |
| Kazakhstan | — | 14.43 | 15.43 |
| Guyana | 07.52 | 13.09 | 14.17 |
| Mauritius | — | — | 09.08 |
| Total | 91.97 | 111.79 | 112.83 |

*Statement of Expenditure on ICCR Officers Posted at Cultural Centres Abroad*

Grand Total..... 316.59 Lakhs

*[English]*

**Introduction of New Ayurvedic System for Birth Control**

4168. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of new Ayurvedic System of Medicine introduced for birth control without any surgery;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha (CCRAS) has developed an Ayurvedic formulation named as "Pipplayadi Yog" an oral contraceptive, which is under going its phase-II Clinical trials at AIIMS, New Delhi, PGI, Chandigarh and JIPMER, Pondicherry. The Toxicity and preliminary study conducted at National Institute of Immunology has found the drug completely safe.

**Allotment of Lands for Construction of Hotels**

4169. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposals under consideration for allotment of lands for construction of Hotels in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) the details of the lands allotted for construction of hotels during the last ten years in Delhi, years-wise and category-wise;

(e) the details of criteria and category identified by the Government to determine the price of land for construction of hotels; and

(f) the details of the amount due for payment by different groups of hotels in Delhi in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it allots land for hotel sites through auction of plots identified for the purpose from time to time.

(d) As reported by DDA, the details of land allotted for construction of Hotels during last 10 years in Delhi are as follows:

| | Location | Year | Category |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Pitampura | 1997 | 3 Star. |
| (2) | Pitampura | 1997 | 3/4 Star |
| (3) | Janakpuri | 1998 | 5 Star |

(e) DDA has reported that before disposal of land through open auction, the reserve price is fixed keeping in view the commercial rates of the area and other associated factors.

(f) Possession of the land is handed over to allottee/ auction purchaser only after payment of the requisite amount. According to DDA, no amount is due towards price of land.

**Winding up Post of Ambassador at Large**

4170. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had created a post of Ambassador at large for Non-Resident Indians and Persons of Indian Origin in the year 2001;

(b) if so whether the said office was wound up in the year 2004; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have set up in May 2004 a separate Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs in order to provide a single window organization to address all the needs and expectations of the Diaspora. Accordingly, the office of Ambassador-at-Large for Non-Resident Indians & Persons of Indian Origin, operating from New York, was wound up thereafter.

**Microsystem Acupuncture for Treatment of Vision**

4171. MS. INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an alternative treatment for loss of vision has been developed through Microsystem acupuncture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this new treatment is being used in the Government hospitals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) As per the information available, Micro acupuncture is reported to be used in some western countries for treatment of macular degeneration, a visual disorder which causes loss of vision. However, there are no reports of the system being used extensively in Government hospitals, in India.

**Allocation to States**

4172. SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State-wise allocation of funds for Centrally Sponsored Schemes are decided on the basis of State-wise poverty estimates; and

(b) if so, the poverty estimates used to decide fund allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The State-wise allocation of funds for the major Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development, namely, Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is made on the basis of State-wise poverty estimates. In addition for the scheme of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the allocation criterion is based on housing shortage and State-wise poverty estimates. In the case of other schemes of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) parameters specific to the scheme are also taken into account in addition to the poverty incidence. Presently, the adjusted poverty estimates as approved by the Full Planning Commission are being used for the allocation of funds for the schemes of Ministry of Rural Development.

**Monuments in Delhi**

4173. SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the monuments/sites/historical remains being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and Delhi Government in Delhi;

(b) the details of work, monument-wise, relating to conservation, preservation and restoration of ancient monuments carried out in Delhi during the last three years;

(c) the amount sanctioned and spent for executing various works on these monuments;

(d) whether there is any difference between the monuments in the list of Union Government and the Delhi Government; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

*[Translation]*

**Advertisements for Various Expensive Medicines**

4174. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether advertisements for various expensive medicines for the diseases like T.B., Diabetes, Asthma, Arthritis, Blood pressure etc. are being published frequently in the newspapers, magazines and are Telecast on T.V. Channels;

(b) if so, whether these medicines are not harmful for the health of the patients;

(c) if so, whether these medicines have been duly approved and licensed by the Government; and

(d) if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Under the provisions of the Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 advertisement of drugs for treatment of certain diseases specified in the Act including Tuberculosis, Diabetes, Asthma, Blood Pressure etc. is prohibited. However, any advertisement (relating to a drug) printed or published by the Government is exempt under the Act. The administration of the Act lies with the State Governments.

(b) and (c) Medicines are marketed for specific indications and are prescribed by the Doctors according to the need of the patient. Drugs are manufactured under the licences granted by the Drugs Control Authorities for use in specific indications.

(d) Question does not arise.

*[English]*

**Setting up of Office of NACO in North East Region**

4175. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposals to set up an office of National Aids Control Organisation (NACO) in North-East Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the date by which such an office is likely to be set up;

(c) the funds given by NACO to different North-East States in the current financial year;

(d) whether external funds have also been given to North Eastern Region for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) During the National Advisory Council Meeting held on 30.9.2005. Some of the members have suggested for setting up of a separate regional HIV/AIDS office in North-East Region. The matter is under consideration.

(c) The funds allocated to the eight North Eastern States during the current financial year 2005-2006 are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Assam | - 1395.18 lakhs |
| Arunachal Pradesh | - 566.90 lakhs |
| Manipur | - 1576.50 lakhs |
| Nagaland | - 1405.36 lakhs |
| Mizoram | - 761.60 lakhs |
| Meghalaya | - 328.71 lakhs |
| Sikkim | - 391.92 lakhs |
| Tripura | - 345.90 lakhs |

(d) and (e) No Sir.

**Review of Special Long Term Plan for KBK Region**

4176. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the special long term plan being implemented in the KVK region of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the progress made in its implementation;

(c) whether the Centre has received any representation from Orissa to extend the special long term plan in the KBK region beyond the Tenth Plan Period; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The implementation of schemes under the Special Plan for the KBK districts of Orissa has recently been reviewed by Minister of State for Planning on 17.05.2005 and 27.10.2005 at Bhubaneswar. A team led by Member, Planning Commission also reviewed the implementation of the programme on 23.05.2005 at Bhubaneswar. A team of Advisers from the Planning Commission visited the KVK districts to review the programme on 19th and 20th July, 2005. The Chief Minister of Orissa also reviewed the progress of schemes under the Special Plan for the KBK districts in the State Level Committee meeting held

on 05.09.2005. Funds amounting to Rs. 1110.61 crore have been released by the Government of India for the KBK districts during the period 1998-99 to 2005-06 (up to December, 2005) out of which Rs. 964.23 crore (up to September, 2005) has been utilized for overall development of KBK districts. On utilization of this amount, the achievements made in different sectors in the KBK districts are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A decision in this regard is to be taken while finalizing the Backward Regions Grant Fund, announced for establishment in the current financial year.

***Statement***

Major achievements made in different sectors in the KBK districts to raise the economic, educational, social and overall living standards of the people of the KBK region.

1. 2 lakh old, infirm and indigent persons are being covered annually under Emergency Feeding Programme.
2. 9.42 lakh children under the age group 0-6 and other beneficiaries have been covered under Special Nutrition Programme annually.
3. 90 mobile Health Units are functioning in 80 blocks of the KBK districts providing treatment to nearly 13 lakh patients annually at their doorsteps.
4. Out of 1324 watersheds, 314 watersheds are taken up under the Special Plan 39,520 ha. of area has been treated so far.
5. Afforestation over an area of 1.25 lakh ha. has been made through 644 VSS and 144.13 lakh mandays have been generated.
6. 400 forty seated residential hostels for girls have been constructed and operationalised. All the hostels have been provided with basic amenities. Pre-matric scholarships have been provided to 16,000 girl students annually.
7. To enhance access to growth and service centres, 266 roads have been improved, 407 culverts and 44 bridges have been constructed.
8. 13,151 tube wells/sanitary wells have been installed to provide safe drinking water to the rural poor.
9. 645 LIPs and 26 MIPs have been constructed. As a result, additional irrigation potential of 16,480 ha. have been created.

As a result of the aforesaid achievements, the following impacts have been visualized in different spheres:

1. Enrolment rate in primary schools in KBK districts has gone up to 110.36 in 2004-05 from 75.89 in 1996-97. Similarly, the enrolment rate in upper-primary schools in KBK districts has gone up to 65.32 in 2004-05 from 56.39 in 1996-97.
2. Dropout rate in primary schools in KBK district has been reduced to 28.93 in 2004-05 from 57.13 in 1996-97. Similarly, the dropout rate in upper-primary schools in KBK districts has been reduced to 43.73 in 2004-05 from 79.10 in 1996-97.
3. Female literacy rate has increased to 29.10 in 2001 from15.87 in 1991. At the same time the overall literacy rate has increased to 43.30 in 2001 from 29.24 in 1991.
4. Irrigation potential has increased to 33.71% in 2002-03 from 28.56% in 1998-99.
5. Milk collection per day has increased to 12,930 ltr. in 2003-04 from 7,814 ltr. in 1998-99.

**Charging of Market Rent from Kendriya Bhandars**

4177. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to charge market rent and then get vacated Kendriya Bhandars from the subsidised premises in a phased manner;

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

(c) whether special dispensation provided to the Keindriya Bhandar for supply of stationery and other items

to Government Departments is no longer in force after issue of new General Financial Rules, 2005 effective from July 1, 2005;

(d) if so, whether the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation was aware of these facts before taking decision to charge market rent from the Kendriya Bhandars;

(e) if not, whether the Government will reconsider its decision to impose market rent on the Kendriya Bhandars;

(f) whether the Government is considering to maintain status quo or provide alternative accommodation to the Kendriya Bhandars; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has decided that accommodation allotted to the Kendriya Bhandar at various places shall be got vacated in a phased manner over a period of three years with one-third of the units of accommodation being vacated at the end of the 1st calendar year (twelve months) from the month of November, 2005. Market rate of licence fee, as fixed by the Central Government from time to time, shall be charged w.e.f. 1.11.2005 onwards from the Kendriya Bhandar till the date of vacation of accommodation by it. This decision has been taken due to following reasons:

- Kendirya Bhandar is a Multi-State Cooperative Society being run on commercial lines.
- Kendriya Bhandar has grown and its outlets are being run on commercial basis. It is now no longer a welfare project for Central Government employees. It is running in profit and its business activities go beyond selling grocery and consumer items in Government housing colonies.
- It has stopped selling items under the Public Distribution System w.e.f. 1.5.2003, which was a welfare activity.
- There is acute shortage of General Pool accommodation in Delhi & other stations.
- The Government is reducing the subsidy being provided to various organisations and encouraging them to compete with private organisations in the field.

(c) Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure has vide its O.M. dated 29.7.2005 has withdrawn special dispensation provided to Kendriya Bhandars after issue of new General Financial Rules effective from 1.7.2005.

(d) All relevant factors have been taken into account before taking decision to charge market rate from the Kendriya Bhandar.

(e) to (g) At present no proposal is under consideration of the Government to reconsider its decision of imposing market rate of licence fee on Kendriya Bhandar and to maintain status quo or to provide alternate accommodation to it.

*[Translation]*

**Inclusion of Religious Places in Protected Monuments List**

4178. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals regarding inclusion of any places of worship of national importance in Maharashtra in the list of protected monuments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Ministry of Culture has not received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for including any place of worship in the list of protected monuments.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

*[English]*

**Vacant Posts in CGHS Dispensaries**

4179. SHRI A.F.G. OSMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts in various categories are lying vacant and have not been filled up for the last several years in CGHS Dispensaries;

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

(c) whether the Junior Doctors are posted as Incharge of various CGHS Dispensaries against the posts of senior Administrative Grade (SAG);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints against these Doctors, particularly of the Doctors posted in CGHS Dispensary, South Avenue;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(g) whether there is any proposal to post Senior Doctors in all such Dispensaries including South Avenue Dispensary;

(h) if so, the time by which such posting will be effected; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Vacancies of various categories of posts in CGHS dispensaries occur from time to time. Action to fill up the post is taken by following the required procedure and recruitment rules. There were 24 vacant posts of SAG level which include 7 newly upgraded SAG level posts in CGHS organization of Delhi in GDMO sub-cadre of Central Health Service (CHS). Also 59 vacant posts are there in non-teaching specialists in CGHS dispensaries in CGHS cities. As per Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT) instructions clearance of Screening Committee was mandatory for filling up of vacant posts. Earlier, requisition could not be sent to UPSC to fill up vacant posts for want of clearance of Screening Committee. However, in February, 2005 the Cabinet has exempted filling up of technical posts from the purview of DOPT instructions stipulating clearance of Screening Committee. As a result requisition have been sent to UPSC in March, 2005.

(c) and (d) Senior Medical Officers of the level of CMO (NFSG) are sometimes deployed to look after the functioning of the dispensaries/polyclinics concerned till sanctioned posts of SAG level are filled for such dispensaries/polyclinics.

(e) and (f) one complaint against CMO in-charge, South Avenue, CGHS dispensary was received. The complaint was enquired into and the Enquiry Officer has concluded that the complaint is baseless.

(g) to (i) Endeavour of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has always been to post Senior doctors as CMO-in-charge of the CGHS dispensaries.

**Timely Redressal of Public Grievances**

4180. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public grievances received and forwarded to the respective Ministries and Departments for redressal during the last three years and the current year till date, Ministry/Department-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of cases redressed, Ministry-wise and year-wise;

(c) the time-frame stipulated for disposal of each case and the percentage of cases in which the same has been achieved; and

(d) the names of Ministries/Departments which have failed to take proper action in time and the action taken/ proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) A detailed statement indicating the number of public grievances received by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and forwarded to respective Ministries and Departments for quick redressal during the last three years and the current year up to November 30, 2005 Ministry/Department-wise and year-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The number of cases monitored by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and the grievances redressed Ministry/ Department-wise and year-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II and Statement-III. respectively.

(c) The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has been issuing guidelines from time to time for quick and effective redressal of public grievances. The instructions in respect of handling of

public grievances consist mainly of strengthening the Internal Redress Machinery of individual Ministry/ Department and introduction of inbuilt mechanisms to handle the grievances within each Ministry/Department of Government of India promptly. Instructions have been issued to acknowledge receipt of a grievance immediately and to issue interim reply in case a final reply to the grievance takes more time. Instructions have also been issued to all Ministries/Departments that normally a grievance should be redressed within a period of three months of its receipt.

(d) The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances regularly monitors the pendency of grievances in each Ministry/Department. The Ministries/ Departments with large pendency are reminded from time to time to redress the grievances. A Committee of Secretaries on Public Grievances Redressal headed by the Cabinet Secretary reviews the public grievance redressal mechanism of Government of India Ministries/ Departments with a view to strengthening their grievance redressal machinery. The Ministries/Departments with large pendency are Ministry of Defence, Department of telecommunications, Banking Division, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Insurance Division of Ministry of Finance, Department of Posts, Ministry of Labour, Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Department of Company Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs (Passport Division), Ministry of Railways, Department of Health.

***Statement I***

*Number of Public Grievances Received in the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances and Forwarded to the Respective Ministries/Department during the Last Three Years and during the Current Year upto Nov., 30, 2005, Ministry/Department-wise and year-wise*

| | Ministry/Department | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 (upto Nov, 30) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Banking Division | 159 | 228 | 244 | 183 |
| 2. | C.B.I. | 0 | 18 | 26 | 14 |
| 3. | Cabinet Secretariat | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 |
| 4. | Central Board of Direct Taxes | 57 | 120 | 157 | 85 |
| 5. | Central Board of Excise and Customs | 58 | 63 | 46 | 45 |
| 6. | Committee on Petitions Rajya Sabha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Department of Agriculture Research & Education | 7 | 13 | 5 | 5 |
| 8. | Department of Agriculture and Cooperation | 7 | 8 | 20 | 7 |
| 9. | Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 10. | Department of Atomic Energy | 11 | 9 | 14 | 15 |
| 11. | Department of Bio Technology | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 12. | Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals | 6 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| 13. | Department of Coal | 24 | 38 | 35 | 23 |
| 14. | Department of Commerce | 24 | 27 | 35 | 25 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15. | Department of Company Affairs | 89 | 147 | 204 | 115 |
| 16. | Department of Consumer Affairs | 11 | 29 | 24 | 25 |
| 17. | Department of Defence-Pension | 21 | 107 | 188 | 0 |
| 18. | Department of Defence Production | 3 | 20 | 12 | 0 |
| 19. | Department of Drinking Water Supply | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Department of Economic Affairs | 17 | 16 | 10 | 22 |
| 21. | Department of Elementary Education and Literacy | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 22. | Department of Expenditure | 17 | 23 | 18 | 13 |
| 23. | Department of Family Welfare | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Department of Fertilizers | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 25. | Department of Food and Public Distribution | 26 | 29 | 20 | 14 |
| 26. | Department of Health | 51 | 68 | 84 | 78 |
| 27. | Department of Heavy Industry | 18 | 35 | 37 | 22 |
| 28. | Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion | 3 | 1 | 7 | 10 |
| 30. | Department of Justice | 4 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| 31. | Department of Land Resources | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Department of Legal Affairs | 2 | 6 | 10 | 11 |
| 33. | Department of Mines | 16 | 24 | 12 | 11 |
| 34. | Department of Ocean Development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 35. | Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare | 36 | 58 | 35 | 30 |
| 36. | Department of Personnel and Training | 76 | 62 | 68 | 34 |
| 37. | Department of Posts | 74 | 64 | 121 | 111 |
| 38. | Department of Public Enterprises | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| 39. | Department of Revenue | 0 | 5 | 19 | 3 |
| 40. | Department of Rural Development | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 41. | Department of Science and Technology | 8 | 17 | 22 | 20 |
| 42. | Department of Scientific & Industrial Research | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 |
| 43. | Department of Secondary and Higher Education | 50 | 96 | 146 | 125 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44. | Department of Space | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 45. | Department of Telecommunications | 97 | 173 | 182 | 204 |
| 46. | Department of Tourism | 5 | 9 | 8 | 5 |
| 47. | Department of Urban Development | 45 | 60 | 79 | 51 |
| 48. | Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 49. | Department of Women and Child Development | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 50. | Department of Industrial Development | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 51. | Development of North Eastern Region | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 52. | Directorate General of Health Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53. | DPG (Banking) | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 54. | DPG (CGHS) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55. | DPG (Civil Aviation) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 56. | DPG (Education) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 57. | DPG (ESI Corporation) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 58. | DPG (Insurance) | 19 | 16 | 2 | 0 |
| 59. | DPG (Passport Authority) | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 60. | DPG (Petroleum and Natural Gas) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 61. | DPG (Posts) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 62. | DPG (Provident Fund) | 20 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 63. | DPG (Railways) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 64. | DPG (Road Transport & Highways) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 65. | DPG (Shipping) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 66. | DPG (Telecom) | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 67. | DPG (Tourism) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 68. | DPG (Urban Affairs & Employment) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 69. | Insurance Division | 49 | 112 | 117 | 101 |
| 70. | Investment Grievance Redressal Cell | 15 | 25 | 61 | 0 |
| 71. | Legislative Department | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 72. | Life Insurance Corporation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73. | Ministry of Civil Aviation | 4 | 14 | 14 | 13 |
| 74. | Ministry of Culture | 22 | 18 | 27 | 15 |
| 75. | Ministry of Defence | 181 | 137 | 190 | 254 |
| 76. | Ministry of Environment and Forests | 10 | 19 | 17 | 17 |
| 77. | Ministry of External Affairs (Passport Division) | 16 | 48 | 107 | 93 |
| 78. | Ministry of Food Processing Industries | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 79. | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare | 0 | 9 | 24 | 0 |
| 80. | Ministry of Home Affairs | 53 | 71 | 88 | 49 |
| 81. | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | 27 | 35 | 58 | 67 |
| 82. | Ministry of Information Technology | 6 | 14 | 9 | 7 |
| 83. | Ministry of Labour | 53 | 113 | 200 | 141 |
| 84. | Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85. | Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 86. | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | 27 | 45 | 54 | 41 |
| 87. | Ministry of Planning | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 88. | Ministry of Power | 22 | 17 | 19 | 19 |
| 89. | Ministry of Railways, (Railway Board) | 121 | 168 | 211 | 159 |
| 90. | Ministry of Road Transport and Highways | 6 | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| 91. | Ministry of Shipping | 20 | 13 | 24 | 11 |
| 92. | Ministry of Small Scale Industries & Agro & Rural Industries | 12 | 5 | 13 | 23 |
| 93. | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment | 14 | 13 | 28 | 14 |
| 94. | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation | 5 | 6 | 15 | 7 |
| 95. | Ministry of Steel | 14 | 18 | 40 | 15 |
| 96. | Ministry of Textiles | 16 | 23 | 28 | 15 |
| 97. | Ministry of Tribal Affairs | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 98. | Ministry of Water Resources | 14 | 5 | 18 | 9 |
| 99. | Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports | 4 | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| 100. | National Human Rights Commission | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 101. | O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India | 25 | 42 | 75 | 29 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 102. | Planning Commission | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 103. | Reserve Bank of India | 104 | 146 | 37 | 29 |
| 104. | Staff Selection Commission | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 105. | Union Public Service Commission | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| | Total | 1975 | 2802 | 3438 | 2500 |

***Statement II***

*Number of Cases Monitored by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Ministry/Department-wise and Year-wise*

| | Ministry/Department | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 (upto Nov., 30) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Banking Division | 29 | 35 | 22 | 31 |
| 2. | Cabinet Secretariat | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3. | Central Board of Direct Taxes | 16 | 14 | 28 | 6 |
| 4. | Central Board of Excise and Customs | 8 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| 5. | Department of Agricultural Research & Education | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 6. | Department of Agriculture and Cooperation | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 7. | Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Department of Atomic Energy | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 9. | Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| 10. | Department of Coal | 2 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| 11. | Department of Commerce | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 12. | Department of Company Affairs | 5 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| 13. | Department of Consumer Affairs | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 14. | Department of Defence-Pension | 13 | 11 | 5 | 0 |
| 15. | Department of Economic Affairs | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 16. | Department of Elementary Education and Literacy | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Department of Expenditure | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 18. | Department of Fertilizers | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Department of Food and Public Distribution | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 20. | Department of Health | 14 | 8 | 9 | 20 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | Department of Heavy Industry | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| 22. | Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 23. | Department of Legal Affairs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 24. | Department of Mines | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 25. | Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 26. | Department of Personnel and Training | 8 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 27. | Department of Posts | 19 | 10 | 15 | 21 |
| 28. | Department of Public Enterprises | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | Department of Revenue | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 30. | Department of Rural Development | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 31. | Department of Science and Technology | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 32. | Department of Scientific & Industrial Research | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 33. | Department of Secondary and Higher Education | 15 | 11 | 18 | 18 |
| 34. | Department of Telecommunications | 13 | 20 | 33 | 19 |
| 35. | Department of Tourism | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 36. | Department of Urban Development | 14 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| 37. | Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 38. | Department of Women and Child Development | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 39. | DPG (Insurance) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40. | Insurance Division | 8 | 25 | 14 | 12 |
| 41. | Investment Grievance Redressal Cell | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 42. | Legislative Department | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 43. | Ministry of Civil Aviation | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 44. | Ministry of Culture | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 45. | Ministry of Defence | 19 | 12 | 26 | 30 |
| 46. | Ministry of Environment and Forests | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 47. | Ministry of External Affairs (Passport Division) | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 48. | Ministry of Food Processing Industries | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 49. | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 50. | Ministry of Home Affairs | 8 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| 51. | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | 4 | 3 | 12 | 9 |
| 52. | Ministry of Information Technology | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53. | Ministry of Labour | 10 | 9 | 16 | 20 |
| 54. | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 55. | Ministry of Planning | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 56. | Ministry of Power | 7 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 57. | Ministry of Railways, (Railway Board) | 27 | 9 | 20 | 22 |
| 58. | Ministry of Road Transport and Highways | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 59. | Ministry of Shipping | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 60. | Ministry of Small Scale Industries & Agro & Rural Industries | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| 61. | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 62. | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 63. | Ministry of Steel | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 64. | Ministry of Textiles | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 65. | Ministry of Tribal Affairs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 66. | Ministry of Water Resources | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| 67. | Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 68. | O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India | 4 | 3 | 17 | 4 |
| 69. | Reserve Bank of India | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 313 | 255 | 339 | 326 |

***Statement III***

*Number of Public Grievances Monitored by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Redressed Ministry/Department-wise and year-wise*

| | Ministry/Department | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 (upto 30th Nov., 2005) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Banking Division | 7 | 63 | 12 | 31 |
| 2. | Cabinet Secretariat | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Central Board of Direct Taxes | 8 | 17 | 6 | 18 |
| 4. | Central Board of Excise and Customs | 14 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| 5. | Department of Agricultural Research & Education | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 6. | Department of Agriculture and Cooperation | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |

| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. | Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 8. | Department of Atomic Energy | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 9. | Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| 10. | Department of Coal | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 11. | Department of Commerce | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 12. | Department of Company Affairs | 8 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 13. | Department of Consumer Affairs | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 14. | Department of Defence-Pension | 2 | 16 | 18 | 0 |
| 15. | Department of Defence Production | 21 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Department of Economic Affairs | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 17. | Department of Expenditure | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| 18. | Department of Fertilizers | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 19. | Department of Food and Public Distribution | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 20. | Department of Health | 1 | 21 | 8 | 4 |
| 21. | Department of Heavy Industry | 9 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 22. | Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 23. | Department of Legal Affairs | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 24. | Department of Mines | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 25. | Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare | 23 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 26. | Department of Personnel and Training | 12 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| 27. | Department of Posts | 27 | 13 | 8 | 7 |
| 28. | Department of Public Enterprises | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 29. | Department of Science and Technology | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 30. | Department of Scientific & Industrial Research | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 31. | Department of Secondary and Higher Education | 16 | 5 | 25 | 9 |
| 32. | Department of Space | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Department of Telecommunications | 9 | 21 | 17 | 22 |
| 34. | Department of Tourism | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 35. | Department of Urban Development | 13 | 15 | 14 | 6 |

| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36. | Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 37. | Department of Women and Child Development | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 38. | Department of Industrial Development | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39. | Directorate General of Health Services | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40. | DPG (Insurance) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 41. | DPG (Shipping) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42. | Insurance Division | 3 | 16 | 8 | 7 |
| 43. | Investment Grievance Redressal Cell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 44. | Legislative Department | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 45. | Life Insurance Corporation | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 46. | Ministry of Civil Aviation | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 47. | Ministry of Culture | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 48. | Ministry of Defence | 30 | 17 | 9 | 27 |
| 49. | Ministry of Environment and Forests | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 50. | Ministry of External Affairs (Passport Division) | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 51. | Ministry of Food Processing Industries | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 52. | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare | 18 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 53. | Ministry of Home Affairs | 4 | 18 | 6 | 2 |
| 54. | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | 9 | 4 | 8 | 10 |
| 55. | Ministry of Information Technology | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 56. | Ministry of Labour | 9 | 10 | 9 | 3 |
| 57. | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 58. | Ministry of Planning | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 59. | Ministry of Power | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 60. | Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) | 24 | 20 | 16 | 16 |
| 61. | Ministry of Road Transport and Highways | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 62. | Ministry of Shipping | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 63. | Ministry of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 64. | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65. | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 66. | Ministry of Steel | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 67. | Ministry of Textiles | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 68. | Ministry of Tribal Affairs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 69. | Ministry of Water Resources | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 70. | Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 71. | O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 72. | Reserve Bank of India | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| 73. | Staff Selection Commission | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 74. | Union Public Service Commission | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 341 | 349 | 241 | 246 |

**Note:**

1. Out of the total grievance petitions received in the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, some cases on the basis of seriousness of the grievances, are taken up for close monitoring by the Department.
2. The number in the statement shows the grievances redressed out of the cases taken up for close monitoring by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.
3. The number of grievances shown as redressed will not match with the number shown in Annexure-II as the grievance cases redressed will include the pending cases of previous years also.

*[Translation]*

**Integrated National Rural Health Mission**

4181. DR. ARVIND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to include public health care workers in the Integrated National Rural Health Mission;

(b) if so, whether the National Advisory Council has sent any recommendations to the Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Government is likely to take a decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Under the National Rural Health Mission, one of the key components is to provide a trained female voluntary health activist known as Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA). She will be selected by and accountable to the community and shall promote community level services such as Universal Immunization, referral and escort services for reproductive and child health and other healthcare programmes and promotion of household toilets. She will be trained to utilize a drug kit, and would be the first port of call for any health related demands.

(b) The NAC has given its comments and observations for making the mission more effective.

(c) The Ministry is finalizing an implementation plan for the NRHM which is *inter alia* addressing the comments and observations of the NAC.

**Vocational Training to Youth**

4182. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh has forwarded any proposal for financial assistance for providing vocational training to the youth in the Youth Centres in the State under the Central Scheme formulated for the said purpose;

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

(c) the funds likely to be released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposals were received from Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs)/Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) of Uttar Pradesh under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Youth Activities & Training. The year-wise details and action taken thereon are as below:

| Year | No. of Proposals received | No. of Proposals sanctioned | Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-03 | 611 | 128 | 186.80 |
| 2003-04 | 524 | 179 | 211.64 |
| 2004-05 | 533 | 107 | 116.46 |

(c) Central assistance of Rs. 55.06 lakh has so far been released during 2005-06 to various NYKs/NGOs of U.P. and further release will depend on the number of proposals that are found in order.

*[English]*

**Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project**

4183. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra has submitted the Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP) estimated to cost around Rs. 2600 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the development of roads/infrastructure in Mumbai has been held up for want of approval of the said project;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to expedite clearance of the project; and

(e) the time by which the same is expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of Maharashtra has formulated the Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP) for upgradation of roads, construction of flyovers and traffic network in Mumbai with the estimated cost of Rs. 2648 crore excluding land acquisition cost.

(c) to (e) Such projects are eligible for funding under the recently launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), provided the State Government agrees to fulfil the Mission's reform requirements. The Government of Maharashtra has been advised accordingly.

**Medical Certificates**

4184. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medical certificates issued by the Hospitals/Dispensaries (Allopathy, Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy) run by Delhi Government Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Corporation are accepted for the purpose of grant of commuted leave of Gazetted Government servants availing CGHS facility as well as those governed by CS (MA) Rules, 1944;

(b) if not, whether a proposal is under consideration of the Government to this effect; and

(c) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Medical Certificates issued by Government Hospitals are accepted for purpose of grant of commuted leave. In terms of Rule 19 of CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972 an application for leave on medical certificate made by a Gazetted Government servant has to be accompanied by a medical certificate, in prescribed form either from a CGHS doctor or a Government Hospital. If such a Government servant, who is not a CGHS beneficiary (including one who has opted out of the CGHS or is a CGHS card holder but at the time of illness is not living in an area covered by CGHS, i.e.

proceeds outside the Headquarters on duty, leave etc.) will have to produce the certificate from his Authorized Medical Attendant (AMA). However, for indoor treatment, such Government servants can produce Medical/Fitness certificate from AMAs of such private hospitals recognized under CGHS/Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944.

**Increase in Entry Fee of Monuments**

4185. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to increase the entry fee of the various monuments in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to illuminate all the important monuments in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present, to increase the entry fee to the various monuments.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal to illuminate all the important monuments.

**Wireless Line Services**

4186. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has directed that wireless line services alone be treated at 'Fixed' services;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the said services are likely to impact the teledensity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

*[Translation]*

**Opening Border Points**

4187. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to open some points on the Indo-Pak border in Punjab;

(b) if so, the locations thereof;

(c) whether the Government is chalking out any plans to start trade activities through these border points;

(d) whether the Government has also received any proposals from Punjab to open Hussianiwala border for traffic and trade; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (e) It is policy of the Government of India to promote trade and economic relations with Pakistan and encourage people to people contacts between the two countries.

In Punjab, Attari Road and Attari Rail are notified Land Customs Stations which are open for trade between India and Pakistan. Some requests have been received from Punjab for opening land border routes to Pakistan. Government would examine other routes after the implementation of the routes currently in the pipeline.

*[English]*

**CPWD Projects**

4188. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has undertaken any projects of the Ministries of Tourism and Culture in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the date by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of projects (costing Rs. 1 crore and above) undertaken by CPWD, during the last three years, for the Ministries of Tourism & Culture in Tamil Nadu are as under:—

| Sl.No. | Name of the project | Year of sanction | Amount (Rs. in lakh) | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Area development around Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram | 2002-03 | 253.58 | Work completed and handed over during 2004. |
| 2. | Area development in front of five Rathas at Mahabalipuram. | 2002-03 | 299.93 | Work completed and to be handed over |
| 3. | Development of infrastructure at Kanchipuram | 2003-04 | 259.41 | Work completed and handed over in March, 2005 |

**New Technique of Healing**

4189. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an alternate method of healing known as 'Sudharshan Kriya' has been endorsed by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-sciences (NIMHANS) for treatment of certain illness/diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce it in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Sudarshan Kriya is being experimented by National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS). Presently, it is being applied as an alternate method for treatment of depression and alcohol dependent individuals. However, World Health Organization (WHO) has not endorsed this method of healing.

Since the method of healing through Sudharshan Kriya is still in the experimental phase, it has not been introduced in parts of the country.

**Promotion of Sports and Games**

4190. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has created any National Sports Development Fund for promotion of sports and games in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds utilized for developing sports in the country so far;

(c) the total amount available at present in the said Fund and the details of the plans proposed to be introduced for the promotion of sports and games in the country;

(d) the amount contributed to the National Sports Development Fund during the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 by various industrial houses;

(e) the details of contributions made specifically to promote Olympic disciplines;

(f) the manner in which this Fund has been utilized during the last two years; and

(g) the steps taken to augment the said Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) was created in 1998 for the development of sports in the country with an initial amount of Rs. 2.00 crore with the following objectives:

(i) to administer and apply the moneys of the Fund for promotion of sports in general and specific sports disciplines and individual sports persons in particular for achieving excellence at the National and International level;

(ii) to impart special training and coaching in relevant sports disciplines to sports persons, coaches and sports specialists;

(iii) to construct and maintain infrastructure, as may be required for promotion of excellence in sports;

(iv) to supply equipment to government and non-Governmental Organizations and individuals with a view to promoting excellence in sports;

(v) to identify problems and take up research and development studies for providing support to excellence in sports;

(vi) to promote international cooperation, in particular, exchange which may promote the development of indigenous sports and human resources as also the activities which are within the amount of Exchange Programmes entered into between India and other countries; and

(vii) to provide low interest on interest free loans for projects and activities related to any of the aforesaid objects.

So far an amount of Rs. 2.66 crore has been spent on training of elite sportspersons and prospective medal winners for their training abroad.

(c) At present, a sum of Rs. 5.84 crore is available under the fund. This Fund is to be primarily used for providing specilised training to key sportspersons for promotion of excellence.

(d) and (e) Contribution of Rs. 19.46 lakh was received during 2003-04 and of Rs. 20.00 lakh was received in 2004-05 from various sources including Industrial Houses. No contribution has been made by any contributor specifically to promote Olympic disciplines during 2003-2004. During 2004-2005 Puzzolana Machinery Fabricators, Hyderabad has contributed Rs. 4.00 lakhs for promotion of Archery, which is an Olympic discipline.

(f) During the last two years, the Government has released financial assistance to elite sportspersons and prospective medal winners from the NSDF for their training abroad. Apart from this funds, have also been provided from NSDF to Rural Development Foundation for development of Archery in rural areas.

(g) The Ministry has requested various Industry bodies such as FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM etc; Public Sector Banks and Undertakings to contribute to the Fund for development of sports in the country Apart from this, the Ministry also collects funds through distribution of flags on National Sports Day.

**North Eastern Space Application Centre**

4191. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the role assigned to the North Eastern Space Application Centre;

(b) whether the said Centre has achieved its assigned objectives;

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

(d) the action the Government proposes to take to make the Centre more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The role assigned to North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC), which was established in September 2000, is to provide space science and technology support, including developing infrastructure, to adopt space inputs to developmental activities in the region.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Since its establishment, NE-SAC has made significant contribution by generating information using space-based remote sensing for developmental planning and natural resources management, implementing satellite-based communication for education, health and other developmental activities and undertaking scientific research in the field of global climate change by associating academic institutions in the North Eastern region.

Some of the important projects completed include:

- Assessment of Jhum areas in East Garo Hills District, Meghalaya.
- Preparation of Forest Working Plans in Eastern Assam Forest Circle and NC Hills District, Assam
- Citrus decline study in Ri Bhoi District, Meghalaya
- Developing a Web-enabled road information system for Ri Bhoi District, Meghalaya
- Creation of a Natural Resource database for East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya
- Rice Ecosystem Development plan in Star Mianar Hour, Tripura
- Urban Sprawl study of Shillong (Meghalaya), Tinsukia (Assam) and Aizawl (Mizoram)
- Updating of wasteland maps for Nagaland and Meghalaya
- Setting up an Agriculture planning and information bank for East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya
- Mapping of potential water bodies for inland fisheries development in Meghalaya
- Estimation of crop area and yield in Hilly regions of NER
- Mapping of the stable sandbars of Brahmaputra for horticulture development
- Providing 11 hospitals of NE States with telemedicine systems which are connected to the super speciality hospitals in the country.

Further, 50 educational institutions are being provided connectivity using EDUSAT satellite for providing curriculum based distance education. Two Village Resource Centres in Assam and Nagaland with satellite connectivity to expert centres are being installed to provide agriculture and weather advisory to farmers.

Automatic Weather Stations are also being installed in the NE Region for collection of weather data.

**Construction of CGHS Dispensary**

4192. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5791 dated May 4, 2005 regarding construction of CGHS dispensary in Shalimar Bagh, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the architectural building plans have been approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD);

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which the MCD is likely to accord its approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. The architectural building plans have been approved by MCD vide their sanction letter 962/B/HQ/2003/134/AEV-MCD dated 29.6.2005.

(b) and (c) In view of the (a) above, the questions do not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Increasing Interruptions in Networks**

4193. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has expressed its concern on the increasing interruptions in the networks between the Private Telecommunication Companies and the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of the extent of rise over the fixed standard in the interruptions of networks of BSNL including Private Telecommunication Companies in the urban and rural areas during the last three years and the current year and till date;

(d) whether the government has taken or propose to take steps to keep the level of interruptions in the networks in accordance with the fixed standards;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its Network congestion report dated 01.12.2005 for the month of September, 2005 has expressed concern over the increasing congestion at Points of Interconnection (POIs) between the networks of private cellular mobile service providers and BSNL.

(c) A new parameter on POI congestion has been laid down in the revised Regulation on Quality of Service for Fixed and Cellular Mobile Services 2005, notified on 8th July, 2005. As parameter has been laid down in July, 2005, the information for the last three years was not complied by TRAI. The information on network congestion for July-September, 2005 as compiled in TRAI is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Through the Regulation on Quality of Service (QoS), TRAI has prescribed parameters for extensive monitoring of the cellular mobile network conditions. TRAI monitors the performance of basic and cellular mobile service providers against the Quality of Service benchmarks notified in the Regulations, through quarterly performance Monitoring Reports obtained from Operators. TRAI also publishes QoS parameters for various Service Providers for public knowledge.

TRAI has also issued a direction on 29th November 2005 to all Cellular Mobile Service Providers to ensure that the Quality of Service parameters, including the level of POI congestion, in its network should be strictly within the benchmark laid down by the Authority.

***Statement***

*Comparative POIs Congestion Report of M/s Bharti Tele-venture Limited for the months of July-Sept. 2005*

| Name of Circle and POIs | Benchmarks <0.5% | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | July | August | September |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Assam** | | | |
| *POI With Other NLDO* | | | |
| Reliance Telecom | 89.65 | 77.23 | 39.20 |
| *POI With BSNL* | | | |
| BSNL-STD/Local-Guwahati-Home Subs | NA | 21.00 | 8.90 |
| **Bihar** | | | |
| *POI with other NLDO & other operators* | | | |
| BTSOL NLD (Patna MSC) | 0.10 | 0.00 | 1.30 |
| BTSOL NLD (Ranmchi MSC) | | | 0.80 |
| Tata-M | 1.70 | 7.39 | 11.20 |
| Tata FIX | 1.10 | 17.47 | 7.10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *POI With BSNL Level 1 TAX* | | | |
| Patna | 35.40 | 51.10 | 50.10 |
| Patna for ILD | 28.80 | | 38.70 |
| Patna National Roamer | 74.70 | | 42.20 |
| Patna National Roamer ILD | 3.80 | | 15.80 |
| Rajender Nagar | | 15.89 | 44.50 |
| *POI With BSNL Level 2 TAX* | | | |
| Ranchi | 0.00 | | 1.30 |
| Gaya | 5.20 | 12.83 | 27.50 |
| Bhagalpur | 5.20 | 2.53 | 17.90 |
| Chapra | 30.50 | 35.83 | 62.70 |
| Darbhanga | 36.10 | 46.62 | 48.40 |
| Motihari | 0.00 | 0.03 | 4.30 |
| Munger | | | 1.70 |
| **Chennai** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL Level 1 TAX* | | | |
| Flower Bazzar Tandem | 5.00 | 10.00 | 4.00 |
| *POI with BSNL Tandem* | | | |
| Flower Bazaar Tandem | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| *POI with other operators* | | | |
| Aircel TN-Outgoing | 5.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| **Gujarat** | | | |
| *POI with other operators* | | | |
| IDEA | 1.54 | 1.44 | 6.07 |
| *POI with BSNL Level 1 TAX* | | | |
| Gulbai Tekra | | | 25.33 |
| Bhadra-ahd | 24.68 | 42.83 | 54.16 |
| *POI with BSNL Level 2 TAX* | | | |
| Gulbai Tekra-ahd | 37.26 | 28.86 | 37.57 |
| Gulbai Tekra-ahd | 29.22 | 27.32 | 42.49 |
| Surat | 7.02 | 7.43 | 3.04 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anandlevel | 16.58 | 0.00 | 4.34 |
| Palanpur level | 95.72 | 94.81 | 93.72 |
| Himantnagari | 0.89 | 0.67 | 7.15 |
| Mehasanal | 85.19 | 84.76 | 86.19 |
| Bhavanagar | 59.68 | 79.14 | 89.44 |
| Junagadh | 0.07 | 0.40 | 1.11 |
| Bhuj | 0.93 | 33.63 | 26.68 |
| Junagarh | 39.40 | 33.27 | 52.15 |
| Rajkot | 28.26 | 23.72 | 48.21 |
| Surendranagar | 82.17 | 65.36 | 74.39 |
| **Himachal Pradesh** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL Level 1 TAX* | | | |
| Shimla | | 7.00 | 18.00 |
| Shimla CellOne | 1.20 | 8.80 | 30.30 |
| *POI with BSNL Level 2 TAX* | | | |
| Solan | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.90 |
| Dharamshala | 5.30 | 13.30 | 23.20 |
| Hamirpur | 28.00 | 22.20 | 29.10 |
| **Jammu & Kashmir** | | | |
| Jammu Tax level 1 | 81.60 | 84.90 | 87.60 |
| **Karnataka** | | | |
| Bangalore | 0.78 | 8.43 | 1.18 |
| Tumkur | 23.86 | 15.37 | 6.57 |
| Mandya | 6.71 | 3.39 | 1.12 |
| Hassan | 34.12 | 35.67 | 10.21 |
| Belgaum | 8.34 | 5.08 | 0.69 |
| Bellary | 0.34 | 0.52 | 0.96 |
| Bijapur | 6.36 | 16.34 | 5.23 |
| Karwar | 1.91 | 2.50 | 0.79 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Kerala** | | | |
| *POI with other operators* | | | |
| Reliance | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| **Madhya Pradesh** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL Level 2 TAX* | | | |
| Dhar | 0.09 | 0.39 | 0.66 |
| Balaghat | 0.64 | 0.69 | 0.97 |
| Chhindwara | | | 0.99 |
| **Maharasshtra & Goa** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL-Mobile* | | | |
| Bharti-Cellone | 19.07 | 41.25 | 38.62 |
| *POI with BSNL Level 1 TAX* | | | |
| Nagpur | 0.00 | 0.21 | 12.58 |
| *POI with BSNL Level 2 TAX* | | | |
| Pune Model Colony | 0.00 | 0.26 | 1.36 |
| Jalgaon | 18.98 | 18.98 | 18.98 |
| Kalyan | 0.00 | 0.00 | 23.10 |
| Aurangabad | 0.00 | 5.63 | 6.83 |
| Nagar | 6.26 | 4.17 | 3.79 |
| Dhule | 4.54 | 13.10 | 12.10 |
| Solapur | 4.10 | 70.88 | 16.51 |
| Kolhapur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.97 |
| Goa | 3.83 | 30.05 | 13.58 |
| Sangli | 0.00 | 6.01 | 5.89 |
| Akola | 8.45 | 10.28 | 10.28 |
| Amravati | 44.63 | 31.06 | 36.15 |
| Yawatmal | 5.55 | 3.55 | 12.58 |
| Savantwadi | 5.65 | 3.83 | 4.00 |
| Bhandara | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.16 |
| Ratnagiri | 5.65 | 3.53 | 7.63 |
| Osmanabad | 0.10 | 59.15 | 58.95 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mumbai** | | | |
| *POI with MTNL Dolphin* | | | |
| Bharti-Dolphin | 2.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 |
| *POI with MTNL Tandem* | | | |
| Cumballa level 3 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Ghatkopar level 5 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 |
| Vile Parle level 6 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| SakiVihar level 8 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| Mulund | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| **North East** | | | |
| *POI with other operators* | | | |
| Reliance Telecom Shillong | 64.86 | 0.00 | 12.00 |
| *POI with BSNl Level 2 TAX* | | | |
| BSNL-STD/Local-Shillong-Home Subs | | | |
| OG | 79.34 | 17.00 | 20.30 |
| **Punjab** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL Level 1 Tax* | | | |
| Jalandhar (Focal Point) | 0.54 | 0.86 | 3.46 |
| Jalandhar (MTS Nagar) local | 3.69 | 5.63 | 7.60 |
| Jalandhar (MTS ISD) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.95 |
| **Rajasthan** | | | |
| *POI with other operators* | | | |
| Bharti-Shyam Tele | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.88 |
| *POI with BSNL Level 1 TAX* | | | |
| Jaipur | 30.86 | 30.86 | 40.95 |
| *POI with BSNL Level 2 TAX* | | | |
| Ajmer | 0.10 | 1.54 | 1.37 |
| Alwar | 47.60 | 35.20 | 57.19 |
| Barmer | | | 59.74 |
| Bharatpur | 45.32 | 41.98 | 47.83 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bhilwara | 11.52 | 8.40 | 11.37 |
| Bikaner | 23.18 | 0.00 | 22.85 |
| Bundi | 14.25 | 17.93 | 12.09 |
| Chittorgarh | 0.32 | 3.33 | 1.03 |
| Jhalawar | 33.11 | 90.52 | 30.17 |
| Jhunjhunu | 62.15 | 26.77 | 11.90 |
| Kota | 20.09 | 74.93 | 32.79 |
| Sirohi | 62.24 | 60.26 | 77.87 |
| Sikar | 57.06 | 0.64 | 65.68 |
| Tonk | 0.34 | 12.62 | 9.80 |
| Udaipur | 6.50 | 27.65 | 15.38 |
| **Tamil Nadu** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL Level 1 TAX* | | | |
| Race Course TAX | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.00 |
| *POI with BSNL Level 2 TAX* | | | |
| Dharmapuri | 40.00 | 40.00 | 31.53 |
| Ooty | 38.00 | 41.00 | 30.59 |
| Tirunelveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.62 |
| Vellore | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.20 |
| *POI with other operators* | | | |
| HUTCH Chennai-Outgoing | | 14.00 | 2.00 |
| **UP-East** | | | |
| *POI with FWPO/FWTO* | | | |
| Bharti-Reliance | 0.00 | 38.50 | 68.00 |
| *POI with BSNL Level 1 TAX* | | | |
| Indra Nagar | 51.20 | 35.00 | 39.00 |
| Indra Nagar AXE | 53.20 | 50.00 | 56.00 |
| Keshar Bagh | 71.80 | 66.00 | 66.00 |
| *POI with BSNl Level 2 TAX* | | | |
| Barabanki | 51.20 | 49.00 | 52.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deoria | 0.80 | 7.00 | 11.00 |
| Mirzapur | 22.20 | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| Pratapgarh | | 10.00 | 13.00 |
| Azamgarh | 3.60 | 13.00 | 34.00 |
| Sitapur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.90 |
| **UP-West** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL Level 1 TAX* | | | |
| BSNL Level 1 | 56.90 | 46.80 | 27.60 |
| *POI with BSNL Level 2 TAX* | | | |
| Bareilly | 0.30 | 0.90 | 2.00 |
| Moradabad | 1.20 | 0.00 | 0.80 |
| Bijanore | 1.50 | 0.10 | 2.60 |

*POI Congestion Report of Hutchission Essar Mobile Services Limited for the month of July-Sept., 2005*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Andhra Pradesh** | | | |
| Hutch-Idea | 19.17% | 45.44% | 47.25% |
| **Punjab** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Jalandhar | 82.00% | 86.00% | 0.00% |
| **Rajasthan** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Pali | 12.56% | 19.70% | 0.00% |
| Sri Ganganagar | 8.45% | 11.36% | 23.37% |
| Alwar | 4.13% | 4.04% | 17.82% |
| Sirohi | 4.83% | 3.82% | 3.21% |
| Nagaur | 53.23% | 14.86% | 20.85% |
| Swai Madhopur | 63.00% | 12.00% | 6.18% |
| Bharatpur (Added in Feb 05) | 41.00% | 1.67% | 9.97% |
| Churu | | | 1.72% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sikar | 36.00% | 42.06% | 43.63% |
| Jaipur | | | 1.02% |
| Bikaner | | | 6.12% |
| **UP East** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Lucknow | 19.00% | 26.00% | 40.00% |
| Jaunpur | 57.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Shahjahanpur | 3.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Faizabad | 3.00% | 9.00% | 15.00% |
| Orai | 24.00% | 42.00% | 61.00% |
| Pratapgarh | | | 8.00% |
| Sitapur | 3.00% | 8.00% | 6.00% |
| Balia | | | 43.00% |
| Deoria | | | 24.00% |
| Mau | | | 16.00% |
| Azamgarh | | | 23.00% |
| Gazipur | | | 61.00% |
| **UP West** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Agra | | | 4.00% |
| **West Bengal (ROB)** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Berhampur TAX | 25.00% | 24.00% | 0.00% |
| Asansol TAX | 55.00% | 55.00% | 32.00% |
| Bankura TAX | 1.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Khargpore Tax | 57.00% | 51.00% | 45.00% |
| **Haryana** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Ambala | | | 1.75% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *POI Congestion Report of M/s. Idea Cellular Limited (July-Sept, 2005)* | | | |
| **Madhya Pradesh** | | | |
| *Idea-BSNL* | | | |
| Bhopal | 6.60 | 5.00 | 22.92 |
| Khargone | 28.40 | 31.60 | 47.68 |
| Shahjapur | | | 1.41 |
| Sagar | | | 2.13 |
| Raipur | | | 16.29 |
| Rewa | | | 4.16 |
| Morena | | | 8.67 |
| Khandwa | 13.60 | 12.70 | 8.43 |
| Raigarh | 20.50 | 28.90 | 23.82 |
| Narsingpur | 2.60 | 3.90 | 8.91 |
| Shahdol | 19.10 | 25.80 | 23.03 |
| *Idea-Reliance* | | | |
| Reliance WLL-M-Indore | | | 11.90 |
| Reliance Fixed-Indore | | | 5.40 |
| Reliance Fixed-Raipur | | | 1.50 |
| **Andhra Pradesh** | | | |
| *(i) BSNL* | | | |
| Kurnool | 30.07 | 35.31 | 28.06 |
| Mahaboobnagar | 31.85 | 29.73 | 30.19 |
| Nalgonda | 4.91 | 7.28 | 3.90 |
| Cuddapah | 4.24 | 4.11 | 2.24 |
| *(ii) POI with other operators* | | | |
| Hutch Hyd | 18.67 | 36.89 | 46.98 |
| Airtel Vijaywara MSC2 | | | 18.40 |
| Reliance FXD VIJA MSC 04 | 50.05 | 56.86 | 54.62 |
| Reliance Hyd | | | 5.85 |
| Tata Hyd | | | 18.12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *(iii) NLD/ILD Operators* | | | |
| Reliance Fixed | 23.58 | 39.70 | 40.49 |
| **Maharashtra** | | | |
| *Idea-BSNL* | | | |
| Jalna | 55.70 | 32.10 | 57.80 |
| Nagpur | 2.40 | 1.80 | 2.50 |
| Ratnagiri | 11.60 | 7.30 | 14.30 |
| Pune | | | 1.40 |
| **Gujarat** | | | |
| *Idea-BSNL* | | | |
| Anand | 2.40 | 1.38 | 2.84 |
| Amreli | 5.25 | 5.90 | 5.36 |
| **Kerala** | | | |
| *BSNL* | | | |
| Alleppy | | | 1.54 |
| Kannur | | | 17.99 |
| BSNL NLD | 60.39 | 44.52 | 89.16 |
| Tata wireline | | | 3.48 |
| Ernakulamm | | | 2.68 |
| **UP (W)** | | | |
| *Idea-BSNL* | | | |
| Mainpuri | 2.87 | 11.15 | 0.00 |
| Bijnaur | 72.17 | 64.02 | 53.61 |
| Pilibhit | 25.45 | 9.63 | 13.32 |
| Haldwani | | | 4.00 |
| BSNL NLD Agra | 48.37 | 55.65 | 28.10 |
| Haridwar | | | 0.98 |
| *POI with private operators* | | | |
| Reliance | | | 6.39 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Haryana** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Ambala Level 1 TAX | | | 4.01 |

*POIs congestion Report of M/s. Reliance Infocom Limited for the months of July-Sept, 2005*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Madhya Pradesh** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Bhopal | 0.17% | 7.92% | 13.05% |
| **Bihar** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Gaya | 1.88% | 11.47% | 3.52% |
| Patna | | | 78.80% |
| **Karnataka** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Belgaum | 2.54% | 19.59% | 11.01% |
| **Maharashtra** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Amravati | 26.46% | 32.82% | 36.87% |
| Buldhana | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.54% |
| Jalna | 38.81% | 47.53% | 53.17% |
| Ratnagiri | 5.78% | 15.49% | 10.99% |
| **Orissa** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Cuttack | 29.67% | 46.26% | 54.26% |
| **Rajasthan** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Alwar | 28.63% | 35.29% | 44.12% |
| Chhittorgarh | 7.87% | 13.45% | 8.88% |
| Jaipur | 24.43% | 15.04% | 10.57% |
| **UP-E** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Azamgarh | 71.69% | 79.19% | 73.36% |
| Lucknow L1 TAX Indira Nagar | 44.60% | 58.75% | 35.48% |
| Lucknow L1 TAX Kiserbagh | 54.20% | 58.73% | 55.61% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **UP-W** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Etah | 0.00% | 3.73% | 3.61% |
| Nainital | 10.58% | 15.69% | 26.45% |
| **West Bengal** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Suri (Bolpur) | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.20% |
| Asansol | 5.85% | 11.63% | 15.47% |

*POIs Congestion Report of M/s Reliance Telecom Limited for the months of July-Sept, 2005*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Madhya Pradesh** | | | |
| Bhopal | 17.28% | 19.13% | 21.30% |
| Ujjain | 0.00% | 1.29% | 1.10% |
| Khargone | 1.61% | 1.79% | 1.92% |
| Chinndwara | 1.79% | 1.87% | 1.10% |
| Durg | 4.46% | 5.25% | 2.75% |
| Balaghat | 0.45% | 0.28% | 1.55% |
| **Bihar** | | | |
| Patna | 4.54% | 8.13% | 3.20% |
| Gaya | 18.53% | 19.37% | 22.50% |
| Muzaffarpur | 10.77% | 1.66% | 3.40% |
| Bhagalpur | 18.74% | 19.87% | 19.60% |
| Darbhanga | 0.00% | 4.57% | 6.00% |
| Saharsa | 14.10% | 19.11% | 24.60% |
| Motihari | 5.38% | 12.81% | 15.50% |
| Munger | 18.75% | 21.05% | 24.20% |
| Jamshedpur | 19.00% | 21.54% | 24.85% |
| Dhanbad | 17.00% | 19.51% | 20.57% |
| Hazaribagh | 19.00% | 21.56% | 26.87% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **West Bengal** | | | |
| Coochbehar | 1.08% | 1.07% | 2.65% |
| Raiganj | 2.97% | 2.66% | 1.08% |
| Asansol | 8.87% | 16.27% | 14.41% |
| **Himachal Pradesh** | | | |
| Shimla | 20.07% | 25.75% | 23.12% |
| Solan | 2.30% | 2.83% | 5.55% |
| Dharamshala | 18.97% | 21.78% | 26.08% |
| Hamirpur | 14.27% | 18.28% | 24.02% |
| **Assam** | | | |
| Guwahati | 10.61% | 22.00% | 23.20% |

*POIs Congestion Report of M/s. Tata Teleservices for the months of July-Sept., 2005*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Delhi** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Faridabad Tandem | 0.18 | 1.15 | 5.30 |
| Ghaziabad TAX | 0.02 | 4.32 | 29.01 |
| *POI with other operators* | | | |
| Delhi RIL AXE-10 | 0.02 | 0.30 | 2.34 |
| **Gujarat** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Sanand | 0.00 | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| Gandhinagar | 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Nadiad | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 |
| Ankleshwar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 |
| Valsad | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Bilimora | 4.00 | 5.00 | 12.00 |
| Surrendranagar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| Junagarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 |
| Gondal | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porbandar | 0.04 | 0.05 | 16.00 |
| Upleta | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.00 |
| Limbdi | 1.00 | 3.00 | 6.00 |
| Morbi | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Veraval | 4.00 | 3.00 | 15.00 |
| Jetpur | 2.00 | 3.00 | 10.00 |
| Navsari | 2.00 | 2.00 | 12.00 |
| Bhavnagar | 0.00 | 0.000 | 1.00 |
| *POI with BSNL NLD TAX* | | | |
| Ahmedabad Bhadra | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.00 |
| Anand T | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| Surat | 9.00 | 11.00 | 15.00 |
| Rajkot KR | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 |
| Bhuj | 1.00 | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| **Rajasthan** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Jaipur Level 1 TAX Fix | 80.00 | 79.00 | 66.00 |
| Jaipur Level 2 Tax Fix | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| **Karnataka** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Anekal Tandem | 1.30 | 2.00 | 7.50 |
| Mallavalli | 0.00 | 4.00 | 5.60 |
| KR Pet | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.80 |
| Davangere Tandem | 27.90 | 11.00 | 17.70 |
| Gulbarga Tandem | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.30 |
| Mandya Tandem | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.40 |
| Bidar | 14.30 | 52.50 | 24.40 |
| Davangere | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.20 |
| *POI with NLD/ILD operators* | | | |
| VSNL Jalandhar | | | 16.80 |
| VSNL Chennai 2 | | | 14.90 |
| VSNL Kolkata Fixed NLD | | | 1.65 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *POI with other operators* | | | |
| Touchtel-Mangalore (HBL LE) | 1.66 | 0.53 | 7.80 |
| **Haryana** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Sonipat Tandem | 10.70 | 44.50 | 50.00 |
| Yamunangar Tandem | 81.70 | 59.30 | 57.00 |
| Ambala TAX Fixed NLD | 87.80 | 78.00 | 67.00 |
| Ambala TAX (Mobile NLD) | 11.45 | 32.80 | 49.00 |
| Kamal TAX (Fixed NLD) | 0.00 | 9.90 | 7.70 |
| Sonipat TAX (Fixed NLD) | 0.00 | 37.20 | 51.00 |
| Jind Tax (Mobile Local) | 0.70 | 0.40 | 0.54 |
| **Punjab** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL Tandem* | | | |
| Chandigarh Sec. 17 | 7.10 | 4.70 | 82.50 |
| Chandigarh Sec. 34 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.83 |
| Ferozpur | 16.80 | 40.79 | 55.68 |
| Jallandhar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.44 |
| Nawanshar | 18.81 | 70.13 | 75.43 |
| Patiala | 6.36 | 6.46 | 3.80 |
| Rayya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.99 |
| Rajpura | 0.00 | 9.05 | 9.25 |
| *POI with BSNL Level 1 TAX* | | | |
| Amritsar | 0.00 | 5.96 | 4.40 |
| Chandigarh | 43.27 | 75.93 | 69.85 |
| Jallandhar | 0.00 | 17.23 | 22.84 |
| Patiala | 3.36 | 56.82 | 62.10 |
| *POI with NLD/ILD operators* | | | |
| **Bihar** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Aarah | 76.25 | 65.70 | 56.03 |
| Jamshedpur | 76.34 | 71.80 | 16.49 |
| Patna | 81.37 | 87.50 | 36.11 |
| *POI with other operators* | | | |
| Airtel | 24.32 | 20.70 | 16.35 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *POI with NLD/ILD operators* | | | |
| VSNL Kolkata | 19.37 | 14.30 | 12.07 |
| VSNL-Patna | 66.49 | 63.80 | 36.91 |
| VSNL-Patna NLD | | | 11.69 |
| **UP-West** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Agra Local (Fix) | 27.70 | 14.70 | 57.90 |
| Dehradun Local (Fix) | 4.10 | 45.20 | 76.10 |
| Agra Sanjay Place-Mobile | | | 2.20 |
| Dehradun Tax (Fix) | 0.00 | 17.10 | 51.20 |
| Moradabad Tax (Fix) | 42.40 | 88.60 | 87.99 |
| Meerut Tax (Fix) | 77.80 | 94.50 | 91.30 |
| Modingar Tax | | | 7.30 |
| *POI with NLD/ILD operators* | | | |
| VSNL-NLD Bhopal | | | 4.10 |
| VSNL-NLD Bhopal (Cimo) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.30 |
| **Andhra Pradesh** | | | |
| *POI with other operators* | | | |
| Idea Mobile | 0.00 | 0.00 | 37.20 |
| Airtel | 0.00 | 15.00 | 45.50 |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Sangareddy | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.80 |
| Mahaboobnagar | 9.00 | 10.00 | 13.30 |
| **Chennai** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Anna Road Tandem (fix) | 9.64 | 5.67 | 1.68 |
| KK Nagar Tandem (fix) | 0.37 | 0.58 | 3.27 |
| *POI with other operators* | | | |
| Hutch Chennai (fix) | 0.00 | 0.12 | 1.37 |
| Aircel–ROTN (fix) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.38 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Airtel—ROTN (fix) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.50 |
| Aircel—ROTN (Mob) | | | 1.27 |
| Airtel—ROTN (Mob) | | | 1.24 |
| BPL ROTN (Mob.) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.59 |
| Aircel—ROTN (mob) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.27 |
| Airtel-ROTN (mob) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.24 |
| BPL ROTN (mob) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.91 |
| **Tamil Nadu** | | | |
| *POI with other operators* | | | |
| Bharati Madurai | 0.00 | 0.52 | 0.78 |
| Reliance ILT Coimbatore | 0.14 | 0.13 | 2.00 |
| VSNL Calling Card | | | 2.78 |
| Aircell Coimbatore (mob) | 0.00 | 2.23 | 3.67 |
| Reliance Coimbatore (ob) | 0.00 | 2.98 | 20.64 |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Chengulpet-Farend | 10.63 | 9.12 | 10.24 |
| Kanchipuram-Farend | 9.81 | 10.11 | 6.21 |
| Thiruchengode Farend | | | 4.07 |
| Karaikudi-Farend | 0.00 | 0.33 | 1.23 |
| Karaikudi-Local | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.53 |
| Kumbakonam-Farend | 24.94 | 0.00 | 16.53 |
| Kovilpatti-Farend | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.50 |
| Madurai-Farend | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.08 |
| Virdunagar-Farend | 0.00 | 2.55 | 3.18 |
| Dharmapuri-Tax | 0.00 | 0.62 | 3.42 |
| Virudunagar-Tax | 0.00 | 0.81 | 1.06 |
| CeloneCoimbatore | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.71 |
| **UP East** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Lucknow | 4.17 | 4.17 | 37.82 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lucknow | 19.63 | 19.63 | 51.30 |
| Varanasi | 72.39 | 72.39 | 73.26 |
| Lucknow L1 Tax M-NLD | | | 31.69 |
| Basti | 0.00 | 0.00 | 47.28 |
| **MP & CG** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Bhopal-Tax | 0.00 | 0.82 | 1.43 |
| Raipur-Tax | 32.00 | 0.63 | 0.65 |
| Bilaspur-LII Tax | 17.00 | 39.70 | 32.21 |
| Gwalior-Tax | 0.00 | 0.68 | 1.55 |
| **West Bengal** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Krishna Nagar | | | 16.75 |
| Kharagpur | | | 35.55 |
| Suri | | | 22.20 |
| *POI with other operators* | | | |
| Hutch | | | 3.05 |
| Krishnanagar NLD | | | 9.50 |
| **Himachal Pradesh** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Shimla TAX | | | 84.62 |

*POI Congestion Report of Ms. Aircel Cellular Limited (July-Sept., 2005)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Chennai** | | | |
| *PIO with BSNL* | | | |
| BSNL Local | 11.00% | 27.30% | 6.70% |
| BSNL NLD | 91.00% | 82.00% | 87.00% |
| *PIO with other operators* | | | |
| Airtel Local | 77.00% | 74.00% | 87.90% |
| Hutch Local | 63.00% | 70.00% | 81.60% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROTN BPL | 25.60% | 20.00% | 0.40% |
| ROTN Tata | 73.00% | 73.00% | 0.00% |
| ROTN Reliance | | | 76.00% |
| ROTN Airtel | | | 39.60% |
| **Tamilnadu** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Coimbatore | 0.05% | 0.05% | 8.00% |
| Dharmapuri | 0.01% | 0.01% | 15.00% |
| Tanore | 0.01% | 0.02% | 50.00% |
| Cuddalore | 0.01% | 0.02% | 7.00% |

*POI Congestion Report of M/s. BPL Mobile Communications Limited for the month of Sept. 2005*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Maharashtra** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Kalyan | No Congestion | No Congestion | 2.92% |
| Pune | No Congestion | No Congestion | 9.3% |
| **Tamilnadu** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Coimbatore | No Congestion | No Congestion | 6.57% |
| Vellore | No Congestion | No Congestion | 0.05% |
| **Kerala** | | | |
| ***POI with BSNL*** | | | |
| Kochi | No Congestion | No Congestion | 0.92% |
| Alleppy | No Congestion | No Congestion | 0.00% |

*POI Congestion Report of M/s. Spice Communications (July-Sept 2005)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Punjab** | | | |
| *POI with BSNL* | | | |
| Jalandhar | 10.58% | 0.33% | 0.07% |
| *POI with other Operators* | | | |
| Reliance Basic Punjab | | | 3.58% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *POI Congestion Report of M/s. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited for the month of July-Sept., 2005* | | | |
| **Karnataka** | | | |
| Central TAX | | 0.00% | 1.20% |
| WMS OCB TAX | | 0.00% | 1.50% |
| WMS Ericssion TAX | | 1.00% | 0.60% |
| Chi TAX | | 0.00% | 0.60% |
| **Orissa** | | | |
| Keonjhar TAX | | 100% | 1.10% |
| **UP-E** | | | |
| Lucknow-ALBO | | 1.00% | 1.25% |
| Hardoi | | 1.00% | 0.63% |
| **West Bengal** | | | |
| Asansol | | 0.00% | 1.90% |
| Bankura | | 0.00% | 1.40% |
| Berhampore | | 0.00% | 1.30% |
| Coochbihar | | 0.00% | 1.60% |
| Gangtok | No Congestion | 0.00% | 1.70% |
| Jalpaiguri | | 0.00% | 1.30% |
| Kharagpur | | 0.00% | 1.40% |
| Krishnanagar | | 0.00% | 1.20% |
| Malda | | 0.00% | 1.70% |
| Purulia | | 0.00% | 1.30% |
| Raiganj | | 0.00% | 1.60% |
| Siliguri | | 0.00% | 1.90% |
| Suri | | 0.00% | 1.90% |
| Kolkata | | 0.00% | 1.80% |
| Salkia | | 0.00% | 1.70% |
| *POIs Congestion of M/s. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited for the month of July-Sept., 2005* | | | |
| **Mumbai** | | | |
| *MSC-1 (Prabhadevi)* | | | |
| MTNL-Airtel | 5.01% | NA | 1.83% |
| MTNL-Reliance | 5.89% | NA | 25.38% |
| MSC-3 (Cuffe Parade) | | | |
| MTNL-Airtel | 8.53% | NA | 11.89% |

NA-Data not reported by Service Provider

*[English]*

**Raising Issue of Alleged Killing in UN General Assembly**

4194. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has raised the recent killing of a Border Roads organisation employee by alleged Taliban militants in Afghanistan in the UN General Assembly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the UN General Assembly member countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) During a debate on Afghanistan in the UN General Assembly on November 29, 2005, the Permanent Representative of India strongly condemned the inhuman and barbaric killing of Shri M.R. Kutty, an employee of the Border Roads Organisation of India allegedly by the Taliban. Representatives of a large number of countries expressed concern over the security situation in Afghanistan and condemned acts of violence against civilians. The UN General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution on Afghanistan, which, inter-alia expressed deep concern over attacks against both Afghan and foreign nationals committed to supporting the consolidation of peace, stability and development in Afghanistan. India was one of the co-sponsors of this resolution.

**Death Sentence to Alleged spy in Pakistan**

4195. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian has been awarded death sentence in Pakistan on the ground of alleged spying;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Shri Sarabjit Singh, an Indian, has been awarded death sentence in Pakistan for his alleged involvement in bomb blasts in Lahore and Faisalabad in 1990. Three other Indian nationals, Shri Kripal Singh, Shri Kashmir Singh and Shri Gopal Singh, are also reported to have been awarded death sentence. Details in respect of these three prisoners are yet to be confirmed as consular access has not been granted to them.

Shri Sarabjit Singh was sentenced to death by the Court of Special Judge (STA) [Anti-Terrorism Court], Lahore in July 1991. The death sentence was upheld by the Pakistan Supreme Court in a review petition in August 2005.

The High Commission of India has been approaching the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan to provide consular access to all Indian prisoners lodged in different jails in Pakistan. Shri Sarabjit Singh was provided consular access on 30 August 2005. The High Commission is also in touch with the Defence Counsel of Shri Sarabjit Singh who has filed an appeal petition in the Pakistan Supreme Court. The issue of Shri Sarabjit Singh has also been raised at a political level with the Pakistan Government.

**Mobile Coverage**

4196. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proper Mobile coverage is not available on national rail routes and national highways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken for providing a proper Mobile coverage on national rail routes; and

(d) the time by which the said coverage is likely to be made available particularly on Bhopal-Damoh-Jabalpur national highway in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) The Licence Agreements of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) and Unified Access Services Licence (UASL) inter-alia state that:

> "In Metros, 90% of the service area shall be covered within one year of the effective date. In Telecom Circles, atleast 10% of the District headquarters (DHQ) will be covered in the first year and 50% of the District Headquarters will be covered within three years of effective date of licence. The licensee shall also be permitted to cover any other town in a District in lieu of the District Headquarters. The choice of the District Headquarters/towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% District Headquarters/ town shall lie with the Licensee depending on their business decision. There is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas."

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has planned progressive coverage of all National Highways (NH) and some of the important railway routs by its mobile services based on techno-commercial considerations. BSNL has

so far provided mobile coverage along about 37950 Kms. of National Highways. Around 9710 Kms. of main Railway routes are getting incidental coverage of mobile services.

(d) BSNL has planned to extend significant mobile coverage on Bhopal-Demoh-Jabalpur National Highway in Madhya Pradesh progressively by year 2007.

**Improvement in Customer Services**

4197. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no improvement in customer services after corporatisation of the Telecommunications Department;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) to improve customer services;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there has been an increase in the number of cases about customer services in consumer courts; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check this increasing trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Improvement in customer services is a continuous process. As per records of BSNL/MTNL available with us there has been improvement in respect of provision of new telephone connections and shifting of telephones. However, due to tremendous growth in wireless telephones, problems of congestion have been noticed on account of inadequate infrastructure commensurate with the growth. In case of wireline telephones, the performance of BSNL and MTNL in respect of parameters related with fault incidence and clearance of faults is below the prescribed bench mark due to legacy network requiring upgradation.

(c) and (d) To provide satisfactory service to the consumers by the Telecom Service Providers, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has prescribed revised Quality of Services (QoS) benchmarks vide its regulation issued on 8th July, 2005.

(e) and (f) With the increasing customer base, the number of cases have increased in absolute terms but percentage-wise there is no appreciable increase. The steps taken to improve the customer services are given in the enclosed statement.

***Statement***

*Steps taken to Improve Customer Services*

- Simplification of application forms for new telephone connection, Shift and Add on facilities.
- Establishment of customer service centers with "Single Window Concept".
- Introduction of nomination facility and the receipt of multiple telephone connections in single application form.
- Training of staff on customer care, behavioural aspects, new services, tariff plans etc.
- Introduction of Automatic cheque collection machines for payment of bills.
- Holding of Telephone Adalats and Open House Sessions regularly.
- Connecting all exchanges on reliable digital media.
- Replacement of under ground paper core cables by other systems in phased manner.
- Creation of pole less net work.
- Introduction of Wireless in Local Loop System, Digital Line Concentrators.
- Conversion of SBM (Single Base Module) exchange into RSUs (Remote Switching Unit) exchanges.
- Conversion of C-DOT 256 Port exchange into AN RAXs (Access Network-Rural Automatic Exchanges).
- Centralized fault booking at SDCC (Short Distance Charging Centre)/LDCC (Long Distance Charging Centre).
- Provision of maintenance free battery sets and Engine Alternators for back-up power supplies.
- Provision of extended maintenance free battery with WLL-FWT (Wireless in Local Loop-Fixed Wireless Terminal) for providing longer talk time and standby time in future supplies.
- Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) entered for WLL equipments working in rural area including FWTs and provision of AMC in new supplies.
- Battery charger of WLL-FWT to operate in the voltage range of 90-300 V in future supplies.

**Installation of Towers in Bangalore**

4198. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the receptivity and audibility of cellular services of BSNL is poor in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to install new towers in Bangalore to improve the cellular services;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Sir, receptivity and audibility of the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) base cellular service of BSNL in Bangalore is satisfactory and is in general, meeting the Quality of Service parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). BSNL cellular mobile service covers about 99% of Bangalore. The PSU has already taken action for installing 315 new cell phone sites (Towers) in Bangalore urban and rural areas during the current financial year to further enhance the coverage and capacity of mobile service there.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Action has been taken to put up 1059 cellphone sites (towers) in Karnataka including 269 sites in Bangalore Urban agglomeration area.

*[Translation]*

**Restoration of Katasraj Temples**

4199. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has received any request from the Government of Pakistan for technical assistance for the restoration of Katasraj Temples;

(b) if so, whether the Archaeological Survey of India has prepared any report for conservation and development of Katasraj Temples, and forwarded the same to the Government by Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of the Government of Pakistan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) In response to a request from the Government of Pakistan for technical assistance, the Government has deputed an officer from the Archaeological Survey of India to visit and formulate a proposal for the restoration of the Katasraj Temples.

Based on the visit, the Archaeological Survey of India has prepared a report for conservation and development of Katasraj Temples and this report has been forwarded to the Government of Pakistan through the Ministry of External Affairs. The report envisages the development and restoration of the Katasraj complex in three phases. The report envisages that the execution and funding of the work would be by the Government of Pakistan. The response of the Government of Pakistan on the report is awaited.

**Central Grant for Cost Capital**

4200. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from Madhya Pradesh for Central grant for cost capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) the reasons for delay in according sanction to the same pending for the last two and a half years; and

(e) the time by which the same is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

*[English]*

**Vitamin 'A' Programme**

4201. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which Vitamin 'A' programme is currently under implementation;

(b) whether the recipients are aware about the programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the opinion of the experts thereon; and

(d) the effective steps taken by the Union Government to plug the loopholes in the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Administration of Vitamin 'A' solution to children is an intervention being implemented as part of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme. The RCH programme is under implementation in all states of the country. Five doses of Vitamin a solution are provided to children in the age group of nine months to three years for the prevention of Vitamin 'A' deficiency focused on the prevention of night blindness among children.

The delivery of vitamin A to children is integrated with the immunization programme and the first dose of Vitamin A solution is given along with the dose of measles vaccine at nine months of age, so as to reach the maximum number of children. The second dose is given with the booster dose of DPT (Triple) vaccine.

The programme is reviewed from time to time by experts. In a recent review carried out by ICMR, they have recommended that the present scheduler of vitamin A administration may be continued and efforts should be made to improve the reach of this programme for the children.

The awareness generation activities for this programme are undertaken as part of the IEC activities for immunization and the RCH Programmes. Thrust of these activities is on improving access of families and children to immunization as well as Vitamin A administration during the outreach sessions held in the rural areas. The IEC is disseminated through multi-media strategies. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare regularly broadcasts audiospots through All India Radio to spread awareness on Vitamin A as a programme. Printed material is used to inculcate healthy living in children. Through media units of Information and Broadcasting, the concept of Vitamin A is woven into the Interpersonal Communication tools.

*[Translation]*

**Government Accommodations in NCT of Delhi**

4202. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of type-I, type-II, type-III, type-IV, type-V and type-VI accommodations of the Union Government in the National Capital Territory of Delhi as on date;

(b) the category-wise number of accommodations lying vacant as on date alongwith the location-wise details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to construct some accommodations of the above categories in Delhi for employees of the Central Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) The accommodations are lying vacant for the following reasons:—

(i) Under Offer for fresh allotment on vacation.

(ii) Under Major/Minor repairs.

(iii) declared unsafe.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Details of General Pool Residential Accommodation-ongoing work:

| Sl.No. | Name of work | Amount of Sanction | Target date of Completion |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | C/o 48 Nos. Type III quarters at President Estates, New Delhi. | 277.00 | April, 2006 |
| 2. | C/o 319 Nos. Transit flats at Andrews Ganj, New Delhi. | 3354.00 | March, 2006 |

*General Pool Residential Accommodation-Proposed to be taken up*

| Sl.No. | Name of Work | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | C/o 60 Nos. Type III at DIZ Area, New Delhi | The work will be taken up after completion of all formalities such as approval of Drawings, call of Tenders etc. and subject to availability of Budget/ Funds. |
| 2. | C/o 340 Type IV, 140 Type V, 104 Type VI at Rouse Avenue | |
| 3. | C/o 90 Type I, 360 Type II, 400 Type III (G+10), Type IV 180 (G+10) Hostel (G+9) 196 at Dev Nagar | |
| 4. | C/o 300 Nos. Type II at Aliganj. | |

***Statement***

*Category [Type-I to Type-IV (Spl.)]*

| Sl.No. | Locality | I | | II | | III | | IV | | IV (Spl.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Units | Vacant | Units | Vacant | Units | Vacant | Units | Vacant | Units | Vacant |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Ali Ganj | 524 | 83 | | — | | — | | — | | — |
| 2. | Albert Square | | — | 315 | 9 | | — | | | | |
| 3. | Andrews Ganj/ Extn. | 755 | 7 | | — | 339 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 251 | 11 |
| 4. | Andrews Ganj (New) | 63 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Aram Bagh | 653 | 16 | 707 | 48 | 146 | 6 | | | | |
| 6. | Baba Kharak Singh Marg | | | 66 | 2 | 310 | 10 | | | | |
| 7. | Babar Place | | — | | — | | — | 24 | 0 | | |
| 8. | Chitra Gupta Road | — | | | — | 115 | 11 | | | | |
| 9. | Clive Square | 01 | — | | — | | | | | | |
| 10. | Cólelge Road | | — | | — | | — | 15 | 1 | | |
| 11. | Dev Nagar | | — | | — | 209 | 16 | | | | |
| 12. | D.I.Z. Area-1 | 269 | 7 | 253 | 8 | 57 | 1 | | | | |
| 13. | D.I.Z. Area-2 | | | 384 | 9 | 679 | 10 | | | | |
| 14. | D.I.Z. Area-3 | | | 165 | 5 | 28 | 0 | | | | |
| 15. | D.I.Z. Area-4 | | | 1069 | 21 | 9 | 0 | | | | |
| 16. | Foch Square | | — | | — | 27 | 0 | | | | |
| 17. | Greater Kailash | | — | | — | 01 | 0 | 2 | 0 | | |
| 18. | Gulabi Bagh | | — | 3 | 0 | | | 2 | 0 | | |
| 19. | Hanuman Road | | — | 183 | 6 | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| 20. | Hari Nagar | | — | | — | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| 21. | HUDCO Place | | — | | — | | — | 24 | 04 | 314 | 8 |
| 22. | Jawahar Market | | — | | — | 2 | 01 | 2 | 0 | | |
| 23. | Jor Bagh Nursery | 6 | 0 | | | | | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | Jor Bagh | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. | Kali Bari Marg | 331 | 05 | 722 | 06 | | — | 59 | 0 | | |
| 26. | Karkar Dooma | | — | 01 | 01 | | | | | | |
| 27. | Kasturba Nagar | 2426 | 75 | | | | | | | | |
| 28. | Kidwai Nagar (E) | 1315 | 16 | 971 | 06 | | — | 01 | 0 | | |
| 29. | Krishna Nagar P.S. | | — | | — | | — | 01 | 0 | | |
| 30. | Lancer Road | 143 | 14 | 228 | 4 | 61 | 08 | | | | |
| 31. | Lodi Colony | | — | 455 | 12 | 1111 | 16 | 208 | 12 | | |
| 32. | Lodi Road Complex | | — | 1987 | 39 | 51 | 05 | | | | |
| 33. | Laxmibai Nagar | | — | 1135 | 11 | 21 | 0 | 705 | 22 | | |
| 34. | M.B. Road (Sec. I) | 384 | 03 | 1032 | 16 | 642 | 11 | 98 | 15 | 106 | 05 |
| 35. | M.B. Road (Sec. 3) | 1522 | 34 | 442 | 12 | | — | | | | |
| 36. | M.B. Road (Sec. 4) | 375 | 04 | 1185 | 111 | 312 | 10 | | | | |
| 37. | M.B. Road (Sec. 5) | — | — | 839 | 60 | 37 | 0 | | | | |
| 38. | M.B. Road (Sec. 7) | 334 | 03 | 770 | 87 | 255 | 34 | | | | |
| 39. | Mall Road | — | | — | | — | 02 | 01 | | | |
| 40. | Mandir Marg | — | 135 | 0 | 130 | 02 | | | | | |
| 41. | Maya Puri Press Colony | | — | 02 | 0 | | | | | | |
| 42. | Mayur Vihar | | — | | — | | — | 02 | 0 | | |
| 43. | Munirka | | — | | — | | — | 03 | 0 | | |
| 44. | Mahabat Khan Raod | | — | | — | 31 | 13 | 01 | 0 | | |
| 45. | Mohd. Pur | 321 | 9 | | — | | | | | | |
| 46. | Minto Road Area | 481 | 3 | 41 | 1 | 263 | 8 | 55 | 03 | | |
| 47. | Mirdard Road | | | 05 | 0 | | | | | | |
| 48. | Model Town | | — | | — | 01 | 0 | 01 | 0 | | |
| 49. | Moti Bagh | 220 | 6 | 897 | 21 | | — | | | | |
| 50. | Nanak Pura | | — | 926 | 20 | 343 | 07 | 593 | 34 | | |
| 51. | Narela (Police colony) A5 | — | 01 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| 52. | Nauroji Nagar | | — | 432 | 12 | 166 | 01 | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53. | Netaji Nagar | 1396 | 14 | 965 | 11 | 157 | 01 | 123 | 02 | | |
| 54. | N.W. Moti Bagh | | — | 94 | 0 | 108 | 01 | 154 | 03 | | |
| 55. | Nehru Nagar | | — | | — | 135 | 10 | | | | |
| 56. | New Prem Nagar | 129 | 01 | | | | | | | | |
| 57. | Nimri Colony | | — | | — | 01 | 0 | | | | |
| 58. | Panchkuian Road | 784 | 14 | | | | | | | | |
| 59. | Prem Nagar | 415 | 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 60. | Prem Nagar (WC) | 52 | 01 | | | | | | | | |
| 61. | Pandara Road | | — | | | | | 397 | 10 | | |
| 62. | Peshwa Road | | — | | — | | — | 63 | 04 | | |
| 63. | Press Lane | | — | | — | | — | 04 | 0 | | |
| 64. | Press Block | | — | | — | | — | 08 | 03 | | |
| 65. | Probyn Road | | — | | — | 63 | 27 | | | | |
| 66. | Rajouri Garden | | — | | — | 01 | 0 | 119 | 26 | | |
| 67. | R.K. Puram-1 | 564 | 10 | 238 | 03 | 224 | 06 | 01 | 0 | | |
| 68. | R.K. Puram-2 | 971 | 10 | — | | 05 | 0 | 09 | 0 | | |
| 69. | R.K. Puram-3 | 226 | 02 | 212 | 01 | 185 | 04 | 529 | 24 | | |
| 70. | R.K. Puram-4 | | — | 637 | 02 | 04 | 0 | 682 | 28 | | |
| 71. | R.K. Puram-5 | 437 | 04 | 1085 | 15 | 32 | 02 | 02 | 0 | | |
| 72. | R.K. Puram-6 | | — | 01 | 0 | | — | | — | | |
| 73. | R.K. Puram-7 | 331 | 08 | 862 | 05 | 09 | 01 | 01 | 0 | | |
| 74. | R.K. Puram-8 | | — | 659 | 02 | 182 | 04 | 408 | 10 | | |
| 75. | R.K. Puram-9 | | — | 469 | 02 | 203 | 06 | 154 | 04 | | |
| 76. | R.K. Puram-10 | | | | | | — | 97 | 01 | | |
| 77. | R.K. Puram-12 | | — | 558 | 07 | 103 | 0 | 410 | 15 | 128 | 04 |
| 78. | Rohini | | — | | — | | | 02 | 0 | | |
| 79. | Rouse Avenue | 19 | 0 | | — | | | | | | |
| 80. | Safdar Jung Airport Lane | | | | — | | | 02 | 0 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81. | Saket | | — | | — | 01 | 0 | | | | |
| 82. | Sarojini Nagar | | — | | — | 3478 | 59 | 170 | 04 | | |
| 83. | Seelam Pur | | — | | — | 01 | 0 | | | | |
| 84. | Siddharth Ext. | | | | | 01 | 0 | | | | |
| 85. | Srinivas Puri | 622 | 52 | 642 | 06 | 23 | 03 | | | | |
| 86. | Sadiq Nagar | 48 | 0 | 863 | 7 | 700 | 16 | 174 | 13 | | |
| 87. | Tagore Road | | — | 01 | 0 | | — | | — | | — |
| 88. | Tansen Marg | | — | | — | | — | 24 | 04 | | |
| 89. | Timarpur | 298 | 26 | 784 | 31 | 234 | 13 | 05 | 0 | | |
| 90. | Timarpur (S.4) | 129 | 2 | 458 | 106 | | | | | | |
| 91. | Todarmal Road/Sq. | | — | | — | | — | 24 | 02 | | |
| 92. | Vasant Vihar | 06 | 01 | 31 | 0 | 654 | 94 | | | | |
| 93. | Vikas Puri | | — | | — | | — | 01 | 0 | | |
| 94. | Wellington Crecent | | | | — | | | 04 | 0 | | |
| | Total | 16550 | 446 | 23710 | 725 | 11857 | 428 | 5368 | 245 | 799 | 28 |

*Category (Type-V A to Type-VI B)*

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95. | Ahilyabai Road | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 96. | Akbar Road | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 97. | Alipur Road | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 98. | Asian Games Village | 123 | 04 | | | | | | | | |
| 99. | Andrews Ganj/Extn. | 65 | 03 | | | | | | | | |
| 100. | Ashoka Road | 08 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 101. | Atulgrove Road | | — | | | 02 | 0 | | | | |
| 102. | Aurangzeb Road | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 103. | B.R. Mehta Lane | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 104. | Baba Kharak Singh Marg | | | | | | | 08 | 0 | | |
| 105. | Bapa Nagar | | | | | | | 69 | 5 | 34 | 02 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 106. | Ber Sarai | | | | | 01 | 0 | | | | |
| 107. | Bharati Nagar | | — | 86 | 01 | | | | | | |
| 108. | Bhagwan Das Road | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 109. | Bungalow Road | 01 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 110. | Caning Lane | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 111. | Chanakya Puri | | — | 139 | 01 | | | 55 | 02 | | |
| 112. | Circular Road | | — | | | | | | | 04 | 0 |
| 113. | Copernicus Lane | | — | | | | | | | 03 | 0 |
| 114. | Cornwallis Road | 15 | 01 | | | | | | | | |
| 115. | Dr. H.C. Mathur Lane | | | | | | | | | 02 | 0 |
| 116. | Dr. Bishambar Das Marg | | | | | | | | | 02 | 0 |
| 117. | Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road | | | | | | | | | 05 | 0 |
| 118. | Dev Nagar | 02 | 0 | | | | | | | 01 | 0 |
| 119. | Dupleix Road | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120. | Dupleix Lane | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 121. | Feroz Shah Road | | | | | | | | | 01 | 0 |
| 122. | Greater Kailash | 01 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 123. | Gulmohar Park | 01 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 124. | Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road | | | | | | | | | 05 | 01 |
| 125. | Harishh Chandra Mathur Lane | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 126. | HUDCO Place | | — | 200 | 11 | | | 60 | 04 | | |
| 127. | Humayun Road | | — | | | | | | | 15 | 02 |
| 128. | Jantar Mantar Road | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 129. | Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg | | — | | | | | | | 11 | 0 |
| 130. | Kaka Nagar | 120 | 05 | | | | | | | | |
| 131. | Kotla Lane | | — | | | | | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 132. | Krishna Menon Marg | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 133. | Kidwai Nagar (E) | 70 | 04 | | | | | | | | |
| 134. | Kidwai Nagar (W) | 177 | 05 | | | | | | | | |
| 135. | Kushak Road | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 136. | Lodi Estate | | — | | | | | | | 22 | 01 |
| 137. | Lancer Road | | | | | 01 | 0 | | | | |
| 138. | Lodi Garden | | — | | | | | | | 10 | 01 |
| 139. | Lodi Road Complex | 61 | 01 | | | | | | | | |
| 140. | Lucknow Road | 05 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 141. | M.B. Road | | — | | | 27 | 06 | | | | |
| 142. | Mahadev Road | 04 | 0 | 02 | 0 | | | | | 02 | 0 |
| 143. | Maharaja Lal Lane | 01 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 144. | Maulana Azad Road | | | | | | | | | | |
| 145. | Market Road | 08 | 0 | | | | | | | 05 | 0 |
| 146. | Metcalfe House | | | | | | | | | 04 | 0 |
| 147. | Mall Road | 03 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 148. | Meena Bagh | 09 | 01 | | | | | | | | |
| 149. | Mathura Road | | | | | | | | | | |
| 150. | Moti Bagh | 38 | 01 | | | | | 99 | 06 | | |
| 151. | Motia Khan | 05 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 152. | Moti Lal Nehru Place | | | | | | | | | 01 | 0 |
| 153. | Nanak Pura | 53 | 04 | | | | | | | | |
| 154. | Netaji Nagar | 98 | 05 | | | | | | | | |
| 155. | Nimri Colony | | | | | | | | | | |
| 156. | North Avenue | 04 | 0 | | | | | | | 32 | 03 |
| 157. | Pandara Park | 29 | 01 | | | | | | | | |
| 158. | Pandara Road | 93 | 04 | | | | | | | | |
| 159. | Park Lane | 02 | 0 | | | | | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 160. | Park Street | 05 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 161. | Paschim Vihar | 02 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 162. | Probyn Road | 01 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 163. | PT. Pant Marg | 02 | 0 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 164. | Purana Qila Road | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 165. | Pushp Vihar | 01 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 166. | Prithvi Raj Road | | | | | | | | | | |
| 167. | Pusa Road | | | | | | | | | | |
| 168. | Rabindra Nagar | | | 95 | 01 | | | | | | |
| 169. | Race Course Road | | | | | | | | | | |
| 170. | Raisina Road | | | | | | | 02 | 0 | 02 | 0 |
| 171. | Rajaji Marg | | | | | 106 | 01 | | | | |
| 172. | Rajouri Garden | | | | | 05 | 0 | | | | |
| 173. | Rajpur Road | 06 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 174. | Rohini | 04 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 175. | R.K. Puram | 134 | 04 | 297 | 09 | | | 104 | 06 | | |
| 176. | Rouse Avenue | | | 08 | 0 | | | | | | |
| 177. | Safdar Jung Enclave/Lane | 01 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 178. | Safdarjung Road | | | | | | | | | | |
| 179. | S.P. Marg | | | | | | | | | | |
| 180. | South Avenue | | | | | | | | | | |
| 181. | San Martin Marg | | | 05 | 0 | | | | | | |
| 182. | Sardar Patel Marg | | | 62 | 04 | | | | | | |
| 183. | Sarojini Nagar | 01 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 184. | Shayama Prasad Marg | 01 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 185. | Shahjahan Road | 41 | 0 | | | | | 48 | 04 | | |
| 186. | Sriram Road | | | | | | | | | 02 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 187. | Sujan Singh Park | 06 | 0 | | | | | | | 15 | 0 |
| 188. | Talkatora Lane/Road | 03 | 0 | | | | | | | 05 | 01 |
| 189. | Telegraph Lane | | — | | | 11 | 0 | | | | |
| 190. | Tilak Lane/Marg | 29 | 01 | | | | | 39 | 02 | 06 | 0 |
| 191. | Teen Murti Marg | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 192. | Teen Murti Lane | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 193. | Tees January Marg | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 194. | Thyagaraja Marg | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 195. | Tughlak Crescent | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 196. | Tughlak Lane | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 197. | Tughlak Road | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 198. | Vasant Vihar | 01 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 199. | Vinay Marg | 110 | 05 | | | | | | | | |
| 200. | Wellingdon Crescent | 02 | 0 | | | | | | | 02 | 0 |
| 201. | Windsor Place | | | | | | | | | 04 | 0 |
| | Total | 1346 | 49 | 894 | 27 | 153 | 07 | 484 | 29 | 198 | 11 |

*[English]*

**Reserved Price of Commercial Plots**

4203. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI HITEN BARMAN:
SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA disposes Nazul land for commercial purpose;

(b) if so, the criteria for fixation of reserved price of commercial plots;

(c) whether the said criteria has not been adhered to in the case of some plots in Dwarka and Karkardooma which were auctioned during October 2001;

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

(e) the loss of revenue suffered by the DDA as a result thereof; and

(f) the action taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Development Authority has reported that the reserve price for auction of commercial plots is fixed by a Committee consisting of representatives of Management, Planning and Finance Wing of DDA, after taking into account the average auction rates received in the previous year for the area and the use category of the property. The Committee generally recommends reserve price at 10% below the average auction rate of the previous year. When the Committee decides to deviate

from the said percentage in case of any use category the reasons for the same are also explicitly brought out.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Questions do not arise.

**Mental Health Department of Medical Colleges**

4204. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been submitted by the Government of Kerala for strengthening the mental health department of the Medical Colleges in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has sanctioned Grant-in-aid to three Medical Colleges of Kerala at Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur and Kozhikode for strengthening their Psychiatric wings during 2004-05.

**Gamma Radiation Facility**

4205. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a new Gamma Radiation Facility for providing efficient gamma radiation sterilization services to the health care sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which such a facility is likely to provide support to rural health care programme of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to set up a new Gamma Radiation Facility by the Government. However, the Department of Atomic Energy is promoting this technology in a wide scale by involving entrepreneurs in the private sector in different parts of the country.

(c) In rural health care programme, the Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT)—a constituent unit of the Department of Atomic Energy has demonstrated that "Dai Kit" which is being used during delivery procedures in rural areas, can be effectively sterilized using Gamma Radiation Plants for field use. The above plants can also sterilize cotton, bandages and various family planning products for use in rural areas.

**Uranium Reserves**

4206. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start uranium mining in Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated reserves; and

(c) the time by which the production is likely to start?

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

(b) Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy proposes to set up an opencast mine and an underground mine at Lambapur and two underground mines at Peddagattu in Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh.

UCIL also proposes to set up a Uranium Processing Plant at Seripally Village in Deverkonda Mandal in Andhra Pradesh. The estimated cost of the Mining and Milling project is Rs. 558.42 crore.

The estimated reserves in the block is 6450 tonnes of U3O8 (Uranium Oxide)

(c) The production is likely to commence 3 years after the receipt of all statutory clearances.

**Payment to DMRC Staff**

4207. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial liability of the Union Government on account of the payment of salary and other benefits to the officers and staff working under the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) per year;

(b) whether the officers and staff in the DMRC enjoy the same salary and other benefits that are available to the Railway and Central Government employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) There is no financial liability on Union Government on account of payment of salary and other benefits to the officers and staff working in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation. The expenditure is met by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation from its own sources.

(b) to (d) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation being a Public Sector Undertaking, the salary structure is based on the prevalent salary structure of other public sector undertakings.

**Temples/Monuments Under ASI in Bihar**

4208. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temples and historic monuments under the control of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Bihar;

(b) whether the Government proposes to include more monuments and temples under the control of ASI in Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be included?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) There are 71 monuments/sites as of national importance including 5 temples under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in Bihar.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) and (d) Questions do not arise.

**NGOs In Health Sector**

4209. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are engaged in health related programmes in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds provided by the Government to each of these organisations during the last three years;

(d) whether the funds so allocated by the Government have been fully utilised;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(g) whether any misutilisation of funds by the NGOs have been noticed; and

(h) if so, the action taken by the Government against such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (h) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

**Institute of Unani Medical Sciences**

4210. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an Institute of Unani Medical Sciences on the lines of AIIMS in Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce P.G. Courses in Unani Colleges in the country; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The National Institute of Unani Medicine at Bangalore has been set up on the lines of AIIMS in Delhi. At present the institute has post graduate teaching in four subjects and a hundred bedded hospital.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal. However, Government provides assistance to those Unani Medical Colleges who want to introduce Post Graduate Courses in Unani medicine subject to the terms and conditions laid down for the purpose. At present there are 8 other Unani Post Graduate Colleges besides National Institute of Unani Medicine at Bangalore.

*[English]*

**Availability of Life Saving Drugs**

4211. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI RAGHUVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ensure availability of life saving drugs at reasonable prices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of the high level task force constituted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any controversy between the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on the issue of controlling the price of life saving drugs;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government is contemplating to constitute a regulatory body to ensure availability of drugs at regulated prices and to determine and control/supervise the quality of such drugs; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (h) As per the present Pharma policy, the 74 bulk drugs specified in the First Schedule of the Drugs (Price Control) Order 1995 (DPCO, 95) and the formulations based thereon are under price control and their prices are fixed/revised by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in accordance with the provisions of the DPCO, 95.

Prices of non-schedule formulations are fixed by the manufacturers themselves keeping in view the various factors like cost of production, marketing/selling expenses, R&D expenses, trade commission, market competition, production innovation, product quality etc. The NPPA monitors the prices of medicines as per monthly Retail Audit Reports of ORG-IMS Research Pvt. Ltd. The Government takes corrective measures where the public interest is found to be adversely affected.

A Task force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Principal Adviser, Planning Commission was constituted to explore options other than price control to make available life saving drugs at reasonable prices. The Task force has submitted its report to the Government on the 20th September, 2005. Some of the salient recommendations of Task force regarding the price management are that Price Controls should be imposed on the basis of the 'essentiality' of the drugs and not on the basis of turnover and it should be applied only to formulations and not to bulk drugs, to promote generic drugs, to establish price negotiation process for new patented drugs, to streamline the bulk procurement regime, to exempt the excise duty, customs duty and other levies on cancer and anti HIV/AIDS drugs, to reduce the excise duty on drugs from 16 to 8%, to enhance the exemption limit of SSI units from Rs. 1 crores to Rs. 5 crores. The Govt., in consultation with other stakeholders, is examining the recommendations of the Task force.

There is no controversy between the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on the issue of controlling the prices of life saving drugs.

**Schemes of Ayush in Medical Colleges/Hospitals**

4212. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the various schemes implemented/under implementation under Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) in the medical colleges and district hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the States have followed the schemes adopted by the Union Government;

(d) if not, the States which have not implemented the said schemes; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Review of implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturoparthy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) with the State authorities is an on-going exercise. Department of AYUSH had communicated scheme-wise and State-wise tentative allocations to all States/UTs for financial year 2005-06 in the month of February, 2005. It is for the States/UTs to prepare proposals and send to department of AYUSH for availing Central assistance under various Schemes of the Department. In addition to review of the implementation of the schemes of the Department with the concerned State Health Secretaries and Directors of ISM, senior officers of the Department of AYUSH have also been assigned different States for the purpose of undertaking field visits. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department are also modified from time to time keeping in view the difficulties experienced in their implementation and requirements of States. The infrastructure and popularity of different Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy varies from State to State.

An assistance of Rs. 2332.98 lakh has been sanctioned to 22 States for strengthening and upgradation of AYUSH under-graduate and post-graduate colleges and an assistance of Rs. 3006.30 lakhs has been given to 9 States for establishing ISM&H wings in district hospitals in the current financial year so far.

**Setting up of Earth Station and Incubation Centre**

4213. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka has forwarded a proposal for setting up of Earth Station and Incubation Centre in Gulbarga and Belgaum in Karnataka by the Software Technology Park of India (STPI);

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by the Union Government;

(c) the reasons for keeping the proposal pending; and

(d) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has approved setting up of a Software Technology Park of India (STPI) centre at Gulbarga.

**Protection of Heritage Monuments**

4214. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ASI norms prohibit any construction within 100 metres of 'Protected Heritage Monuments';

(b) if so, whether construction of a bridge across Yamuna near Tughlaqabad in Delhi is as per the ASI norms;

(c) if not, whether opinion of ASI has been sought in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken for the safety of Protected Heritage Monuments?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. No new construction/mining operation within the 100 metres from the protected limit of a centrally protected monument is permissible under the provisions of Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958, Rules 1959 and Gazette Notification No. S.O. 1764 of 16th June, 1992.

(b) to (e) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has not received any communication regarding the construction of a bridge across Yamuna river near Tughlaqabad. However, ASI has obtained the details of the proposed new bridge at Wazirabad and it is noted that the new bridge is likely to come up beyond 300 metres of the centrally protected monument at Wazirabad.

The implementing agency has been requested to ensure that during the construction of the proposed bridge, no damage is caused to any of the centrally protected monuments.

(f) As and when any such violation is noticed by the Government, immediate remedial action to combat such incidence is initiated under the provisions of section 19 (I) of Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rule 38 (1) of AMASR Rules 1959.

**Abolition of LDC Posts**

4215. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Lower Division Clerk in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service has been abolished in the recent cadre restructuring;

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

(c) whether the Government has also stopped direct recruitment at Personal Assistant level in CSSS cadre instead of stopping direct recruitment at the lowest rung of CSSS i.e. Stenographer Grade 'D' as in the case of Lower Division Clerk grade; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) and (b) On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on Cadre Restructuring of Central Secretariat Service (CSS), the Government has taken several decision, which inter alia, include the following:—

(i) To discontinue the Direct Recruitment to the post of Lower Division Clerk of Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS).

(ii) To abolish vacant posts of Lower Division Clerk in CSCS, which are filled up through direct recruitment.

(iii) To change the mode of recruitment for the post of Lower Division Clerk in CSCS by way of 70% by promotion of Group 'D' Staff and 30% through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (for Group 'D' Staff).

(c) and (d) The Group of Officers on Cadre Structure of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS) had observed that under the existing system of recruitment, Stenographer Grade 'C' and Stenographer Grade 'D' of CSSS were differentiated only on the basis of Stenographic Speed, tested in a common competitive examination conducted by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC), therefore direct recruitment at two consecutive levels in CSSS was not necessary. After considering the recommendations of the Group of Officers, the Government has taken several decisions on Cadre Structure of CSSS, which, inter alia, include stoppage of Direct Recruitment in Stenographer Grade 'C' (Personal Assistant) of CSSS.

**Chip Manufacturing Units**

4216. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is not having sufficient number of chip manufacturing units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up semi-conductor manufacturing facilities in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the estimated cost for setting up of such facilities;

(f) whether the Government also proposes to set up common service centres in various parts of the country;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (e) At present, there is not sufficient number of chip manufacturing units in the country. A new plant in the private sector with a capital outlay of USD 350 million is coming up at Hyderabad. Further, a consortium of overseas Indians plan to invest USD 3 billion in semiconductor chip manufacturing factory in India, with technology from a leading American chip manufacturer, for which a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between them.

(f) to (h) The Government has prepared a draft framework to create an enabling environment with policy interventions and financial support, so that roll out of internet enabled Common Service Centres, especially in rural areas can take place at a faster pace. The Government is also in the process of preparing a project report for a Common Service Centres scheme. However, no decision has been taken by the Government to set up one lakh common Service Centres and no specific time frame has been fixed as yet for the same.

**NBCC Projects**

4217. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Building Construction Company (NBCC) has been awarded any contract for border fencing, housing complex and other major works during the last three years;

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

(c) the time by which these project are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details of project and time schedule alongwith the present status of projects secured by NBCC during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-I, II and III.

***Statement I***

*Border Fencing Works Secured by NBCC*

*(2003-04 to 2005-06 upto 30th November' 05)*

(Rs. lacs)

| Sl.No. | Name of Project | Contractual Value | Present Status | Likely date of completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Border Fencing works, Tripura | 40681.00 | Work in progress. 83% work completed. | 31.03.2006 |
| 2. | Border Fencing works, Rann of Kutch, Gujarat | 35978.41 | Work in progress. 20% work completed. | 31.12.2006 |
| 3. | Border Fencing works, Meghalaya | 31796.93 | Work in progress. 24% work completed. | 31.12.2006 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Border Fencing works, Mizoram | 12501.46 | Work in progress. 29.5% work completed. | 31.12.2006 |
| 5. | Border Fencing works, Assam | 5816.33 | Work in progress. 20% work completed. | 31.12.2006 |

***Statement II***

*Housing Complex secured by NBCC—(2003-04 to 2005-06 upto 30th November' 05)*

| Sl.No. | Name of Project | Contractual Value | Present Status | Likely date of completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Defence Housing Project, Jodhpur (Air Force) | 4592.00 | Work in progress. 38% work completed. | 31.12.2007 |
| 2. | Defence Housing Project, Jodhpur (Army) | 1060.00 | Work in progress. 1% work completed. | 30.09.2007 |
| 3. | Defence Housing Project, Jaipur (Army) | 6506.00 | Work in progress. 31% work completed. | 31.03.2007 |
| 4. | Defence Housing Project, Jaisalmer (Army) | 4648.00 | Work in progress. 3% work completed. | 31.08.2007 |
| 5. | Defence Housing Project, Ambala (Air Force) | 1765.00 | Work in progress. 17% work completed. | 31.08.2007 |
| 6. | Defence Housing Project, Vadodara (Air Force) | 5353.00 | Work in progress. 34.5% work completed. | 31.08.2006 |
| 7. | Defence Housing Project, Deolali (Air Force) | 6850.00 | Work in progress. 13% work completed. | 31.07.2007 |

***Statement III***

*Major Works Secured by NBCC—Year-wise (2003-04 to 2005-06 upto 30th November' 05)*

| Sl.No. | Name of Project | Contractual Value | Present Status | Likely date of completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | 270 Cuses Pipeline Works from Murad Nagar to Sonia Vihar | 12000.00 | Completed. | |
| 2. | Elevated Metro Track from Panchkuiyan Road to Kirti Nagar for DMRC (IJM-NBCC-VRM Joint Venture) | 13600.00 | Completed. | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Construction of Civil Structural and Architectural work of Main Power House Transformer Yard at Korba (East) 2 x 250 MW Chhattisgarh | 16220.04 | Work in progress. 30% work completed. | 15.7.2007 |
| 4. | Construction of Civil, Structural and Architectural of Unit 7 & 8 (2 x 250 MW) of Chandrapura TPS, DVC, Jharkhand | 12978.00 | Work in progress. 18.3% work completed. | 15.7.2007 |
| 5. | Bodoland Hospital and Nursing College at Kokrihat in Assam | 4190.00 | Work just started. 6% work completed. | 31.7.2007 |
| 6. | Construction of Coal Handling and Ash handling Plant at Chandrapura TPS Unit 7&8 at Jharkhand | 4762.00 | Work in progress. 11.5% work completed. | 31.7.2007 |
| 7. | Supply of Pre-fabricated Super Structure of CRC and IARH at Imphal for Manipur Sericulture Project | 5924.00 | Work just started. | 31.12.2006 |
| 8. | Construction of Nagaland University at Nagaland | 4300.00 | Work in progress. 18% work completed. | 31.1.2007 |
| 9. | Constructin of Rural Roads in West Tripura District under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)—Tripura | 23661.00 | Work in progres. 10% work completed. | 31.3.2008 |
| 10. | Construction of Rural Roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)—Bihar | 26625.00 | Work in progress. 17% work completed. | 30.9.2006 |
| 11. | Site leveling work package for Barh Super Thermal Power Project, Bihar | 11800.00 | Work in progress. 75% work completed. | 31.3.2006 |

**Conference on Bird Flu**

4218. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any conference in the Canadian Capital on bird flu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the said conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) An International meeting of Ministers of Health to Advance Global Cooperation for Pandemic Preparedness was held at Ottawa, Canada from 24th to 25th October, 2005. Health ministers and delegates from 30 countries and nine international organizations from all parts of the world attended the meeting. Government of India was represented by the Deputy High Commissioner, High Commission of India, Canada.

Some of the key recommendations include:

- Strengthening the capacity for surveillance, early detection, diagnosis and rapid response, and for the exchange of information between the agriculture and health sectors at the national and international levels;
- Expansion and integration of the network of relevant WHO collaborating centers and FAO-OIE reference laboratories, for the rapid identification of virus strains;
- Developing a global approach to vaccine and antiviral policy for research development, increased production capacity and access to distribution.
- Coordinating risk communications, development of effective partnerships with media and other key stakeholders for the exchange and dissemination of information.
- Development of biosecurity guidelines for the poultry sector to help farming communities ensure appropriate animal and public health standards for the raising, handling and transporting of potentially flu-bearing animals;
- Increased research on avian influenza viruses, including their ability to spread from animals to humans.
- Full transparency between countries and institutions involved in responding to risk of pandemic influenza and full support to leading role of multi-lateral institutions.

**Mobile Telephone Services in States**

4219. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether mobile telephone services have been introduced in all the States as of now;

(b) whether some specific areas in certain States have been kept out of the mobile connectivity especially in Sundarbans (West Bengal);

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

(d) the time by which those areas are likely to be covered under mobile connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes Sir. Mobile telephone services have been introduced in all the States of the country.

(b) to (d) The Licence Agreements of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) and Unified Access Services Licence (UASL) inter-alia, provide that:

"In Metros, 90% of the service area shall be covered within one year of the effective date. In Telecom Circles, atleast 10% of the District headquarters (DHQ) will be covered in the first year and 50% of the District Headquarters will be covered within three years of effective date of licence. The licensee shall also be permitted to cover any other town in a District in lieu of the District Headquarters. The choice of the District Headquarters/towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% District Headquarters/ town shall lie with the Licensee depending on their business decision. There is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas."

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has already covered all the district Headquarters of West Bengal Circle and is further extending its cellular coverage upto Tehsil Headquarters progressively on techno-commercial considerations. BSNL has already covered Gangasagar, Canning, Raidighi, Nazat, Kakdwip, Falta, Raichak and Joynagar around Sundarban with its cellular service and has planned to cover Hingalganj, Malancha, Sarberia, Bakkhali, Basanti, Rudranagar and Sandeshkhali during next year.

**Distribution of New SIM Cards**

4220. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the waiting list of millions of people is pending for a long time due to delay in distribution of new SIM Cards in the country specially in Uttar Pradesh (Eastern) Telecommunication circle;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that a large number of subscribers have surrendered their telephone connections;

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

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Sir, a total of 13,07,558 applicants are waitlisted in the country for GSM mobile services of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). Out of these, 1,84,085 applications are in Uttar Pradesh (East). BSNL is in the process of augmenting its cellular network capacity and the availability of the same has progressively helped in reducing the waiting list in Uttar Pradesh (East) from 6,17,463 as on 31.03.2005 to 1,84,085 as on 30.11.2005.

(c) and (d) A total of 23.02 lakh fixed telephone lines were disconnected/surrendered in BSNL during the year 2005-06 till 31.10.2005. Net growth in landline telephony has been affected due to reasons such as preference of customers towards wireless services due to which surrenders in landline phones are being observed over the last few years. Some other reasons are, shifting/ transfer of customers to other places, closure of firms, disconnection due to non-payment and personal reasons.

(e) BSNL has been making all efforts to arrest the surrender of landlines. Some of the initiatives that BSNL has taken to reverse this trend include:

1. Value added features are being offered to landline subscribers just like those in mobile services.
2. BSNL has launched Broadband in January, 2005 and is offering these services to its landline customers.
3. Introduction of pole less infrastructure to reduce faults.

**Schemes of Coal Mines**

4221. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948;

(b) whether the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization has not extended the schemes under the said Act to all the employees specially workers employed by the contractors;

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

(d) whether the returns on fresh investments of the Organization come down as a result thereof;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to cover all workers under the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) The following schemes have been framed for employees under Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948:

(i) Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1948

(ii) Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1956.

(iii) Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1958

(iv) Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976

(v) Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998.

(b) The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization has extended the schemes to all the employees working under different Coal Companies directly or through contractors.

(c) to (e) Doesn't arise in view of reply to (b)

(f) Guidelines have been issued by the Board of Trustees to Coal Companies that it should be ensured that each and every worker should be covered under the Act.

**E-Readiness Assessment Report**

4222. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to India e-Readiness Assessment Report-2004, Madhya Pradesh is positioned in "Expectant" below thirteen States; and

(b) if so, the details of the initiatives taken by the Union Government to boost e-governance services in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) As per the India e-Readiness Assessment Report-2004, Madhya Pradesh has been ranked in the category of "Expectant" and above this category there are eleven States at two categories of Leaders & Aspiring Leaders. In the Report, ranking of States in the same category has not been done.

(b) Department of Information Technology (DIT) has taken following major steps to boost e-Governance services in the State of Madhya Pradesh:

(i) DIT through National Informatics Centre (NIC) is providing backbone e-governance network and technical support to the Central Government Departments, States, UTs and District Administrations in the country. In line with this, NIC is also providing e-Governance support to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. Video Conferencing facility has also been provided in all the 48 Districts of the State.

(ii) A Scheme for establishment of State Wide Area Networks (SWANs) for providing minimum data connectivity of 2 MBPS up to the block level has been approved by Government in March, 2005 with a total outlay of Rs. 3334 crores with Central Assistance component of Rs. 2005 crores covering capital and operating expenditure over a period of 5 years. Under this scheme, a proposal from the State of Madhya Pradesh has also been approved at an outlay of Rs. 58.50 crores.

(iii) Madhya Prdesh has also been provided funds to draw up a road map for Capacity Building programme under the special scheme on Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to States for National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)

(iv) DIT is working on a Plan to establish Information & Communication Technology (ICT) enabled Common Services Centres (CSCs) predominantly in the rural areas across the country. These CSCs would have the flexibility to offer a mix of services (both Government and non-Government including localized services) that may be needed by the local community.

**Bringing Temples Under ASI**

4223. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the temples situated in historic cities of Mathura, Virindavan and Govardhan and under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government would consider bringing these temples under their control; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The following four temples at Vrindavan, District Mathura have been declared as monuments of national importance under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India.

1. Temple of Govind Deo
2. Temple of Jugal Kishore
3. Temple of Madan Mohan
4. Temple of Radha Ballabh

(c) and (d) There is no proposal, at present, for bringing other temples located at Mathura, Vrindavan and Goverdhan under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India.

*[Translation]*

**Financial Assistance for Health and Family Welfare Projects**

4224. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh has sought financial assistance from the Union Government for modernization of Health and Family Welfare project, hospitals and construction of buildings for AYUSH Dispensaries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of financial assistance likely to be provided to Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the time by which the said assistance will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

**Setting up of High Level Cyber Security Panel**

4225. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a high level Cyber Security Panel on the lines of the US National Infrastructure Protection Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to set up a mechanism for the security of vital installations and utilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Government of India has set up the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) which has twin role of promoting cyber security and helping organizations recover from computer security incidents through appropriate help and guidance. CERT-In regularly issues advisories and guidelines to be followed by the organizations to secure their computer infrastructure and networks against adversaries. CERT-In also conducts regular security workshops for the system and network administrators of the critical information sector organizations like telecommunications, power, energy, transport, defence as well as other public sector and private sector organizations.

**Voluntary Organisations Promoting Blood Donation**

4226. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of organisations active in the country for encouraging people to donate blood and other organs voluntarily;

(b) the details of such organisations active in Gujarat especially in Rajkot district;

(c) the details of grants provided to these organisations during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government will encourage more and more voluntary organizations to work in the said fields;

(e) if so, whether the Government has formulated any scheme in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Indian Society of Blood Transfusion and Immunohematology (ISBTI) and its State-Chapters are registered scientific bodies, which are actively involved in promoting voluntary blood donation in the country. Beside ISBTI, Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS), National Cadets Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), various clubs of India (Rotary), Lions, etc), several religious and voluntary associations (Thalassemia society, Nirankari, etc.) are regularly conducting voluntary blood donation camps and propagating the message of voluntary blood donation amongst the general population.

(b) There are 71 organizations active in Gujarat working for promotion of voluntary blood donation out of which 30 are in Rajkot district.

(c) Reimbursement of amount spent on donor motivation camps and camp related to other expenditure of IRCS and other blood banks for promoting voluntary blood donation are facilitated by the Gujarat State Blood Transfusion Council (GSBTC). The expenditure done by GSBTC during last three years is as under:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2002-03 | 14.31 lakhs |
| 2003-04 | 20.58 lakhs |
| 2004-05 | 21.09 lakhs |

(d) The Government strongly support all the voluntary organizations working in the country for the promotion of voluntary blood donation programme.

(e) and (f) Government through its Action Plan on Blood Safety has launched an extensive awareness programme for blood banking services including, recruitment and retention of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors, donor motivation, so as to ensure adequate availability of safe blood.

The aim of this objective is to phase out gradually replacement donors and focus the attention on augmenting blood collection through voluntary non-remunerated blood donations.

*[Translation]*

**Scientific Validity of Indian Systems of Medicine**

4227. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new scheme to check the scientific validity of the conventional Indian Systems of Medicine;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the funds likely to be provided for the said scheme; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of AYUSH has introduced a Scheme for extra-mural research (EMR) in addition to the intra-mural research undertaken by four Research Councils for Ayurveda & Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy, Yoga & Naturopathy set up by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare three decades ago. In the present scenario, there is intense competition from other Countries in the trade of herbal products. A new component of Golden Triangle Partnership (GTP) Scheme in the existing Extra Mural Research Scheme has been added to set up an integrated technology mission for scientific validation of classical AYUSH products and preparation of new drugs based on research & development for the identified disease conditions. Three apex organizations viz Department of AYUSH/Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) have joined hands together for this GTP Scheme.

(c) and (d) Research and Development for standardization of existing AYUSH medicines and development of new AYUSH medicines is a continuing activity. A budget provision of Rs. 15.00 crore was made in 2005-06.

*[English*

**Setting up of Institutes of Preventive and Community Health**

4228. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to establish a number of Institutes of Preventive and Community

Health (NIPCH) to train specialists in preventive and community health in the country;

(b) if so, the number of institutes to be established, location-wise;

(c) the details of the funds earmarked for the establishments of such institutes; and

(d) the time by which these institutes are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The Government has obtained in-principle approval of the Planning Commission for setting up of Public Heath Foundation of India (PHFI). PHFI will establish two Indian Institute of Public Health (IIPH) to impart highest quality of public health education in the country. Out of the two IIPHs proposed, one would be in Northern region around Delhi and the other in the Southern region of the country in Tamil Nadu. The total cost estimated for establishment of two IIPHs is Rs. 200 croes. The proposal envisages contribution from Government of India of only one-third of the total cost, i.e. Rs. 65 crores with the balance being met out of private/corporate funds. The proposal is subject to further approvals of Government and participation of Private/ Corporate sector.

*[Translation]*

**Non-issuance of Visas to Pilgrims**

4229. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sikh pilgrims of various States desiring to go on pilgrimage to Nankana Sahib in Pakistan have not been granted visa for the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the dates from which the applications have been lying pending; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the pilgrimage of these devotees to Nankana Sahib?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The visit of pilgrims between India and Pakistan is provided for under the bilateral "Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines-1974". The Protocol provides for the number of pilgrims, pilgrimage centres and the frequency of such visits between India and Pakistan.

The pilgrims visiting Sikh shrines in Pakistan are selected on the basis of state-wise quota administered by Ministry of Home Affairs in coordination with the respective State Governments and Gurudwara management committees such as SGPS, DSGMC etc. The lists of such pilgrims are forwarded by the Ministry of External Affairs to Pakistan High Commission for grant of visas. The visas are granted by Pakistan High Commission on the basis of these lists.

*[English]*

**Establishment of Regional Science Centre**

4230. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from Karnataka for establishment of Regional Science Centre at Dharwad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A project proposal estimated at Rs. 6.50 crores for setting up of Regional Science Centre at Dharwad has been received to be executed through the Regional Science Centre Society (Regd.) Dharwad, under the supervision and technical guidance of the National Council of Science Museums (NSCM), Kolkata. The State Government of Karnataka will provide 10 acres of fully developed land free of cost and will share the 50% of Capital cost with a request for providing the remaining 50% of the Project cost by the Government of India. The total cost of Rs. 6.50 crores will cover expenditure on construction of building, development of Science Park, fabrication and installation of exhibits, installation of Taramandal, development of educational activities and mobile science exhibition unit. After its establishment all recurring expenditure will be borne by the State Government.

(c) The State Government has been requested to agree to the physical and financial requirements for the Centre as worked out by NCSM and to furnish the requisite information as called for by the Government of India.

**Medical Examination of SCs/STs in Rural Areas**

4231. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed to some State Governments to introduce schemes for compulsory annual medical examination of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in rural areas;

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto;

(c) the names of the States which have already introduced such schemes; and

(d) the assistance provided by the Union Government for the implementation of said schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Assessment of Assets and Liabilities**

4232. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted any study to assess the Household Assets and Liabilities in the country as reported in *The Time of India* dated December 4, 2005;

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

(c) whether the incidence of indebtedness has also been covered in the survey;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the standard of living among the people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As reported in The Times of India dated December 4, 2005, the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) has conducted a survey to assess the household assets and liabilities in the country called "All-India Debt and Investment Survey" in its 59th Round (January-December, 2003) and released a Report entitled "Household Assets and Liabilities in India (as on 30.06.2002)"—(Report No. 500). The state-wise details on average assets and average debt (liabilities) per household, for both rural and urban areas, are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The above-mentioned NSS report also provides the information on the incidence of indebtedness. Incidence of indebtedness in the Report is referred to as the percentage of indebted households to total households. The state-wise details on incidence of indebtedness, for both rural and urban areas, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) In the Tenth Plan, the Government has adopted a three-pronged strategy to improve the standard of living of the people in the country by focusing on (i) acceleration of economic growth with an emphasis on sectors that are employment intensive; (ii) human and social development through programmes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission, Bharat Nirman, Mid-day Meal Scheme, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, etc., and (iii) targeted anti-poverty programmes. The specifically designed anti-poverty programmes for generation of both self-employment and wage employment in rural areas have been redesigned and restructured in order to improve their efficacy/impact on the poor. In rural areas, the major programmes include: (i) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (ii) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (iii) Indira Awaas Yojana (iv) National Food for Work Programme, and (v) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The major programmes in urban areas are: (i) Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (ii) National Slum Development Programme (iii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme, and (iv) Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

***Statement I***

*Average Value of Assets (AVA) and Average Debt per household*

(In Rs.)

| Sl.No. | States | AVA per household | | Average Debt per household | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 135146 | 356656 | 10590 | 19901 |
| 2. | Asssam | 145782 | 276793 | 643 | 2126 |
| 3. | Bihar | 206055 | 321975 | 2992 | 2616 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 151692 | 244288 | 1124 | 4587 |
| 5. | Delhi | — | 573990 | — | 1441 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 327864 | 459333 | 11794 | 15715 |
| 7. | Haryana | 716379 | 672684 | 12359 | 12929 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 481943 | 511820 | 5196 | 25951 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 614671 | 1067081 | 1114 | 4438 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 248409 | 377726 | 9193 | 10544 |
| 11. | Kerala | 509679 | 762200 | 19663 | 28446 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 237670 | 444952 | 9031 | 15029 |
| 13. | Chhattisgarh | 191602 | 280032 | 3933 | 8809 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 252749 | 419667 | 10391 | 15192 |
| 15. | Orissa | 98454 | 250218 | 3609 | 13406 |
| 16. | Punjab | 903717 | 560705 | 16502 | 10297 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 358351 | 492805 | 12031 | 9130 |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | 181376 | 322129 | 9304 | 111936 |
| 19. | Uttaranchal | 389222 | 438424 | 1113 | 4484 |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 330456 | 370084 | 5069 | 4275 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 151842 | 322023 | 3194 | 8071 |
| | All India | 265606 | 417158 | 7539 | 11771 |

Source: NSS Report No. 500—Household Assets and Liabilities as on 30.06.2002

***Statement II***

*Incidence of Indebtedness*

(in percentage)

| Sl.No. | States | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 42.3 | 29.8 |
| 2. | Assam | 7.5 | 6.0 |
| 3. | Bihar | 21.8 | 9.5 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 12.0 | 6.6 |
| 5. | Delhi | — | 1.5 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 28.1 | 21.4 |
| 7. | Haryana | 27.3 | 16.0 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 15.3 | 10.1 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3.6 | 5.0 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 31.3 | 18.6 |
| 11. | Kerala | 39.4 | 37.3 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 26.1 | 17.7 |
| 13. | Chhattisgarh | 19.8 | 13.2 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 27.5 | 15.5 |
| 15. | Orissa | 26.4 | 19.2 |
| 16. | Punjab | 25.7 | 13.1 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 33.8 | 16.5 |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | 31.3 | 25.5 |
| 19. | Uttaranchal | 5.5 | 6.8 |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 23.4 | 13.0 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 21.8 | 17.1 |
| | All India | 26.5 | 17.8 |

Source: NSS Report No. 500—Household Assets and Liabilities as on 30.06.2002.

**Broadband Wireless Research Centre**

4233. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a broadband wireless research centre in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has supported setting up of a broadband wireless research center in Tamil Nadu as a joint venture between its R&D institution, Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) and Alcatel of France. The first product to be developed by the Centre is Worldwide Interoperable Microwave Access (WiMAX) systems. An amount of Rs. 52 crores has been earmarked to be provided to C-DOT for its share of 49% equity over a period of three years, and additional Rs. 52 crores will be provided as loan component to C-DOT over a period of four years of its 49% share.

*[Translation]*

**Improvement of Telecom Services**

4234. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone subscribers in Delhi at the time of the constitution of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), Zone-wise;

(b) the number of telephone subscribers in Delhi as on date, Zone-wise;

(c) whether the number of telephone subscribers in various telecommunication Zones in the country including Delhi has decreased;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the telecommunication services; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) MTNL was constituted on 1.4.1986 and the number of telephone subscriber on that date in Delhi was 2,92,669.

(b) The number of telephone subscribers in Delhi as on 31.10.2005 including landline, WLL and GSM is 23,42,406.

(c) The status of various types of telephone connections in Delhi during the last three years is given below:

| | 31.3.2003 | 31.3.2004 | 31.3.2005 | Till date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Landline, WLL (FWT) | 2170920 | 1937079 | 1719696 | 1610786 |
| WLL (Mobile) | 23939 | 65576 | 135426 | 94550 |
| Cellular (Mobile) | 132417 | 170089 | 401678 | 637070 |
| Total | 23327276 | 2172744 | 2256800 | 2342406 |

(d) It would be seen that landline connections are showing a decline and other connections like WLL Mobile and Cellular Mobile are showing an increase. The decrease in landline connections is because of the trend of shifting to Mobile connections, as mobile connections are less fault prone and provide mobility with roaming facility etc.

(e) and (f) The Government has taken the following steps to improve telecom services:

(i) Modernization of landline network by replacing old cables and instruments as well as by providing more services like SMS and broad band on landline connections.

(ii) Provision of latest services like VPN, E-mail, Web Hosting etc.

(iii) Improving customer care by Sanchar Haat, deploying dealers and agents all over the services area, opening of call centers and giving suitable incentives to loyal customers.

(iv) Revision of tariffs to suit all types of customers.

(v) Facilitating bill payment by introducing ECS, vending machines, internet banking.

(vi) Expansion of mobile network and provision of more value added service on this.

(vii) Expansion of broad band services to give high speed internet and video services.

*[English]*

**Medical Store Depots**

4235. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHORA ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Medical Store Depots authorised under the Central Government Health Scheme/ Government Hospitals, location-wise;

(b) whether all the Medical Stores Depots have quality control laboratories;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the supply of quality drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Medical Stores Organisation under Dte. GHS has 7 (seven) General Medical Store Depots (GMSD) located at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Karnal, Guwahati and New Delhi.

(b) and (c) GMSD, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai have quality control laboratories.

(d) Most of the pharmaceutical industries are located in Gujarat and Maharashtra and Medicines purchased are tested in the GMSD, Mumbai lab. Other GMSDs are taking help of GMSD Chennai and Kolkata for testing the medicines purchased.

(e) All the medicines purchased by the GMSDs are tested for their quality in two different Government approved testing laboratories. The medicines are accepted only on receipt of satisfactory test report from both the labs. In case any item fails in test the same is deregistered for 3 years. In case of repeated failure of items, the firm itself is deregistered permanently.

**Impact of Silver Foil on Health**

4236. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of silver foil in the preparation of sweets is highly harmful as per the study conducted by the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre;

(b) If so, the details of the findings of the said Centre in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any steps against the use of silver foil;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Studies with silver foil feeding show no toxic or untowards effects. In the studies carried out by ITRC, Lucknow out of 178 samples analysed, 74 samples were found to contain 99.9% silver as prescribed under PFA Rules, 1955. However, 81 samples were found to contain silver in the range of 82.5 to 99.8 percent silver. 17 samples were made out of aluminum but sold as silver leaf. In these samples nickel and lead was detected more than the prescribed limit under PFA Rules, 1955.

(c) to (e) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 prescribe specification of silver leaf (Chandi-ka-warq) food grade and it should contain not less than 99.9 percent of silver.

Under PFA Rules maximum level of metal contaminants in various food products have been prescribed. Though, silver leafs have not been listed specifically in this rule but there is a general requirements of maximum level of metal contaminants in food other than those prescribed. If the metal contaminants in food grade silver foil exceeds specified limits it would amounts to adulteration. As per the provisions of PFA Act Penal actions are taken for sale/use of silver foil not conforming to the prescribed standards.

*[Translation]*

**Mandatory Wearing of Helmets by Sikhs in Canada**

4237. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sikh drivers of Pacific Railways of Canada are required to wear helmets instead of their turbans;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has taken up this matter with Canada;

(c) if so, the reaction of Canadian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Canadian Pacific Railways issued a memo on 1st August 2005 stating that Canadian Pacific Railway would enforce a rule requiring drivers to wear hard hats. This was followed by a stoppage of work in late August 2005. Subsequently the company has temporarily suspended the enforcement of the memo until a resolution is reached. The Canadian Pacific Railway plans to hold negotiations with Sikh truck drivers with a view to resolving differences regarding the hardhat rules.

(b) and (c) As the matter is under negotiations between the Canadian Pacific Railways and Sikh community, it may be premature for Government of India to make any demarche with Government of Canada regarding this matter.

*[English]*

**Vaccines against Measles, Mumps and Chicken Pox**

4238. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether children undergo separate vaccinations against measles, mumps and chicken pox;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to launch a vaccine that will protect children between 12 months and 12 years of age simultaneously against these diseases;

(c) if so, whether the WHO has given its approval to the said vaccine; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said vaccine is likely to be launched in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) Government of India is providing vaccination to prevent six vaccine preventable diseases *i.e.* Tubercuosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, and Measles. The Mumps and Chicken Pox schedule as per the Universal Immunization Programme is as under:

BCG (Bacillus Calmetter-Guerin)—Birth

DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus Toxoid)—6,10,14 weeks and at 18-24 months

OPV (Polio)-6,10,14 weeks, 18-24 months and 0 dose for institutional delivery

Measles—9-12 months

DT (Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid)—5 years

TT (Tetanus Toxoid)—10 years and 16 years

TT-for pregnant woman two doses or one dose if previously vaccinated within 3 years

(b) The Measles vaccination to children is carried out under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP). Government is not considering to include Mumps and Chicken Pox vaccination under this programme.

(c) There is no approval of WHO for the said vaccine.

(d) In view of the above question does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Earthquake Resistant Community Centres**

4239. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate scheme for constructing earthquake resistant community centres using fibre in one hundred villages in Earthquake affected areas of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Construction of Community halls with prefabricated material has been taken up in earthquake affected villages of Jammu and Kashmir. 130 Community halls have been proposed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir (66 in Uri, 38 in Tangdhar and 26 in Poonch), 69 Community halls have already been completed.

*[English]*

**Opening of Time Deposit Accounts**

4240. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether colleges and associations had been allowed to open time deposit accounts during 1999-2004 by head post offices in Delhi Postal Circle in contravention of the provisions as pointed out by the CAG in its Report No. 2 of 2005 (Transaction Audit Observations)-Para 4.3;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

1. All India Management Association opened 43 TD accounts for Rs. 9.39 crores on different dates from 8th February, 2002 to 26th December, 2003 at Lodhi Road Head Post Office.

2. Two TD accounts from NUPE Union were opened at Indraprastha Head Post Office on 06.05.1999 for Rs. 4,00,000 and on 22.05.2001 for Rs. 9,00,000 irregularly.

(c) 1. As P&T Audit vide I.M. No. 53 dated 26.04.2004 has objected the irregular opening of the accounts at Lodhi Road Head Post Office, all these accounts were closed on 26.10.2004 after deducting the interest paid.

2. The accounts opened at Indraprastha Head Post Office were closed on 22.03.2001 and 07.06.2003 respectively.

Suitable instructions not to open accounts in violation of Time Deposit Rules have been issued.

**Waiting List in Rajasthan**

4241. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any estimates on the requirement of telephone instruments to provide telephone connections in the urban and rural areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to ensure the availability of telephone instruments to clear the waiting list; and

(d) the time by which the telephone connections are likely to be provided on demand in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There is a waiting list of 17,991 in urban and 1,15,742 in rural areas of Rajasthan as on 31.10.2005. Most of the waiting list is in far-flung areas and hence most of the connections are planned to be provided on Wireless in Local Loop (WLL). Accordingly, about 1.31 lakh number of Integrated Fixed Wireless Telephone instruments (IFWT instruments) have been planned for procurement for Rajasthan Circle. Out of these 85,876 number of IFWT instruments have been procured and balance are in pipeline.

(d) Telephone connections are likely to be provided on demand by December, 2007.

**Grievances Received by DDA**

4242. SHRI LALMANI PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to Unstarred Questions No. 1061 dated December 7, 2004 and state:

(a) the details of action taken on each issue separately as informed under parts of the reply;

(b) whether replies were sent to the Association on all the issues;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which all issues are likely to be sorted out by authority?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Renovation of Old Infrastructure**

4243. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made to change/ renovate the existing old infrastructure meant for selection and training of athletes for Olympic Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI

OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The renovation of the existing old infrastructure is undertaken by Sports Authority of India (SAI) as an on-going activity to cater to the needs of training of elite sportspersons during coaching camps which include camps for various international events including Olympics.

(b) Presently, the existing cinder track is being changed to synthetic surface at LNCPI. Trivandrum and existing synthetic track is being replaced at Gandhinagar by SAI.

(c) Does not arise.

**Board of Arbitration**

4244. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery provides for Board of Arbitration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases referred to the Board of Arbitration and the final decisions taken thereon; and

(d) the number of awards implementation, year-wise, since the inception of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The provisions for Board of Arbitration have been made in clauses 16 to 22 of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration.

(c) and (d) The Awards of the Board of Arbitration are implemented by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments. Therefore, year-wise position is not centrally available. However, a statement of consolidated position of the Awards is enclosed.

***Statement***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Total references made to Board of Arbitration (BOA) | : | 257 |
| 2. | Total No. of cases decided by BOA | | 255 |
| 3. | Pending with the BOA | | 2 |
| | **Break up of 255 cases decided by BOA** | | |
| | (i) Demand accepted (Partially or fully) by Board of Arbitration | | 177 |
| | (ii) Withdrawn/Amicably settled by Staff Side | | 25 |
| | (iii) Disposed of without giving any award | | 5 |
| | (iv) Demands rejected by B.O.A. | | 48 |
| | **Action taken on 177 cases where Board of Arbitration has accepted the demand [as mentioned at (i) above]** | | |
| | (i) No. of Awards implemented by the Government | | 156 |
| | (ii) No. of Awards rejected by the Parliament | | 5 |
| | (iii) No. of Awards pending | | 16 |

*[Translation]*

**PM's Visit to Russia**

4245. SHRI RAGHUVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Prime Minister visited Russia recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of discussions held and the agreements signed, if any, on the occasion;

(d) whether the Government has welcomed the idea of tripatite co-operation with Russia and China;

(e) if so, the details of the same and the reasons for welcoming the idea; and

(f) the benefits likely to be accrued to India as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prime Minister visited Miscow from 4-7 December 2005 to participate in the annual summit meeting with the Russian President.

(c) The Prime Minister of India and the President of the Russian Federation discussed a vide range of bilateral issues and exchanged views on regional and international topics. Three agreements, namely: Agreement on Reciprocal Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in the field of Military-Technical Cooperation; Agreement on Safeguard Technologies while implementing long-term cooperation in the area of joint development, operation and use of the GLONASS System for peaceful purposes; and Agreement between the Indian Space Research Organization and the Federal Space Agency of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the field of solar physics and solar-terrestrial relationships within the framework of the Coronas-Photon Project, were signed immediately after the summit level talks.

(d) to (f) Government welcomes mutually beneficial cooperation with Russia and China. The Foreign Ministers of the three countries have met regularly in the last few years. The development of mutually beneficial cooperation amongst the three countries would contribute to economic well being of the people of the three countries and to the strengthening of peace and stability not only in Asia but also globally.

*[English]*

**PCOs to Panchayat Level**

4246. SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether great difficulties are being faced in getting connection for PCOs at the Panchayat level in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the quality of sets provided by the Government are low standard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No difficulties are being faced by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in providing connection for Public Call Office (PCO) at the Panchayat Level in Uttar Pradesh. However in some cases where the area is technically non-feasible, provision of PCO is some times delayed. In such cases, PCOs are provided by making the area feasible on commissioning of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) equipment.

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

(c) No, Sir.

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

**Reduction in Rates of Broadband Services**

4247. SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has witnessed growth in computerisation of various sectors during the last few years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to reduce the rates of broadband services in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring uniformity in the rates for internet services among the public and private broadband service providers; and

(f) if so, the time by which the rates for broad band services are likely to be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) As per the NASSCOM report for the year 2002-03, following are the key verticals/sectors which have witnessed growth of computerization in India:

— Banking & Finance

— Telecom

— Manufacturing

— Health care

— Utilities

— Retailing

— Travel, Transport & Logistics

— Government

(c) to (f) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997, as amended, tariffs for telecom services are under the purview of TRAI. Tariff for Broadband and Internet service is under forbearance and the service providers have been given flexibility in fixing charges for these services.

However, Government has recently announced reduction in license fee for NLD/ILD Service licensees from 1st January, 2006. This is expected to reduce cost of Broadband services.

**Modernisation of Indian Rare Earths Limited**

4248. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand and modernise the Indian Rare Earth Limited (I.R.E.L.), Manavalakurichi;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be incurred in the process; and

(c) the profit earned by it during the year 2004-2005 and the current fiscal year till date?

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

(b) The estimated cost of expansion is about Rs. 60.00 crore.

(c) The profit before tax of the Indian Rare Earths Limited Manavalakurichi for the year ended 2004-05 was Rs. 31.41 crore. The budgeted profit before tax for the current fiscal year is Rs. 31.38 crore.

*[Tanslation]*

**Telecommunication Facilities in Madhya Pradesh**

4249. SHRI CHHATAR SINGH DARBAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the villages in Madhya Pradesh have been provided with post, telegraph and telephone facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the said services during the last two years, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) There are 51806 inhabited villages in Madhya Pradesh. All the villages are being provided postal facilities through a network of 334 Sub Post Offices, 50 Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices and 7089 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices. District wise information regarding villages with Post Offices and without Post Offices as on 31.3.2005 is given in the enclosed Statement.

The expenditure incurred on the said service during the last two years is as under:

| Year | Total Expenditure incurred (in Rs.) | Average Per EDBO (in Rs.) | Average Per EDSO (in Rs.) | Average Per SO (in Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2003-04 | 12,49,63,812 | 1,375 | 1,375 | 1,789 |
| 2004-05 | 14,63,95,764 | 1,398 | 1,398 | 1,812 |
| Grand Total | 27,13,59,576 | | | |

The information from Department of Telecom is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

*Districtwise Information regarding Villages with Post Offices and without Post Offices as on 31.3.2005*

| Sl.No. | Name of District | No. of Villages (inhabited) | No. of Villages (inhabited) with Post Office | No. of Villages (inhabited) without Post Office but provided Postal Facilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Anoopur | 298 | 107 | 191 |
| 2. | Ashok Nagar | 806 | 88 | 718 |
| 3. | Burhanpur | — | — | — |
| 4. | Barwani | 419 | 107 | 312 |
| 5. | Betul (HFD) | — | — | — |
| 6. | Bhind | 933 | 238 | 695 |
| 7. | Bhopal | 542 | 61 | 481 |
| 8. | Balaghat | 1388 | 219 | 1169 |
| 9. | Betul (CHD) | 1349 | 209 | 1140 |
| 10. | Chhatarpur | 1076 | 204 | 872 |
| 11. | Chhindwara | 1903 | 247 | 1656 |
| 12. | Dindori | 1058 | 79 | 979 |
| 13. | Damoh | 1193 | 141 | 1052 |
| 14. | Datia | 545 | 121 | 424 |
| 15. | Dewas | 1058 | 159 | 899 |
| 16. | Dhar | 1487 | 202 | 1285 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17. | Guna | 1253 | 94 | 1159 |
| 18. | Gwalior | 569 | 106 | 463 |
| 19. | Harda | 165 | 65 | 100 |
| 20. | Hoshangabad | 1465 | 158 | 1307 |
| 21. | Indore city | — | — | — |
| 22. | Indore (MFL) | 645 | 110 | 535 |
| 23. | Jhabua | 1013 | 163 | 850 |
| 24. | Jabalpur | 975 | 212 | 763 |
| 25. | Katni | 1025 | 114 | 911 |
| 26. | Khandwa | 1000 | 203 | 797 |
| 27. | Khargone | 1326 | 179 | 1147 |
| 28. | Mandsour | 910 | 204 | 706 |
| 29. | Morena | 975 | 188 | 787 |
| 30. | Mandala | 1102 | 140 | 962 |
| 31. | Narsingpur | 1040 | 172 | 868 |
| 32. | Nimach | 676 | 103 | 573 |
| 33. | Panna | 939 | 141 | 798 |
| 34. | Raisen (BPL) | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| 35. | Raisen (VDS) | 1429 | 197 | 1232 |
| 36. | Rajgarh | 1664 | 146 | 1518 |
| 37. | Ratlam | 1051 | 160 | 891 |
| 38. | Rewa | 2350 | 312 | 2034 |
| 39. | Seoni | 1613 | 195 | 1418 |
| 40. | Sagar | 2287 | 193 | 2094 |
| 41. | Satna | 1767 | 267 | 1500 |
| 42. | Sehore | 811 | 148 | 663 |
| 43. | Shajapur | 1068 | 159 | 909 |
| 44. | Shivpuri | 1026 | 209 | 817 |
| 45. | Sheopur Kala | 431 | 61 | 370 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46. | Shahdol | 1300 | 133 | 1167 |
| 47. | Sidhi | 1821 | 215 | 1606 |
| 48. | Tikamgarh | 863 | 164 | 699 |
| 49. | Umaria | 569 | 67 | 502 |
| 50. | Ujjain | 1092 | 160 | 932 |
| 51. | Vidisha | 1522 | 148 | 1374 |
| | Total | 51806 | 7473 | 44333 |

*[English]*

**Production in CIL**

4250. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has failed to achieve its target of higher production;

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

(c) whether the CIL is facing acute shortage of tyres;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the global tender floated by the CIL evoked poor response;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Coal India has produced more than target during the last 5 years. Year-wise production of coal vis-a-vis target is as follows:—

(in million tonnes)

| Year | Target | Actual Production |
|---|---|---|
| 2004-05 | 314.00 | 323.59 |
| 2003-04 | 303.00 | 306.36 |
| 2002-03 | 286.00 | 290.69 |
| 2001-02 | 279.00 | 281.00 |
| 2000-01 | 267.00 | 268.14 |

(c) and (d) There is a shortage of OTR (off the road) tyres in Coal India Ltd. Such tyres are important inputs of production. Hence shortage of tyres may affect the production programme of Coal India Ltd. The major sizes of tyres for which shortage exists are as under:—

(i) 24.00 X 49-48 PR size tyre fitted in 85 Tonne Dumper

(ii) 30.00 X 51-46 PR size fitted in 120 Tonne Dumper

(iii) 36.00 X 51-58 size tyre fitted in 170 Tonne Dumper

(e) to (g) As reported by Coal India Ltd. global tenders floated by different subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. evoked poor response. A high level delegation was constituted in the Ministry of Coal to visit Japan, USA and Belarus for purchase of OTR tyres. The delegation has already visited Japan for this purpose and had discussions/deliberations with M/s Yokohoma, M/s Marubeni, M/s Bridgestone, M/s Mitsui & Co., and M/s Good Year. Discussions have also been held with a high level delegation from Belarus.

**Urban Development Proposal of Orissa**

4251. SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of urban development proposals sent by Orissa to the Union Government for approval during the last three years and current year;

(b) whether the Union Government has accorded approval to these proposals;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance provided, scheme-wise. location-wise;

(d) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared;

(e) the reasons for not considering Cuttack Municipal Corporation for overall development under the schemes of the Ministry though Orissa recommended for inclusion of the same for funding;

(f) whether the Government proposes to review and reconsider the said proposal for inclusion; and

(g) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) Details of proposals sent by Orissa to the Union Government for approval during last three years and current year under various schemes of this Ministry are as follows:—

(i) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)—During last three years and current year, Government of Orissa has sent proposals for development of urban infrastructure of 18 towns and central assistance amounting to Rs. 703.57 lakh was released. Town-wise details of project cost and central assistance released are given in the enclosed Statement.

(ii) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)—During last three years and current year, Government of Orissa has sent 15 water supply project proposals for approval, in 15 towns of the State and the same have been approved. Names of the towns, approved, estimated cost and Central share released to each town are furnished in enclosed Statement.

(iii) Urban Transport Planning proposal relating to central assistance for—Techno Economic Feasibility study of Cuttack and Bhubaneswar and link between them and sub-urban transport System costing Rs. 75 lakh + S. Tax was received and the Government of India's support of providing 40% of the cost under the scheme, was accepted. Ist installment of Rs. 9.72 lakh was released on 8th February 2005.

(e) to (g) Under the IDSMT Scheme. Cuttack town was covered in the year 2003-04 for a project cost of Rs. 590.97 lakh and central assistance of Rs. 106.00 lakh has been released so far.

Cuttack city is not eligible for financial assistance under AUWSP as the scheme is applicable to towns having population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census).

Cuttack city can now be covered under the newly launched scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) which is applicable to all the towns in the country, irrespective of the population criteria.

Apart from coverage under the schemes of this Ministry, Government of Orissa forwarded a project proposal seeking Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) loan assistance for Integrated sanitation project for Cuttack city at an estimated cost of Rs. 341.10 crore. This Ministry recommended the project to Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) for inclusion under JBIC rolling plan 2005. DEA also recommended the same to them to examine the proposal without detailed project/feasibility report and requested for submission of the same. Government of Orissa have informed that the Detailed Project Report is under preparation and would be forwarded to Ministry of Urban Development.

***Statement I***

*Year-wise name of town, year of coverage, approved cost Central assistance released under IDSMT during last three years and current year (2002-2003 to 2005-06 as on 10th December, 2005)*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | Town | Year of coverage | Appvd. Cost | Central Assistance Released | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **State** | | | | | | | | |
| | Orissa | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Anandpur | 1999-2000 | 176.73 | — | — | — | 53.53 | 53.53 |
| 2. | Soro | 1999-2000 | 181.16 | — | — | — | 54.52 | 54.52 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Balasore | 1999-2000 | 628.29 | — | — | 140.00 | — | 140.00 |
| 4. | Banki | 2000-01 | 118.56 | — | 32.00 | — | — | 32.00 |
| 5. | Karanjia | 2001-02 | 107.07 | 8.00 | — | — | — | 8.00 |
| 6. | Kesinga | 2001-02 | 111.43 | — | — | — | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| 7. | Talcher | 2001-02 | 228.81 | 5.00 | — | — | — | 5.00 |
| 8. | Sonepur | 2002-03 | 108.20 | 24.00 | — | — | — | 24.00 |
| 9. | Nayagarh | 2002-03 | 107.44 | 24.00 | — | — | — | 24.00 |
| 10. | Khurda | 2002-03 | 198.58 | 44.68 | — | — | — | 44.68 |
| 11. | Hinjalicut | 2002-03 | 112.56 | 24.00 | — | — | — | 24.00 |
| 12. | Boudh | 2002-03 | 110.22 | 24.00 | — | — | — | 24.00 |
| 13. | Udala (T) | 2002-03 | 95.18 | 22.84 | — | — | — | 22.84 |
| 14. | Cuttack | 2003-04 | 590.97 | — | 106.00 | — | — | 106.00 |
| 15. | Barbil | 2004-05 | 224.59 | — | — | 45.00 | — | 45.00 |
| 16. | Malkangiri | 2004-05 | 109.56 | — | — | 24.00 | — | 24.00 |
| 17. | Khariar | 2004-05 | 114.10 | — | — | 24.00 | — | 24.00 |
| 18. | Khariar-Road | 2004-05 | 109.23 | — | — | 24.00 | — | 24.00 |
| | Grand Total | | | 176.52 | 138.00 | 257.00 | 132.05 | 703.57 |

***Statement II***

**State : Orissa**

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date*

A. Projects Sanctioned

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of Town | District | Sanctioned date Mon./Yr. | Project Cost | Central share | Central share released |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Patnagarh | Bolangir | May, 2002 | 155.63 | 77.82 | 77.82 |
| 2. | Sonepur | Sonepur | No., 2002 | 280.16 | 140.08 | 140.08 |
| 3. | Rairangpur | Mayurbhanj | Jan., 2003 | 583.43 | 291.72 | 291.72 |
| 4. | Kabisurya Nagar | Ganjam | August, 2003 | 336.83 | 168.42 | 84.21 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Purusottampur | Ganjam | August, 2003 | 121.15 | 60.58 | 30.29 |
| 6. | Belaguntha | Ganjam | August, 2003 | 160.25 | 80.13 | 40.06 |
| 7. | Nilgiri | Balasore | March, 2004 | 141.21 | 70.61 | 35.30 |
| 8. | Buguda | Ganjam | March, 2004 | 163.25 | 81.63 | 40.81 |
| 9. | Udala | Mayurbhanj | May, 2004 | 160.83 | 80.42 | 40.11 |
| 10. | Aska | Ganjam | January, 2005 | 243.19 | 121.60 | 60.79 |
| *11. | Golapur | Ganjam | January, 2005 | 461.64 | 230.82 | 115.41 |
| 12. | Gudari | Rayagada | March, 2005 | 140.84 | 70.42 | 35.21 |
| 13. | Kuchinda | Sambalpur | March, 2005 | 389.12 | 194.56 | 97.28 |
| 14. | Nimapara | Puri | March, 2005 | 380.47 | 190.24 | 95.22 |
| 15. | Konark | Puri | March, 2005 | 506.06 | 253.03 | 126.51 |
| | | Total | | 4224.06 | 2112.03 | 1310.81 |

*Scheme based on desalination plant with source as sea.

B. Schemes returned to State

| Sl.No. | Noame of Town | District | Project cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Nil | Nil | Nil |

**Infrastructure for International Call Traffic**

4252. SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited have any plan to build their own infrastructure to carry their international call traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to lay undersea cable to Hong Kong and Singapore to carry their international call;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount likely to be spent by the Government to use the cable of private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) MTNL intends to lay a submarine cable from India to South East Asia by forming a joint venture with BSNL. It has a proposed outlay of Rs. 33 crores in 2005-06 for International Long Distance (ILD) operations in India.

(c) There is no plan to lay undersea Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) up to Hong Kong at present. However, there is a proposal to lay undersea optical fibre cable up to Singapore.

(d) The details of the proposal Indo-Singapore undersea OFC are as follows:—

(i) Initial capacity — 20 Gbps

(ii) Ultimate capacity — 320 Gbps

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (iii) Types of systems | — | Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) System with Repeaters |
| (iv) Number of fibres in Cable | — | 4 Fibres |
| (v) Approximate cost of Projects | — | Rs. 1800 crores |

The project is now it initial stage. Technical survey of the route is to be conducted before taking a decision.

(e) MTNL is likely to spend Rs. 12.50 crores for procuring International bandwidth from private companies to meet the requirement of International traffic.

**UN Questionnaire on Measures to Curb Terrorism**

4253. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any questionnaire was received from the United Nations Committee on Counter-Terrorism following the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the USA, enquiring about the measures being pursued in India to strengthen anti-terrorist measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the measures under implementation and contemplated by the Government especially in pursuance of the Security Council Resolution No. 1373;

(d) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs also coordinated in the formulation of the said questionnarie; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Following the terrorist attacks in the united States on September 11, 2001, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1373 on September 28, 2001 under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. This resolution places binding obligations on all Member States to combat terrorism in all forms and manifestations, and requires them to take various measures in this regard. A Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) was set up under this resolution. The Member States are required to submit reports to the CTC detailing the steps taken and planned to implement Resolution 1373.

Government of India has submitted four reports to the CTC, in December 2001, July 2002, March 2003 and May 2004, respectively. In them the Government has furnished details of several counter-terrorism measures taken by it to deny all forms of financial support to terrorist groups; suppress the provision of the safe haven, sustenance or support to terrorists, share information with other Governments on any groups practicing or planning terrorist acts; co-operate with other Governments in the investigation, detection, arrest and prosecution of those involved in such acts; criminalise assistance for terrorism and bring violators of the law to justice.

These reports were finalized after necessary consultations among the concerned agencies, including the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Funds for Computerization of Treasuries**

4254. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka has requested the Union Government to release 50% of funds for the project relating to computerization of all the treasures in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Karnataka has requested Government of India to bear 50% of the capital cost of Rs. 37 crores for their "Khajane project", which has already been implemented in 215 treasuries of Karnataka.

(c) Department of Information Technology does not have any approved scheme to support such State sector projects. The request was forwarded to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, which is the Nodal Central Ministry for the Treasury Project. Ministry of Finance has not yet finalised the scheme for treasury computerization specifying the content and financing component. Once the scheme is approved, the proposal

received from the States would be considered for assistance. However, releases cannot be made for expenditure already incurred by the State Governments in the earlier years.

**Special Healthcare Zones**

4255. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to create special Healthcare Zones on the lines Special Economic Zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether centres of medical tourism have been identified by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether financial assistance would be provided to State Governments to create infrastructure facilities at these centres; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A list of good quality hospitals prepared after the diligence by Indian Healthcare Federation, a Non-Governmental Organisation affiliated to the Confederation of Indian Industry, will be placed on website of the Ministry of Tourism with link to the website of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central financial assistance for tourism related projects on the basis of projects identified every year in consultation with the State Government/UT Administration under the Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits/Infrastructure and Destination Development including Rural Tourism and Large Revenue Generating Projects Schemes. Project proposals that are complete in all respects are processed and funds released, subject to their inter-se priority and availability of funds under the respective Head.

*[Translation]*

**Licence Policy**

4256. SHRI SITA RAM YADAV:
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the audit of the revenue earned by the Private Telecommunication Service Provider Company is regulated by the Auditor General as per the condition of licence policy stipulated under the Telecom Policy, 2001;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to get the audit of the share of revenue received from private mobile phone companies done by the Auditor General from the date of issuance of licence;

(d) if so, the total revenue out of the disputed revenue outstanding against private mobile phone companies till November 1, 2005 and the steps taken for the realisation of revenue alongwith the company-wise details thereof; and

(e) the names of the private telecom service provider companies so far found guilty of dumping the subscribers and violating the licence conditions of the Government together with the details of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The Telecom regulatory Authority of India, Service Providers (Maintenance of Books of Accounts and other documents) Rules, 2002 notified vide GSR No. 782 (E) dated 27.11.2002, provide for the audit of such books of accounts and documents that have a bearing on the verification of revenue, by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C and AG).

(c) The revenue shares received from cellular mobile service providers are subject to audit by C and AG, like other Government revenues.

(d) The amount of outstanding dues against private cellular mobile operators as of 1st November, 2005 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The steps taken by the Government for realization of outstanding license fee include reminders, invocation of available Bank Guarantees and arbitration proceedings. Suspension and cancellation of licenses are also resorted to in suitable cases after following the procedure prescribed in the license agreement.

(e) The names of the various private telecom service providers that were brought to the notice of the Government for violating the license conditions is given in enclosed Statement-II. Open receipt of complaints, the Government issues Show Cause Notices and thereafter takes penal action wherever required. It is a continuous process. In several cases penalty has been levied and/ or license has been terminated with the license conditions.

***Statement I***

*Dues outstanding against Private Mobile Phone Operators as on 01.11.2005*

(Amount : Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of Licensee | Dues Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Aircel Digilink India Ltd. | 651.39 |
| 2. | Aircel Ltd. | 73.02 |
| 3. | BPL Mobiles Communications Ltd. | 2,900.00 |
| 4. | Escorts Telecommunications Ltd. | 1.65 |
| 5. | Idea Mobiles Ltd. | 97.15 |
| 6. | Hutchison Essar South Ltd. | 48.08 |
| 7. | Idea Cellular Ltd. | 9.85 |
| 8. | Bharti Cellular Ltd. | 909.00 |
| 9. | Reliance Telecom Ltd. | 8.41 |
| 10. | Spice Communications Ltd. | 1,000.50 |
| 11. | M/s Koshika Telecom Ltd. (terminated license) | 45,300.00 |
| | Total | 50,999.06 |

***Statement II***

*List of Private Telecom Service Providers Found Violating License Conditions*

| Sl.No. | Name of the Telecom Service Provider |
|---|---|
| 1. | M/s Reliance Infocom Ltd. |
| 2. | M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd. |
| 3. | M/s Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd. |
| 4. | M/s HFCL Infotel Ltd. |
| 5. | M/s Shyam Telelink Ltd. |
| 6. | M/s Bharti Infotel Ltd. |
| 7. | M/s Bharti Cellular Ltd. |
| 8. | M/s Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. |
| 9. | M/s Dishnet DSL |
| 10. | M/s HFCL Satellite Communication Ltd. |
| 11. | M/s Shivam Data Tech Pvt. Ltd. |
| 12. | M/s Sigma Online Ltd. |
| 13. | M/s Magna Corporation India Ltd. |
| 14. | M/s Capital Online Pvt. Ltd. |
| 15. | M/s Trident Netcom Solutions Pvt. Ltd. |
| 16. | M/s BPL Communication Ltd. |
| 17. | M/s Hutchison Essar South Ltd. |
| 18. | M/s Hutchison Essar Telecom Ltd. |
| 19. | M/s Hutchison Max Telecom Ltd. |
| 20. | M/s Hutchison Telecom East Ltd. |
| 21. | M/s Idea Cellular Ltd. |
| 22. | M/s Spice Communication Ltd. |
| 23. | M/s Bharti Hexacom Ltd. |
| 24. | M/s Fiscal Ltd. |
| 25. | M/s Aircel Digilink India Ltd. |
| 26. | M/s Aircel Cellular Ltd. |

**Indo-Nepal Border Dispute**

4257. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pulse Polio Team of India visiting Valmikinagar (Bihar) at Indo-Nepal border for inspection was stopped from entering into disputed Indian land by the Royal Nepal Army;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any measures to resolve the border dispute;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Nepal Government is doing barbed fencing on the disputed land besides airdropping the Nepali Royal Army on the disputed land;

(f) if so, whether the Union Government is contemplating to raise this matter with Nepal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) A Pulse Polio Team deputed by the State Government of Bihar visted Chakdahwa village near Valmikinagar, Bihar. After completion of its task, the team proceeded to Susta village, a territory disputed between India and Nepal, where it faced resistance from the residents of the village and were prevented from administering the vaccine. There are no reports indicating that the team was stopped by the Royal Nepalese Army.

(c) and (d) India and Nepal have established a Joint Technical Committee, with the objective of *interalia* resolving the differences of perception on the alignment of boundary in various segments. Government has reiterated from time to time to His Majesty's Government of Nepal the need for an early resolution of the differences of perception and the need for maintaining *status quo* in the disputed regions pending resolution of differences of perception.

(e) to (g) Government is aware of reports suggesting that iron angles and barbed wire were brought by the Nepalese security forces in the disputed Susta and this issue was taken up with His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The Nepalese Government has clarified that the armed police unit had not done any fencing or laying of barbed wires at the border, but has used the material for protection of its compound where a unit of Nepalese police has been stationed for a long time to maintain law and order and to check smuggling and other illegal activities.

*[English]*

**Mass Rapid Transit System in Mumbai**

4258. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to provide 25% equity for implementation of the Mass Rapid Transit System along Andheri-Ghatkopar, Corridor in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total cost of the project; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The Government of Maharashtra has proposed to construct a Light Rail Transit System on the Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Corridor (15.0 km) on Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) basis at an estimated cost of Rs. 1500 crore (April' 03 prices). The State Government has sought financial support from Government of India by way of 15% of the equity & viability gap funding for this project. The Detailed Project report for this project was received in February, 2005 and the 'in-principle' approval for this project was given by the Planning Commission in April, 2005. The State Government has undertaken a bidding process to identify a private promoter. The requirement of financial assistance from the Central Government, for this project, is to be considered under the scheme of viability gap funding announced by the Ministry of Finance. A firm estimation of the requirement of funds will be possible only after the bidding process undertaken by the State Government is complete.

*[Translation]*

**Central Grants to Bihar**

4259. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleventh Finance Commission has deprived Bihar of Central grants of 26.82 crores for local urban bodies during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Twelfth Finance Commission has decided for total Central grants of 142 crores for a period of five years from 2005-06 to 2009-2010;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the schemes/ projects for which the said grants will be utilised; and

(e) the time by which grants will be given and the schemes for the purpose to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) As informed by Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (Finance Commission Division), the Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) had recommended a total grant of Rs. 67.05 crore for urban local bodies (ULBs) of Bihar for the period 2000 to 2005. This was to be released @ Rs. 13.41 crore each year in two equal instalments. This grant was to be released to the State keeping into consideration pace of utilization and fulfilment of other conditionalities prescribed in the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance. During EFC award period, *i.e.* up to 31.3.2005, Bihar was released ULB grants to the extent of Rs. 40.23 crore.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, at least 50 percent of the grants-in-aid provided to each State for the ULBs should be earmarked for the scheme of solid waste management through public-private partnership. The municipalities should concentrate on collection, segregation and transportation of solid waste. The cost of these activities whether carried out in-house or out-sourced could be met from the grants. Since most States do not have credible information on the finances of their local bodies, funding support is needed for building database and maintenance of accounts. The TFC has recommended to the States to assess the requirement of each local body in this regard and earmark funds accordingly out of the total allocation recommended by the TFC.

(e) Government of Bihar has been released 1st installment of Rs. 14.20 crore for the year 2005-06 of ULB grants. These grants are to be utilized by the State Government as per the recommendation of the TFC. The 2nd installment of the grant will be due for release in the month of January, 2006 subject to fulfilment of the conditionalities mentioned in the guidelines.

*[English]*

**Water Shortage of Government Colonies**

4260. SHRI NIHAL CHAND:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
#

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the Government colonies in Delhi receive water supply twice a day;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down for providing water supply in the Government colonies in Delhi;

(c) whether the CPWD colony, Vasant Vihar, receives water supply only once daily for just about 15-20 minutes;

(d) if so, whether this colony faces acute water shortage;

(e) if so, whether the supply is made through tankers which provide only half the stipulated quantity which is also found to be contaminated;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against the erring CPWD officials in this regard;

(g) whether the Government proposes to lay additional/new pipelines for regular supply of water in this area;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor;

(i) whether frequent complaints in this regard have fallen on deaf ears; and

#The name of Shri Paras Nath Yadav, MP in USQ No. 4260 was deleted vide corrigenda to List of Questions issued on 05.05.2006.

(j) if so, the concrete measures proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve this long pending issue?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) All Government colonies in Delhi receive water supply twice a day normally. The water supply is made by Delhi Jal Board (DJB)/concerned local bodies.

(c) to (e) In order to meet water shortage in CPWD colony in Vasant Vihar, Delhi Jal Board provides bulk water supply of 250-350 KL per day as per availability against the daily requirement of 900 KL approximately. During this summer DJB supplied 10% to 15% of the total requirement during July to August. The filter water supply given by DJB is potable and meets the standard norms.

The ground strata are such that very little water is available and there is general draw down in ground water level in Delhi due to pumping of sub-soil water.

Water tankers, whenever required, are arranged by CPWD which is done from DJB only, and water supply is measured through a meter installed near the underground sump for making payments.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) and (h) No, Sir. The existing pipelines are adequate to distribute water properly.

(i) and (j) No, Sir. Concrete steps have been taken to augment water availability in the area. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) gave permission for boring another two tube wells but the first boring up to 550 feet has given little yield due to receding of water table in the area. Therefore, work on second tube well was not started.

Experts surveyed the area using the Sonography method and with their recommendations CPWD bored one new tube well in August, 2005, with the approval of Central Ground Water authority. Even this tube well is giving a yield of only about 30 KL per day.

DJB proposes to augment the filtered water supply to the colony after full commissioning of 140 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Sonia Vihar.

**Manufacture of Indigenous Telecom Equipment**

4261. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of rapid growth in telecommunications, the telecom equipment manufacturing industry has not been provided proper encouragement;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to encourage indigenous telecom manufacturing units in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government has encouraged telecom equipment manufacturing industry. Some of the important steps taken for encouraging this sector are given below:—

(i) No industrial license is required.

(ii) 100% foreign direct investment is permitted through automatic route.

(iii) Dividend income and the capital invested are fully repatriable.

(iv) Technical know-how free of upto US $2 million, royalties upto 5% on domestic sales and 8% on export sales have also been permitted through automatic route.

(v) Issue of Form-C under Central Sales Tax Act is allowed-applicable rate of sales tax on procurement of equipment is uniform at the rate of 4%.

(vi) Electronics Hardware Technology Parks (EHTP) scheme has been modified to allow 100% sale in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) for the purpose of meeting export obligations.

(vii) All inputs required for the manufacture of telecom equipment, covered under Information Technology Agreement (ITA) under World Trade Organization (WTO), have been exempted from customs duty. Further, an additional duty of 4 per cent has been imposed on import of these equipments for neutralizing the impact of Sales Tax.

**Rural Community Phones**

4262. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the norms prescribed for sanction of rural community phones;

(b) the number of community phones installed in Rajasthan as on date;

(c) whether all the rural areas would be provided with community phones; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be accomplished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) As per prescribed norms, Rural Community Phones (RCPs) are to be provided in the form of second VPT in villages having population of more than 2000 and having on Public Call Office (PCO).

(b) As on 31.10.2005, 521 community phones have been installed in Rajasthan.

(c) and (d) The remaining 895 eligible villages having population of more than 2000 and having no PCO would be provided with community phones by September, 2007.

**Sale of Good Quality Coal**

4263. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4236 on August 24, 2005 regarding alleged irregularities in marketing of coal and state:

(a) whether report has been received from the Government of Maharashtra and the Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) regarding sale of good quality coal to the local small scale units as 'rejects' causing loss to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (c) A report has been received from Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) in response to a complaint in this regard. WCL releases coal, depending on the availability at different mines, to authorized washery operators of Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MSPGCL) (formerly MSEB) by road and thereafter washed coal is dispatched to Chandrapore TPS by rail. This is subjected to joint sampling by MSPGCL and WCL at the loading point. The trucks are weighted correctly and properly before leaving the colliery premises. As far as the rejects are concerned, the same is the property of MSPGCL as WCL charges it the price applicable for the total quantity of coal lifted on its behalf. The rejects are disposed off as per the terms of agreement between MSPGCL and the washery operator. WCL has no role to play in the disposal of these rejects.

Report from Government of Maharashtra is awaited.

**Private Telephone/Cellular Operators In Rural Areas**

4264. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Private Telephone/Cellular operators are not interested in rural areas;

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

(c) the details of broadband connections provided for Tamil Nadu during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) These telecom service providers (especially those in private sector) are focussing more on urban areas because of higher revenue per line in urban areas compared to that in rural areas. This has resulted in more urban centric development of network. Higher economic and literacy status in the urban areas are also contributing factors.

(b) The Government has set up Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to facilitate provision of telecom services in rural and remote areas of the country. All the players (private and public) in the telecom sector are

paying Universal Service Levy (USL) at the rate of 5% of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) which is being utilized by USOF for increasing rural telephone network.

(c) During the current financial year 49,785 broadband connections have been provided in Tamil Nadu.

**Savings Scheme of Post Offices**

4265. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether various savings schemes of post office yield handsome returns to investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any scheme for the retired persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b)

| Sl.No. | Post Office Savings Bank Schemes | Rate of Return/Interest |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Savings Bank | 3.5% |
| 2. | Recurring Deposit | 7.5% (Interest is compounded quarterly for accounts opened on or after 01.03.1983) |
| 3. | Monthly Income Account Scheme | 8% (Maturity Bonus @ 10% of the deposit) |
| 4. | Time Deposit Accounts | (Interest to be calculated on quarterly compounded basis for deposits made on or after 24.04.1992) |
| | 1-Year account | 6.25% |
| | 2-Year account | 6.5% |
| | 3-Year account | 7.25% |
| | 5-Year account | 7.5% |
| 5. | Senior Citizen Savings Scheme | 9% (Interest is compound quarterly) |
| 6. | Public Provident Fund Account | 8% |
| 7. | National Savings Certificate (VIII Issue) | The amount, inclusive of interest payable on encashment of a certificate at any time after the expiry of six years commencing from the date of the certificate shall be Rs. 160.10 for denomination of Rs. 100 and at proportionate rate for any other denomination. |
| 8. | Kisan Vikas Patra | The amount, inclusive of interest, payable on encashment of a certificate at any time after the expiry of eight years and seven months shall be Rs. 2000 for denomination of Rs. 1000 and at proportionate rate for any other denomination. |

(c) and (d) For the benefit of senior citizens the Government of India has introduced Senior Citizen Savings Scheme-2004 on 2nd August 2004. The maximum limit of deposit in an account under the scheme is Rs. 15 lakhs and the deposits made under this scheme bear an interest @ 9% per annum from the date of deposit, which is payable quarterly.

**Demolition of Illegal Commercial Constructions**

4266. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has ordered demolition of illegal and unauthorised commercial constructions at the A, B, C and D blocks of Defence Colony;

(b) if so, the details of the buildings identified by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) for demolition; and

(c) the number out of them demolished and the reasons for not demolishing the remaining ones?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in CWP No. 9640/2005 has directed it to take action against unauthorized constructions in A, B, C & D Blocks in Defence Colony. There are 48 such properties involved in the Court case as per details given below:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Block A | — | 5 |
| Block B | — | 5 |
| Block C | — | 25 |
| Block D | — | 13 |

Demolition action in 17 properties has been taken. 14 properties do not attract any action under the DMC Act. So far as remaining 17 properties are concerned, the owners of some of these properties have applied for compounding of their construction, whereas action in remaining properties is under examination as per law.

**India-South Africa Ties in IT Sector**

4267. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and South Africa have signed any agreement in the field of IT and Communications;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether possibilities are being explored for the MTNL to set up their operations in South Africa;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some private players of India are already in operation in South Africa; and

(f) if so, extent to which cooperation in IT and Communications is likely to be increased as a result of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir. However, an MOU on cooperation in the field of Communications and Information Technologies was signed between the two Governments on September 15, 2004.

(b) The Inter-Governmental MOU provides scope for cooperation between India and South Africa in the areas like Communications and IT policy, regulatory framework, e-governance, e-commerce and IT security, Research and Development in ICT, setting up of joint ventures for manufacturing of ICT products and also joint efforts in project consultancy, post and postal bank services, etc. There is significant potential for cooperation in all these areas.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) There are number of Indian companies, which are active in the field of IT in South Africa. These include Tata Consultancy, APTECH, RAMCO Systems and System Computers. In the telecommunication field, Tata and VSNL together have obtained 26% stake in the second landline based network operator in South Africa.

(f) As stated at (a) above we do not have any agreement with South Africa. However, the Inter-Governmental MOU on cooperation provides a broad framework to facilitate promotion of mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of IT and Communication.

**Surrender of Phones**

4268. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether a large number of subscribers have surrendered their phones all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in respect of Gujarat during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce some new features in the existing facilities to motivate the subscribers; and

(d) if so, the extent to which it is likely to help the Government in achieving teledensity target of 7 per cent in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of landlines surrendered during the last 3 years in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are as follows:

| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 upto 31.10. 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BSNL | 1793536 | 3260135 | 3417052 | 2302324 |
| MTNL | 171238 | 377242 | 292438 | 157530 |

Details of Statewise particularly in respect of Gujarat during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Teledensity target has already crossed 7 percent and as on 31.10.2005, the Teledensity in the country was 10.53.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of Number of Phones Surrendered/Disconnected during the last three years*

| Sl.No. | Name of Circle | DELs Disconnected during the year | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 (till 31.10.2005) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar | 1333 | 1381 | 2989 | 1003 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 293030 | 468426 | 489344 | 332863 |
| 3. | Assam | 8791 | 31085 | 27314 | 26271 |
| 4. | Bihar | 20908 | 54802 | 34006 | 13106 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 18132 | 19278 | 28964 | 32974 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 180617 | 395534 | 337630 | 161389 |
| 7. | Haryana | 29284 | 66473 | 122016 | 44592 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 5850 | 38306 | 21225 | 17043 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 7852 | 10517 | 10185 | 11528 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 16042 | 19038 | 22198 | 23535 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Karnataka | 183286 | 307930 | 310218 | 185753 |
| 12. | Kerala | 53264 | 92245 | 128945 | 108287 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 56475 | 77305 | 105378 | 89158 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 234109 | 472548 | 406823 | 248183 |
| 15. | North East-I | 4955 | 5587 | 12559 | 6085 |
| 16. | North East-II | 7598 | 3425 | 11182 | 13176 |
| 17. | Orissa | 40239 | 64924 | 36137 | 28684 |
| 18. | Punjab | 55771 | 161694 | 199519 | 156618 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 55465 | 112673 | 143775 | 78067 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 240359 | 306407 | 297767 | 171431 |
| 21. | Uttaranchal | 11566 | 29918 | 105556 | 16531 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh (East) | 68844 | 1119552 | 105020 | 81045 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh (West) | 36227 | 92868 | 100680 | 123411 |
| 24. | West Bengal | 11334 | 39640 | 44845 | 51847 |
| 25. | Kolkata | 84831 | 125441 | 187807 | 140420 |
| 26. | Chennai | 68474 | 143138 | 144076 | 139343 |
| | Total | 1793536 | 3260135 | 3417052 | 2302324 |

*[Translation]*

**Construction of Railway line by CCL**

4269. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Railway Line in Piperwar area of the Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) started ten years back has not yet been completed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the detail of loss incurred by the C.C.L. as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) A railway line of 30.3 Km from Mc. Cluskiganj to Piparwar loading platform was planned to be constructed in two phases. Work for Phase-I (13.78 Km) was started in March, 1990 and work for Phase-II (16.50 Km) was started in March, 1995. Embankment work of 23.50 Km. and laying of railway track in 12.00 Km. have been completed.

(b) Construction of railway line was stopped due to murder of one-sub contractor of M/s. IRCON International Ltd. in June, 2002, extremist activities and obstructions caused by the displaced persons. The work was restarted in July, 2005 by M/s RITES Ltd.

(c) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) has not incurred any substantial financial loss on this account but for the loss of interest on investment made due to delay in completion of the project.

*[English]*

**Improvement in Rural Telephone System**

4270. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has used new technology to improve the rural telephone system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of villages wherein new technology telephone has been installed in Karnataka particularly in Dakshina Kannada district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The Government has improved the rural telephone system by use of new technology as per details given below:—

(i) All small and medium exchanges are being converted into Remote Station Units (RSUs)/AN-RAXs to provide modern facilities to the rural subscribers.

(ii) Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) System has been introduced at large scale in rural areas.

(iii) 14,183 Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs) in remote and far flung areas have been planned for providing Village Panchayat Telephones.

(c) All 26,874 inhabited villages of Karnataka including 615 villages in Dakshina Kannada have been connected with exchanges with new technology as mentioned above.

**Clearance of New Coal Projects**

4271. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has urged the Union Government to expedite the clearance for new coal projects to enable the coal companies to increase their production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) whether the CIL has also made certain recommendations to the Union Government in this matter;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the Union Government has accepted and implemented these recommendations made by the CIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Coal India Limited (CIL) has urged the Union Government to stream line the procedure of sanction of coal projects and also to seek the assistance of the State Governments in implementation of coal projects.

(c) to (f) On the suggestions of CIL, following actions have been taken by the Union Government:

1. Project proposals costing Rs. 100 crores and above approved by Government are now directly sent to Ministry without routing the same through Empowered Sub Committee to CIL Board/CIL Board.

2. The system of obtaining 'In-principle' clearance from Planning Commission and consideration of Project Report by Inter-Ministerial Group have been dispensed with, thus reducing the level of consideration of a project from seven to three.

3. Representatives of coal companies have regular meetings with respective District/State officials.

**Aid to Tsunami Victims**

4272. SHRI L. GANESAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had sent essential medicines to Kilinochi hospital in Sri Lanka recently through the Government of that country;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Government identified the need in that particular area;

(c) whether certain LTTE held areas received aid during the Tsunami disaster through certain NGOs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has evaluated the effective distribution of these relief materials to the needy; and

(f) if so, the details of NGOs that distributed relief materials?

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

(b) The decision to supply medicines in that area has been taken on the basis of a request from the Kilinochi hospital and Sri Lankan health authorities.

(c) Post-tsunami relief was distributed in the Northern part of Sri Lankan through a NGO.

(d) One consignment consisting of ten-truckloads of relief supplies donated by the Confederation of Indian Industry was handed over.

(e) The Government is in touch, through its High Commission, which people and officials in the Northern province of Sri Lanka to obtain an assessment of the distribution of these materials.

(f) The relief materials were handed over to the Ramakrishna Mission, Point Pedro.

**National Sports Data Bank**

4273. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to promote research and development in the field of sports in the country;

(b) whether any systems have been evolved to keep track of developments in the said field;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Sports Data Bank; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) The Government of India had established the Faculty of Sports Sciences in NS NIS Patiala in 1983 with the main objective of conducting and promoting research work in the field of Sports Sciences. The Research work is conducted through departmental project under Research Fellowship Scheme of Sports Authority of India. Sports Authority of India recruits Research Fellows in different fields of Sports Sciences through a Committee of Experts. These Research Fellows submit their project and conduct Research work which is monitored by the Scientists of respective fields. Reports on different research projects are submitted to the expert committee for acceptance and implementation.

In addition, the performance of elite sportspersons under the various schemes of the Government, implemented through SAI, are monitored in consultation with the renowned sportspersons, Scientists, National Coaches of the concerned disciplines of Officials from Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Sports Authority of India on the basis of quarterly review of the performance for keeping track on the fast development of Sports performance of these elite sportspersons. Under this system, performance report submitted by the concerned coaches are evaluated by the experts.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. SAI is collecting information about various Sports activities, as part of their data base.

**Discriminatory Eligibility Criteria for Nursing Courses**

4274. SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Nursing Councils are imposing discriminatory eligibility criteria such as marital status or physical requirements for admissions to nursing courses;

(b) whether many nursing training institutions have reverted to 1947 Nursing and Midwife Act which denies admission to the married, divorced or widowed women; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to remove such a criterion for admission in nursing courses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per information available, the Indian Nursing Council has not prescribed any eligibility criteria regarding martial status or physical requirements for admission to Nursing Courses. However, candidate should produce medical fitness certificate for admission to the Nursing course.

Suitable instructions have been issued by the Indian Nursing Council to all the State Govt./Union Territories and the State Nursing Councils not to stipulate any discriminatory eligibility criteria like martial status for admission to Nursing Courses.

**Report of WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health**

4275. DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the report of WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the public health system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health was launched in March 2005 and is expected to complete its initial work by May 2008. The Commission has not given any report so far.

*[Translation]*

**Reservation of Seats in Government Medical Colleges**

4276. SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to reserve 25 per cent seats in Vardhaman Mahavir Medical College at Safdarjung as "paid seats";

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

(c) the details of the admissions made through this quota during the last two years alongwith the capitation fee charged for each admission;

(d) whether the Government has made such provision for other Government Medical Colleges as well;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government is aware that certain candidates without requisite qualifications are getting admission in Medical Colleges as reported in the Hindi daily *Jansatta* dated September 21, 2005;

(h) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(i) whether the Government is contemplating to make merit the sole criterion for admission to medical colleges and prescribe some norms for charging of fees; and

(j) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) In the Vardhan Mahavir Medical College set up at Safdarjung Hospital a variable fee structure has been prescribed under which 25 percent seats are non-subsidized category seats with an annual tuition fee of Rs. 1 lakh and 75 percent seats are subsidized category seats with an annual tuition fee of Rs. 15,000/-. However, there is no provision for any capitation fee and thus, there is no paid seat as such. Admission in both subsidized and non-subsidized categories is done on merit. During last two years, 25 and 27 students were admitted in the Non-subsidized category respectively.

(d) to (j) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 14.8.2003 in the case of Islamic Academy of Education has clarified that the State Government may prescribe the percentage of seats in private professional colleges which can be filled by the management. The remaining seats are to be filled up as per merit through the common entrance test conducted by the State agency. The seats filled by the management are also to be filled up as per merit through a common entrance test to be conducted by the association of all colleges in the

concerned State or in the absence of such association, by the common entrance conducted by the State Government. In the said judgement, it has further been clarified that each institution shall have the freedom to fix its own fee structure. Each State Government is required to set up a committee under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge to decide whether the fee proposed by the institute is justified and does not amount to profiteering or charging or capitation fee. The said Committee may approve the fee structure proposed by the institute or may propose some other fee which shall be binding on the institute for a period of three years.

*[English]*

**Telephone Facilities with STD/ISD/FAX**

4277. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL:

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

(a) whether all the tribal and backward villages of Gujarat, Karnataka and other Western States have been provided with telephone facilities including STD/ISD/FAX etc.;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The details of telephone facilities provided in tribal villages of Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra telecom circles are as under:—

(i) Gujarat Telecom Circle: Out of total number of 5,496 tribal villages, 3,973 villages have been provided with telecom facilities. District-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(ii) Karnataka Telecom Circle: All the 1,906 tribal villages have been covered with telecom facilities.

(iii) Maharashtra Telecom Circle: Out of 7,284 tribal villages, 4,000 villages have been provided with telecom facilities. District-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

STD/ISD facilities are provided on request from custodians of Village Public Telephones (VPTs). For Fax, a custodian has to provide his own personal computer/ Fax equipment as the case may be.

(c) and (d) The steps being taken for provision of new services in rural areas are as follows:—

(i) Provision of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in a time bound manner in all the remaining 66,822 unconnected villages. This excludes villages having population less than 100 and lying in thick forests/naxalite infested areas etc. These VPTs shall be provided progressively by November 2007.

(ii) Replacement of MARR VPTs with the technologies enabling the provision of STD/ISD/ FAX facility by June 2006.

(iii) Conversion of all small and medium exchanges in to Remote Switching Units (RSUs)/Access Network Rural Automatic Exchanges (AN RAXs) to enable provisioning of modern urban facilities in rural areas.

(iv) Large-scale deployment of state of the art wireless technologies for rural areas.

***Statement I***

*District-wise details of telecom facility of tribal villages in Gujarat Telecom Circle*

| Sl.No. | Name of the District | Total Nos. of Tribal Villages** | Nos. of Tribal villages with telecom facility | Nos. of Tribal villages yet to be provided with Telecom facility |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Bharuch | 97 | 78 | 19 |
| 2. | Narmada | 516 | 355 | 161 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Dahod | 1,097 | 581 | 516 |
| 4. | Sabarkantha | 616 | 485 | 131 |
| 5. | Banaskantha | 193 | 149 | 44 |
| 6. | Surat | 1,103 | 926 | 177 |
| 7. | Vodadra | 804 | 474 | 330 |
| 8. | Valsad | 425 | 399 | 26 |
| 9. | Navsari | 286 | 276 | 10 |
| 10. | Dang | 290 | 191 | 99 |
| 11. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT) | 69 | 59 | 10 |
| | Total | 5,496 | 3,973 | 1,523 |

**This excludes villages having population less than 100 and lying in thick forest/naxalite infested areas etc.

***Statement II***

*District-wise details of telecom facility of tribal villages in Maharashtra Telecom Circle*

| Sl.No | Name of District | Total Nos. of Tribal Villages** | Nos. of Tribal villages with telecom facility | Nos. of Tribal villages yet to be provided with Telecom facility |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ahmednagar | 118 | 83 | 35 |
| 2. | Amravati | 344 | 103 | 241 |
| 3. | Bhandara | 284 | 156 | 128 |
| 4. | Chandrapur | 742 | 337 | 405 |
| 5. | Dhule | 997 | 643 | 354 |
| 6. | Gadchiroli | 1,450 | 485 | 965 |
| 7. | Jalgaon | 63 | 28 | 35 |
| 8. | Kalyan | 1,135 | 592 | 543 |
| 9. | Nagpur | 97 | 60 | 37 |
| 10. | Nanded | 185 | 84 | 101 |
| 11. | Nasik | 828 | 545 | 283 |
| 12. | Pune | 144 | 27 | 117 |
| 13. | Raigadh | 47 | 41 | 6 |
| 14. | Yavatmal | 528 | 208 | 320 |
| | Total | 6,962 | 3,392 | 3,570 |

**This excludes villages having population less than 100 and lying in thick forest/naxalite infested areas etc.

*[Translation]*

**Starting of Service by Private Operators**

4278. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the private operators to start 197 service on the lines of MTNL and BSNL;

(b) if so, the time by which the said service is likely to be started by the private operators;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any direction from TRAI in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, as per Unified Access Service Licence (UASL) "the licensee shall provide independently or through mutually agreed commercial arrangements with other Service Providers all public utility services including TOLE FREE services such as Police, Fire, Ambulance, Railways/Road/Air, Accident Enquiry, Police Control, Disaster Management etc".

(d) and (e) No, Sir. However, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has given its recommendations on publishing of Telephone Directory and Directory Enquiry Services.

*[English]*

**Digital Electronic Exchanges in Rajasthan/Haryana**

4279. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Digital Electronic Telephone Exchanges set up in Rajasthan and Haryana as on date;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up more Digital Telephone Exchanges in the States in view of their increasing demand;

(c) if so, the target set for the Tenth Plan; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, the number of Digital Electronic Telephone Exchanges set up in Rajasthan and Haryana are 2343 and 1026 respectively.

(b) Yes Sir, more digital Telephone Exchanges are proposed to be set up in Haryana. No new Digital Electronic Exchange is proposed in Rajasthan.

(c) 7 numbers of Digital Telephone Exchanges are proposed to be set up during remaining period of tenth plan in Haryana.

(d) Equipment is available to meet the target in Haryana.

**UN's Millennium Development Goals**

4280. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the report prepared by a Non-Governmental Organisation, National Social Watch Coalition (NSWC), examining India's progress in meeting the United Nation's millennium development goals as reported in *The Deccan Chronicle* dated September 12, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the stand of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) Government has not received the report on the Millennium Development Goals of the UN reported to have been prepared by National Social Watch Coalition (NSWC).

**Amount Spent in Bihar on Urban Development**

4281. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on urban development in Bihar during the last one year;

(b) the details of the new schemes and projects formulated during the last three years for the urban development; and

(c) the extent of which these schemes and projects have been implemented in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Ministry of Urban Development is administratively concerned with the Centrally-sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) and the Centrally-sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) in the urban development sector. An expenditure of Rs. 563.18 lakh from the Central share and Rs. 572.90 lakh from the State share under AUWSP during the year 2004-05 has been reported by Govt. of Bihar. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 328.83 lakh was released to 7 new towns under IDSMT during 2004-05 against which no expenditure has been reported by the State Government so far.

(b) and (c) The details and the status of the projects, under AUWSP approved during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I. It takes about two to three years for completion of projects under AUWSP. These projects are at various stages of implementation. The details of the towns covered, Central assistance and State share released and expenditure reported for the projects during the period from 2002-03 to 2004-05 under IDSMT are given in the enclosed Statement-II. As against the central assistance of Rs. 703.83 lakh during the last three years, no expenditure has been reported by the State Government so far.

***Statement I***

*Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)*

**State : Bihar**

*Projects Sanctioned from 2002-03 onwards*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of Town | District | Sanctioned Date Mon/Yr. | Project Cost | Expenditure upto Sept., 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Janipur | Patna | February, 2003 | 70.69 | 47.81 |
| 2. | Mirganj | Gopalganj | May, 2003 | 160.14 | 86.94 |
| 3. | Chanpatia | Champaran | May, 2003 | 123.77 | 71.20 |
| 4. | Kanti | Muzaffarpur | May, 2003 | 291.93 | 167.00 |
| 5. | Piro | Bhojpur | May, 2003 | 185.92 | 103.03 |
| 6. | Khushrupur | Patna | May, 2003 | 126.75 | 73.98 |
| 7. | Behia | Bhojpur | May, 2003 | 178.68 | 101.00 |
| 8. | Dalsinghsarai | Samastipur | May, 2003 | 124.00 | 66.21 |
| 9. | Silao | Nalanda | Dec., 2003 | 198.36 | 108.20 |
| 10. | Gazipur | Munger | February, 2004 | 88.80 | 60.46 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Kahalgaon | Kahalgaon | March, 2004 | 194.04 | 109.50 |
| 12. | Shahpur | Bhojpur | September, 2004 | 183.72 | 0.00 |
| 13. | Bariyarpur | Munger | September, 2004 | 172.33 | 0.00 |
| 14. | Manihari | Katihar | September, 2004 | 271.74 | 0.00 |
| 15. | Thakurganj | Kishanganj | September, 2004 | 167.80 | 0.00 |
| 16. | Koilwar | Bhojpur | September, 2004 | 187.5 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Tekari | Gaya | September, 2004 | 217.94 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Asarganj | Munger | September, 2004 | 78.86 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Mairwa | Saran | February, 2005 | 199.72 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Ghoghardiha | Madhubani | February, 2005 | 155.52 | 0.00 |
| 21. | Jaynagar | Madhubani | February, 2005 | 124.00 | 0.00 |
| | | | | 3502.21 | 995.33 |

***Statement II***

*Towns covered Central assistance and State share released and Expenditure Reported during 2002-03 to 2005-06 under IDSMT—Bihar*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of States/Town | Year of coverage | Approved Project Cost | Central assistance released | | | | State Share | Expenditure reported |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | Total CA | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Dharbhanga | 2002-03 | 551.62 | 90.00 | — | — | 90.00 | 60.00 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Motipur | 2003-04 | 100.00 | — | 24.00 | — | 24.00 | 16.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Kanti | 2003-04 | 99.26 | — | 23.50 | — | 23.50 | 15.67 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Barh | 2003-04 | 174.88 | — | 39.00 | — | 39.00 | 26.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Jamui | 2003-04 | 199.15 | — | 44.50 | — | 44.50 | 29.67 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Fatuha | 2003-04 | 159.80 | — | 36.00 | — | 36.00 | 24.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Lalganj | 2003-04 | 182.42 | — | 25.00 | — | 25.00 | 16.66 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Motihari | 2003-04 | 257.26 | — | 55.00 | — | 55.00 | 47.16 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Dehri | 2003-04 | 326.44 | — | 70.00 | — | 70.00 | 46.67 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | Rosera | 2004-05 | 199.40 | — | — | 44.87 | 44.87 | 16.00 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Dalsinghsarai | 2004-05 | 100.00 | — | — | 24.00 | 24.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Sugauli | 2004-05 | 199.98 | — | — | 45.00 | 45.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 |
| 13. | Jhajharpur | 2004-05 | 199.87 | — | — | 44.97 | 44.97 | 30.00 | 0.00 |
| 14. | Islampur | 2004-05 | 200.00 | — | — | 45.00 | 45.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 |
| 15. | Sonepur | 2004-05 | 199.96 | — | — | 44.99 | 44.99 | 30.00 | 0.00 |
| 16. | Bettiah | 2004-05 | 350.00 | — | — | 75.00 | 75.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| | Total | | 3500.04 | 90.00 | 317.00 | 323.83 | 730.83 | 497.83 | 0.00 |

**Licence for ILD and NLD Services**

4282. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of telecom operators having licence for ILD and NLD services in India;

(b) whether the subscribers of Access Providers Captive Long Distance Operations do not have an option of using any other long distance service provider;

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

(d) whether any policy directives/guidelines have been issued to enable the subscribers to choose long distance services of their choice irrespective of default option offered by the Access Providers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The name of telecom operators are as below:

| NLD Licence | ILD Licence |
|---|---|
| M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. | M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam ltd. |
| M/s Bharati Infotel Ltd. | M/s Bharti Infotel Ltd. |
| M/s Reliance Infocomm Ltd. | M/s Reliance Infocomm Ltd. |
| M/s Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. | M/s Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. |
| | M/s Data Access (I) Ltd.* |

*Licence is at present under suspension

(b) to (d) Presently the choice of NLD or ILD operator is made by the Access Providers and Tariffs for the outgoing National and International Long Distance calls are also decided by Access Providers.

System modification in the Switches of Access Providers is required to enable them to implement Carrier Selection for NLD and ILD Services in their networks. The setup cost required for the upgradation of switches needs to be contributed by NLDOs and ILDOs. Since this upgradation cost was on higher side, NLDOs/ILDOs did not come forward towards the payment of their contribution of upgradation costs when some of the Access providers demanded set up cost payments. No policy direction has been issued.

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

**Production of Coal**

4283. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for coal production during the current financial year;

(b) the extent to which the targets have been achieved;

(c) whether new mining leases have been given during the current year;

(d) if so, whether production has started in these new mines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) The coal production target as fixed by Planning Commission during the current year is 405.380 million tonnes. The coal produced by Coal India Limited, Singareni Collieries Company Limited and others upto the month of November, 2005 is 246.071 million tonnes, which is 60% approx. of the target for the year.

(c) to (e) M/s Prakash Industries Limited, M/s Raipur Alloys & Steel Limited and M/s Jaiswal Neco Limited have been granted mining lease during the current year. Production of coal from these mines has not started.

**Signing a Free Trade Agreement**

4284. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to initiate negotiations with the Gulf Cooperation Council to conclude a Free Trade Agreement (FTA);

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

(c) whether India has also successfully a 'Look East' policy to come closer to the countries of South-East Asia;

(d) if so, whether any talks have been held recently with these countries in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the agreements, if any, signed on the occasion; and

(f) the time by which these agreements are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes. The dates for the first round of negotiations are being discussed.

(c) to (f) India's 'Look East' policy was initiated in the early 1990s to strengthen India's overall relations with the countries of South East Asia and East Asia in the political and economic fields. India became a Sectoral Dialogue Partner of the ASEAN in 1992 and a full Dialogue Partner in 1995. India is also a member of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). Indian presently has annual Summits with the ASEAN and participated in the First East Asia Summit held in Kuala Lumpur on December 14, 2005. India is also actively engaged with South East Asian countries in the Mekong Ganga Cooperation and the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

ASEAN's political, strategic and economic importance and the region's potential to become a major partner of India in trade and investment is a significant factor in our Look East policy. Negotiations are underway on the India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (FTA) which is expected to come into force on January 1, 2007.

India signed a Framework Agreement for establishing a Free Trade Area with Thailand on October 9, 2003. The Early Harvest Programme under this Agreement was implemented with effect from September 1, 2004. Negotiations on the FTA are under process.

With Singapore, a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) was signed during the visit of the Singapore Prime Minister to India in June, 2005.

A Joint Study Group established with Malaysia to examine the feasibility of a CECA between the two countries has submitted its report which is under the consideration of both the Governments.

During the visit of the Indonesian President of India in November, 2005, the two sides agreed to establish a Joint Study Group to examine the feasibility of a CECA between India and Indonesia.

**Medals Won by Sports Persons**

4285. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sports persons of international level produced in rural areas during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the medals won by the sports persons in rural areas during the said period, Sports-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) No separate record is maintained for the sportspersons of Rural areas. However, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing a number of Schemes for Promotion and Development of Sports in the country including the rural areas. The number of medals won by the trainees in international competitions during the last three years, scheme-wise, is as under:

| Sl.No. | Name of Scheme | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) | 02 | 05 | 04 |
| 2. | Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) | 11 | 02 | 11 |
| 3. | SAI Training Centre (STC) | 71 | 52 | 31 |
| 4. | Special Area Games (SAG) | 43 | 06 | 04 |
| 5. | Center of Excellence (COX) | 59 | 64 | 29 |

**Fault Rate of Telephones**

4286. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fault rate of telephones has gone up in Delhi, Mumbai and Pune and the complaints are not being attended to promptly;

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

(c) whether many landline subscribers are surrendering their phones due to poor services being provided by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL); and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to make them more efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir. Fault rate of telephone is coming down in Delhi and Mumbai as per following details:

| | Faults in 2002-03 Per 100 stations per month | Faults in 2003-04 Per 100 stations per month | Faults in 2004-05 Per 100 stations per month | Faults in 2005-06 (upto Nov. 2005) Per 100 stations per month | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 18.71 | 15.60 | 11.13 | 0.9 | |
| Mumbai | 9.79 | 8.79 | 9.04 | 11.87 | Increase due to flood |

The complaints are being attended promptly. Meantime to repair faults is coming down.

In Pune, fault rate has shown an increasing trend from July, 2005 to October, 2005 because of unprecedented heavy rains, road widening and other construction activities. However, the fault rate is showing decreasing trend November, 2005.

(b) In Pune, as a corrective measure, rehabilitation of external plant and replacement of paper core cable by PIJF cable have been planned. 86 DLCs have already been installed, 12 new RSUs and additional DLCs have been planned in current financial year to improve the network. Monitoring has been tightened by officers at different levels. Better coordination with municipal corporation and highway authorities is being maintained to minimize the damage due to construction activities.

(c) Sir, Government is aware that many landline subscribers are surrendering their phones but it is mainly due to preference of subscribers towards wireless service which is a world-wide phenomena. It is also partly due to fault rate prone old copper cable network.

(d) The following steps are being taken to make the system more efficient:

(i) Modernization of landline network by replacing old cables and instruments as well as by providing more services like SMS and broad band on landline connections.

(ii) Provision of latest services like VPN, E-mail, Web Hosting etc.

(iii) Improving customer care by Sanchar Haat, deploying dealers and agents all over the service area, opening of call centres and giving suitable incentives to loyal customers.

(iv) Revision of tariffs to suit all types of customers.

(v) Facilitating bill payment by introducing ECS, vending machines, internet banking.

(vi) Expansion of mobile network and provision of more value added service on this.

(vii) Expansion of broad band services to give high speed internet and video services.

**Impact of Delhi Metro on Traffic Flow**

4287. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road Management Department of IIT Delhi has conducted any study regarding flow of traffic on various routes after operation of Delhi Metro Rail;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the said study; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) IIT, Delhi has not been engaged to undertake any study regarding flow of traffic on various routes after operation of Delhi Metro Rail.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Highway Corridors Projects**

4288. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NCR planning board has approved a highway corridors project for the National Capital Region as reported in the Dainik Jagaran dated November 24, 2005;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the said project;

(d) the details of the share of the Union Government in the said project; and

(e) the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (e) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has reported that the news item published in Dainik Jagaran on 24.11.2005 which mentions approval of a Plan for Rs. 8047 crore for development of NCR

including certain highways is not based on facts. The Board, since its inception in 1985, has sanctioned 202 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 8423 crore and loan component of Rs. 4336 crore for setting up various infrastructure project in the National Capital Region. The Regional Plan-2021, however, takes note of the Peripheral Expressway around Delhi consisting of Eastern and Western Expressway which has been taken up for implementation by National Highway Authority of India and Government of Haryana respectively at a total projected cost of Rs. 3657 crore.

**New coal/lignite projects**

4289. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved setting up of new coal and lignite projects in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked for the same, project-wise; and

(c) the time by which the new projects are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of major new coal and lignite projects approved by the Government in the last two years are indicated below:—

| Sl.No. | Name of Project & [Date of Approval] | Capacity (Mt.) | Capital Investment (Rs. In crores) | Date of Commissioning |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Kaniah Opencast Project (OCP), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) [19.01.05) | 3.50 | 96.18 | March, 2009 |
| 2. | Bhubaneswari Opencast Project (OCP) MCL [19.01.05] | 10.00 | 336.68 | March, 2012 |
| 3. | Kulda Opencast Project (OCP) MCL [19.01.05] | 10.00 | 302.96 | March, 2010 |
| 4. | Dipka Opencast Expansion Project, South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) [12.07.05] | 10.00 | 856.59 (Addl.) | March, 2010 |
| 5. | Gevra Opencast Expansion Project, SECL [12.07.05] | 13.00 | 1339.69 (Addl.) | March, 2010 |
| 6. | Mine-II Expansion Project and Linked Thermal Power Project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NCL) [18.10.04] | Mine 4.50 MTPA | 2161.28 | June, 2009 |
| | | TPS-II 2x250 MW | 2030.78 | June, 2009 |
| 7. | Barsingsar Lignite Mine and linked power project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) [15.12.04] | Mine 2.10 MTPA | 254.07 | June, 2009 |
| | | Power Project 2x125 MW | 1114.18 | Unit-I-Dec, 2008 Unit-II—June, 2009 |

**Improving BSNL Mobile Facility**

4290. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding billing problems of Mobile Phone (Cellone) of BSNL in Bihar;

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

(c) whether the exchange capacity of BSNL Mobile phones in Bihar is not sufficient; and

(d) if so, the action taken to improve the BSNL mobile facility at District Headquarters and Block level in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir. BSNL in Bihar received complaints regarding billing problems of Mobile Phones (Cellone) from time to time. Percentage of such complaints to number of bills issued during April, 2005 to November, 2005 is 0.07%.

(b) The details of complaints received for the period from April, 2005 to November, 2005 for postpaid connections (Cellone) in Bihar are as under:

| Month | No. of Postpaid Connections | No. of Complaints Received | Percentage of Complaints Received to Bills Issued |
|---|---|---|---|
| April, 2005 | 42142 | 27 | 0.06 |
| May, 2005 | 42532 | 29 | 0.07 |
| June, 2005 | 42912 | 35 | 0.07 |
| July, 2005 | 43304 | 32 | 0.07 |
| August, 2005 | 43635 | 38 | 0.09 |
| September, 2005 | 43445 | 29 | 0.07 |
| October, 2005 | 44816 | 28 | 0.06 |
| November, 2005 | 49411 | 31 | 0.06 |
| Total | 352197 | 249 | 0.07 |

Out of the 249 complaints received, 210 complaints have already been settled.

The following steps have been taken to redress the complaints on billing problems.

(i) Officers are available exclusively for dealing with customers of Cellone in most SSAs.

(ii) Arrangements exist for prompt delivery by postal and courier network.

(iii) Cellone bills can be paid at counters of BSNL, Banks and Post Offices.

(iv) Customer service centers at all exchange function to attend the needs of customers.

(v) Part payments are also allowed in case of dispute on the charges.

(c) BSNL has so far provided 3,66.541 (post paid and prepaid) mobile connections against the existing capacity of 4,32,600. However, keeping in view of the demand, BSNL is in the process of augmenting the cellular capacity by around 4.55 lakhs during the year 2005-06 of which part capacity has been already released and forms the part of capacity referred above.

(d) BSNL has already covered all the District Headquarters with Cellular services. Further it has covered 165 out of 533 Block Headquarters in Bihar state as on 30th November, 2005. Continued efforts are being made to expand the coverage and capacity to provide improved services to its subscribers.

*[Translation]*

**Inclusion of Hydroxy Urea in National List**

4291. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals under the consideration of the Government for inclusion of hydroxy urea drug used for controlling Sickle Cell, Thalassemia, etc., in the list of national drugs;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government is considering for free supply of hydroxy urea to the said patients; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) There is no specific proposal for inclusion of hydroxyl urea in list of national drugs for treatment of Sickle Cell, Thalassemia etc., at the present moment.

*[English]*

**Awarding of Scholarships to Women**

4292. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the scholarships awarded to women in Gujarat under various categories of scholarships of the M/o Youth Affairs & Sports during each of the last 3 years; and

(b) the category-wise sports activities for which the said scholarships have been awarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) There is no scheme of scholarships on the Youth Affairs Schemes in this Ministry. The category-wise scholarships awarded to women for Sports from Gujarat State are as follows:—

| Sl.No. | Category | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004 | 2004-2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | University/College (Fresh) | 01 | 00 | 03 |
| 2. | University/College (Renewal) | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 3. | National Level (Fresh) | 04 | 06 | 04 |
| 4. | National Level (Renewal) | 07 | 10 | 06 |
| 5. | State Level (Fresh) | 45 | 42 | 57 |
| 6. | State Level (Renewal) | 41 | 21 | 18 |
| 7. | Women National Championships | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| 8. | Women doing NIS | 00 | 00 | 01 |
| 9. | Women doing M. Phil/Ph.D. | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Total | 99 | 79 | 89 |

*[Translation]*

**Closure of Industrial Units**

4293. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made till date in regard to the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to the National Capital Territory Board for tackling the situation arising out of closure of industrial units in the residential areas of the Capital and for preparing a plan to rehabilitate the employees affected by the same;

(b) the time by which the said plan is likely to be finalised and implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) In the matter of unauthorized industrial activity in residential/non-conforming areas in Delhi, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 07th May, 2004 in WP (C) 4677/1985 directed Government to finalise steps for making the National Capital Region (NCR) a success for industrial activity by removing the hurdles pointed out by the Industry. Accordingly, a working group was set up under the Chairmanship of Member Secretary, National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) with representatives from the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of NCT of Delhi, DDA, MCD and other NCR states. The working group had recommended strengthening of physical and social infrastructure in the entire NCR, cluster approach for development of industrial activities, low cost housing for industrial labour etc. While the recommendation pertaining to physical and social infrastructure were taken into account in the Regional Plan 2021, which has been notified by the NCRPB on 17th September, 2005, the concerned states are to take further action on cluster approach and other incentives.

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 07.05.2004 regarding closure of industries operating in the non-conforming residential areas has not given any specific directions regarding rehabilitation of labour.

**Gene Bank of Medicinal Plants**

4294. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from Madhya Pradesh regarding setting up of "Gene Bank" for cultivation of medicinal plants on private land;

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

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No such proposal has been received. However, proposals received from Madhya Pradesh Medicinal Plants Board under Promotional and Contractual Farming Scheme of the National Medicinal Plants Board have been considered and sanctioned.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[English]*

**Promotional Schemes for BSNL Mobile Subscribers**

4295. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has launched any new promotional scheme for its mobile subscribers in order to provide greater mobility and higher talk time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has offered cheaper and competitive roaming tariffs to its subscribers for greater mobility. Details of the promotional schemes offered recently are given below:-

*Details of the Promotional Scheme*

| Circular No. | Date of Issue | Title | Date of Implementation | Details of the scheme |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26-4/2005-R&C | 9.12.05 | Introduction of new recharge coupon of Rs. 5000/- under Prepaid Cellular Services-regarding | 01.01.2006 | Recharge Coupons of Rs. 5000/- (excluding Service Tax) with talktime worth Rs. 6000/- and validity of 365 days. |
| 26-4/2005-R&C | 9.12.05 | Promotional scheme in the eve of festival session-regarding | 16.12.2005 | Recharge Coupons of Rs. 1000/- (excluding Service Tax) with full talk time worth Rs. 1000/- and validity of 120 days. |
| 26-12/2005-R&C (pt) | 28.11.05 | Introduction of top up cards of Rs. 100/- and Rs. 50/- regrding. | 01.12.2005 | Top up Recharge Coupon of Rs. 100/- and Rs. 50/- (excluding Service Tax) with full talk time worth Rs. 100/- and Rs. 50/- respectively and zero validity. |

**Disruption of Telecom Service in Mumbai**

4296. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent deluge in Mumbai had disrupted communication network in the State;

(b) if so, whether the Government has fully restored the Telecom Network in the affected areas;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner in which the communication network system is handled by the Government during various natural disasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Some exchanges and telephones of MTNL were affected in the recent deluge in Mumbai. All the affected exchanges, equipment have been repaired/replaced.

(d) By deploying necessary staff and officers round the clock for restoring the affected equipments and cables.

**International Meet on Partner in Population and Development**

4297. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any International meeting had been held on "Partner in Population and Development" recently in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The 10th Annual Board Meeting of the Partners in Population and Development (PPD) and International Forum on Integration of ICPD Goals and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were held at Agra from 21-23 November, 2005.

The International Forum adopted a Declaration reaffirming the strong commitment of the member countries of PPD to the principles, objectives and actions

contained in the ICPD Programme of action as strategic to attaining the MDGs. The Declaration also calls upon the developed countries and donors to come forward to liberally assist the needs of the poor and developing countries in their effort towards achieving the MDGs.

**Shortage of Optical Fibre Cables**

4298. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Optical Fibre Cables (OFC) in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of telephone exchanges in each State that has not been provided with OFC/Microwave facilities so far;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide OFC/Microwave facilities to those exchanges having 1000 lines; and

(e) the time by which the telephone exchanges specially in the rural areas are likely to be provided with OFC/Microwave facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, there is no shortage of Optical Fibre Cables (OFC) with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) or Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), the Government telecom operators.

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

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Policy of BSNL is to provide reliable media like Optical Fibre, Microwave, Satellite etc. to each exchange. All exchanges of BSNL including those having 1000 lines are already on reliable media.

(e) All exchanges are already on reliable media.

***Statement***

*Exchange Media Details as on 31.10.2005*

A. BSNL

| Sl.No. | States | Total No. of Exchanges | OFC+m/W | | No. of exchanges | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | OFC | Digital M/W | Total | on reliable media other than OFC+M/W |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3477 | 3123 | 216 | 3339 | 138 |
| 2. | Assam | 600 | 533 | 64 | 597 | 3 |
| 3. | Bihar | 1155 | 1105 | 0 | 1105 | 50 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 448 | 446 | 2 | 448 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 3276 | 3276 | 0 | 3276 | 0 |
| 6. | Haryana | 1115 | 1110 | 4 | 1114 | 1 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 955 | 742 | 128 | 870 | 85 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 361 | 283 | 47 | 330 | 31 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 2707 | 2652 | 55 | 2707 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | Kerala | 1206 | 1192 | 0 | 1192 | 14 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 2791 | 2562 | 0 | 2562 | 229 |
| 12. | Chhattisgarh | 634 | 529 | 18 | 547 | 87 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 4809 | 4581 | 205 | 4786 | 23 |
| 14. | Goa | 136 | 136 | 0 | 136 | 0 |
| 15. | Meghalaya (NE-I) | 103 | 74 | 21 | 95 | 8 |
| 16. | Mizoram (NE-I) | 76 | 18 | 43 | 61 | 15 |
| 17. | Tripura (NE-I) | 97 | 74 | 16 | 90 | 7 |
| 18. | Aruanchal Pradesh (NE-II) | 103 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 73 |
| 19. | Manipur (NE-II) | 55 | 43 | 0 | 43 | 12 |
| 20. | Nagaland (NE-II) | 58 | 25 | 2 | 27 | 31 |
| 21. | Orissa | 1138 | 1132 | 4 | 1136 | 2 |
| 22. | Punjab | 1541 | 1539 | 0 | 1539 | 2 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 2343 | 2264 | 27 | 2291 | 52 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 2365 | 2268 | 56 | 2324 | 41 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 3197 | 2867 | 267 | 3134 | 63 |
| 26. | Uttaranchal | 451 | 380 | 0 | 380 | 71 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 1855 | 1830 | 25 | 1855 | 0 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 45 | 42 | 3 | 45 | 0 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar | 52 | 40 | 0 | 40 | 12 |
| | Total | 37149 | 34896 | 1203 | 36099 | 1050 |

B. MTNL

Delhi : All exchanges are on OFC.

Mumbai : All exchanges are on OFC.

*[Translation]*

**Telecom Engineering and Monitoring Cell**

4299. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Telecom Engineering and Monitoring Cell in the country;

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

(c) the time by which such Cells are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) There is a proposal to set up Vigilance Telecom Monitoring Cells (VTMs) in the country.

(b) State-wise list of VTM Cells contained in the proposal is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Vigilance Telecom Monitoring Cells have been created in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai & Hyderabad on experimental basis. Further creation of Vigilance Telecom Monitoring Cells in other states is an on going process dependent upon various factors and the experience of above 4 Cells.

***Statement***

*List of Vigilance Telecom Monitoring Cells State/ Telecom District-wise Contained in the Proposal*

1. Delhi-Operational
2. Mumbai-Operational
3. Chennai-Operational
4. Hyderabad-Operational
5. Andhra Pradesh
6. Bihar
7. Gujarat
8. Karantaka
9. Kerala
10. Maharashtra
11. Madhya Pradesh
12. Punjab
13. Rajasthan
14. Haryana
15. UP East
16. UP West
17. West Bengal
18. Tamil Nadu
19. Andaman & Nicobar
20. Assam
21. Chhattisgarh
22. Jammu and Kashmir
23. Jharkhand
24. Himachal Pradesh
25. North East-I
26. North East-II
27. Orissa
28. Uttaranchal
29. Kolkata
30. Ahmedabad
31. Bangalore
32. Pune
33. Jaipur
34. Lucknow

*[English]*

**Shortage of General Pool Residential Accommodations**

4300. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable shortage of General Pool Residential Accommodations (GPRAs) in all the cities where Central Government Employees are posted;

(b) if so, the reasons for not constructing the adequate number of GPRAs;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the amount which remained unutilised therefrom including the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to insufficient Budget, it has not been possible to construct adequate number of GPRAs.

(c) (Rs. in crores)

| Year | Funds Allocated | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| 2002-03 | 80.21 | 86.53 |
| 2003-04 | 93.00 | 88.80 |
| 2004-05 | 89.75 | 92.97 |
| 2005-06 | 100.00 | 76.06* |

*Upto November, 2005

(d) For the year 2003-04, the under utilisation due to minor savings in different Divisions of CPWD where the works were taken up.

**Uniform Bandwidth Prices for International Calls**

4301. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make uniform bandwidth prices for international calls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has discussed the matter with the International Long Distance Operators;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of such operators in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has prescribed ceiling for tariff for International Bandwidth provided through submarine cables. Such tariffs are prescribed from landing stations.

(c) to (e) The matter was discussed with International Long Distance Operators to examine whether same tariff can be offered in rest of the country or another station. The International Long Distance Operators had expressed their inability to do so.

**Release of Commemorative Stamps**

4302. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to release commemorative stamps in honour of "Kalingaraya Gounder, the great freedom fighter, 'Kripananda Variar, the Tamil Scholar, Maharishi Navalswami; the relgious leader and Mahamasthakabhishekha at Sravanabelagola in Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Proposals for release of commemorative postage stamps in honour of Kalingaraya Gounder and Mahamasthakabhishekha Sravanabellagola have been received this year by the Department of Posts. A proposal for a stamp on Maharishi Navalswami was received in 2001. No proposal has been received in respect of Kripananda Variar.

(b) It has been decided to place the proposal for release of a commemorative postage stamp in honour of 'Kalingaraya Gounder' before the Philatelic Advisory Committee (PAC) for consideration in its next meeting to be held in 2006.

The proposal for release of a commemorative postage stamp in honour of Maharshi Navalswami was examined and found not to be in consonance with the guidelines.

A commemorative postage stamp on Mahamasthakabhishekha Sravanabelagola has already been issued by the Department of Posts on 09.02.1981. As per guidelines, not more than one stamp may be issued on the same personality/monument/building/ institution or organization.

*[Translation]*

**CBI raids**

4303. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI raids have been conducted on Vani and other rail sidings of Western Coalfields Ltd. area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some irregularities have been found in such raids;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government against the guilty officials of WCL;

(e) the estimated loss incurred by WCL as a result of corruption in transportation of coal; and

(f) the concrete measures taken by the Government to check corruption in the WCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. CBI conducted a joint surprise check at Wani Railway Siding, Wani North Area, Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), District Yavatmal on 22.11.2005. After surprise check, a preliminary enquiry has been registered for detailed investigation. The investigation is in progress.

(c) and (d) Matter is under investigation by CBI. Action, if any, would be taken on completion of the investigation.

(e) The investigation is still in progress.

(f) Due attention is paid to streamline the procedures and practices prevailing in the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries so as to make their working more transparent and systematic thus minimizing chances of corruption. CIL is taking the following steps continuously to check corruption:—

(i) Identification of sensitive posts/departments.

(ii) Rotational transfer of officers/employees working in sensitive posts.

(iii) Transfer of officers figured in agreed list and list of officers of doubtful integrity.

(iv) Periodical inspections, both regular and surprise, in sensitive areas.

(v) Post-scrutiny of files etc.

(vi) Scrutiny of property returns.

(vii) Annual exercise to verify the stock position of coal.

**Laying of Optical Fibre Cables**

4304. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to lay Optical Fibre Cables in various States including Delhi to increase the telephone facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise optical Fibre Cable (OFC) expansion plan for the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 is given in the enclosed Statement.

***Statement***

*Optical Fibre Cables (OFC) Expansion Plan for the years 2005-06 & 2006-07*

| Sl.No. | State | OFC Target (Route Kilometers) 2005-06 | OFC Target (Route Kilometers) 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (A) | BSNL | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1100.00 | 1200.00 |
| 2. | Andaman & Nicobar | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 600.00 | 700.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 750.00 | 900.00 |
| 5. | Jharkhand | 500.00 | 600.00 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 1000.00 | 1000.00 |
| 7. | Haryana | 400.00 | 500.00 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 300.00 | 400.00 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 300.00 | 500.00 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 800.00 | 1000.00 |
| 11. | Kerala | 600.00 | 900.00 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 900.00 | 1000.00 |
| 13. | Chhattisgarh | 500.00 | 600.00 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 1200.00 | 1500.00 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | | |
| 16. | Mizoram | 1000.00 | 800.00 |
| 17. | Tripura | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18. | Arunachal Pradesh | | |
| 19. | Manipur | 1000.00 | 1000.00 |
| 20. | Nagaland | | |
| 21. | Orissa | 550.00 | 500.00 |
| 22. | Punjab | 900.00 | 1000.00 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 900.00 | 1000.00 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1600.00 | 1650.00 |
| 25. | U.P. (E) | 900.00 | 1000.00 |
| 26. | U.P. (W) | 500.00 | 700.00 |
| 27. | Uttaranchal | 300.00 | 400.00 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 1350.00 | 1100.00 |
| 29. | Sikkim | | |
| | Total | 18000.00 | 20000.00 |
| (B) | MTNL (Delhi & Mumbai) | | |
| | | It has been planned to lay 18000 Route Kms. of optical fibre cable for various purposes like Inter-exchange junction, leased lines, POI etc. in 2005-06. | In 2006-07, MTNL has planned to lay optical fibre cable up to subscribers premises in the local network to provide broadband service and reduce fault rate. |

**12.02 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3384/05]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3385/05]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Academi, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sahitya Academi, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3386/05]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3387/05]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3388/05]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3389/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): I 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 (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 49 in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 2005.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 50 in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 2005.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 51 in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 2005.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 629(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2005.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 630(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2005.

(vi) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 631(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3390/05]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Civil Services Cultural & Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Civil Services Cultural & Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3391/05]

(3) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 347 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2005, making certain amendments in the Second Schedule to the Right to Information Act, 2005 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3392/05]

(4) Fourteen statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications* under All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3393/05]

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3394/05]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurved, Jamnagar for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurved, Jamnagar for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3395/05]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3396/05]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 2004-2005, 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 Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3397/05]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Ayurveda, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Ayurveda, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3398/05]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3399/05]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3400/05]

(8) 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 HSCC (India) Limited, Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the HSCC (India) Limited, Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3401/05]

(9) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the HSCC (India) Limited and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3402/05]

(10) A copy 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 (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 659(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 2005.

(ii) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 655(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 2005.

(iii) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 670(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 2005.

(iv) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 688(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3403/05]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3404/05]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3405/05]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, 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 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3406/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts

and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3407/05]

(2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Coal India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Coal India Limited, (Volume-I and II) Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3408/05]

(3) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khammam, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khammam, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3409/05]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Shakeel Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3410/05]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Software Technology Parks of India, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Software Technology Parks of India, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3411/05]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3412/05]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the DOEACC Society, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the DOEACC Society, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3413/05]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the ERNET India, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the ERNET India, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3414/05]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3415/05]

(7) 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 Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3416/05]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3417/05]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3418/05]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3419/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3420/05]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3421/05]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3422/05]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3423/05]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswsar, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswsar, for the year 2004-2005, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswsar, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3424/05]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Plasma Research, Ahmedabad, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Plasma Research, Ahmedabad, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3425/05]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3426/05]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Harish Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Harish Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3427/05]

(9) 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 Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3428/05]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3429/05]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3430/05]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3431/05]

(e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, Kalpakkam, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, Kalpakkam, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3432/05]

(f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Antrix Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Antrix Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3433/05]

(g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3434/05]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 2004-2005. alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3435/05]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3436/05]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre, Shillong, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre, Shillong, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3437/05]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National MST Radar Facility, Gadanki, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National MST Radar Facility, Gadanki, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3438/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the

Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Lok Sabhas:—

**TENTH LOK SABHA**

1. Statement No. XLVI Sixth Session, 1993

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3439/05]

**TWELFTH LOK SABHA**

2. Statement No. XXXV Second Session, 1998

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3440/05]

3. Statement No. XXX Third Session, 1998

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3441/05]

4. Statement No. XXXIII Fourth Session, 1999

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3442/05]

**THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA**

5. Statement No. XXXII Second Session, 1999

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3443/05]

6. Statement No. XXXIII Third Session, 2000

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3444/05]

7. Statement No. XXVIII Fourth Session, 2000

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3445/05]

8. Statement No. XXVII Fifth Session, 2000

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3446/05]

9. Statement No. XXVII Sixth Session, 2001

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3447/05]

10. Statement No. XXXIV Seventh Session, 2001

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3448/05]

11. Statement No. XXI Eighth Session, 2001

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3449/05]

12. Statement No. XIX Ninth Session, 2002

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3450/05]

13. Statement No. XVI Tenth Session, 2002

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3451/05]

14. Statement No. XIV Eleventh Session, 2002

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3452/05]

15. Statement No. XII Twelfth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3453/05]

16. Statement No. IX Thirteenth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3454/05]

17. Statement No. VIII Fourteenth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3455/05]

**FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA**

18. Statement No. VI Second Session, 2004

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3456/05]

19. Statement No. IV Third Session, 2004

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3457/05]

20. Statement No. II Fourth Session, 2005

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3458/05]

21. Statement No. I Fifth Session, 2005

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3459/05]

---

**12.04 hrs.**

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

*[English]*

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th December, 2005 agreed without any amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Bill, 2005 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 2005."

---

**12.04$^{1}/_{4}$ hrs.**

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

**Seventeenth Report**

*[English]*

SHRI CHARNJIT SINGH ATWAL (Phillaur): Sir, I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

---

**12.04$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.**

## COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

**Fifth Report**

*[English]*

SHRI RAJESH VERMA (Sitapur): Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

---

**12.04$^{3}/_{4}$ hrs.**

## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

**Seventh Report**

*[English]*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Sir, I beg to present a copy of the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances regarding dropping of pending assurances.

---

**12.05 hrs.**

## COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Seventh and Eighth Reports**

*[English]*

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Sir, I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports:—

(1) Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee relating thereto on the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-first Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha)—Allocation of funds by the Planning Commission for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Ninth Five Year Plan".

(2) Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto on the Ministry of Urban Development on "Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Public Works Department (CPWD)".

---

**12.05$^{1}/_{4}$ hrs.**

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

**Statements**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the Statements showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the erstwhile Standing Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals (2003) and Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2004-05):—

(1) 47th Report (13th Lok Sabha) on 'Marketing and Distribution of Petroleum Products with special reference to Rural and Hilly Areas';

(2) 53rd Report (13th Lok Sabha) on 'Merger and Acquisition of Oil and Gas Companies'; and

(3) 4th Report (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2004-05) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas'.

---

**12.05½ hrs.**

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**(i) Sixteenth and Seventeenth Reports**

*[Translation]*

SHRI KALYAN SINGH (Bulandshar): Sir, I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:

(1) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development); and

(2) Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development).

**(ii) Statements**

SHRI KALYAN SINGH: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) of action taken by the Government on the recommendations as contained in Chapter I of the following reports:

(1) Fifth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development);

(2) Sixth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and

(3) Eighth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development).

---

**12.06 hrs.**

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

**(i) Twelfth to Fifteenth Reports**

*[English]*

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:—

(1) Twelfth Report of the Committee on the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill 2005;

(2) Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Department of Family Welfare on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Eighth Report of the Committee on Demands-for-Grants (2005-2006) of the Department of Family Welfare;

(3) Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Department of AYUSH on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Ninth Report of the Committee on Demands-for-Grants (2005-2006) of the Department of AYUSH; and

(4) Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Department of Health on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Seventh Report of the Committee on Demands-for-Grants (2005-2006) of the Department of Health.

**(ii) Evidence**

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV: I beg to lay a copy of The Evidence tendered before the Committee on the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill 2005.

---

**12.06½ hrs.**

## PRESENTATION OF PETITION

*[Translation]*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Umesh Purohit, General Secretary, Instrumentation Seva Nivrit Karamchari

Sangathan Kota, 2/39, Ganesh Talab, Basant Bir, Kota (Rajasthan) requesting for payment of pay revision arrears for the period from 1.1.1992 to 31.12.1998 to VRS employees of Instrumentation Ltd., Kota (Rajasthan).

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3460/05]

---

**12.07 hrs.**

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

### (I) Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the 7th Report of Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2005-06) pertaining to Ministry of Urban Development

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Item 20, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy. You can lay it on the Table.

*THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, with your permission, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations of the Standing Committee on Urban Development contained in its 7th Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants 2005-2006 of the Ministry of Urban Development.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I rise to make this statement is pursuance of the direction 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads as under:—

> "The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Departmentally Related Standing Committee of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry"

I would like to inform for the benefit of the Hon'ble Members of the House that the 7th Report of the Standing Committee of the 14th Lok Sabha on Urban Development was presented to Lok Sabha on 25th April 2005. The Report contains 45 recommendations. Latest status of Action Taken by the Government has been indicated against each recommendation in the enclosed statement. Action Taken Notes on these recommendations as prevailing in July, 2005 were sent by the Ministry of Urban Development to the Standing Committee on Urban Development in the month of July, 2005.

The Report of Standing Committee (12th Report) has been presented on the Table of Lok Sabha on 1st December 2005.

The Hon'ble Committee in its 12th Report has divided the Action Taken Notes on the 45 recommendations contained in its 7th Report in the following categories:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government | 27 |
| (ii) Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government replies | 4 |
| (iii) Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee | 9 |
| (iv) Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited | 5 |

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members that in respect of 27 recommendations which have been accepted by the Government, further follow up action wherever necessary will be taken and intimated to the House in due course of time. In respect of 4 recommendations which the Committee does not wish to pursue in view of the replies furnished by the Government, no further action is required to be taken by the Ministry of Urban Development.

The Hon'ble Committee has not accepted the replies of the Ministry of Urban Development in respect of 9 recommendations and final replies are yet to be furnished in respect of 5 recommendations. The Committee has desired that replies to the recommendations contained in Chapter-V of the 12th Report should be furnished within three months (w.e.f. 1st Decemebr 2005) and final replies to the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the 12th Report by 1st March 2006. I wish to assure the House that these replies will be furnished by the Ministry of Urban Development by the stipulated dates.

---

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. *See* No. LT 3461/05.

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

An Annexure to this statement is presented on the Table of the House.

---

**12.08 hrs.**

**(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 15th to 17th reports of Standing Committee on Information Technology pertaining to Department of Information Technology, Posts and Telecommunications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**

*THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): Sir, in pursuance of the Direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin—Part II dated 1st September, 2004, I am making this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 15th, 16th and 17th Reports of the Standing Committee on Information Technology in respect of Department of Information Technology, Department of Posts and Department of Telecommunications respectively under the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

The Reports No. 15, 16 and 17 contain 46, 39 and 50 recommendations in respect of Department of Information Technology, Department of Posts and Department of Telecommunications respectively. I would like to lay the detailed Action Taken Report on the Table of the House without taking valuable time of this House.

---

**12.09 hrs.**

**(iii) Outcome of WTO negotiations as Sixth Ministerial Conference held in Hong Kong, China from 13th to 18th December, 2005**

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members will recall that I had made a statement in this House on 7th December 2005 on the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference of the Commerce and Trade Ministers of 149 member countries from 13-18 December 2005. The Ministers issued a declaration, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library.

During this Conference, India was proactive in articulating its position on issues of concern to us and other developing countries, especially in the 21 member G-20 alliance and 45 member G-33 alliance. India played a key role in further strengthening the developing countries' coalitions by bringing together G-20, G-33 and G-90 groups of countries in a grand alliance to reinforce each other's position on issues of mutual interest. India also enabled the formation of NAMA 11, a group of countries such as India, Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, Philippines, Indonesia, etc., to pursue and integrate meaningfully Special and Differential Treatment issues in Non-Agricultural Market Access matters.

As far as India is concerned, the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration finally agreed upon, addresses our core concerns and interests and provides us enough negotiating space for future work leading up to modalities. The text has positive development content, which would need to be built upon and fully realised in the next stage of negotiations.

The Declaration stipulates that the negotiations must be concluded by 2006 and establishes time-lines and targets in specific areas. Among other issues, in Agricutlure and NAMA, we agreed that the modalities are to be established by 30th April, 2006 and comprehensive draft schedules submitted by 31st July, 2006.

The principal elements of the text represent significant gains for India. In agriculture, in Domestic Support, developing countries like India with no AMS, that is, Aggregate Measurement of Support, commitments will be exempt from any cuts on their *de minimis* support. Green Box criteria will be reviewed so that programmes of developing country members which have minimal trade distorting effect will be incorporated into the Green Box. All forms of export subsidies by developed countries and other export measures with equivalent effect (such as export credits, guarantees and insurance in excess of 180 days, and to trade distorting practices of STEs and Food Aid) will be eliminated by the end of 2013, with the substantial part eliminated by the middle of the implementation period, that is, 2010. Developing countries like India will continue to benefit from the provisions of Article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture, that is, they shall be able to continue to provide marketing and transport subsidies for five years after elimination of export subsidies, that is, up to 2018. Developing countries will be able to self-designate an appropriate number of tariff lines as Special Products guided by indicators based on

*Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 3462/05.

**Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 3463/05.

the criteria of food security, livelihood security and rural development. To safeguard our farmers against surge in imports or fall in international prices, developing countries will have recourse to a Special Safeguard Mechanism with both import quantity and price triggers.

Specifically, on Cotton, export subsidies by developed countries will be fully eliminated in 2006; and trade distorting domestic support by developed countries will be reduced ambitiously over a shorter period than for other agricultural products.

On Non Agricultural Market Access (NAMA), the Declaration calls for a Swiss Formula with coefficients. This formulation preserves the ABI formula submitted by Argentina, Brazil and India for multiple coefficients based on each country's tariff average. The Declaration reiterates that Special and Differential Treatment for developing countries be maintained through the principle of less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments and the flexibilities to exclude a certain percentage of tariff lines from tariff cuts. The Declaration also recognises the sensitivity attached to the unbound tariff lines by providing for a non-linear mark up before applying formula reductions. It is agreed that tariff peaks, tariff escalations and high tariffs on products of export interest to developing countries be either reduced or eliminated. It is also agreed that participation in the sectoral initiatives to reduce or eliminate tariffs will be on a non-mandatory basis.

In Services, developing countries will have adequate policy space and necessary flexibility to pursue their developmental objectives. The primacy of the Request—Offer process has been maintained. In Mode-1 and Mode-2 (including Cross Border Supply), commitments at the existing levels hae been secured. Members have agreed to offer enhanced commitments in Mode-4, that is, Movement of Natural Persons. We agreed to removal or substantial reduction of the Economic Needs Test. This has been one of the principal barriers to export of Services from developing countries, and has been a long-standing demand of India. It was also agreed that the approaches to negotiations, which includes plurilateral negotiations, will follow the GATTS Agreement and the Negotiating Guidelines and Procedures evolved in 2003. The Declaration does not introduce any compulsion on developing countries for opening up service sector. Revised offers would be submitted by 31st July, 2006, and final draft schedules would be raided by 31st October, 2006.

The Declaration notes the amendment made a fortnight ago, spearheaded by the African Group and supported by India, to the TRIPS Agreement to incorporate the Public Health concerns. On the implementation issues relating to TRIPS and the Convention of Biodiversity, and extension of the protection of Geographical Indications, the Declaration calls for intensification of consultation so that the General Council could take appropriate action by 31st July, 2006.

India spoke not only for herself, but in the tradition established since the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, we also lent a powerful voice to the concerns of least developed countries. Through close coordination with the LDC Group and the Africa Group, we were instrumental in fashioning an LDC package.

As part of Special and Differential Treatment, the Membership agreed to five LDC specific proposals, including the one relating to provision of duty-free and quota-free market access in developed countries for products originating from LDCs. We further directed that on the remaining proposals, recommendations be made by December, 2006.

The contours of the Domestic Support reduction formula in Agriculture as also the tariff reduction formulae in Agriculture as well as NAMA have been given shape. The coming months will see intense negotiations, as the modalities are finalised. The Government will continue its close engagement with various stakeholders in each of the areas, so that the best result could be obtained, fully protecting our farmers, industry, as well as promoting our national interests and core concerns.

---

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter should be debated upon. Their claims are not India's interest. A lot of its proceedings were in detriment to our interest. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, you should allow a discussion on this.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): We want a debate on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Surely, there will be a debate on this, but let notices come.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, we want to seek some clarifications and, therefore, you should allow a debate on this.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: A rosy picture has been shown to us, but it is not correct. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you may not be agreeing with his formulations. Certainly, this is a matter on which there will be a full discussion. However, as you know, you have to give notices, and I shall allow a full discussion on this.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we already, have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: OK, I shall see I have never refused this.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: That is your view and I cannot make any comment on that. The hon. Minister will reply to it.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): The hon. Minister is claiming his mission to be a success, but it is totally an exaggerated claim.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, facts speak differently and *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All of you will get opportunity. Debate can not be initiated now.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: A full opportunity will be given. Please take your seats. When I am conceding, why are you saying that?

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I do not know to what extent the hon. Member, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, has gone through the next. *...(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: If he wants to say something, and if the debate starts, we will also say something.

MR. SPEAKER: You have said something; you made some comments.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, through you, I am saying something for him to hear. *...(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, the only thing we asked for is a debate.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing a debate at this stage.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I do not know why he would not allow me to complete what I have to say. I do not know whether Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra has seen the text, which is in the Library. After all, whatever is there in the text, that is not my opinion, your opinion or his opinion. It is in a text form and it is in writing. We have to evaluate that. Once the hon. Members including Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra go through it, I am sure, they will be able to recognise what I am saying.

MR. SPEAKER: That is your expectation.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, such an important issue will be discussed in the House. There should be no doubt about it, but it cannot be done here and now, as you are all aware.

---

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up Item No. 23. Shri Oscar Fernandes, you can lay your statements.

**12.18 hrs.**

**(iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs**

*[English]*

*THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3464/05.

OSCAR FERNANDES): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Statement regarding Status of Implementation of the Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs, pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs presented its Fourth Report on the Demands for Grants for the year 2004-05 of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs on 21.4.2005 to both the Houses of Parliament. This Report is in fact a report on the action taken on the Recommendations contained in the Second Report on Demands for Grants of the Erstwhile Ministry of Non-Resident Indian Affairs for the year 2004-2005. The Ministry was subsequently renamed as the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. The Action Taken Report (ATR) on the further recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in the Fourth Report was sent to the Committee in September, 2005.

A Statement was made by Shri M.V. Rajasekharan, MOS in the House on 10th August, 2005 on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Standing Committee. Further, as required, the present status of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee contained in its Fourth Report is detailed in the Annexure, which is laid on the Table of the House. The Honourable Members would notice that the Ministry has accepted all the recommendations contained in Second as well as Fourth Report and acted upon them. I hope that they will be satisfied with the action taken by my Ministry.

---

**12.19 hrs.**

**(v) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs**

*THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Statement regarding Status of Implementation of the Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs presented its Sixth Report on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs on 26.4.2005 for the year 2005-06 to both the Houses of Parliament. Action Taken Report (ATR) of the Government on recommendations/ observations of the Committee was sent to the Committee in September, 2005.

However, as required, the present status of implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Report is detailed in the Annexure, which is laid on the Table of the House. The Honourable Members would notice that the Ministry has accepted all the recommendations and acted upon them. I hope that they will be satisfied with the action taken by my Ministry.

---

**12.20 hrs.**

**(vi) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 87th Report of Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2005-06) pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism**

*[English]*

*THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 87th Report of Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2005-06) pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

I also lay on the Table of the House the status of implementation of each recommendation as Annexure.

The Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture had held its meeting on 31st March, 2005 to consider the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2005-06. The Committee had also taken the Oral Evidence of officers of the Ministry. The Committee while analysing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements presented its 87th Report on the Demands for Grants (2005-06) (Demand No. 93) of the Ministry of Tourism (The Report was presented to the Rajya Sabha

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3465/05.

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3466/05.

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]
on 29.4.2005 and also laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29.4.2005).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in its Report the Standing Committee made 18 Recommendations in all. Out of 18 Recommendations, the Ministry has accepted 11 Recommendations, 4 Recommendations have been partially accepted and two Recommendations are under examination. Of the remaining one Recommendation, while one para of the Recommendation has been accepted, the other para is under examination of this Ministry. The Action Taken Report on Recommendations of the Committee has been furnished to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat vide Ministry of Tourism's O.M. dated 18th July, 2005.

I also lay on the Table of the House the status of implementation of each recommendation as Annexure.

---

**12.02½ hrs.**

**(vii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 144th Report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2005-06) pertaining to the Department of Space**

*[English]*

*THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): With your permission, I beg to lay the statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 144th Report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) pertaining to the Department of Space.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Space while considering Demands for Grants for the year 2005-06 on 1st April 2005. The Committee recommended the Demands for Grants of the Department of Space in its 144th report presented to Rajya Sabha on 25th April 2005, and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 25th April 2005.

The Standing Committee, in its report, made sixteen (16) recommendations in the areas of Launch Vehicle Development, Satellite Communications, Space science and environment and Space applications including Satellite Navigation. The 'Action Taken Report (ATR)' on the actions suggested in the recommendations has been furnished to the Committee by Department of Space in July 2005. The Committee considered the Action Taken Report submitted by the Department in November 2005 and sought certain clarifications and details on Six (6) items in the ATR. The Department has furnished these required clarifications and details on 30th November 2005, which are under the consideration of the Standing Committee. A statement showing the Action Taken Report and the clarifications is given in the Annexure.

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3467/05.

---

**12.21 hrs.**

**(viii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 145th report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2005-06) pertaining to the Department of Atomic Energy**

*[English]*

*THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): I beg to lay the statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 145th Report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) pertaining to the Department of Atomic Energy.

During January 30 to February 06, 2005 the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment & Forests of the Rajya Sabha undertook a study visit to the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneshwar and Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC) and Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata. The summary of proceedings were forwarded to the Rajya Sabha Sectt. vide DAE O.M. No. 3/1/(1)/2005-PS/4948 dated 4.7.2005.

In April 2005, the Dept. had received the 145th Report containing recommendations of the Department-

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3468/05.

related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment & Forests (Rajya Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2005-06) of the DAE. Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the Committee was furnished by DAE vide Note No. 1/2(2)/2005-Budget/Vol.II/ 150 dated 25.07.2005 to Rajya Sabha Secretariat. Thereafter, in Nov, 2005, Rajya Sabha Sectt. had called for some additional information in respect of some of the points/issues. These additional details/information were furnished to the Rajya Sabha Sectt. vide Note No. 1/ 2(2)/2005-Budget/331 dated 1.12.2005.

The Parliamentary Committee on Government Assurances, Lok Sabha undertook a study visit to DAE Facilities, Kalpakkam on 24.09.2005 for examining inter-alia, the Assurance given in the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1937 for 21.07.2004 regarding review of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962. The Record of discussions of the meetings was forwarded to Lok Sabha Secretariat vide DAE O.M. No. 3/1(3)/2005-PS dated 30.11.2005.

The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment & Forests undertook a study visit to NPCIL, Tarapur on 03.10.2005 and Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai on 04.10.2005. The summary of proceedings of the visit was forwarded to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat vide DAE O.M. No. 3/1(2)/ 2005-PS-Vol. II dated 22.11.2005.

The First Sub-Committee of Committee of Parliament on Official Language visited NPCIL, Mumbai on 18.11.2005. The inspection report of the Committee is awaited.

The Parliamentary Committee on Government Assurances, Rajya Sabha visited the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai on 12.11.2005 for ascertaining the progress of implementation of the Assurance given in the Rajya Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1438 for 16.12.2004 regarding threat to national security due to mining of mineral sands. The Record of discussions of the meetings was forwarded to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat vide DAE O.M. No. 3/1(4)/2005-PS dated 30.11.2005.

---

**12.22 hrs.**

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 listed for the day be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

**(i) Need to advise Government of Tamil Nadu to set up a Committee of People's representatives to monitor relief being provided to people affected by heavy rains**

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): During the North East monsoon, Tamil Nadu has suffered heavy damages. The monsoon normally sets in October and withdrawn in December. But this year during all the three months there was heavy downpour and our State has suffered heavily on account of this.

Never in the history of Tamil Nadu, such heavy downpour has resulted in heavy loss of life and damage to small houses resulting in the loss of entire belongings of the poor. To add to the agony, roads had been damaged badly, tanks have breached and many villages were marooned due to floods.

In the coastal districts, agriculturists have suffered heavily. Paddy fields and plantations were submerged due to unprecedented floods. This is a National tragedy and calamity. Had the tanks been desilted on time along with supply channel and causeways the loss would not have been so much.

The Tamil Nadu Government have publicizing about the disbursement of cash and the distribution of other materials like rice and kerosene but failed to streamline the distribution resulting in human loss of 6 in November and 42 on Decemebr 18 in Chennai alone. There was total disarray with the result there were stampedes at the relief centres which have taken heavy toll of human lives.

I request the Central Government to advise Government of Tamil Nadu to identify the affected persons and set up all party committees with hon. Members of Parliament, Legislators and local body representatives to monitor relief operations.

---

*Treated as laid on the Table.

**(ii) Need to open L.P.G. distributorship at Oddanchatram in Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, in my Palani Constituency, in Oddanchatram town, southern India's biggest vegetable and butter markets are situated and the wholesale purchases are made from here only. Age old Christian Fellowship Hospital, Engineering, Nursing and Arts colleges are also located here. Thousands of people are working those places. Oddanchatram is a Town Panchayat and is having a population of nearly 50,000 people.

The people of Oddanchatram Town and nearby villages in Oddanchatram Taluk are facing lot of difficulties without a LPG distributorship and they are getting their LPG connections from Dindigul, Palani and Velayuthampalayam. In Dindigul, there are two BPCL gas agencies. Palani town in Dindigul District is having two gas agencies and they are supplying to the villages upto Oddanchatram Town. For a number of villages nearby Oddanchatram, LPG connection are provided for Velayuthampalayam. In Karur District and it is located 70 kms. away from Oddanchatram. More than 5,000 connections are provided from these above five agencies. Further, thousands of people are trying to get new connections. With the result, the existing distributors at Dindigul, Palani and Velayuthampalayam are not able to cope up with the increasing demand and the consumers have to wait for number of days to get their cylinders refilled. The above places are far off from Oddanchatram town.

I request the Hon'ble Minister to direct the Indian Oil Corporation authorities to take immediate necessary steps for opening up of a LPG distributorship at Oddanchatram in Dindigul district at the earliest.

**(iii) Need to take suitable measures to solve the problems being faced by farmers in Aurangabad, Bihar**

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): Agriculture is the mainstay of Bihar specially after Jharkhand was carved out of it. But farmers in the State face all kinds of problems. Bihar, as is universally known, is ravaged by floods, which have become an annual hardship. Farmers are forced to shift from flooded areas to dry places and they remain there for extended periods. During this period they are unable to work in their fields. Then there are areas, which are hit by drought because of failure of monsoon and lack of adequate irrigation arrangements. These areas may have rivers with a network of canals, distributaries and feeders but are not widespread enough and large areas depend upon rainfall for irrigation as in my constituency Aurangabad.

For two years it has been struck by drought due to monsoon failure. Nearly a fourth of its Panchayats have been so affected that farmers with their own tube wells cannot operate them due to shortage of power. They depend upon special relief packages but this cannot be a permanent arrangement. The network of canals should be extended to cover these areas and necessary power to operate their tube wells be provided. It is equally important to help the farmers through procurement of their produce.

It is requested that the FCI should set up its godown in Aurangabad to store the procured foodgrains and the procurement should be done directly from the farmers and not through middlemen.

A third request is to the Railway Ministry to allot a rake for Anugrah Narayan Road railway station to facilitate foodgrains buyers from outside the State to lift the desired quantity from the farmers of Aurangabad as was the practice till 2002-03.

I request the Central Government to look into the matter.

**(iv) Need to ensure availability of gas for Pipavav Power Project in Gujarat**

*[Translation]*

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR (Amreli): Sir, late Rajiv Gandhi had laid the foundationstone of 615 MW gas-based Pipavav Power Project in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat. The State Government of Gujarat has been demanding 3.66 MMSCMD gas for the last 10 years for this plant. Currently power is generated in south Gujarat and there is no power plant in Saurashtra. Because of this even those farmers who had applied for power connection in 1990 have not got power connection. So they are unable to irrigate their land. Most of their land is getting waste. Not a single big industrial project has been established. All this has compromised the balanced development of the State. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has given assurances on a number of times but every time a new condition is attached which further postpones the inauguration of this important power project. The MPs from Gujarat have met the hon. Prime Minister and have placed their submission before him in this regard.

I, through this august House, request the Prime Minister to give instructions to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to supply gas to the Pipavav Power Project on reasonable prices so that this dream of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi is materialized.

**(v) Need to give technical Sanction for construction of bridges in Daman and Diu**

SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL (Daman and Diu): Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the problems being faced by the people of Union territory of Daman and Diu to non-construction of Sarikojave bridge, Kalaak river bridge, Daman Ganga bridge, Diu, Naakbara Kota bridge and Taad bridge. Barring Daman Ganga bridge, technical sanction has not been provided for construction of the remaining four bridges and the sanction of these is lying pending with the Ministry of Surface Transport. Sanction has already been given for allocating funds for the construction of these bridges. Therefore, my request to the Union Government is that technical sanction should be provided immediately for the construction of these four bridges and construction work of these five bridges should be started at the earliest so that the problems being faced by the common people could be solved.

**(vi) Need to provide environmental clearance to the pending irrigation projects of Bhandara district of Maharashtra**

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE (Bhandara): Sir, irrigation projects have been launched but some projects which include mainly Sonkund, Solehetti, Dhanod, Kaakda Godi and Pindke Paar Ovaara of Gondia District are lying pending due to Forest Conservation Act. A proposal has already been sent to the Central Government in the year 2002 for granting approval to these projects but so far no attention has been paid by the Government towards this. Hence, I request the Union Government that such irrigation projects may be exempted from Forest Conservation Act so that work on such projects could be undertaken and irrigation needs of the farmers could be fulfilled which in turn will ensure bumper crop.

**(vii) Need to upgrade existing T.V. transmitter at Surat, Gujarat and provide F.M. Service for the benefit of the people of the region**

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Sir, though the population of my parliamentary constituency, Surat has crossed 40 lakhs but due to faulty transmission of Doordarshan programmes people in several rural areas of Suarat are unable to watch Doordarshan programmes. Surat is the biggest industrial area of Gujarat and the adjacent districts are dominated by tribals who do not have any source of entertainment. Therefore, there is a need to upgrade the transmission capacity of Surat Doordarshan Kendra. It is proposed to set up LPT transmission towers, however I would like to say that instead of LPT, HPT transmission towers may be installed so that people could watch Doordarshan programmes and get the facility of entertainment. Besides, there is a need to provide state of the art F.M. service in my parliamentary constituency, Surat.

Through this House, I request the Union Government to upgrade the transmission capacity of Doordarshan and provide F.M. Service in Surat immediately.

**(viii) Need to release sum due to Government of Gujarat collected as surcharge to finance relief and rehabilitation programme of Gujarat earthquake**

*[English]*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Government of India had levied 2% surcharge of Income Tax to finance the relief and rehabilitation programme of Gujarat earthquake for the financial year 2000-2001 and 2001-2002. It is understood that the collection of Income Tax by the GOI for the year 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 was about Rs. 68,305 crores and Rs. 69.198 crores respectively. Thus the amount of surcharge at the rate of 2% on above collection comes to Rs. 1366.12 crores for the year 2000-2001 and Rs. 1383.94 crores for the year 2001-2002, totaling to Rs. 2750.06 crores. Agaisnt the like!, amount of Rs. 2750.06 crores understand to have been collected as surcharge only amounts of Rs. 500 crores and Rs. 967.37 crores were disbursed to the State Government during the financial year 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 respectively on account of earthquake relief and rehabilitation from the NCCF. Thus, the total amount disbursed is Rs. 1467.37 crores against the collection on surcharge of Rs. 2750.06 crores. As a result, the amount of Rs. 1282.69 crores still stand due to the State Government of Gujarat even today. Now that accounts of Government of India have been finalized, actual collection would also be available. Sir, I would humbly plead the Hon'ble Finance Minister to kindly release the aforesaid pending amounts as early as possible.

**(ix) Need to hold regular meetings of District Monitoring and Vigilance Committees with a view to have effective implementation of centrally sponsored schemes**

*[Translation]*

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur): Sir, a huge amount of funds are allocated to various States for implementing several centrally sponsored schemes with a view of all round development of the country. A Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted in each district of the States to ensure quality and time bound completion of schemes and proper utilization of funds which comprises of representatives of the people and officers of the concerned district of the State. State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are also constituted to review the functioning of these districts level Committees. However, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana are such States where district level committees are unable to hold regular meetings as a result of which participation of the officers is not at the desired level. As a consequence thereof, the said Committees are facing problem in performing their functions.

Hence my submission to the Minister of Rural Development is that he should once again request the States to give desired cooperation to the district level monitoring and vigilance Committees in performing their work while giving priority to these meetings.

**(x) need to ensure time bound promotion to the personnel of the Para Military Forces**

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Sir, the responsibility of maintaining internal security of the country lies upon para military forces like CRPF, BSF, ITBP etc. So far these forces have not been brought under the domain of the organized sector. They do not get timely promotion. Officers of this cadre should be appointed on higher posts. Officers of IPS Cadre are appointed to the posts of DIG, IG, ADG, DG who are not generally aware of the problems of these employees. Due to this, people of this cadre are deprived of promotion to higher posts. My request is that the Government should make efforts to ensure timely promotion to para military forces personnel and appoint officers on higher posts from this service only. It will boost the morale of the soldiers working in para-military forces. Under the present scenario, in view of the changes that have taken place in the internal security of the country and need of the hour, their service rules, should be changed accordingly, if the need be.

**(xi) Need to de-link the Pampa-Achankovil-Vaipar Link Project in Kerala from the proposed inter-linking of river schemes**

*[English]*

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) proposed the PAVLP for construction of an inter-linking canal system backed up by adequate reservoirs to transfer some of the water towards east to meet the need of drought affected areas. This was based on a wrong assumption and the Government of Kerala have expressed its apprehension and decided to oppose the project.

Pampa and Achankovil rivers are considered as the lifeline of central Travancore and the Vembanad Wetland System including Kuttanad, the rice bowl of Kerala.

The diversions of considerable amount of water from the rivers would ultimately spell the doom of the wet land ecology. The Vembanad Wetland System has been declared as a Ramsar site in view of their rich aquatic ecology. Large scale diversions of water from the upper catchment areas would lead to an ecological and socio-economic disaster in down stream areas especially Kuttanad. Salt water intrusion due to reduced fresh water, flow to the lake will result in increased soil salinity which will ruin the productivity of the Kuttanad paddy fields. The decrease in water flow to the down streams would affect the marine fisheries also. Inter-linking of river would lend to disappearance of mud-bank which is a unique phenomenon in Kerala. So the Pampa-Achankovil-Vaipar link project which would become a ecological disaster would be removed from the inter-linking of river schemes.

**(xii) Need to take steps to augment revenue earnings of Doordarshan Kendra, Kolkata**

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Doordarshan Kolkata is allotting time slots to new programmes at much lower price avoiding the bidding process. The slots that fetches Rs. 60,000.00 or more are being allotted at Rs. 15,000.00 to the chosen few. Even highest revenue earning slots are allotted to selective people at as allow as Rs. 10,000.00. This will further increase the loss of revenue. No positive action has been taken against any of the defaulters. No legal action has been initiated to realize payment from default producers. This is another area of

loss of revenue. For example the time slot wise breakdown will give you a clear picture about the cause of loss of the Kendra for about Rs. 13 crores.

Time slot 2.30-2.55 P.M. rate/30 minute (existing) slot is vacant since 14.7.2004. The total loss of revenue is at Rs. 1,72,72,500.00. It is happening since 16.1.2003 but no positive action has been taken to improve the quality of the programmes and as such private satellite channels are gaining advantage both due to quality and dearth of programmes at Doordarshan. I urge upon the Union Government to stop the menace of loss of revenue due to vacant slots, default producers, allotment of slots at cheaper rates to selected few so that Kolkata Doordarshan can once again get back the glory of highest revenue earning Kendra amongst all Kendras of Doordarshan.

**(xiii) Need to lay new railway lines on Urai-Rath-Chrakhari-Mahoba and Hamirpur Road-Vivar-Rath-Harpalpur sections**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA (Hamirpur, U.P.): Sir, since independence no work has been done by the Railways in my parliamentary constituency Hamirpur till date though the demand for laying a new railway line has been made by the local people's Representatives from time to time. My humble submission to the hon'ble Minister of Railways is that in next Railway Budget he should make an announcement that a new railway line will be laid from Urai-Rath-Charkhari-Mahoba and Hamirpur Road to Hamirpur Headquarter—Vivar-Rath-Harpalpur, Madhya Pradesh so that people of backward region of Bundelkhand, tourists and traders are benefited by railway facility. I would also like to appraise you that Hamirpur Headquarter of Parliamentary constituency and other Tehsils like Sarila, Rath, Charkhari are deprived of railway facilty even today though as a result of the efforts of the hon'ble Railway Minister, the revenue from railways has increased. The hon'ble Minister has himself said in his speech that the Government is considering to invest money though the survey of the said railway lines has been conducted, several times.

Therefore, through this House, I request the hon'ble Minister that in order to fulfil the needs of people, remove backwardness of the region and to provide means to transport, funds may be provided to lay railway lines at above mentioned places.

**(xiv) Need to ban commercial use of National Symbol**

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Sir, the House has passed The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2005. As per provision of said Bill commercial use of National Symbols will not be allowed and insulting said symbols will be treated as a punishable offence.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to violation of provisions of said bill. A gutkha named after our national symbol 'Tiranga' has been selling in our bazars for long. A Kanpur based company manufactures it and it is being sold in north western districts of Bihar at a very large scale. Pouch of said gutkha bears our national flag tiranga. People use gutkha and throw the pouch bearing Tiranga on roads. Pedestrians walk over empty pouches which no doubt imflict serious insult to our national flag. Inscription of Tiranga on the pouches has made it popular among the masses. A folk-song in Bhojpur in the name of said gutkha has been a 'hit' in Bihar.

Sir, the opening lines of said folk-song are-'Khalu tiranga, goria phadke ja jhadke,' means tear off the tiranga and move fast. Said song also inflicts insult to our national flag, so it should be banned.

Commercial use of our tricolour has been going on for long. Now, in view of passing of The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Bill the Government should take urgent steps to ban its commercial use and also to prevent insult to the National Flag. The State Governments should be directed not to allow anybody to use word 'tiranga' as a trade mark.

**(xv) Need to sanction conversion of metre gauge railway line between Lucknow and Bareilly via Sitapur into broad gauge**

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Sir, there is meter gauge line between Lucknow-Bareilly, via Sitapur, Laskhimpur, Pilibhit. All the meter gauge lines of this area have been converted into broad gauge. On my request, hon. Minister, in his Budget Speech had announced survey of said line for the purpose of gauge conversion. 18 months have elapsed since then, whereas, nothing further has been done in this regard. It is a basic need for the development of areas in north of Lucknow.

[Shri Ilyas Azmi]

I urge hon. Minister of Railways to grant sanction to gauge conversion of said rail line in next year's Railway Budget.

**(xvi) Need to regulate recruitment of Indian workers by private agents for foreign assignments and consider a ban on sending workers to Malaysia**

*[English]*

SHRI M. APPADURAI (Tenkasi): Thousands of Indians especially Tamil Youth who have gone to Malaysia are working as 'slave' workers in construction Companies, chemical factories, Hotels and Shipping Upkeep services. Lured by the promises from unscrupulous recruitment agencies and after paying exorbitant money they get jobs in Malaysia. Only after reaching their work places, they find that they have been cheated, when they are paid less under inhuman conditions. Since Malaysia is not signatory to International Labour Organization (ILO) agreement, foreign workers are treated like bonded labour. Exploitative management's of private units there go to the extent of even confiscating the passports from the Indian labour and send them to prisons through immigration authorities if and when such workers ask for better wages and treatment. As of now atleast five thousand Tamil Youth are languishing in the prisons of Malaysia, I urge upon the Union Government to regulate overseas recruitments and consider a ban on sending workers to Malaysia and also to take up with Malaysian Government to secure the release of unfortunate Indian labourers.

**(xvii) Need to sanction the proposal for construction of pucca roads and bridges in Chidambaram Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu—damaged due to heavy rains**

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY (Chidambaram): I am grateful for the visit of Hon'ble Minister for Road Transport and Highways to my constituency, Chidambaram, the worst affected area during the recent heavy rain and flood. He was kind enough to consider my requests for roads and bridges and I have a special request to him to sanction the proposal for construction of roads and bridges so far given to him in two lists first in a meeting called by him in his office and another on his visit to my constituency. Sir, my constituency consists of 1312 villages without any pucca connectivity of relevant roads right from the village road to national highways. The people of my constituency, as I represent them for the 2nd term have always been voicing their grievances for pucca roads as it was a crying need for decades. I would appeal to the Government of India, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, which is headed by an efficient Hon'ble Minister to help my constituency to get all the roads connected and bridges built in a very reasonable time.

**(xviii) Need for construction of a power grid station in Sahebganj/Pakud district, Jharkhand**

*[Translation]*

SHRI HEMLAL MURMU (Rajmahal): There is a grave crisis of power generation and supply in Santhal Pargana district of Jharkhand. Low voltage and power supply for only 2-3 hours out of 24 hours has badly affected agriculture, small scale and cottage industries. Power is supplied to Sahebganj distt. from a power house located 160 kms whereas Pakud has to purchase power from West Bengal at more than one-and-a-half time higher rate than that offered by Jharkhand Electricity Board.

A tender was floated for electrification of 4925 villages of Jharkhand in 2003 but said work has been pending because of violation of rules by Jharkhand Electricity Board.

The work of stone crusling is done at a large scale in this area providing employment to lakhs of labourers.

Therefore, I urge the Central Government for constructing a power grid station of NTPC, Power Grid Corporation or through any other PSU in Sahebganj/Pakud districts of Jharkhand.

**(xix) Need to include fishermen communities of Andhra Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Tribes**

*[English]*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that there are many fishermen communities like Vadabalija, Jalari, Kandra, Palli in Andhra Pradesh State continue in backward community. They are not having any facilities or financial support in the society. Their profession is fish hunting in the sea, tanks and drains. Since 1996 I have submitted so many representations in this regard and so many delegations also met authorities of concerned Ministries but there is no action till today. There is a

necessity for inclusion of these castes in the Scheduled Tribes category.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to including fishermen communities of Andhra Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

**(xx) Need to improve telecommunication services in the State of Assam and North East region**

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Telecom services in the North East leave a lot to be desired, with cross connections, line congestion, delayed fault rectification, and faulty billing being major problem areas for the customers. These were some of the findings of a study conducted by the Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development (OKDISCD) on 'Demographic and socio-economic profile of users and demand for various telecom services' for the Department of Telecommunication (DoT), Ministry of Information and Technology, Government of India, in the North-East. The study covered the three-telecom circles in the region- Assam Telecom Circles, NE-I Telecom Circle (Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura) and NE-II Telecom Circle (Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh). The study revealed high incidence of cross-connection, call drop rates and line congestion. Among all the States, telecom services in Manipur ranked the lowest in terms of service reliability and quality. In respect of fault rectification, only 50% faults in the region are rectified by next working day while the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) guideline stipulated 90% faults to be rectified by the next working day. Major problem areas are (a) Cross Connection (b) Line Congestion (c) Delayed fault (d) Faulty bill. Almost 60% of the users in the region have billing complaints. Another neglected aspect in telecom services in the region is the Village Public Telephone (VPT).

The recommendations in the study advocated quality control in service delivery by the operators of telecom services and develop working models for state and non-state actors in synergyzing telecom expansion in tune with local economic needs of the region.

I urge upon the Government of India to take all possible measures to improve telecommunication services in the State of Assam and North-East region.

---

**12.23 hrs.**

## RE: REPORTED NEWS ABOUT ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF SOME MEMBERS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF MPLAD SCHEME

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Today's Rashtriya Sahara has carried out a news item that hon. Member Shri Churchil Alemau has made a statement in Tilak Marg Police station referring to a programme telecast by State News on 19.12.05 with regard to Members of Parliament. Wherein it has been stated by Shri Alemau that the News Channel had asked him relating to matter pertaining to construction of Library building. Similarly, Shri Ram Swaroop Kili, who has written a letter to you also, has stated that he neither met any media-person nor spoke to them. Despite all that, media has quoted him. I myself have seen about Shri Parasnath Yadav. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way how it is tackled. We know all this.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Shri Parasnath Yadav has never demanded an enquiry by a Committee into it.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way to finalise Calling Attention, my friend. Please take your seat.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should be listned. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am listening you.

*[English]*

After the Question Hour, we take up important matters.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief and to the point.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if you want to discuss, do it outside.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This will be looked into by the Committee.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I would like to say that the media turned our Members of Parliament into a commodity through the campaigns like Operation Duryodhan. It is heard that the said cassette was sold for Rs. 58 lakhs. *...(Interruptions)* Media persons have used M.P.s and the House as a tool and now media is insulting them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you, too have not been spared. The House has stated that action should be initiated against the guilty persons. A committee has been constituted for this purpose. The way media persons have sneaked into and installed cameras in their houses to click their photos and presented the statements of M.Ps. in a distorted way, they are tarnishing the image of our country. Therefore, I urge the Government to look into it. I had met you in alone in this regard when you said that there is no provision of law under which it can be investigated. I do not think any individual in India or any organization is above the law. Thus, if any such law exists, action should be taken against wrong doers. I urge the Government to take action in this regard. Insulting Members in such a way is not right. I would like you to give a ruling in this regard. It is a sensitive matter that involves the dignity of Members of Parliament and of the House including you Sir. Therefore, I urge you to give a ruling to the satisfaction of Members.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we cannot have a discussion on this.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had written a letter to you. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not go it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: It will reach you. In a book on the Privilege written by Kaul and Shakdhar, it has been stated on page on. 285 that bribing any Member of Parliament to influence his independent opinion or act is an insult to the House and is a matter of Privilege. It is alright that the House may take action against Members who accepted bribe. A self-purification drive should be launched. Persons who took bribe and did the favour, action should be taken against them. Further its scope should be widened. I want to say so because people are making concerted efforts to tarnish the image of whole House. Ultimately, it is an effort to destabilize parliamentary democracy in the country. A conspiracy is being hatched by targeting the Members for insulting the whole House. Mr. Speaker, Sir, contempt of the House is a matter of privilege and I want that this matter should be referred to the Privilege Committee.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You have said that you have sent a letter. I have not yet got it. I have not said that any of the hon. Members is, in fact, guilty. We have formed a Committee with the concurrence of the hon. Leaders to find out the truth. Nobody will be more zealous to uphold the dignity or the interest of the hon. Members than the Chair. Therefore, I can assure you that there is no question of any witch-hunting against our own Members. But, I shall certainly consider your letter as seriously as it demands. There is no doubt about it.

I shall consult hon. Leaders as this House is the most important body in the whole country. Therefore, we have to maintain its dignity. If there are some self-corrections that are necessary, we should also do that. But we must all try to see that the dignity of this House is never affected or prejudiced by anybody whether inside or outside. Therefore, if necessary, we do some self-introspection. But, I am sure, here all of us are united that there is nothing greater than this House. We shall

maintain its dignity and decorum and the people's respect that is there, at all cost. There are no two opinions on this.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are our Guardian.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. He has said that he was written a letter to me. I will look into it. I have not yet seen it. I shall certainly consider it on merit. Why not? All of us are all very valued colleagues of mine. I have not formed any opinion about any impropriety on their part. I have not formed any opinion myself.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you spoke well and maintained the dignity of the House. However action should be taken against those aristocrats who have lowered the dignity of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, media is engaged in espionage. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: They are also doing their duty.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): I am not speaking on this.

---

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: What you are raising is a State matter.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): It is not a State matter.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you say that?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The Master Plan has to be amended by the Central Government. The Delhi Government have requested the Central Government to amend the Master Plan.

*[Translation]*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Delhi 18,000 houses are being demolished. In future, the Central Government have to demolish 15 lakh houses and 1200 colonies which are unauthorized.

*[English]*

It is not the State Government at all. DDA is not under the State Government.

*[Translation]*

This has not been done by the Central Government. At some places there were big earthquakes and Tsunami and the Central Government failed to help the large number of affected people by these disasters. Hundreds of houses are being demolished daily. It will render lakhs of people homeless. Orders have been issued to seal 4 lakh small shops in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It is under the Court orders.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: True, it is a Court order.

*[Translation]*

If we have to amend the Master plan then it has to be done by the Central Government as per the court order. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This type of trying to shout each other down is not good.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation is very serious. A Committee was constituted under my Chairmanship to make amendments in the building bye-laws in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You know that if there is no decorum in the House, I will adjourn the House and go away.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The Committee recommended to regularize all these unauthorized colonies but it was not done. If it is not done then it will not only give rise to law and order problem in Delhi but also render lakhs of people unemployed and homeless. Therefore the Hon'ble Minister should take action immediately in this matter and approach the court to submit that we are making amendment in the Master Plan. This demolition should be stopped till amendment is made in the Master plan. It is essential to say this or else the entire responsibility will fall on the Central Government led by the UPA. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: The statements of the hon. Members who are speaking without my permission are not to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Can I make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: No. You have not given any notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Swain, I will call you, if I find your name in the list.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, I have given a notice with regard to the MPLAD Scheme. Yesterday you have allowed Shri Yadav to speak on this. They said that it should be scrapped. I have given a notice today. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may have to wait for it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot call everybody at his sweet-will. I am calling one hon. Member after another. I called Shri Prabhunath Singh. I called the Deputy Leader of your party. But you are not allowing others to be taken up. There are many matters to be raised. How can you dictate?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, the House belongs to everyone. It is the interest of the House that matters and not of the individual or my Constituency. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. I have not called you now. I will call you, but you have to wait. Do not try to bulldoze me.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: No, Sir. Who is bulldozing you?

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Nobody can bulddoze you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It is nice of you. But in what sense you said that, I do not know. It seems to me that you said that in a deprecatory sense.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: No; it is not so.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, thank you very much.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I try to cooperate and please wait; there are 30 matters to be raised. If all of you cooperate, it could be over within the specified time. We can take up the other matters also. I am only appealing to you for your cooperation. It is your House. I am not the owner of this House.

Now, Shri Krishnadas. Please be brief and to the point. This 'Zero Hour' has become the 'torture Hour'— I have said that earlier.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, this is a very serious matter. It is regarding people of Kerala. There is a widespread apprehension and anxiety among the people throughout Kerala. Immediately after the announcement made by the hon. Railway Minister in this very House, we know that the Railway Ministry is going to bifurcate Palakkad Division and going to set up the

---

*Not recorded.

new Salem Division. We are not against the interests of the people of Tamil Nadu; they are our friends and Tamil Nadu is our neighbouring State. ...*(Interruptions)* Our plea is that the biggest Palakkad Division might be continued as at present.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief; it is not the time for making speeches.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: There is a long-pending demand of Kerala. I request the Minister to create a separate Railway Zone, centrally in Kerala. If the Government is setting up a new Division, there should be a new Zone, centrally for Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay; it is no good repeating it.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: It is a very serious matter and an important one. We want an assurance from the Government. All the Members of Parliament from Kerala are supporting this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.C. Thomas's name will be associated with this.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I want to say one thing.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Nothing can be said.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded. Why are you saying all this?

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, I have given a notice to raise the same issue.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you have not given any notice. I am going to be absolutely strict on this. Only those who have given their names will be allowed to be associated.

Okay, Shri Karunakaran, I am sorry; there is a mistake in noting it. So, Shri Karunakaran's name will be associated. Who else?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I have given a notice.

---

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Yours is a little different. You have given a notice regarding shifting of the Office of the Chief Engineer, etc. This is something else. Please try to come prepared.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I want to supplement one thing.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I would not allow it.

Shri Shailendra Kumar.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have to wait for your turn. I know that the names are listed here; thirty hon. Members have given notices and if all of you try to have my attention, how can I do it?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am requesting the hon. Members to be brief and to the point. One day, I have to think of abolishing this. Please mention the point quickly.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, through you, I request the Government to enact Central Law for social security of labourers of the unorganized sector. Around 93% labourers work in the unorganized sector in the country. Participation of women is more in this sector. They contribute atleast 65% in the Gross Domestic Product of the country. Hence through you, I request the Government to enact a Central law for social security of the labourers of the unorganized sector.

SHRI HEMLAL MURMU (Rajmahal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a grave situation has arisen in the various States of the country particularly in the industrial States from the people displaced from their homes. Due to non-availability of jobs to the original inhabitants of the State in the industries set up in the State and due to non-formulation of rehabilitation policy by the State Government, the poor people of the State particularly the tribals are becoming victims of starvation and migration to other States.

In Jharkhand, the original inhabitants and the tribals being displaced by the Private and Public sector and their subsidiary units, are not getting jobs in those units

[Shri Hemlal Murmu]
and as such they collect coal, iron and scrap and they are subjected to criminal action by the companies as they are deemed guilty of illegal mining. In the coal mines of CIL and in the units of SAIL also, they do not get better treatment due to which they are facing Malnutrition and Starvation. Therefore, a rehabilitation policy should be formulated so that the people could get justice over there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to raise a issue which is related to the six States. Previous NDA Government had made an arrangement to construct six hospitals in the country on the pattern of the AIIMS. Besides, the Government had at some places, where land was available, also provided one crore rupees for construction of boundary walls. Thereafter the present Government has not initiated any further action. With your permission, I had moved a Calling Attention Motion on 21st December, 2004, in reply of which the hon'ble Minister had assured that the approval of the cabinet will be taken at the earliest and immediate action will be taken in this regard. In the House he had also said that an amount of Rs. 25.25 crore will be provided for this purpose. After this I have been requesting him again and again and have also raised two unstarred questions in this regard. In the reply which I have received recently, he has stated that cabinet has not accorded approval for this. Two years have passed, but the Government is neglecting this issue and it has got entangled in the bureaucratic process despite the fact that it relates to public interest. People are crying for help. Yesterday and even today, question was raised that people come from other States to get their treatment done here but they do not get admission in the AIIMS. There is no arrangement for them and they are forced to stay on the road sides. The Government is not making any arrangement for them. It is a matter of great concern, grief and sorrow. I request you to instruct the Government to take the approval of cabinet at the earliest in this regard and funds may be allocated for this so that the work could be started immediately.

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, Hindustan Cables Limited, a cable manufacturing unit, has its three units in three States of our country; Rupnarayan Pur in West Bengal, Nainy in Uttar Pradesh and third one is at Hyderabad. The Hindustan Cables Limited manufactures jelly fill cables as well as optic fibre cables. Production in these three units has been stopped because the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has not placed order to the Hindustan Cables for manufacture of either jelly fill or optic fibre cables. This is the only public sector undertaking which manufactures cable. BSNL is in urgent need of cables. There are a number of exchanges which are not being commissioned just because there is shortage of cable. The expansion work has also been hampered because of shortage of cables.

The Consultancy Service has been appointed to prepare the revival package for the Hindustan Cables. It has submitted its report but the Government has yet to take action in regard to the revival of Hindustan Cables. I urge upon the Government, that in the interest of not only 3000 workers and their families but also in the interest of 50,000 people who are directly or indirectly dependent on the Hindustan Cables, to take urgent steps in regard to the revival of Hindustan Cables Limited as per the package given by the BIFR, and BSNL should also place orders to the Hindustan Cables. I demand that immediate action be taken in regard to the revival of Hindustan Cables Limited.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. M. Jagannath—Not present.

*[Translation]*

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the existing metre gauge railway line between Audihaar and Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh. After our great efforts, the Ministry of Railways and the Railway Board have given approval to convert this meter gauge line into broad gauge line. The total length of this railway line is 50-60 kms and the estimated cost of the entire project of gauge conversion is reported to be Rs. 85-92 crores. The Railway Board has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10.78 crores on 12/13.10.04 for earth work and construction of bridge. Out of this sanctioned fund till March 2005 only an amount of Rs. 0.02 crore could be spent though an amount of Rs. 2 crore had to be spent.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Long submissions cannot be made during 'Zero Hour'. Members have to briefly Mention the matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Sir, if the work is done in such a manner then it will take many years to complete this work and it is clear that the delay in the completion of the project will result in cost over run.

Hence, I request the Government to issue orders to the Ministry of Railways to sanction more and more funds so that the work of gauge conversion could be completed within a prescribed time period.

*[English]*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, today it has appeared in *The Pioneer,* "Scrap MPLADS move gets momentum". In *The Economic Times,* the following news item has appeared:

> "BJP, RJD, CPM, RSP and TDP in favour of axing plan but Congress opposes it."

I belong to the BJP but I do not know how the media came to know that the Party as a whole has opposed the continuation of the MPLAD Scheme. Yesterday, the hon. Members belonging to the RJD from Bihar also raised the matter and they wanted that this Scheme should be scrapped. The Members from Bihar are saying all the time that it should be scrapped. But, on behalf of the overwhelming majority of this House cutting across Party-lines, I dare say that this is the best Scheme ever envisaged by the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You need not help him. He will help himself.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: It is because I can proudly say that whatever work I have done during the last eight years through MPLAD Scheme, I am proud of that. I can show it to anybody that I have done such an excellent work through this Scheme. Some television channels have showed that some Members have taken bribe for sanctioning works under the MPLAS Scheme. But does it mean that everybody in this House is a bribe taker?

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly, it cannot mean that.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: It is said that because the MPs are taking bribe for sanctioning projects, it should be scrapped. That should not be the idea. If that be so, since some of the Members of this House have taken money to put questions, should we scrap the Question Hour also? Can we say that the Question Hour is also not required.

Sir, you go through the guidelines of MPLAD Scheme. Except making proposal to the District Magistrate or the Collector, the MP has got nothing to do. The estimate is prepared by the Executive, the work order is issued by the Executive, check measurements are done by the Executive and payment is made by the Executive. So, except making proposal, we do not have anything to do. I would also say that without the collusion of the District Administration no MP can indulge in corrupt practices with regard to the MPLAD Scheme.

We have gone through the newspapers. It says that you have convened a meeting of the Leaders of all the Parties.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not refer to it. I have not called formal meeting.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I am just discussing about it. The Leaders do not require MPLAD Scheme to win their elections. They have got the charisma and they can get the projects sanctioned from any of the Ministries. It is only the poor Members like us who require the MPLAD Scheme to win elections. Some of the MPs have got abundant money. They can spend money. But do you mean to say that we are incapable of even putting a tube-well or an electric pole? So, I want to say that if you at all want to scrap, it then have a full scale discussion on the MPLAD Scheme in this House. If you so desire, you can hold a symposium outside. You can convene the Members of the media and...* who oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not take down the names.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: We will also talk to them. We will also convince them that it is absolutely required. My appeal to you is that no action should be taken unilaterally. If any action is to be taken at all, it should be taken in this House in consultation with the Members of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, let there be no confusion on this matter. I want to make the position clear. Firstly, the Chair has nothing to do with the introduction or the continuance or non-continuance of the

---

*Not recorded.

[Mr. Speaker]

Scheme. It was a Scheme by the Executive and it is entirely for the Executive whether they do it and how they do it. It is not for me, as the Speaker.

Secondly, long before any allegation or misappropriation or misconduct of any hon. Member of Parliament had even been alleged, I had been saying in my personal capacity from the time it was introduced that it will interfere with the District planning.

I do not ask you to agree with that. That is my personal view. I have mentioned that long before any such disclosure happened. I am not saying that the disclosure is correct. I am not in a position even to say whether these allegations against any hon. Member are correct or not correct. That is why a Committee is looking into it with all sincerity and seriousness. Therefore, please do not say that as a Speaker I am trying to manoeuvre something to do it. That is not correct at all. I do not want to say here as to why I have called an informal meeting because it has been done at the request of some hon. Members of Parliament whose identity I do not wish to disclose here and you may not like it also.

Therefore, let us not go into it. I am sure, the Government of the day will consider as to what is to be done in the matter. On the matter of whether they consult the leaders or will not consult the leaders, I have nothing to say. When my views will be asked for, I will give my views.

There will be no luncheon recess today.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the houses of Bansdev Ram, Patal Ram, Usha Devi, Narayan Ram, Rameshwar, Rajender living in jhuggi jhopris and earning their livelihood by working as labourers on daily wages in Ranga Tad Railway Colony Dhanbad have been demolished without any notice by the Dhanbad Railway Division officers in connivance with the railway police on 11.12.05. Besides, the entire household goods have been ransacked. The womenfolk have been manhandled. Dozens of families working as daily wagers have been compelled to live under the open sky in this severe cold and hostile weather.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government had given assurance in this very House that no 'khatal' or jhuggi jhopri would be removed from the railway land. If necessary, they would be given a place of land to start their business, shops would be constructed thereon in order to facilitate employment to the unemployed. Tension has brewed up in Dhanbad due to this barbaric act of the railway police and the officers.

I request the Government to construct houses for the labourers enduring servere cold after allotting them railway land without delay and the guilty officers should be penalized. Besides, full compensation should be given to these poor labourers for the loss suffered by them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Railways had made this announcement in this House that the unutilized land of railways would be allotted from commercial point of view, jhuggi jhopris and 'khatals' would not be destroyed. Today, Dhanbad is in a state of tumult and tension is prevailing over there that is why special attention should be paid to it.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI (Badagara): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of this House to the issues occurring due to illegal recruitment of employees especially women to the Gulf countries.

Hundreds of poor emigrants who are defrauded by the recruiting agents are stranded at various Gulf countries, suffering untold misery and hardship in the labour camps. It is beyond words to describe the kind of tortures, mental and physical, they are subjected to in the labour camps. The Protector of Emigrants and Protector General of Emigrants are supposed to safeguard the interests of the Emigrants, but they are siding with the aforesaid recruiting agents for unlawful enrichment. The officials are acting in collusion with the agents after receiving huge amounts by way of illegal gratification.

It is reported that 25,000 women aged below 30 years were sent in the last four years to the Gulf countries from Kerala as housemaids, as beauticians, sales girls, tailors, hair dressers etc. These women, mostly from poor families, are approached by the recruiting agents and sub agents with a promise of providing good salary and annual leave of two months and free air tickets. Although the agents in the Gulf provided the sub-agents here with the money for making arrangements for their passports and air tickets and other expenses, the sub-agents usually took money from these women. Many of them were forced to pledge their houses and property to pay for this.

Afterwards these women were forced to keep silent when they were facing harassment. Some of the women who were physically and mentally harassed were brought back to their native place by Non-Resident Keralites.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to mention it briefly. It cannot be such a long speech. You should learn to prepare short speeches.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Sir, there are reports that many of these women who were taken to work as housemaids to UAE were forced into immoral activities by the agents. It has also been reported that some women along with others from Tamil Nadu and the northern States of the country and from Russia and Egypt were put in posh flats. Many of them are trapped in UAE, especially in Dubai with no passport or other travel documents.

Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government of India to look into the matter urgently and protect the interest of these women.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to be brief.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thanks for the opportunity you have given to me. Sir, through you, I would like to apprise the Government that large quantity of arsenic has been found in the drinking water in the bordering areas of India and Nepal. A joint survey of the UNICEF and the Water Corporation was conducted in which more than five thousand samples were taken and out of that more than three thousand samples were found to be contaminated and in many of the cases more than 50 miligrams per litre of arsenic has been found. Arsenic has a poisonous effect. It has been going on for a long time. It is having harmful affect on the hair and skin of the people, they are developing lungs related diseases even cancer, then there is a wide range of diseases which is afflicting the poor who are not even capable of getting themselves treated. It is a very big problem as drinking water is extremely necessary.

Through you I would wage upon the Union Government to make pure drinking water available to the poor by launching special schemes in the concerned areas.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI MINATI SEN (Jalpaiguri): Sir, Phensedyl cough linctus is a banned drug in Bangladesh. According to a news report published in '*The Times of India*' on 16th of November, thirty million bottles of Phensedyl were sold in Bangladesh at Rs. 300 per bottle. Phensedyl contains opiates and alcohol as its constituents. While a part of the money earned out of selling this drug returns to the agents in India through the *hawala* route, a large amount of money is reported to be paid in kind, that is, in the form of arms from Bangladesh and are passed on to the insurgents in the North East at a premium price.

This drug is now routed through States like Jharkhand and Bihar. The company and the distributors fail to comply with the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules of 1945.

I would like to urge upon the Government to take necessary steps and appropriate measures in this matter.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the devastating earthquake of Kutch in Gujarat on 26th January 2001 would be fresh in the memory of this House. The Union Government made a provision of Tax Holiday in Kutch to promote setting up of new industries over there in order to rehabilitate the land which was totally devastated by the earthquake and to provide employment to lakhs of people. It facilitated the establishment of many industries in Kutch, however the development of Kutch district is still incomplete and lakhs of people are still looking for means of livelihood in absence of work. The tax holiday scheme has been extended twice over there and shall remain effective till 31st December 2005. Many industrialists of Gujarat and other parts of the country have shown their preparedness to establish themselves there and several schemes are in the pipeline.

I would request the Government to extend the limit of the scheme ending on 31 December 2005 upto two years *i.e.* till 31st December 2007 so as to facilitate entire development of the Kutch region. I would urge upon the Government to announce its decision in this regard at the earliest.

**13.00 hrs.**

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the rest of the matters will be taken up at the end of the day.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Sir, I would like to associate with what he has said.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a new system which is developing. I have great respect for you, Mr. Gadhavi. You are a very helpful and effective Member. There has to be a notice given first. Just taking advantage of some other hon. Member making efforts, you want to raise another matter. I am trying to accommodate every Member. You are just taking advantage of other's efforts. You see what is happening. Sometimes, 20 Members are standing up and each one of them wants to say something on the same matter and see that his name is recorded. How do you conduct the House in this manner? Once you sit here, you will realise it. Very well, as an exception, because of your co-operation, I am allowing Shri Gadhavi to associate. If it is some other Member, I would not have allowed.

His name may be allowed to be associated.

Let us now come to item No. 27. Shri Arjun Singh.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please decide the time for voting. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: We have decided the time for discussion as four hours. So, voting may be between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Amendments will also be voted at that time.

MR. SPEAKER: Naturally!

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Speaker, I have also given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised one matter this week. It has been decided by all the Leaders that only five or six matters will be allowed to be raised in the morning and the rest will be raised to the end of the day. Today I have allowed 16 Members to speak. The turn of the Members who have raised one matter a week will come only after every Member's turn is over, if there is time available. Now, you have raised one matter this week. I have to follow some rule. Since Monday, you have been absolutely cooperating with the Chair. Thank you very much, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav. I am obliged to you.

---

**13.02 hrs.**

## CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2005

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, the Bill for amending the Constitution was introduced yesterday and I beg the House to take up the matter for consideration.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

At the outset, I only want to say a few words to acclaim the House with the background behind this Bill. We may recollect that on 17th August, there was a Calling Attention Motion in the Lok Sabha in which practically Members from across the House, from various political parties, stood up to say that there was a need to address the issue of social justice regarding reservations in educational institutions. As a sequel to that, while replying to the Calling Attention Motion, I had mentioned that the Government is committed to the policy of reservation which ensures social justice and we will try to do everything possible to see that it happens.

While the Calling Attention Motion was under discussion, an hon. Member of the House, Shri Nitish Kumar, the present Chief Minister of Bihar, made a suggestion that it would be perhaps be better if a meeting

of all political parties of the House could be convened and the issue is discussed there. I accepted his suggestion and, as a consequence of that, a meeting of all political parties was held on 23rd August where, for four hours, this issue was discussed. At the conclusion of that discussion, three things were decided. Verbatim proceedings of the discussion is also available. Firstly, it was decided that there was a need for a Central law to address the issues that have come up before us.

The second thing that was decided was that the rights of minorities as enshrined in the Constitution, under article 31 of the Constitution, shall be protected. The third thing that was decided was that the Committee consisting of representatives of political parties would continue to guide in the drafting of the proposed legislation. Soon after the meeting, it was announced in the media. I think, now that is a matter of record, both in the newspapers as well as in the electronic media.

Thereafter, we started consultations with leaders of various political parties. I want to put on record my thanks and appreciation to the leaders of various political parties who were kind enough to respond and give us guidance. I do not want to name anyone because everyone cooperated in this matter.

As a consequence of that, we prepared a draft. That was then given to the leaders of the political parties. On their reactions, this Bill was drafted.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, I want to put on record that you have neither given a copy to our Party nor were we invited to the meeting that you convened.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure that that was an unintentional omission.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: He said, "all the political parties". Ours is also a political party.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, it should have been given. I take it or presume that it was an unintentional omission.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Now, the Bill is before the House. I do not want to pre-judge the discussions that would take place and the suggestions that are going to come. We will certainly consider everything that would be said in the House and I will try to answer the queries of the hon. Members to the best of my ability.

There is one thing which I want to say. The entire issue that is being addressed by this Bill is the issue of 'social justice'. Our own Constitution, of which we are all very proud of, talks about this in its Preamble. In the very Preamble it says, "We, the people of India". I would like to underline this expression. It is because this does not distinguish between us. The people of India are an entity by themselves. When they have been referred to as an entity, which has given us this Constitution, it has some meaning.

In the Preamble, it is said: "...to secure to all its citizens: Justice, social, economic and political". There can be no justice if there is no social justice. Therefore, it is in this light, I would beg the House to consider this Bill. We shall be grateful for your kind guidance.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Sir, I rise to oppose the Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth) Amendment Bill, 2005. This Bill has been brought before the House in the name of providing social justice to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, weaker sections and Other Backward Classes.

Actually, I fail to understand the Government's intention—the UPA Government's intention—how it is going to accord social justice to the deprived section of SCs/STs and Backward Classes, and even economically weaker sections, the poor meritorious students. It is because this is not applicable to minority institutions.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

**13.11 hrs.**

It has been clearly said that 'other than the minority educational institutions referred in clause 1 of article 30'. What is the consequence? The consequence is that more than 50,000 students across the country in all the professional colleges—all aided and unaided minority institutions—will be deprived of admissions. Therefore, I deem this very amendment, which the UPA Government is bringing, is against the social justice, against the intentions of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, and against the Constitution of India.

[Shri Ananth Kumar]

Through you, I want to draw the attention of hon. HRD Minister that it is against the hon. Supreme Court's judgement also. The hon. Supreme Court in T.A. Pai Foundation *versus* State of Karnataka has ruled as:

> "It is difficult to comprehend that the framers of the Constitution would have given such an absolute right to the religious or linguistic minorities which would enable them to establish and administer educational institutions in a manner so as to be in conflict with other parts of the Constitution. We find it difficult to accept that in the establishment and administration of educational institutions by the religious and linguistic minorities, no law of the land, even the Constitution, is to apply to them."

What is the Constitution? According to article 46 of the Constitution, to the benefit of the UPA Government, I read out:

> "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

When this Constitution Amendment Bill bars the minority institutions from this Constitution amendment, what will happen to those Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Class students? What will happen to the economically weaker section students who are meritorious? Further, the hon. Supreme Court has also said regarding the minority institutions as:

> "The decisions of this Court have held that the right to administer does not include the right to maladminister. It has also been held that the right to administer is not absolute."

What is article 30(1)? It is about giving protection to minority institutions to start and administer the minority institutions. In this regard, the hon. Supreme Court, in the same T.A. Pai *versus* State of Karnataka case, has said:

> "The right to administer is not absolute but must be subject to reasonable regulations for the benefit of the institutions as the vehicle of education consistent with the national interest."

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether social justice is not a part of the national interest, or, whether social justice should be implemented only in governmental and non-minority institutions and it should not be implemented in minority institutions.

If social justice is part of the national interest, then, its implementation should happen not only in the non-minority institutions but also it should happen in the minority institutions. The Supreme Court continues and it has further said:

> "General laws of the land applicable to all persons have been held to be applicable to the minority institutions also—for example, laws relating to taxation, sanitation, social welfare, economic regulations, public order and morality.'

It further says:

> "The right under Article 30(1) has therefore not been held to be absolute or above other provisions of the law." And, we reiterate the same. "By the same analogy, there is no reason why regulations or conditions concerning generally the welfare of the students and the teachers should not be made applicable in order to provide a proper academic atmosphere as such provisions do not, in any way, interfere with the right of administration or management under Article 30(1)."

The question is: What is the intent of Article 15(4) and Article 16(4) of the Constitution? Especially, Article 15(4) of the Constitution has very clearly said it. I want to read it out for the benefit of the hon. Minister.

> "Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes."

Mr. Minister, are you not violating this principle as laid down by the Constitution of India? Again, I go back to the Supreme Court judgement. The Supreme Court has said again:

> "Any law or rule or regulation that would put the educational institutions run by the minorities at a disdvantage, when compared to the institutions run by the others, will have to be struck down."

At the same time, the Supreme Court has said:

"At the same time, there also cannot be any reverse discrimination."

So, it is a classic case of reverse discrimination. When the reservation is not implemented in the minority institutions, it is a classic case of reserve discrimination. It was observed in the Saint Xavier College case:

"The whole object of conferring the right on minorities under Article 30 is to ensure that there will be equality between the majority and the minority. If the minorities do not have the special protection, they will be denied equality."

The hon. Supreme Court has further stated and interpreted as:

"In other words, the essence of Article 30(1) is to ensure equal treatment between majority and minority institutions."

So, when you are allowing the reservation provision in the majority institutions, why are you not allowing the reservation in the minority institutions? I further continue:

"No one type or category of institution should be disfavoured or for that matter receive more favourable treatment than others. Laws of the land including rules and regulations must apply equally to the majority institutions as well as to the minority institutions."

I do not know why the UPA Government has not given this provision of reservation to the minority institutions. The minority institutions must be allowed to do what the non-minority institutions are permitted to do. Therefore, at the outset, we oppose this Constitutional Amendment. I think the UPA Government, in the name of providing social justice, has betrayed the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Backward Classes and the economically weaker sections of the society across the country.

It is an eyewash. This Constitutional Amendment is an eyewash. They have created a situation where there will be a new conflict between the social justice versus minoritism. What is the impact, Sir? I know, the hon. Human Resource Minister appreciates. I come from the State of Karnataka. Half of the educational institutions, more so the professional institutions in Karnataka, in Andhra Pradesh, in Tamil Nadu, in Maharashtra, in Delhi are minority institutions. They are either linguistic minorities or religious minorities. You have Bengali institutions, Punjabi institutions, Sindhi institutions, Gujarati institutions, and every type of linguistic minority institutions in Mumbai. Same case is in Bangalore and Karnataka. Even Manipal, which is one of the important educational institutions, has become a minority institution in the name of Konkani language. Therefore, most of the private institutions in all the States come with the recognition of minority Clause of 30(1). When they become minority institutions for the sake of the administration? From St. Johns to Islamia, to cosmopolitan institutions, to Manipals, to what not? Most of the institutions in Andhra Pradesh are from Tamil Nadu, and most of the institutions in Tamil Nadu are from Andhra Pradesh. In Karnataka, we have institutions of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. In Kerala, most of the institutions are minority institutions. Such being the case what will happen to the admission of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and economically weaker sections in these engineering, medical and various other professional colleges? The Government has turned a blind eye to this glaring defect. Social justice is totally lopsided. What is the effect, Sir? The effect is that more than 50,000 potential engineers, doctors, lawyers, IT professionals will lose their career, will lose their future because they will not be getting admission at all; because their seats are not reserved at all; because in the name of the minority institutions their roads for their future have been blocked.

I want to question this UPA Government through you. What is the rationale? What is the rationale in keeping out minority institutions? Why have you done this? If you wanted to give social justice to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and economically weaker sections, you should have come out with universal reservation because the Constitution of India, as prescribed by Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, has proposed universal reservation. We have accepted universal reservation in the last 57 years as the State policy with consensus. All the parties have come together and said 'for the sake of the upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and weaker sections, we provide these reservations in education as well as public employment'. Why are you going away from this State policy of the national consensus? Why are you going away from this policy of national interest? Why are you going away? Why are you throwing this basic principle of social justice to the winds? This is the basic question.

[Shri Ananth Kumar]

What is the reason? One reason is the welfare of minorities. What is the welfare or protection that the UPA Government or the hon. Minister is according to the minority institutions through this lopsided Constitution (Amendment) Bill? Actually it is desirable that 50 per cent of seats are given to minorities in those minority educational institutions. I would request the Government, through you, to make a survey across the country and find out the actual position. I can say that nowhere 50 per cent of the seats are given to minorities in these institutions. Then, whom are they benefiting? They are converting these minority educational institutions into lucrative minority educational institutions. They are going to turn them into money-making machines. They are going to throw them into market place where they will mint money. Are they going to apportion that money to the people for whose interest these institutions have been established? No, they have never done that because already the hon. Supreme Court has said that according to article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution, education is also a calling, a profession, running a professional educational institution is a calling. That is why we are going through all this rigmarole now.

Sir, unfortunately, the UPA Government is indulging in rabid minoritism in the field of education. I can give another example. Last year, they passed the Minority Educational Institutions Act. What did they do in that? That Act provides that affiliation of minority institutions can be to any university in the country. For example, a minority educational institution in Karnataka can affiliate itself not to Bangalore University or Mysore University or Karnataka University, but it can affiliate itself to a university in Nagaland. Not only that, they also said that the monitoring would be done by the Minority Educational Commission. So, I would like to ask a question to the hon. Minister. What will happen to the educational Master Plan and what will happen to the framework laid down by the University Grants Commission? What will be the relevance of the UGC when you create such a parallel institution only for the sake of minorities? The Government has also allowed them to make affiliation with any university anywhere in the country.

Sir, the future is very bleak. When I look at the future of more than 50,000 probable students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and economically weaker sections of the society in various engineering and medical colleges across the country, their future is very bleak. This Constitution (Amendment) Bill has no answer for them, has no value for them. They used to get education in various prestigious educational institutions which have the recognition of minority institutions across the country. In one stroke, this UPA Government has taken away that opportunity from them. I also forewarn this august House and this Government that after passing this lopsided Constitution (Amendment) Bill there would be no medical colleges, no engineering colleges, no IT institutions, no law institutions in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 in the name of non-minority institutions.

Everybody will take the opportunity of this lopsided constitutional amendment and they will come out with only minority private institutions so that they can mint money, they can earn money and they can use it as a commercial venture.

The role of the Government should be pro-active. The role of the Government is not reactive. When the roster system and promotional backlog became a problem, the former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and our NDA Government brought in a constitutional amendment and we cleared the backlog of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the employment. That is social justice.

What the UPA Government is doing is not social justice, but it is social injustice. It is doing a draconian social injustice and not only social injustice, but it is also creating a minority private institutions bazar in the country. Various entrepreneurs, who want to start educational institutions, will start in the name of the minority institutions. They will go through this constitutional amendment route, where there will be no reservation, where the Government will have no say and where those private minority institutions, in the name of minority protection, can do anything and get away and they will make money.

Lastly, before I conclude, I want to ask this Government what will be the regulation it proposes to have on the minority institutions. Or do they want to wish away the entire regulatory mechanism? I understand that education should not be nationalised and education also should be in private domain. But these minority institutions, unaided and aided, are also getting a lot of public infrastructure and social infrastructure at their service. The Governments are giving them land. They are giving them water, electricity, social environment and all that. Are they not responsible to the society? They should not be under

any regulatory framework, to implement social justice, to implement that opportunity for meritorious students, who are from economically weaker sections, to implement the aspirations of the founding fathers of the Constitution, according to article 46, which is in the Directive Principles of the State Policy and according to article 15(4) of the Constitution.

Therefore, I once again oppose this constitutional amendment, which has been brought forward by the UPA Government in the name of providing social justice. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons also, whatever they have said, it is not going to happen. It is only a lip sympathy, and they are shedding crocodile tears. I condemn this constitutional amendment and I oppose this.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Sir, I strongly support this amendment. This amendment is a feather in the cap of the UPA Government. It is a feather in the cap of the Congress Leadership, it is a feather in the cap of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. This is a very progressive Bill. I do not know why the BJP is doing a blunder of opposing this.

The entire Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and backward classes of this country are supporting this Bill. Many things have come in the past. This 104th Amendment in the Constitution is very praiseworthy and laudable. I again say, this is a blunder on the part of the BJP to condemn it. It is because, the other side opposed this Bill, I would like to go to the basic before I come to education. What is this 'caste'? From where has this 'caste' come? This caste has come into existence 5,000 years back. I divide caste into four periods. The first period is the ancient times where Manu started the entire system of caste; the second one is the medieval period; the third one is the caste at the time of British Rule; and the fourth one is period when Congress is ruling.

I do not want to go into details of Manu, as what happened in the British Rule, and what happened all the time. I would like to speak a little about untouchability. What is this untouchability? This untouchability started 5,000 years back. The poor Scheduled Castes were asked to crawl on their bellies; they were asked to rub their nose on the ground; they were not allowed to go to the common wells; they were not allowed to go to the schools; they were not allowed to enter into the hotels; they were not allowed to enter into temples. They were not even allowed to enter into the barber shops and they were not allowed to go to their laundries. This is the type of caste system prevailed in this country. So much of social injustice was done to these poor sections, poor Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward sections. Luckily, the Congress Party, before Independence Mahatma Gandhi, has taken up this cause. Mahatma Gandhi has gone around the country. Everywhere he went, he spoke about removal of untouchability, and then the freedom movement and Swaraj. With all the help of the Congress Party, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and other freedom fighters, untouchability was removed. The entire credit goes to the Congress Party. I give my little credence to the Left also, but the entire credit goes to the Congress Party and its leadership who removed untouchability from this country. They brought social justice to this country. They brought a powerful Constitution for this country. No one can say that Congress has not done anything. The Congress has done the best for this country, particularly for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

How has the word 'caste' has come? From where this word 'caste' has come? This is the word in the dictionary of Portuguese language. They had come to Malabar somewhere to the Kerala some time back. They had seen this racial discrimination. The meaning of the word 'caste' in the Portuguese language is a breed, a race. They call it *'casta'.* From there, it has become 'caste'. The bloody caste is continuing since then, and little later the Constitution has come. They have given reservations for the Scheduled Castes to remove these inequalities. Mahatma Gandhi spoke all the time about removal of untouchability. He said, if I had a second birth, I would like to be born as an untouchable, I would like to be born as a Scheduled Caste and I would like to understand their agony. See what Mahatma Gandhi has said. I would like to quote about Jawaharlal Nehru. Jawaharlal Nehru all the time spoke about Swaraj and the social justice before Independence and after Independence. I cannot forget to mention about Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar integrated all the communities of Scheduled Castes and gave a beautiful Constitution. Some people, now, here and there, try to disintegrate the Scheduled caste. Whoever tries to disintegrate the Scheduled caste, they will go down in the history. I would like to warn those people who try to disintegrate the caste in the name of this and that. They will go down in the history.

We have to remember Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar today that he was the person who brought a beautiful Constitution. The Congress Party has given a good Constitution. It has given reservation for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.

[Dr. Chinta Mohan]

I would like to mention about Indira Gandhi. When she was the Prime Minister or when she was not the Prime Minister, wherever she had gone and addressed meetings, she used to call the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people as my brothers and sisters. She always used to treat them as their family members. She always used to address them as brothers and sisters.

I would like to say a word about Rajiv Gandhi who is no more. Rajiv Gandhi believed in social justice. I would like to say that in 1989 in the month of December when he was contesting as a Congress candidate in Amethi, he incidentally telephoned me. I was also contesting as a Congress candidate in Tirupati at that time. He telephoned me in the middle of the night and said: "Dr. Chinta Mohan, I am contesting from Amethi. You are aware of it." I said: "Yes, Sir, I am aware of it." He said: "You know our friend Mr. Kanshiram is contesting from Bahujan Samaj Party. Please tell him to withdraw the candidature." I said: "What is the problem?" He said: "V.P. Singh has put up a candidate, Raj Mohan Gandhi, from his Party. I am prepared to fight with Vishwanath Pratab Singh, but not with Kanshiram. Tell him to withdraw that. I am prepared to accommodate him in East Delhi where he has filed his nomination."

He is such a man that he always believed in social justice. He is no more today. Had he been alive today, the country should have prospered in a different way.

Today, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, the Leader of the Congress Party, has brought this Amendment. The entire credit goes to Shrimati Gnadhi. I also praise Mr. Arjun Singh who is sitting here. He has brought in another Constitutional Amendment for the minorities earlier. Today he has brought this. He is doing very good work silently. From the floor of the House, I appreciate Mr. Arjun Singh.

I would like to say a word about the status of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people today. You have heard about the stampede in Chennai. Sir, 42 people had died. Who are these 42 people? All of them are from the Scheduled Caste community. All of them are from the Scheduled Tribe community. All of them are from the Backward Class community. They had gone to take a token for Rs. 1000. All the 42 people belonged to the SC, ST and BC sections. They died for this small thing. This is the situation of the SC, ST and BC people today.

Now, let me come to their education part, their status and how the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are doing. At the graduate level, today eight per cent of the Scheduled Caste people are graduates and two per cent of the Scheduled Tribes are graduates. Eight per cent of the Scheduled Caste people are post-graduates, and two per cent of the Scheduled Tribe people are post-graduates. The Scheduled Caste people who are doing research at the doctoral level are one per cent. The Scheduled Tribes are less than one per cent in this category. This is the type of people who have come up to this level after 58 years of Independence, after giving them so much of reservation, so much of support and so much of justice.

After globalisation, today so many private colleges have come. There are 100 medical colleges. These medical colleges on the private side have not even taken one Scheduled Caste or one Scheduled Tribe or one Backward Class man in their colleges. There are thousands of engineering colleges which have come up in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and everywhere. Not even one per cent of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Class people are admitted in these private colleges.

My friend, Mr. Jalappa is sitting here. He is little progressive. He is from my Party. He has given some accommodation for them. I appreciate Mr. Jalappa. But coming to medical colleges, none of them have given any seat for the students of these Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. Actually, all these colleges are collecting big money. Everyday they are demanding Rs. 1000 from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the form of tuition fees. How can the poor students, who got admission in the private colleges and who are from these poorer sections, can pay Rs. 1000 per day? It is not Rs. 1000 per month. I underline that it is Rs. 1000 per day. This is the type of private colleges which have come in India today. Many engineering colleges and many professional colleges have come.

They are cheating the people. They have become more commercialised. That is why his amendment is being brought about today.

**13.45 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am one who strongly proposes that there is a need for an amendment. There is a need to bring in changes

in the private medical institutions and engineering colleges. I strongly support this Bill and I appreciate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill. We are not fully satisfied with this small Constitutional Amendment. Something more has to be done for these people. This is not fully satisfying. We are happy but I would like to ask the UPA Government to give these sections of people much more.

Today, 11 crore children are studying in primary schools. They are getting very little to eat by way of midday meals. They are getting only 100 grams of rice and wheat. This is not sufficient. I have requested the Government number of times to increase this 100 grams of rice or wheat to 150 grams. The children are starving in the schools. It needs to be increased to 150 grams.

The scholarships announced for the post-graduate, pre-matric and post-matric studies are not sufficient for them. There is a need to increase the scholarships for all the sections like backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Coming to jobs, there has been no recruitment in the name of optimisation of recruitment. The earlier Government had brought a freeze on recruitments in 2002. Now, four lakh jobs are waiting for recruitment. I would request the Government to remove the optimisation rule and go in for massive recruitment to see that the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes get jobs.

There are a lot of Judges in our High Courts and Supreme Court. We need to give reservation for these people in the Judiciary. The time has come to do that. This is social justice where we should remove the differences and we should have reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and also for the backward classes in the Judiciary.

In the bureaucracy, there are about 100 Secretary-level officers in the Government of India but not even one Scheduled Caste is seen among them. Why is the Government not able to give them a place as Secretary in the Government of India? There are several backward class people working in the Government of India. There are roughly 500 Joint Secretaries posts. Why is the Government not able to get them accommodated as Joint Secretaries? This is the type of justice we want. This is the justice for which we humbly request you to have a positive look at these things.

Coming to the private sector, I would request the hon. Prime Minister, who is not here in the House to call the big industrialists like the Ambanis and talk to them about reservation in jobs in the private sector. They cannot say no because they are the people who have come up because of the economic policies followed by the Government. The hon. Prime Minister should call people like Narayan Murthy, Azim Premji and Ratan Tata and ask them to give jobs for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. These sections of our population are now taking up Maoist activities because they are not getting jobs. This is the time for us to accommodate them in the private sector. It is the private sector which has got the maximum advantage out of globalisation. We have the poor people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes who are suffering without jobs. I would request the Government and the hon. Prime Minister to see that these people are accommodated in jobs so that the Government could do real social justice.

I would like to refer to quote before I conclude. Lenin said: "By hearing the songs of the children, we understand that nation." I would like to say here: "By seeing the plight of the *dalits* and poor tribals, we understand the status of the nation." ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Dr. Chinta Mohan, you want reservation everywhere but not in minority institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*

You want it in judiciary, in bureaucracy and you want it everywhere. You are a very intelligent person. You said that the BJP is opposing this. You understood this from Shri Ananth Kumar's speech. We are opposing not giving reservation in the minority institutions. We are in favour of you; we are not against you. Your Government is against you, against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: I know each and every thing. I do not want to spell out here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kharabela Swain, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Coming to the silent social revolution going on in this country, poorer sections are thinking too much. The time has come for all of us to wake up. You can see the panchayat election results of Uttar Pradesh and other States. The time has come when

[Dr. Chinta Mohan]

we have to do much more and we have to do everything, whatever is possible.

I would like to say what late Mahatma Gandhi had said. He said: "If I have regeneration or rebirth, I would like to be born as an untouchable or a Scheduled Caste. I would like to see the agony of them". I belong to this section. I have seen their agonies. So, with all those agonies, I would request my Government and the leadership to see that something much more is done to the Scheduled Castes. I praise you and I praise the Government. That is a very positive step. You have come forward with the 104th amendment and this will give a big mileage to the Congress Party and the supporting Parties including the Left Parties.

Sir, with these words, I include.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): The education scenario right from the pre-Independence days in our country has always witnessed the initiatives from various communities both minorities and non-minorities along with the Government. In a country like India, no one can question the role of the private educational institutions in the field of education right from the primary stage to the professional courses. Since giving unbridled freedom to these institutions is not desirable, various State Governments have repeatedly tried to control them. Even though the Supreme Court in its various judgements have said that it is desirable to put general restrictions on these institutions, they have repeatedly struck down various measures taken by the State Governments to control these institutions.

In the recent judgement of the Supreme Court in *P.A. Inamdar vs State of Maharashtra,* which makes this amendment necessary, the Supreme Court has interpreted the ratio of the decision in. T.M.A. Pai Foundation case and categorically said that in an unaided educational institution, whether run by non-minorities or minorities, the Government cannot implement its policy of reservation.

After categorically stating this, the judgement then says the private unaided institutions can evolve their own admission procedure. Then, it adds that a common entrance test can be conducted by the management. Again, it says that they can evolve their own fee structure. It prohibits capitation fee and it allows formation of a committee to overlook the admission procedure and fee structure and finally instructs the Government to bring in legislation. The judgement except in disallowing reservation does not give any categorical answers to the issues arising out of the functioning of the unaided professional institutions and it only advises the Government to bring in legislation. This judgement of the Supreme Court was widely criticised by various individuals, groups and political parties and also by student organisations, which are concerned about unbridled corruption and commercialisation that is going on in the name of professional education both by the non-minorities and minority institutions.

Sir, this Constitution (Amendment) Bill only partially addresses the problem created by the judgement of the hon. Supreme Court by including unaided non-minority professional colleges within the purview of the reservation policy.

While considering anything about unaided professional colleges in this country, the main thing that should come to one's mind should be whether it is possible for a meritorious student belonging to the weaker sections of the society, those who are economically and socially backward, to study in these colleges. The answer is categorical 'no' because they charge high capitation fee even though the hon. Supreme Court has categorically said no capitation fee should be levied. The hard reality is that to get an admission in these colleges one has to pay capitation fee. The other thing is that the hon. Supreme Court has overruled its earlier decision in Unnikrishnan case where it allowed 50 per cent merit seats and 50 per cent management quota. The hon. Supreme Court has allowed these institutions to evolve a fee structure also. All these things combined together, make it absolutely impossible for a poor student to enter its gates, to get admission.

The hon. Supreme Court in its judgement in the P.A. Inamdar case has not taken into consideration the hard realities prevailing in this country and thrown to the winds the concept of welfare State. Any professional educational institution established in this country, whether it is aided or unaided, should be subjected to social control even if it is run by the minority communities. If the private bus operators in this country are given a free hand to charge whatever fare like to charge from the public, what would be the situation in the country? No Government would allow them to do that.

Education being an important social activity, which cannot be considered as a trade or a business, should not be a playground for commercial business interest.

That is the most important thing. Just because it is an unaided institution, the management cannot be given a free hand in exploiting the students of this country.

Any Government which is concerned about its younger generation of qualified professionals, should be concerned about this situation. So, anything connected with the unaided private educational institutions in the country should address the problem of fee structure in these institutions. This is the most important thing.

This Bill addresses the problem only partially. If the problem created by the judgement are to be resolved, the Government should address the important aspect of free structure in these private professional institutions—both minority and non-minority. Our founding fathers had incorporated article 30 as a guarantee to the minorities that their culture, their traditions and the right to impart their own education to their children will be protected in this country. None in this country, who has an iota of respect for the secular and plural character of this country, even in his wild imagination, would dare to touch the protection given to the minorities by article 30(1) of our Constitution.

Does it mean that article 30 should be construed in such a way that it gives an unfettered right and authority to the linguistic and religious minorities to run their educational institutions without complying the law of land?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Good.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: There is nothing for you to clap.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: There is everything.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: It is entirely a different position from yours.

Sir, in its judgement, the hon. Supreme Court says that a minority institution, just because it has got protection under article 30(1), it cannot violate the town-planning laws by building an institution, it cannot ignore the syllabus prescribed by the University. Just like that, these institutions cannot ignore the national policies enunciated by our Government, by our Parliament, by our Constitution.

**14.00 hrs.**

Just because these institutions are not dependent on the Government for any aid, can they ignore all these things? My humble submission is that they cannot. Providing reservation in educational institutions to the SC/ ST and other weaker sections of the society is a national goal. It is a part of our Constitution. An unaided educational institute, whether it is run by the minority or non-minority, has to comply with that national goal. This section should be constructed within the framework of our Constitution and other Articles of the Constitution. So long as basic right of the minorities to manage these institutions is not taken away, the State can make regulations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. Your party has got only 19 minutes and there are four more Members of your party to speak.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: I will finish in two minutes. Let me formulate. Otherwise they will say that I am supporting them. ...*(Interruptions)* The idea of Article 30 giving special rights to the minorities is not to create a privileged or pampered section of the population, but to give the minority a sense of security and feeling of confidence. I am proud of the great centres of learning which the minority community has established all over the country. While hearing the speech of Shri Ananth Kumar, it would appear that all the problems in the educational sector are created by the minority communities. It is not like that. ...*(Interruptions)* I know your attitude towards minorities. The whole country knows that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): I will request you to yield. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP: You have no right to say about that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I would request you to yield. You have taken my name. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP: I am not yielding. You need not explain. The whole country knows what is your attitude towards the Muslim, what is your attitude towards the Christian minority. ...*(Interruptions)*

---

*Not recorded.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: The Bharatiya Janata Party is for minority protection. We have never discriminated. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP: My dear friend, there is no need for explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not to be recorded. Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Take for example the Christian minority. The Christian minority is just two and a half per cent of our population, but the great contribution they have made to the educational development of our country far exceeds their number. I myself an indebted to the great centres of learning they have established in my State. All through I have studied in one such institution. But using this Article 30 as a shield, the Government should not allow anyone to exploit students belonging to both minorities and non-minorities in our country.

One should know that only the affluent sections of minority are benefited by these institutions where commercialisation and trade in education is the motto. If the Government has any sincerity in addressing the problems created by the judgement of the Supreme Court and also if it intends to look into the hard realities prevailing in the professional educational field in this country, they should show the political will to reign in those who are indulging in the commercialisation of education in the name of minority rights. A separate Bill dealing with all these aspects should be brought without any delay.

The Supreme Court judgment, which prohibits the Government to impose the policy of reservation in the unaided professional institutions, in fact exempt these institutions from implementing a national policy. It practically makes them free from any sort of social responsibilities. Article 30(1) does not give any right to any minority institution to resist implementation of a national policy.

As I have mentioned earlier, this Bill is a small step which will help to overcome a portion of the unrealsitic judgement of the Court. As such, it is welcome. If the Government has any intention to implement the assurance given in the Common Minimum Programme but nobody will be denied the opportunities for professional education just because he is poor, the Government should bring a comprehensive legislation regarding all aspects of the unaided professional colleges in the country. By passing the constitutional amendment, no one should be under the impression that the SC/ST students will be able to get admission and study in these colleges because no SC/ST student can afford to pay the fees charged by these educational institutions unless it is subsidised as is done in Kerala. So, this amendment to the Constitution raises more questions that it answers.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, we support the hon. friend from the Left for supporting our argument. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Both of them are cast in the same mould. They are forcefully occupying the chair. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They are talking about the minorities and want the same thing to happen to them as well.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. At the outset, I would like to extend my felicitations to hon. Arjun Singh ji that the Government has introduced this Bill in the House in the wake of the Supreme Court's judgement and in the light of the sentiments expressed in the House. Shri Nitish Kumarji and Shri Narendra Modi ji were in the first now among the Members expressing their sentiments from this side, the sentiment with which all the parties expressed the desire to present the Bill in the all party meeting convened in the Parliament House Annexe. In such a situation, raising objections to this Bill is like putting barriers before a speeding vehicle and would be nothing short of giving a message to the society that whenever there would be any programmes in the interest

---

*Not recorded.

of the minorities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes, it would be the fundamental duty of some to oppose such an effort and that they oppose the interests of these people. Certain people continue to talk on these lines with the idea of giving such a message.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: This is objectionable.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: He can call it objectionable, but I feel that sentiment is more or less the same. To extend support outside and to oppose it inside the House are contradictory and beyond my comprehension.

I feel that Gandhiji advocated the principle of reservation in view of the social milieu of the country and after the second round table conference when the British regime spoke of separate elections for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the country then Gandhiji at the cost of his life got the representation of the downtrodden approved in the democratic institutions through the Poona Pact. That is why when we constituted our Constituent Assembly, although Baba Saheb Ambedkar was not associated with the Congress Movement yet Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel tried to bring him in the Constituent Assembly at the instance of Gandhiji and by making a Congress member resign from his post and Baba Saheb Ambedkar was elected as member on that seat through a by-election and was not only made a member but was appointed as Chairman of the Constitution Draft Committee—with the only intention that the downtrodden and weaker sections of society might not feel that the Constituent Assembly was working out something against them. As such, Baba Saheb Ambedkar was appointed the Chairman of the Constitution Draft Committee and the Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly under his guidance and leadership of Dr. Rajendra Prasad ji is not only capable of confronting the challenges of Democracy but is an extremely good document to handle the social and educational problems. With the intention, Baba Saheb Ambedkar though it necessary that after every 10 years, we will review the principle of reservation fixed for castes and scheduled-castes in the representative assembly. It is to review the principle that the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was setup. This commission has now been bifurcated into two separate commission by the Government of India and this House. Similarly, they made this that the backward classes of the society *i.e.* the other scheduled castes, are also socially and educationally facing the difficulties in the society. The President of India for this will appoint a commission and in the light of the recommendation of that commission Government of India will enact a law. With this intention, during the period of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru ji, the Government had appointed a commission under the Chairmanship of Kaka Kalekar in 1953. The Commission gave its report in 1956. As per the report, 33 percent reservation for backward classes was recommended in all sectors. But backward classes did not get the right. In 1977, Janata Party in its manifesto gave an assurance that if they form the Government they would enact a law for backward classes. But the Government of India did not accept that. Only the two states Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, where Ram Naresh Yadav ji's and Karpuri Thakur ji's governments respectively came in power, enacted the law of 15 percent reservation for backward castes in their states. But it was massively protested, which is an history. Again, in 1978, with the same view, Ch. Charan Singh ji, Union Home Minister with the order by this House appointed Mandal Commission Chairmanship of Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal. It is called 2nd Backward Classes Commission. In 1980, when Smt. Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India she extended the jurisdiction of the Commission and also extended its term. The report of the Commission had been continuously discussed, and in the light of that an order was issued in 1990, which was challenged by the people in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court endorsed the recommendation of the Mandal Commission in 1992 and made some exceptions in it. The exception was not to extend this facility to the creamylayer in backward classes. Today also, the reports of the various commissions to safeguard the interests of various people *i.e.* the Commission for Backward Classes, the Commission for Scheduled Tribes, and The Commission for Scheduled Castes are laid on the House. When we seriously consider them we find that the objections and expectations with which all these constitutional and legal provision were made have not been fulilled, and the social and educational status of these classes is not changed. Under the circumstances, when the higher education is getting costlier, many state governments and we in Uttar Pradesh, much earlier in 1993 had made a provision of reservation in all classes for the children belonging to the backward castes and scheduled castes. But more and more exclusive institutes like medical, engineering, information technology and management science, which we call MBA and under private sector.

It is very infortunate that the fees of these big institutions hike IIIS running with hundred percent financial assistance of Government of India is so high that despite all these provisions, children belonging to poor and backward castes and scheduled castes can not take

[Shri Mohan Singh]

admission therein because their family and their economic condition do not allow them to do so. I was a bit happy with the step taken by Shri Murli Manohar Joshi ji to reduce the fees of such big institutions. The fees was certainly reduced a bit. It should have been reduced further. But after that, I do not know what type of pressure or pressure from some interests Shri Arjun Singh ji received that he took the blame by increasing the earlier fees further. This was not a good thing on his part. Suppose we make all the provisions, and provision of reservation as well, but if the fee structure of these institutions remain the same, I understand these children, whom we are talking about in the House and the intention with which this Bill has come before us that these children should progress socially and educationally, will get no benefit. Under what circumstances, the Supreme Court issued such orders—it is quite right to enquire about the Chinta Mohan ji's concern for that is also quite right. The class, the people with vested interest controlling such big institutions are the reasons behind closing all doors of justice for poor and small people there in such big institutions. Only Parliament and the Government can provide justice to such people. Their doors are open for such people and classes. Therefore, if you have opened this door, you should open it completely. What will be the procedure to open this door? It was a matter of great concern for me that once one of the children of our family secured 90 per cent marks in CBSE examination and on receipt of a better from stating that CBSE give prize to meritorious students when he reached school to collect his prize, he was accorded with a prize of Rs. 100. We said as it was a very shameful thing you money order this amount to Arjun Singh ji for giving it as relief to Tsunami victims. This prize of ours is surrendered to you. If such meritorious students are given scholarship in Intermediate, they are awarded Rs. 27. I wrote a letter to Arjun Singh ji. I am happy that he has changed this practice and now such prize money and scholarship has been increased which has been implemented after such a long period of time. I would like to say that such children will be able to get admission in exclusive schools and colleges under private sector but they should also get financial help from government so that they can complete their studies.

A provision has been made with banks for such exclusive education. Banks will provide loans. But such children are not covered under banks' rules. These children neither have any asset, property nor any guarantor. Under the circumstances, this provision that children will get admission, will not do any good to such children.

With few of these suggestions, I would certainly like to say that this debate as to why reservation is not implemented in minority institutions is raised times and again in Government of India. Article 30 and 31 of the Constitution of India have given constitutional right to run our minority institutions to minority people. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had once made a provision of reservation for these minority classes but the Hyderabad High Court rejected that. On the pretext of such amendment to the constitution some people want that you should make such provision, and the Supreme Court turn down it so that scheduled castes and backward classes may not get their due benefit. This is the conspiracy of such people who want to fulfill their self-interest by creating a conflict between minority and poor people in this country. Therefore, the Government should not pay attention to what such people say. This Bill is all set. The right of the minority to run their institutions should remain intact. If documents concerned are gone through, I would say whatever big opportunities exist there in the society, the children belonging to minority class are also deprived of them in the same way as the children belonging to scheduled castes, backward castes and deprived of them. Therefore, this Parliament should not pass any contradictory law affecting the opportunities to such children.

With the hope, supporting the Bill as it was brought, I thank Mr. Minister will give certain assurances for implementing my suggestions.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have risen in support of 104th Amendment Bill, 2005 being deliberated upon in the House.

I am in favour of this Bill. The spirit of providing admission into the educational institutions particularly into the aided and unaided private institutions to the candidates of OBC category other than those belonging to the SC and ST category is indicative of putting in place social justice. I support the amended version of this Bill.

Shri Mohan Singh referred to Jannayak Kurpuri Thakurjee and the developments that took place in 1977-78. I do not want to go into the details but I intend to drive home the point that the term social justice figures in the preamble to the Constitution. Without justice, the concept of social justice can hardly be visulaised. The history of this country is thousands years old. A few groups have had firm hold on education, academic

institutions, history, literature, wealth as well as in political arena for years together. In this context, I would like to submit that people constituting minority population are providing reservation to the people in majority but this is not the case in America. The blacks in. America commonly referred to as Habsi constitute minority population. Their demograph varies from State to State. The people in majority provide reservation to those in minority. Why have there been such discrepancies?

Earlier, I referred to the Supreme Court Judgement in introduction. Simultaneously, I did talk of Article 15(4) of the Constitution which provide for the advancement of socially and educationally backward people. Article 15(4) of the Constitution focus as on the progress of backward and the SC and STs, then why it's that the Constitutional obligations are being projected as an impediment. I do not want to put any question mark on the intention of hon. Minister and the Government. Their intention and motive is fair; however, three amendments have been made in the Statements of objects and reasons in which the concerns of OBC have been included and a solution has been made for the issue we were confronted with earlier by adding the term 'OBC' in the statements of objects and reasons. At one place, the expression Backward Classes of citizens finds mention while at the other place, it has been substituted by 'OBC'.

*[English]*

The reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes of citizens (OBCs)—The end in the other indicates that the Scheduled Tribes and social and educationally backward classes also referred to as the OBCs.

*[Translation]*

Its fourth section is in quite amended form. Hon. Minister has presented the statements of objects and reasons in the House by making certain amendments to it. This provision was not included in the original draft of this Bill. There was a brief mention of it. Now it has been presented in its comprehensive and amended form. This point has also been expressed here.

*[English]*

To promotion the educational advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens *i.e.* the OBCs or of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in matters of admission of students belonging to these categories in unaided educational institutions, other than the minority educational institutions referred to in clause (1) of article 30 of the Constitution.

*[Translation]*

Sir, whenever there was a difficulty of interpretation of constitutional language or legal language like in Article 15(4) socially and educationally backwards classes of citizens. So it must not be tampered with.

I agree but I do not see any difficulty in adding the term OBC with the conjunction 'and'. Just as there has been no problem in making the provisions of OBC in the aims and objects. Hon. Minister and the law experts are better informed about the mandatory provisions. SOR will not be mandatory, it is not going to be effective. The original draft of this Bill will remain there even after being transformed into an Act. It is simply a guideline for introducing and highlighting the objects of this Bill. The term OBC has been included in it and missing in the original text of the Bill. While there is constitutional obligation, I do not say that alterations can be made in the words used in the provisions made under Article 15(4). Article 15(4) is legal language, it cannot be changed. I entirely agree with it. Article 15(4) provides—

*[English]*

Article 15(4) of our Constitution states:

"Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes."

*[Translation]*

It is quite right that this cannot be changed. I am simply saying that it can be substituted by or 'OBC'. If doubts are to be raised, it will also be referred to the Supreme Court for fair interpretation. Nobody, can exercise restraint over it. The doors of the Supreme Court are open to one and all. The Supreme Court can strike it down. My only submission was that an explanation to clause 5, should be added to Article 15. I do not see my difficulty in doing so. Earlier, it would have been trouble some and problematic. It could not be embarked on way back in 1992. It was in the year 1992 that the Supreme Court passed the verdict. I am not going to repeat the

[Shri Devendra Prasad]

Supreme Court judgement referred to yesterday but in the second paragraph added as a supplement, pronounced as the text of Article 16(4) bears the term as text in Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and all other backward classes of citizens. The term 'OBC' has clearly been pronounced there. There cannot be any objection after the Supreme Court verdict on Mandal Commission in 1992. This is why I endeavoured to raise this issue. AIMS and objects will not be mandatory. It cannot be effective and it will not form the part of the Act. The justification of parleying this issue has of course, been highlighted here. For the obvious reasons I said that there was no question of intention or motive. Even now hon. Minister can ponder over it or can even consider it at a later stage but this is an opportunity. Article 15(4) and Article 16(4) are complimentary to each other. The reason of being plagued with doubt is that even after the rulings of Hon'ble High Court in 1992 term OBC was not included into the original text of the bill. The term socially and educationally backward has been interpreted by the Supreme Court. This enabled me to raise the issue. As many as 13 years have elapsed since hon. Supreme Court passed its judgement. I would like to know whether the provision of 27 per cent reservation to the OBC recommended by the Mandal Commission has been implemented by the Government educational institutions, whether be it IIT or IIM or JNU or BHU or Delhi University. While it did not see the light of the day in the Government institutions, the private educational institutions may also advance some plea under one pretext or the other. It merits considerable attention while the Government institutions eschewed their obligations of implementing the recommendations made by the Mandal Commission, how can there by any guarantee that the private educational institutions will allow them admissions in their institutions. My objection is regarding this issue. This will be self-evident. Private educational institutes and the unaided institutes may raise this point. The objectives of our constitution is clear from Article 15(4), 16(4) and 30(1). Article 340(1) provides for the identification of backward classes. Articles 341 or 342 concerned with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes directs the State to make special provision for these groups. When we are bringing the private Institutes and unaided institutes within its ambit, can we stop anyone from approaching the Supreme Court? I am raising a legal point. How can we prevent anyone from going to Supreme Court. My submission is that the expression creamy layer did not find a mention in the constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If anybody speaks without my permission, his statement should not be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a constitutional point. Kindly let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Two-three members from your party also want to speak on this issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: All right. We will adjust because it is my duty. The expression creamy layer did not exist in the constitution. But now it has been legalized after the verdict of the Supreme Court that the creamy layer among the OBC would not get the benefit of reservation. They have introduced a provision. Now creamy layer has been legalized. In the vacancies published by the UPSC or the State Public Service Commission, the form mentions other backward classes. I want to point out the practical aspect. It is my submission that if the expression creamy layer can be legalized, why not OBC? If, after the Supreme Court verdict, the expression creamy layer can be used by the administration, why not OBC? Why can not it be legalized, specially after the Department of Personnel issued a circular in this regard? It can be legalized by inserting an explanation in the original text. If anyone takes this issue to the court, so be it. The Government committed to social justice is least bothered. Principles advocating social justice must reign Supreme. I had pointed out earlier that the minority classes are eating into the employment opportunities of the majority classes.

Providing reservation to 87 per cent of the population depends upon the decision of those representing 13 percent of the population. It is a complicated question. This is not the time for discussing it. I will speak on it

---

*Not recorded.

when we discuss social justice. I want a clarification from the hon'ble Minister. A way should certainly be found out so that the OBC students should be provided with 52 percent reservation without any difficulty. They should also get reservation in educational institutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): Kindly inform us regarding those who constitute this 13 percent. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Who else, but those who oppose the principles of social justice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yadavji please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. Reveal the castes, which constitute the 13 percent. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The Supreme Court has defined this, as was also defined by the Mandal Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are requested to conclude your speech.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The Centre and the State release the caste list. The Mandal Commission had discussed it. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I do not want to repeat it here. My only submission is that the hon'ble Minister should find a way to include the OBC so that their children will not have any problem in future. Tomorrow he may say that OBC are not included in 'social education'. It should not be a repetition of what is prevalent in IITs. You should take positive steps so that OBC children get an opportunity go get education in educational institutions. With this, I support this Bill.

SHRI RAJESH VERMA (Sitapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister and the UPA Government for introducing this constitution amendment Bill, thereby respecting the sentiments of crores of the people of this country. Whether Supreme Court gave the judgement to keep the private institutes out of the ambit of reservation. The Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes felt disillusioned. After the Supreme Court judgement the Muslim, the minorities, the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the other backward classes. Who were socially and educationally backward felt they would not be able to enroll themselves in the private education institutes. But I would like to thank the UPA Government and the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development for eliciting the views of the House and convening a joint meeting of the leaders of all the parties and deciding to amend the constitution to undo the injustice done to the weaker sections of our society. The 104th constitution amendment Bill introduced in the House by the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development, which provides for the reservation in private educational institutes whether they are aided or unaided, reflects the unanimity of the House and that of the heads of various parties. My party, the Bahujan Samaj Party wholeheartedly welcomes it. I too have some suggestions, our senior leaders have given their suggestions.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards the fact that reservation atone will not give justice to them. This is my view. Today several hon'ble Members had seriously raised the abnormally high fee structure in the private education institutes. Those belonging to the weaker sections were not in a position to pay their fees even after getting admission under the reserved quota. They are being deprived of education in such institutes. I would like to request the Minister to find a way out of this problem as it is an unanimous demand of the House. A law should be framed so that the students of the weaker sections can get education in the private education institutes. I would like to tell the Government that the Bill provides for reservation to the socially and educationally backward classes and as has been opined by our senior colleague, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, there would be no objection if OBC are also included in this.

---

*Not recorded.

[Shri Rajesh Verma]

I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards the fact that if we identify the backward castes in view of their being socially and educationally backward, we can not prevent corruption because the socially and educationally backward people would be asked to be certified as such by the officials and thereby they would become a victim to corruption. As such, I would like to demand the hon'ble Minister that the word OBC should be clearly added into it so as to provide immunity from corruption.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a point. Our hon'ble Members of the Bhartiya Janata Party just now quoted repeatedly the name of Baba Sahib B.R. Ambedkar and read out several points and concluded with opposing this Bill. I would like to submit to them that if they oppose this Bill, there is no justification in quoting Baba Sahib. I would demand for the removal of the shortcomings, if any, of this Bill. In the another Bill introduced today by the hon'ble Minister, he has expressed his intention of adding the word OBC into it. I would like to urge upon the hon'ble Minister to make this point clear in the House in his reply about adding the OBC into it.

Today, during the discussion of this Bill, I would like to submit another point in this House. All the aided or un-aided educational institutions of this country, should have uniform educational system. I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that I belong to Uttar Pradesh where about seven hundred institutions catering B. Ed. education are being run. But, among the teachers teaching in these institutions, only ten percent teachers are eligible, as per the UGC norms, to teach in the colleges. As such only five hundred to six hundred eligible teachers are available in the State to teach the B. Ed. students whereas the demand in our state is of five thousand to six thousands such teachers. I would like to demand that the norms of the UGC should be so changed that a uniform system be made applicable all over the country. Today, if we mention about Madhya Pradesh, it is notable that for teaching B. Ed. classes, teachers with only having M. Ed. degree are required there. But in our state, for teaching the B. Ed. classes the teachers should be M. Ed. with Ph. D. and besides it, must be MA. in at least one subject. As per this norm only ten per cent teachers are available in Uttar Pradesh. To remove the shortage of teachers in B. Ed. education in Uttar Pradesh and the resultant corruption, norms in line with Madhya Pradesh be made applicable in Uttar Pradesh also so as to ensure wider spread of uniform education.

Sir, through you, I would like to submit that as per the provisions for reservations enshrined in the constitution by Baba Sahib Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the constitutional amendment Bill introduced by the Government for making provisions for the weaker sections, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes, and the minorities are in tune with the wishes of Baba Sahib and is worth welcoming. The Bahujan Samaj Party fully supports this bill and I hope that the hon'ble Minister would make slight amendments in this bill as per the wishes of our Members and would respond thereupon in the House.

*[English]*

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill on behalf of DMK Party which has risen from the soil of social justice.

Today is the remarkable day as we are discussing this Bill. Our leader, late Periyar fought for untouchability, our founder leader, Peraringar Anna fought for inter-caste marriages and our present leader, Dr. Kalaignar is fighting for the cause of social justice. Just now, Dr. Chinta Mohan was speaking on this Bill and he spoke about reservation and social justice. He made a mention about the Congress Party and the Left Parties. But he forgot to mention the DMK Party.

Sir, we are a party that has continuously been fighting for the cause of social justice since the last 200 years. I would like to remind this House that in the year 1951, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru effected the first amendment to the Constitution in order to accord reservation to students in medical colleges. We are the people who fought for the cause of social justice and reservation. There was a case of one Shri Shanmugam Vardarajan who raised the issue of reservation of seats in the medical colleges. The Supreme Court gave a verdict saying that there should not be any reservation in medical colleges. We fought against the verdict of the Supreme Court and Pandit Nehru finally amended the Constitution to accede to our demand for reservation in this country.

Sir, not only that, we all know about Periyar. He was a crusader against untouchability. We called him the Vakkam Periyar. He did not limit his struggle against untouchability in the State of Tamil Nadu but went across to neighbouring States like Kerala and unleashed a fight against discrimination. He fought against untouchability. The then king of Travancore was his close friend, but he fought against the policy of untouchability of the kind of Travancore.

Sir, our late leader, the founder of the DMK party, Peraringar Anna with a view eardicating casteism and ending discrimination brought forward a legislation for introducing inter-caste marriage in Tamil Nadu when he was the Chief Minister of the State. He spoke from every available platform for eradicating casteism and untouchability in the country. Our leader Kalaignar, a leader known for his efforts to bring about social justice brought forward a legislation to increase the percentage of reservation for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste community when he was the Chief Minister of the State in the year 1989. He also made provision for reservation of 20 per cent of seats for the persons belonging to the most backward classes in the State. It was a remarkable act.

Sir, during the last Monsoon Session of Parliament, I drew the attention of the Government through a Calling Attention Notice about this issue and demanded that Government should bring forward a legislation in this regard. Every Member, cutting across party lines, supported my demand. The Supreme Court gave a verdict about the private medical colleges. Immediately after that our leader Kalaignar convened a meeting of the UPA partners and pressed for a legislation in this regard. He had not only written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister but also to the UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and demanded a new legislation in this regard. We are thankful to this Government and particularly to the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development for keeping his promise. There is a saying in Tamil *"Sonnadai Seivom, Seivadai solvom"*—when translated in English it means that what we say, we will do; what we do, we will say. Our hon. Minister for Human Resource Development has done the same thing. What he promised the last Session has now translated his words into action and brought forward this Bill today.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude, there are other Members of your party waiting to give their speech.

*[English]*

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: There have been protests against this Bill for excluding the persons belonging to the minority community from the ambit of reservation and Members of the BJP are, therefore, speaking against this Bill. But I would like to remind the House that one of the Members of the BJP, now the Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Sushil Modi supported our demand for this Bill. I would like to submit though we should not forget the interest of the Minorities as such, they have made their contributions to educate people of this country. The Christian Minority has been running so many schools all over the country and has made their contribution in spreading education all across our country. I myself have read in a Missionary school. Here I would also like to say that there are different types of Minorities in this country. Article 30 clearly says about religious and linguistic minorities. I, of course, would not like to get into that.

But there is a difference when the All India Council of Technical Education gives permission. There should be some system maintained as this aspect also comes under the Ministry for Human Resource Development. The present system should be changed. Permission should be given to colleges as per the population of linguistic minorities in the State. Otherwise, what happens is, if there is a minority college in Tamil Nadu meant for Telugu students, then they are bringing students from Andhra Pradesh to study in such colleges. The same is the case with Karnataka. In general, taking into account the minorities in a particular State, there should be a limit of minority colleges in that State. There should he some monitoring system evolved by the Ministry for Human Resource Development. Only then we can solve this problem. Simply bringing legislation will be of no use. But this Bill is a welcome measure and we are supporting the Government.

Now, I will come to our long-pending demand. We have to bring a legislation in the Constitution for reservation in private sector companies also. Many private companies are coming up in the country as FDIs. At this juncture, I want to remind the Minister of reservation in the private sector. Reservation should be there in private sector companies. If you bring in some legislation in this regard, it will benefit the downtrodden people.

My last point is about the OBCs mentioned by Dr. Devendra Prasad Yadav. What he mentioned should also be accommodated. If it is accepted, we will be thankful to the Government.

Once again, I am in strong support to this Bill. We are very happy that this Bill has been introduced and is going to be passed as per the demand of our leader.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even today the students in India have to remain deprived from higher education alongwith social and educational facilities only because of their caste and they are not provided reservation in the private educational institutions, where they deserve admission. Therefore, I support the Bill of the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, reservations should be only for the socially and educationally backward citizens. Our country is poor and it is recognized as a poor country all over the world. I think that the poor have neither castes nor religions. The poor students getting through the examinations through their talent and possessing hereditory good qualities are denied admission for higher education in the private colleges due to lack of money. They should be got admitted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the point being discussed here is that in the private institutions, the backward class people, the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and other backward caste people should get reservation. But the question is that even after the passage of this bill, whether these needy people could get admission in these private institutions having already huge number of backward caste contenders!

Sir, it is my suggestion that this should be made clear. When we talk about the backward classes, how the poor could get themselves admitted by paying such hefty fees? The admissions made in the medical and engineering colleges in Maharashtra, particularly during the last year, about which the matter is with the court and which has been discussed over there manifests the fact that admissions are given there after taking Rs. 25-30 lakhs. Whether after the passage of this bill, these institutions charging hefty fees could give admissions to these students only on the basis of reservations? Sir, in my opinion, only this will not be suffice. It is my suggestion that the Union Government should bear the fees of such students seeking higher education and belonging to the minorities and poor classes. If the socially backward students deprived of the educational facilities are provided their fees from the government treasury, I think the objective of this constitutional amendment bill would be fulfilled in toto. This is not proper that in the minority institutions there should be no reservations only because of their minority status. On one hand, we talk equal treatment for all the religions and of national unity and integrity and on the other hand, we drive wedges among the people of different religions and castes.

**14.57 hrs.**

[SHRI AJAY MAKEN *in the Chair*]

Constitutional Amendment Bills are introduced in the Parliament and national unity is talked about. Whether the talk of national unity is meant for the House only and only for speeches? Why do not we provide reservation in the colleges and institutes of the minorities? Why this has not been included in the bill? There are certain institutions belonging to the majority such as the institutions of Christians of Kerala which are treated as minority institutions in other states like Maharashtra and Karnataka. I think that through this method we would not be able to give social justice and that is why it has been the demand of the people that in the private institutions, be they of minorities or of others, reservation should be provided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken for seven minutes, now you conclude your speech.

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Sir, those who have taken the benefit of reservation in the name of being scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and have got admissions in the educational institutions, have obtained jobs and have become economically capable should not get the benefit again on the basis of their caste. If such a situation prevails, only the rich will get admissions in the private institutions and not the poor, thus nullifying the objective of the constitutional amendment. What is our objective? It is to provide higher education to the people belonging to the backward classes who can not get quality education due to lack of money. If the people who have obtained a higher status through the benefit of reservation move on to fill up the slot in these institutions, I think the bill, which has been introduced, will not be meaningful in its true sense. Along with the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes, the economically backward classes should also be brought under this purview.

**15.00 hrs.**

Some students who are meritorious in their studies, get through the P.M.T., but even after having the desire to prosecute studies, they can not carry forward their studies due to lack of financial capability. Such students who do not get a chance in the government colleges, as they fall short by a few marks due to the number of seats being very less, also remain deprived of admission into the

private colleges. Therefore, it is my suggestion that under this bill provision should be made to include under the category of reservation such students of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes as are poor having paltry income with no earning member in the family and who have risen through their merit while doing manual labour. If we do so, then only we can provide social justice to them and can fulfil our objective.

The foremost thing is that if we look at the census of 2001, we find that the majority is becoming the minority. If such a situation prevails, the majority of today will hardly be visible in future. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You conclude you speech. Your speech will not go into records.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: I urge upon the hon'ble Minister to pay attention towards the suggestions I have given. I support this bill myself and on behalf of my party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prasanna Acharyaji, there is only five minutes time for you.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur): Sir, I am a speaker of my party, itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This information only has been given in the list. The Business Advisory Committee decides this.

*[English]*

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): This Bill is going to be debated for four hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. That is how, this List has been given to me by the BAC, in which it is written. You discuss and debate it in BAC. Five minutes have been allotted to the party.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: This Bill has been decided for the whole day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a Member of BAC. It has been decided by the BAC that only five minutes will be given.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not argue with me. Argue it in the Business Advisory Committee. I am going to follow what was decided.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You argue it in BAC.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: It is for the whole day.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: If it is five minutes, then what is the point of discussing? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: This is a Constitution Amendment Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you argue with me here? Argue it in the BAC.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Please do not argue with me.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, I am not arguing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Five minutes have been allotted to your party.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are taking your party's time only.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prasanna Acharya, please conclude within five minutes.

*[English]*

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I think, my time begins now.

*[Translation]*

We should have supported the bill wholeheartedly which has been introduced for constitutional amendment because the Supreme Court has given its verdict in the Enamdar and others *versus* Maharashtra case. Thereafter, this has been discussed in the House. At that time, we believed that the Government would introduce this bill in the House keeping in view the opinion and spirit of the House. But I regret that that spirit has not yielded any result. I read in the morning newspaper the statement of the senior congress leader Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi. He said that—

*[English]*

Any party committed to empowerment of dalits and backward classes will not play politics with this Bill. But, I am afraid, if anyone is playing more politics with this Bill, those are the people sitting in the ruling party.

*[Translation]*

Is there no political objective behind the form, in which this bill has been introduced? I oppose the bill in the form it has been introduced by the hon'ble Minister because the mentality to develop the dalit is less in it and the spirit of political objective is more involved. Only because of this, I oppose this bill. Otherwise, I and my party would not have opposed it in any way.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, many speakers have putforth their view points on this matter and discussion has already been held and amendments have also been introduced. As the Congress has said that there should not be any politics in the name of minority communities but even after fifty eight years of independence of this country, politics is being done in the name of the dalits and the backward classes. I am constrained to say that the uplift of the dalits has not taken place till date.

*[English]*

To circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court, this Bill has been brought forward by the Government.

*[Translation]*

Despite this we did not oppose because the House has expressed its feelings in tune with the basic objectives of the constitution that is to give the minorities their due rights which has not been granted to them properly so far.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask the Government why a policy of discrimination among the minorities is being adopted? Are there no dalits among the minorities, is there no discrimination, are the minorities at the level of a single class or at a uniform stage from the economical, social and educational point of view? Then, why the Government is dividing the minority? Whether there are no dalits among the Sikhs, Muslims or Christians. *...(Interruptions)* Dalits are among the backward classes, the OBCs and among all the castes and religions. No one can deny this fact. If the Government is introducing a constitutional amendment bill, it should do so far all the dalits, backwards and all such people. Today, even after fifty eight years of country's independence, the backwards are facing the same lot. As such, it is my opinion that the biased and discriminatory policy of the government is its conspiracy. It is a conspiracy of vote bank by dividing the society and the country. Therefore, it is my humble submission that the discriminatory clauses of this constitutional amendment bill should be removed. Then we will not have any objection and we will support it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even today there are different linguistic minorities in different States. For example, an organization, individual or institution migrating to Orissa from West Bengal or *vice versa* does not fall under the purview of reservation in the migrating state.

*[English]*

They will be free from this law. What will happen?

*[Translation]*

So, reservation will not be applicable there. The backward class will not have any right to get admission nor will it have any scope for the same. How the Government will

make it applicable through this bill, how will you give justice to the backward class? How will they get benefit from it? I would like to give another example, in the Capital of Orissa *i.e.* in Bhuvaneshwar, there are two management colleges which are the biggest and the most reputed old colleges having enough infrastructure, number of seats and faculty.

*[English]*

The minority community manages that. No reservation provision will be applicable to that.

*[Translation]*

On the other hand, where the number of seats, faculty, infrastructure and the scope of admissions to the students is less, you will enforce reservation. Then, where the dalit student will go? In the biggest and the best institutions of the state, the dalits and the backward class students can not get the benefit of reservation to get themselves admitted. What sort of justice is this!

Just now, the previous speaker Shri Gudheji was telling about the creamy layer. When I was studying in school, two boys were with me. One was from the backward caste and the other was from the higher community. The father of the backward caste student was a Cabinet Minister, I do not want to take his name. He was a son of the Minister. But the father of the second boy was a peon of a Minister. At the time, the State Government made a provision that the students of the backward castes would be given some facilities, free books. Under this provision, the son of the Minister used to get free books whereas the son of the peon of the Minister was deprived of it. what sort of social justice is this! Therefore, I fully support the statement of Gudheji. Those who have availed of the benefits for the last 50-55 years are occupying higher posts. But, at least, the other backward classes of the society, the economically backward communities having weak financial condition may not be deprived of its benefits. This is my request to the government. As such, we all want social justice. The BJP is not in favour of bringing this bill and I doubt that the Left wants to table it either. Brining about social justice is a *sine qua non* for brining India into the row of leading developed countries. There can be no two opinions about it. Had this been the intent of the Government, we would have extended our whole hearted support. But, the intention of the Government does not seem to be bonafide. The Government is playing such politics with an eye on the ensuing elections in various states like Kerala, Assam, West Bengal and Punjab. We shall be constrained to oppose this constitution amendment if the Congress Party and its allies continue to play politics in this country in the name of the dalits, the oppressed, the minorities and the backward classes. Therefore, Sir, I request the Government to replace this discriminatory bill brought before the House with an official amendment and withdraw the former. I and my party, the Biju Janata Dal would support it, if the government brings it in an amended form. We can not support it in its present form. With these words, I conclude.

*[English]*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Thank you for allowing 15 minutes for our Party. I express my gratitude.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur); Sir, we extend our support to this Bill but at the same time there are certain apprehensions also, which I should highlight here. We are supporting it because the Bill is brought about to ensure social justice to those weaker sections who are denied that by the recent Supreme Court's judgments. But at the same time these reservations would be applicable in those educational institutions other than the minority educational institutions referred to in Clause (1) of article 30 of the Constitution. That is what the Bill says.

It is also said that sufficient seats are not available in the Government-aided professional educational institutions. so, to ensure justice to socially backward, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the Government wants that both aided and unaided educational institutions should have reservations.

But here comes the problem. Take the example of Kerala. In Kerala, 90 per cent of the professional self-financed educational institutions are run by corporate management and belong to minority communities. That is a reality there. We value the contributions made by Christianity, especially by the Christian minority in the field of education and culture in Kerala. They have built and administered a large number of educational institutions all over the State of Kerala. It is a Christian missionary who provided the Malayalam lexicon, a historical contribution made to the literature and culture. The first dictionary again was a contribution of a Christian missionary. They have contributed immensely in relation to printing technology, journalism press etc. Their

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

contribution is really very great. We all value that and we are all, in a way, products of the Christian educational institutions. But that does not mean that there should not be reservations in such institutions, especially when the private, self-financed professional institutions are run on a commercial basis. If education in Kerala has been commercialised, a great part of the responsibility goes to these private minority educational institutions.

So, in Kerala, when the Communist Party Government came to power for the first time in 1957, along with land reforms, reforms in the field of education were also carried out because we wanted that in admission and appointment justice should be done and that was struck down by the Supreme Court in the name of minority right. Now, let us see what is said in article 30 of the Constitution. It gives the right to minorities to establish and administer educational institutions. Nobody questions that. But the question is whether that right should be extended in such a way that unbridled commercialisation is practised in the field of education. That is why, we would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development that another legislation is required to decide how admission, how the fee structure and appointment so on will be decided in respect of these self-financed professional institutions. Of course, we are enacting this legislation now. But there should be a promise made by the Government now on the floor of the House that such a legislation would be followed in due course of time so that we can tell the students, teachers and everybody in Kerala that this legislation would do good to them.

Sir, the Supreme Court judgement says that there should not be any capitation fee. But who does not know the reality that huge amount of money is levied on every student in some other name. It cannot be called capitation fee. But capitation fee is really there. That is why, we demand another comprehensive legislation regarding fee structure, appointment, admission and everything of the self-financing institutions run by minority institutions, by minority communities also.

Another aspect of this is that there are linguistic minorities apart from religious minorities. According to article 31 that is also covered. Now, take the case of West Bengal. Birlas can run institutions and they are running institutions. They can claim minority status because they are a linguistic minority in West Bengal. There can be linguistic minorities all over the country who can hide under this Section and run educational institutions in a commercial manner. How are we going to protect the students of the weaker sections from these two things? We would like the Government to make its position clear.

One is, when we give exemptions to minority institutions, who is going to decide who is minority in a State because there is no "national minority?" Linguistic minorities are there in a State, religious minorities are there in a State. But who will decide, who is a minority in a State? If that is a State Government then that should be there in another enactment. These two legislations, to clarify the position in regard to the implementation of this constitutional amendment, probably would make it more purposeful.

With these apprehensions, we support this amendment and I hope the hon. Minister will give us his explanation regarding these points that I have raised. With these words, I support this Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN (Deogarh): Sir, the constitution amendment Bill moved by the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development proposes to add certain words in Article 15(4) of the Constitution. My disagreement and apprehension is concerning two issues. The hon'ble Minister, while explaining the background of the issue under consideration emphasized the need and the reason behind bringing this amendment. He also touched upon the criticism it invited from different quarters and the context of the focal points provided in the bill. We all are in agreement and I thank him. While presenting an appraisal of the background, the hon'ble Minister said that three focal points had emerged in the all party meeting convened after the discussion held in the House at the initiative of the prominent leaders of NDA, Shri Nitish Kumar ji and Shri Sushil Modi. One was that there should be a central uniform Act and we all agreed to it. It was also said that the rights of the minorities should be reserved and protected under the Act. I beg to differ with it. The hon'ble Minister is not placing the facts of the matter before the House. In the all party meeting, to my knowledge, an hon'ble Member of a particular party had said in a threatening tone at the conclusion of the meeting that non segregation of this legislation would incite violence in the country and set it on fire. Subsequently, the hon'ble Minister stated while speaking to the Journalists that since the Members of all the parties were not present, it would, therefore, be inappropriate to conclude that consensus was reached.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, nobody should have any objection. The hon'ble Supreme Court had said it as early as in 1990s. The circumstances that emerged and followed since the adjudication in Mohini Jain case to the recent Inamdar case have prompted the moving of this constitution amendment. This has triggered many discussions today with as many interpretations about how to run an educational institution, deciding the fee structure, the manner in which the reservation would be provided, the share of the State Government, that of the manamgement etc. as there are mouths. Today, everybody is in favour of bringing a constitution amendment providing for the reservation of the SCs, the STs and the OBCs. There is no objection on it as the House is discussing this issue and is unanimous.

Sir, right now, an Hon'ble Member of the Congress was lauding his party and its President, Smt. Sonia Gandhi for bringing this bill. But he did not give any credit to the Hon'ble Prime Minister. I fail to understand what for are they patting their backs? Is it for dissipating the country? What is their intention and reason behind bringing this constitution amendment? The country still remembers the constitution amendment brought in mid 1980s with regard to the Shah Bano case. The judgement given by the Supreme Court at that time was in contravention with their intention and a constitution amendment was introduced to offset that judgement. They have been repeatedly tampering with the basic structure of the constitution for the sake of politics of vote. This time, they are taking the same credit through the present constitution amendment.

Sir, I would like to present my point of disagreement in this regard. It has two parts—one, that in early 1990s, a separate commission was proposed to be constituted for backward classes under Article 340 of the Constitution. The Commission was constituted under the leadership of Late Shri Mandal. Its implementation started in 1990s was historical. The backward people of the country were bestowed with the right which was a welcome step. I fail to understand why was not this provision enforced in all the educational institutions at the time of its implementation? Some states, including Uttar Pradesh implemented it but many central educational institutions did not implement reservation, some of which were mentioned by Shri Devendra Prasad ji. Today, in the absence of proper definition of the OBCs, the reservation meant for them could not be enforced in many central educational institutions. This gives credence to our apprehension that theirs is a half hearted effort aimed at achieving vested political objectives. Their plea that the students could have faced inconvenience in the ensuring new academic session had the Government not brought the constitution amendment in its present form does not hold water. If it is so, why do not they postpone this constitutional amendment and make an alternative arrangement for three months to mitigate the probable inconvenience faced by the students. Today, the private educational institutions are repeatedly knocking at the doors of the Courts against this decision of the Government. Many States are in favour of implementing the reservation, yet, many central educational institutions have not implemented this reservation. What is the guarantee that the OBC students will be given reservation in Government educational institutions after the passage of this bill. It is a different matter to emphasize it in the bill's aims and objectives and a totally different matter to make it a part of the Constitution. Many hon'ble members are right in saying that a handful of majority community are not in favour of reservation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that the Government should not act in haste. The date of admission should be extended upto April by making a special provision. The entrance exam may also be carried forward for an year. But the country's majority community can benefit only if the clearly defined nomenclature of the OBCs as enshrined in Article 15(4), 16(4) as the basic structure of the Constitution and given in the aims and objectives of the bill is brought under the purview of the basic structure of the Constitution. My disagreement is restricted to the fact that it has been a half hearted effort. Everybody knows that Article 30(1) of the Constitution gives a linguistic or religious minority community the right to form, run and administer an educational institution. Just now, some of my friends were arguing that there are no dalits in the minority communities. I must say to them that if they go through the Mandal Commission Report, they will come across 70 OBC castes among the Muslims and other minorities. During the last session, a debate was held on whether reservation should be provided to dalits among the minorities and Muslims.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, somebody said that there are no OBCs among Christians. I would like to tell Shri Owaisi to visit Orissa and see for himself the OBCs amongst the Christians who have a right to reservation. The problem is that those who do not have a sound knowledge of the country are trying to advise us. I would like to cite the example of two institutions. I would like to

[Shri Dharmendra Pradhan]

ask whether the Adivasi students, the harijan students and backward class students belonging to the majority community will not find a place for themselves in St. Stephens or in this law? Cannot a poor student read in the renowned South Indian educational institute, Manipal? Much noise is being raised about the ongoing competition. We are being labeled as manuwadis. Who is manuwadi, who is protecting the big business houses? ...*(Interruptions)* I am not in the habit of listening to the followers of religious fanaticism.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this bill has been introduced for political reason. This would be expressed by Suresh Kurup, if we appreciate that we have no right to say anything, this discrimination is known to all. Everyone agrees that the definition of minority should be defined. As Chandrappan has rightly said as to who is minority in a particular state. The Christian are not in minority in Kerala. All these questions should be considered.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall conclude after giving two or three suggestions. We disagree with this bill because it is politically motivated. It is being done due to vote bank politics, and the internal politics of the Congress for the post of Prime Minister. Perhaps the Minister of Human Resource Development thinks that he may not please the majority, scheduled tribes, harizans, backward classes but he will get minority vote. His intention is to become the Prime Minister of the country for some time. Therefore, we object this. The politics should not be done for vote bank, education should be equal to all. We demand the Government that education should be universal. The amendment proposed to article 15(4) of the constitution should be applicable to all educational institutions. There should be no discrimination on the basis of minority, non minority. They have not been given much importance in the constitution. In this regard, some light has been thrown by the Supreme Court in the case of T.N. Pai. After 58 years, the constitution of the country has come to conclusion that who is minority in the country. The main issue is that a discussion should be held on it. We request the Government to come out of politics. Today, we all agree that the facilities should be given to backward classes of the country under the constitution. This is a right not mercy shown. But we oppose it because it has been done keeping in view of aspiration for the post of Prime Ministership. This is against the interest of majority. This would divide the majority of the country. Safety of minority is right but the interest of majority should also not be overlooked.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rajesh Mishra before you start speaking, the members who have given their name may lay their written speech on the table of the House. I request to all. Who have prepared their speech to lay on the table since there is shortage of time and they would get less time to speak.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, I would like to submit to you that I am grateful for your observation. This is an important Bill. I think, many more hon. Members want to speak on this Bill at length. If you just try to accommodate them by accepting their speeches to be laid on the Table, we have no objection to that.

Tentatively, in the morning, it was decided to have the voting on this Bill at 6 p.m. Before 6 p.m., we would like to conclude the debate. So, I am trying to reduce the list of hon. Members to speak from our side to a great extent. I would also request the Opposition, if they could, to reduce the number of speakers from their side. I am not insisting that they should do it. If this is done, this would give an opportunity to more hon. Members from smaller parties and even independent hon. Members to speak on this Bill. If the next lot of hon. Members take lesser time, we could have more hon. Members participating in the discussion before voting.

*[Translation]*

We have to go for voting also.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): I request you to go through according to the time allotted to each party. We don't have any objection to it. Speakers must speak within allotted time instead of less time.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is right.

*[English]*

You just manage that.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the single party is to speak. If the Chief whip of the party instruct their speakers to speak on new points and finish it within five minutes, I think all would get time to speak and we will be able to do it within time. I seek your cooperation, the whip of your party may cooperate more in this.

DR. RAJESH MISHRA (Varanasi): Sir, Today, we want to express our gratitude to the Government of India, the Chairperson of U.P.A., the Prime Minister of the country and Shri Arjun Singh the Minister for Human Resource Development.

Probably after passing the bill, the members of this august House, alongwith the crores of Hindustani, who are deprived of higher education will, certainly feel gratitude towards the U.P.A. Government, therefore, I want to express thanks.

At the time of formation of U.P.A. Government in the common minimum programme, it was said that this Government would provide reservation in private sectors. The provision for reservation in private sectors, in education made by the present government, we can say in India which have more than 100 crores population and where the population of downtrodden, scheduled caste and O.B.C. is in majority, by providing reservation to these people, the present Government, Honourable Manmohan Singh, Shri Arjun Singh, Srimati Sonia Gandhi, the chairperson of U.P.A. have decided to take a historic steps, and for this we congratulate them. Today the Members of Parliament belonging to N.D.A. who are sitting on the other side are opposing this bill. People like us are bound to think why they are opposing this bill, what are the reasons for opposing this bill that would remove inequality, and will provide everyone the right to education, right to education from primary level to higher education. They think if the minority will get higher education they will loose their political base. There is political reason behind it to divide. The Hindu and the Muslim, to divide minority and majority for getting votes. Today, the entire India is agreed to it that after enactment of this law people deprived of opportunities and higher education would get higher education and we would be able to fulfill the pledge made for social equality.

Under Article 46 of the Constitution of India, it is the duty of the states to improve the condition of weaker sections. The weaker sections have been defined in the constitution. Whenever we discuss about scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, socially and educationally backward people, our some colleagues start talking about O.B.C. I want to tell about Article 340. It is clear under Article 340 that OB.C. come under the socially and educationally backward people. I do not know that any backward class of the society has been excluded by not using the word O.B.C. The Constitution clearly explains the people coming under the category of educationally backward. There was a provision under section 2 of Article 29 that no one will be denied admission on the basis of religion, race, caste, language or anyone of these in any educational institution financed by state or aided by fund provided by the states. In spite of right of equality, it was added in section 4 by first amendment to the Constitution. In spite of article 15 or Article 29(2), the state can make a special provision for upliftment of the people belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and socially and educationally backward sections. There is a constitutional provision for it.

A discussion may be held that in the presence of a provision like this, what is the necessity of such amendment to constitution. A discussion may be held on it. I want to clear that in the schools aided by the Government, it was right of the Government to make a provision for reservation. But, today, the situation has changed. The society has been undergone dramatic changes. The number of schools aided by the Government has reduced and the number of schools getting no aids from the government has been increased. I want to draw the attention of this august House that there are 3 lakh and 70 thousand seats of engineering are available in the non aided schools and only 1 lakh 20 thousand seats are available in the government aided schools. We cannot imagine about social justice through one lakh and twenty thousand seats. Therefore, it was compulsory to give reservation in private sectors. The number of these people are high so reservation is necessary as per their population so that social equality is achieved.

A lot of discussion is going on as to why the minorities have not been covered under this Act. In this regard I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the Rights provided to the minorities under Article 30(1) of the Constitution. The structure of the rights guaranteed to minorities under 30(1) commensurate with our Fundamental Rights. If we had included them in this it would have resulted in the violation of their fundamental rights which would have been against the spirit of the

[Shri Rajesh Mishra]

Constitution. Hence this measure was adopted. But hon. Members sitting in the opposition are more inclined to oppose it. Their intention behind this is neither constitutional nor in the interest of the society or country, it is rather purely political owing to which they have to oppose it.

There was another discussion in this august House as to who could be identified under minorities and who would identify them. The Standing Committee has also studied the report of the Commission on National Minority Educational Institute Act, 2004, the report of which is still lying before the Government. When the Commission would be empowered it would facilitate them in identifying the minorities in each state. Besides, it also becomes the responsibility of states to define minorities in their respective area. As far as the authority to define the minorities is concerned the State Governments are automatically empowered to do so in their states.

Sir, discussion has also been held in this august House in regard to the two decisions of the Supreme Court. I would like to make a submission in that regard also. Regarding T.M.A. Pai case the verdict of the Supreme Court was that institutes of vocational education are covered under Article 30(1). The Supreme Court also decreed that in case of admission to Government aided minority educational institutes the State or the University can only have the right to interfere only to extent of the regulating the educational norms. In continuation of it, the Supreme Court further stated that any minority educational institute would have the right to admit students on merit basis in a transparent and fair manner. In this very case the Supreme Court has further opined that no minority institute can lose its minority status only on the basis that it received grant. The Supreme Court has also stated the minority institution can give admission to all the students belonging to minority community. If any kind of interference is made then it would tantamount to acting against the spirit of the Supreme Courts verdict and that is why it has been left. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mishraji, please conclude soon.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAJESH MISHRA: I am concluding.

There is another issue that no kind of fee or entrance test have been referred to in the amendment. It has also been explicitly stated in the said law that states will have the right to come out with various measures for improving the functioning of educational institutes and also to decide about the reservation of seats, fee structure, alongwith the control on entrance tests. Before concluding I would like to request the hon. Minister that today education is necessary for the upliftment of the society. The institutions which are running schools in the name of education and are carrying on open trade should be banned. The fee structure should be fixed. The management of colleges demands fees every now and then, irrespective of the examinations schedule whether it is entrance exam or conducted every day or during mid-term. If we are not able to put a check on spiralling fees then the actual mention of the Government will not be fulfilled despite the legislation.

With these words I would like to congratulate hon. Minister Shri Arjun Singh that he has tried to give a message to the people of this country through this legislation.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Constitution (104th) Amendment Bill brought by the hon. Minister of H.R.D. Shri Arjun Singh seeks to provide reservation to people belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and socially and educational backward people in the private institutions by making further amendment in the 93rd Amendment of the Constitution and adding 15(5) after 15(4). A provision has been made to add a new clause to Article 15. It has two parts. The second part seeks to bring those minority educational institutions covered under Article 30(i) of the Constitution, within the ambit of this Bill which had so far been left out of it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards two-three points. The system has to be changed as per the changing conditions. There was a time, an era called Treta and Dwapar. The education system was based on quality in that era. There are several serials on T.V. these days referring to that era in which it is shown that there used to be one Guru who had pupils of every class of society be that of ruling class or of subjects, education was imparted on the basis of equality. The Guru and his disciple used to enjoy a good rapport, till the duration of education. Whereas today the scenario has changed so has the system of education. There are teacher and students in the present set-up. The system of education is no longer based on equality and uniformity. Though we make speeches in public denouncing and calling it a

crime to seek vote on the basis of caste and religion, actually it is people like us who divide the society in small fractions in the name of caste and religion. The Bill smells of the same tendency of fragmentation. That is why if we see the second part of Bill, it also seeks to deal with minority educational institutions separately. It is all right as they are of different character. I do not wish to assault their identity and feature. They are free to keep their identity intact. But all the communities, caste and religions do share responsibility of maintaining that feature and Muslim and Christian communities are no exception to this. Recommendations of Mandal Commission also surfaced in which Dalits, backward and exceptionally backward communities have been identified. Most backward classes have been identified even in the Christian community. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav ji is not present in the House at the moment. When his Government was in power in Bihar then a motion was passed from the Bihar Legislative Assembly and sent here in the year 2000 wherein he has spoken in favour of reservation for minority educational institutions or Dalits, backward class people or exceptionally backward people of the minorities.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to whom justice would be served to as this is not going to do justice even to the minority. All these institutions have become professional institutions. Take the example of any of these institutions as to how many students are there from the minority sections and how many are from the majority section. They have their own arrangement and management. We do not want the Government to take action against the management but even if the Government do not want to provide reservation to the downtrodden and backward and most backward people from Hindu community, the Government are not doing good to the downtrodden, backward and most backward Muslims by depriving them of reservation. So, I would like to request him to ponder over this issue seriously, so that he may feel the presence of backward and most backward people as the survey informs as that the backward and most backward people of the Muslim community are also economically, socially and educationally the most backward ones in the country. Muslim community may kindly be incorporated in this so that justice could be done to that community. The reason for this is that the existing institutions have become professional and promoting such institutions so much and not given the backward community its due will not in any way be justified.

As far as the second question regarding OBC is concerned, many a proposal come on account of political reasons and would get our support due to the same reasons, but to tell the truth, in the present circumstances a survey should be conducted. If Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav had been here, he would have heard as he used to say that 13 per cent of the people residing here in this country are providing reservation to the people of majority community. He has rightly said and I support him. Reservation is provided to the minority, not to the majority. The persons who they think belong to the majority community may not be given reservation, reservation may be given to the people whom they feel belong to the minority section. They should do justice to people if they think it has not been done but I would like to request the Hon. Minister that according to the provisions made by him the persons who are educationally and socially backward should get reservation. I support it and will also in its power. Our party has decided that we will vote in favour of it. At the same time I would request him to ponder over the condition of the forward castes or upper caste people. If Prabhunath Singh ji is here, as an M.P. and Arjun Singh as a Minister, it should not be taken to mean that the people of that very caste or community are socially and economically as strong as we are. There are a large number of such persons who do not get even one square meal, per day at least 5 per cent reservation on economic basis should be made for those people so that they may get justice. But if he is in competition with Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and wants to leave him behind then I have nothing to say on this issue. But if he wants to do justice to the so-called upper castes then 5 per cent reservation should be given to the persons who are economically backward among them. This is my humble request.

Secondly, I would like to request the hon. Minister that until a few days back a large number of people were in the Backward and more backward castes under different circumstances in different States. As per the social structure they have nor become more prosperous and financially sound than the upper castes. They have become stronger even in terms of resources. A survey should be conducted and people covered in the list, who have now become more sound financially should be replaced by the upper castes—so called until yesterday whose economic, social and social condition has gone from bad to worse in the list of backward and most backward classes and it can be easily identified. He may ask for the papers from Registry Office in the rural areas and verify as to which caste sold the land and which caste acquired it. This survey will manifest as to whose economical and social condition is going from bad to worse. In this context I would like to refer to a Rajput caste.

[Shri Prabhunath Singh]

**16.00 hrs.**

Until yesterday they were known amongst one of the upper castes, but now their condition is deteriorating day by day. I am not aware of the solution in the entire country, but in regard to Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)* I would certainly like to submit in view that of their conditions, they have been included in the list of backward castes in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and in view of their condition in Bihar they should be included in the list of most backward caste. Sir, through you, I would like to make a request to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Prabhuanth Singh, please address the Chair.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I do not call myself poor but I would like to say that only Shri Ram Vilas Paswan ji and Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav are backward and no one else. I do not consider myself week. I want to request the Government that a commission should be set up after Chief Minister level talks. A review should be conducted to find out the caste-wise condition and to decide as to who should be kept in the category of upper castes and backward castes. With this review it will be quite clear that the Yadav caste which is at present in the category of backward caste should be included in the category of forward caste and the Rajputs and Bhumihars in the category of backward castes. So I would request that commission should be constituted in Bihar and unless it is constituted the actual situation cannot be assessed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to deliver a long speech but I would like to request the Minister to incorporate a provision in this Bill to provide 5 per cent reservation to the people of forward castes on economic basis. However, the Bill will certainly be passed since we are also extending out to support to this bill. I conclude my speech with these words.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravinder Naik Dharavath, you have to conclude your speech within five minutes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVINDER NAIK DHARAVATH (Warangal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever I rise to speak on behalf of Telangana National Committee it always happens with me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know what happened earlier; but now try to conclude your speech within five minutes.

SHRI RAVINDER NAIK DHARAVATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will try my best to conclude my speech within the time given by you.

Sir, on behalf of the Telangana Rashtriya Samiti I welcome the Bill presented today by the Minister of Human Resource Development seeking to provide reservation for SCs and STs in private educational institution aided or unaided. Today we are having a discussion on reservation, and it is worth mentioning in this context that the implementation of the reservation facility provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India has been faulty since independence and the Governments needs to rectify them. Only one-two percent of the number of reserved seats have been filled as against the provision of 7.5 percent reservation provided to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in India. The Government should pay attention towards it. I welcome the Government for its initiative of providing reservation in the private aided institutions on the line of Government run institutions, colleges and universities. There is a need to enforce the proposed reservation norms stringently and to make the reservation facility mandatory in such institutions keeping in view the fact that it is the Government that provides permission for such institutions to be run besides providing them several facilities including the allotment of land at the subsidized rates.

**16.04 hrs.**

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Today there is an urgent need to fill up the reserved seats in Central Universities and other such institutions. I am saying so just because even after 57 years of independence, we have not been able to implement the provision of 7.5 percent reservation to Scheduled Tribes. Even today Scheduled Tribes are having similar living conditions. Therefore,

*[English]*

the reservation policy should be brought under the Ninth Schedule of the constitution.

*[Translation]*

this provision of reservation can be implemented properly only by bringing it under the Ninth Schedule, I would like to tell as how people get admission in engineering and medical courses and become IAS, IPS and even an MLA and MP on the basis of bogus certificate of SC/ST. The Government should pay attention to it.

I want to bring one more thing to the notice of the Government. The development of tribals has not been upto desired level. The provision of reservation the Government propose to make in private educational institutions is certainly a good step. I want to say about minority institutions that if a person changes his state then he acquires minority status in another state. Therefore, provision for reservation should be there for him in minority institutions of that state. I am not saying that there is a need to make provision for reservation in minority institutions but those who do belong to minority community should be given reservation.

Respected Shri Arjun Singhji is a seasoned leader. He has a major contribution in implementation of provision of reservation for SCs and STs. I want to thank the Government for making the provision for reservation in aided and unaided educational institutions through this Bill. I urge upon the Government to bring the aforesaid provisions under the Ninth Schedule of the constitution so that it could be enforced in its true spirit. This result in the lesser intervention of the Judiciary as well as many people from my state who have become IPS, IAS, MLA and even MP on the basis of bogus tribal caste certificate come up with a stay order from Courts in case any complaint is lodged against them.

In tribal dominated areas of our State infants are either sold or killed due to poverty. The Government, therefore, should take initiative for setting up more educational institutions at such places and should take measures for the development of the said regions.

I conclude my speech by supporting the Constitution amendment Bill presented by the hon'ble Minister for making provision for reservation in private educational institution.

*[English]*

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Respected Chairperson, Sir, on behalf of *Pattali Makkal Katchi* and its founder-President, I wholeheartedly welcome and support this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2005.

We welcome this Bill because it is a historic Bill in the sense that what the Constitution of India has not provided so far in the last 58 years, has been provided by this Bill. Although the Constitution protects the interests of the weaker sections, it has not made any explicit mention of the principle of reservation to OBCs, SCs and STs in the private educational institutions. For the first time in the annals of the history of Indian Constitution, this Bill provides for such an opportunity. It is in consonance with the principles and tenets of our Party and our founder President Dr. Ayya. As many of the people from Tamil Nadu know that it was his ceaseless efforts that brought a classification called the 'most backward classes' among the backward classes and he is known as the champion of the cause of social justice. Therefore, in this respect, this Bill is in the right direction of ensuring social justice to other backward classes, SCs and STs in this country. Therefore, the UPA Government, the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development, hon. Prime Minister and Madam Sonia Gandhi have opened up a new vista in the history of social justice in this country through this Bill.

Coming to this Bill, the most important advantage is in the system of higher education. We have found that the access to higher education in the age group of 18-25 has been in the order of only eight per cent. If you break this percentage into OBCs, SCs and STs, the access to higher education has been only of two to three per cent. Therefore, the need of the hour for the Government is to increase the access to the students in higher educational institutions especially technical institutions. Now, unfortunately, technical education today is, in a majority of cases, in the hands of the private institutions. The Government and Government aided institutions have only 1.505 lakh seats whereas unaided institutions have 3.69 lakh seats. If these private institutions close the door to the students of OBCs, SCs and STs as has been done by the Supreme Court, then these students would not have had access to higher education. Through this amendment Bill, we have opened up the doors of private educational institutions towards these students, that means, 3.69 lakh seats will be available to the students. Therefore, it would help the students to get more and more education and go in the higher ladder of the society, social development, etc.

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

Coming to the criticism of the Opposition that the minorities have been excluded and the minorities are exploiting profiteering institutions, I should only tell them that all minority institutions are not bad. There are a number of luminaries in this country who have been produced by the minority institutions. The best example is that of His Excellency the President of India Dr. Abdul Kalam who was a product of St. Joseph College. It has got a chequered history of 125 years. A number of Muslim institutions have produced a large number of talented people in this country who are occupying positions as scientists, politicians, policy-makers and all that. But, at the same time, we should also understand the reality that some of the minority institutions are misusing the facilities given under article 30(1) of the Constitution. Our Party is not against minorities. Our Party is for the betterment of the minorities. In fact, we uphold the principle of equal justice to all the communities. The basic social philosophy of our Party is the upliftment of OBCs, SCs, STs and minorities. Our Party constitution itself says that the Treasurer of the Party should be from the minority, SC man should be the General Secretary and MBC man should be the President. Therefore, such a Party is not against the interests of the minorities at all. At the same time, I would like to say that minority institutions which are misusing the facilities, should be checked. A large number of instances have been given especially the linguistic minorities. The majority community people start the minority institutions and they get all the facilities and benefits. Therefore, we would feel that the misuse of this article by the minorities should be checked and a mechanism has to be found in due course of time by the Government to identify this.

The second important submission that I would like to make to the hon. Minister is that from 25th of this month, we will be entering into a controversial and conflicting era where the Government would be asking the private institutions to reserve seats in the higher professional institutions. But the Central Government institutions will not provide reservations to OBCs. We will be entering into that kind of an era where private institutions have been asked to reserve and the public institutions will not be.

Sir, the Mandal Commission Report, which is still to be implemented, deserves the kind attention of the hon. Human Resource Development Minister, at least now. Let me quote what the Mandal Commission Report had said:

> "After all, education is the best catalyst of change, and educating the backward classes is the surest way to improve their self-image and raise their social status. It is also obvious that even if all the facilities are given to OBC students, they will not be able to compete on an equal footing with others in securing admission to technical and professional institutions. In view of this, it is recommended that the seats should be reserved for OBC students in all scientific, technical and professional institutions run by the Central as well as State Governments. This reservation will fall under Article 15(4) of the Constitution and the quantum for reservation should be the same as in the Government services, that is, 27 per cent."

Sir, this is a very important matter that we should accept and pass Executive orders providing for reservation in Central Universities, technical institutions and all Central educational institutions. We have given 27 per cent reservation in jobs, but reservation in education should have preceded reservation in jobs. Without qualitative education, you cannot secure qualitative jobs. Therefore, after having reserved 27 per cent in jobs, it is now our duty, it is incumbent on the part of the Government to reserve 27 per cent of the seats in all the Central educational institutions. Otherwise, we will be entering into an anomalous situation and everybody will question the Government, and I do not want this Government to be questioned by anybody on social policies because the Government of Dr. Manmohan Singh is one of the best, as far as the social policies are concerned.

In the last one and a half years, we have seen a number of historic measures and policies that have been implemented by the Government, and that should be continued. The implementation of the Mandal Commission also should be taken care of by the Government.

Now, I come to my third important point. In order to ensure uniformity all over the country, if you only bring just amendments and leave the other questions of reservations, the question of fee structure, the question of admission to the respective State Governments, we would be creating varying standards. Heterogeneous standards would come, and there will be scores of battles in the law courts because some States would interpret it in that way and some States would interpret it in that way. Therefore, to ensure uniformity, I would request the hon. Human Resource Development Minister to bring about a uniform Central legislation indicating the main

area of reservation, the main area of the structure, the capitation fee etc., of various colleges so that the legal litigation can be reduced.

With these points, I, on behalf of the Pattali Makkali Katchi, wholeheartedly support this Bill. This Bill is in right direction in the sense of social justice, and the UPA Alliance headed by Madam Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singh, deserves our heartiest appreciation for this historic measure.

DR. M. JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise here to support this Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2005 introduced by the hon. Human Resource Development Minister, to amend the Constitution to provide reservations to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and socially backward communities.

The objective of the Bill is to promote advancement of the socially and educationally backward class citizens of the country. The matter of admission of students belonging to the OBCs, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes categories in unaided educational institutions is a laudable thing. The Amendment would undo the injustice done to the people of these categories, by the recent judgement of the Supreme Court, wherein the reservations prevailing earlier were set aside in the private and unaided educational institutions.

So, whether it is a Government institution or a private institution, it is a social obligation on the part of these institutions that they should give admission, irrespective of the religion, caste or creed to the students from all walks of life. This social obligation cannot be forgotten stating that private unaided linguistic institutions need not be bound by the Constitutional obligation of reservation stating that those institutions, which are not getting any aid from the Government need not implement the reservations. Claiming oneself as a linguistic minority institution, itself is a favour given by the Constitution. So, with this provision, they will be getting many benefits to run those institutions. If reservation is not provided to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs in those private educational institutions, it is not good. Ours is a developing country. We are not in a position to cope up with the demand of the students to start educational institutions from Government side. Hence, the Government is encouraging the private educational institutions.

If you see the statistics throughout the country, the educational institutions are more on the private side than on the Government side; and they are imparting good education. If reservation is not there in these institutions, then the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs will be deprived of the opportunity to have the good education.

Coming to the linguistic minority category, suppose a person from Karnataka or Tamil Nadu comes and starts a linguistic minority institution in Andhra Pradesh, by getting hold of somebody, how will the need of the people be met when there are no reservations in Private institutions. We know our experience. We were talking to somebody and that gentleman asked us as to how many linguistic professional colleges are there. They are not really linguistic minority institutions. There is somebody who is linguistic minority behind them; they are getting hold of somebody and start the educational institutions. We know very well that the Government educational institutions are not imparting good standard of education and only the private institutions are giving good education. That is what our experience is. So, if this provision of reservations is not provided, it is very difficult to students from the poorer sections of the society to get good education.

We were talking about Article 30(1) of the Constitution. Article 30(1) says that the minorities have got the freedom to start educational institutions of their choice. But the Constitution has not given any immunity from reserving seats for them in any of the institutions. So, they cannot run away from their social obligation.

Finally, on behalf of TDP and on my own behalf, I support the Bill with a suggestion that there should be a provision for reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs, even in the linguistic minority, aided and unaided private institutions. Unless it is provided, it is not a comprehensive Bill.

We had represented the same thing to the Prime Minister when we met him this afternoon. The Forum of Members of Parliament of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes met the Prime Minister and it has been brought to his notice that unless this provision is made applicable in all the educational institutions, this Bill cannot be a comprehensive Bill.

Finally, I request the Government to see that no private institution—either aided or unaided—is permitted to get affiliation to any university unless this provision (provisions of reservation) is implemented in letter and

[Dr. M. Jagannath]

spirit. Our experience, when we review these things in the Committee, is that even in the colleges in Delhi, it is not being implemented in spite of many reminders. The Delhi Government went on to say that such institutions will be de-recognised and then only, they started implementing the Reservation policy.

With these few words, I conclude.

*SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): I support and welcome the proposed Amendment Bill. First of all, I want to congratulate the UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi Hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Ji and Hon'ble Arjun Singh Ji bringing the landmark amendment in the Constitution.

Article 15(4) of our constitution enunciates 'nothing in this Article or clause (2) of Article 29 shall prevent the State from making special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes'.

Originally there was no such provision in Article 15. In the case of "Champakam Dorairajan Vs. State of Madras" set aside reservation of seats in educational institutions on the basis of caste and community. Then only Dr. Ambedkar, the Law Minister of India piloted the amendment in Article 15 in the Constitution in the year 1951. Article 15(4) provides a blanket provision that nothing shall prevent the State from making special provisions for the advancement of SC/ST and backward Class people. After a number of years, Indria Sawhney's case of 1992 set aside the projection of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe interests by abolishing reservation in promotions wherein it was held that reservation should be confined to the initial appointment and cannot be extended in the matter of promotion. Initially this resulted in the 77th Amendment to the Constitution which restore the provisions Post-Mandal Judicial pronouncements have adversely affected the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the civil services. In the year 2000, clause 4(B) was inserted into Article 16 by the 81st Amendment to the Constitution again to neutralise Indira Sawhney Judgement on the issue of filling up of backlog vacancies. In the Year 2001, Article 16(4)A was amended by virtue of 85th Amendment to provide consequential seniority in promotion to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which they had lost as result of Ajit Singh Janju case. Article 335 was amended by the 82nd Amendment in the year 2000 to provide for relaxation of standards in the matter of promotions.

"P.A. Inamdar and others vs State of Maharashtra and others" case the Judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 12.08.2005 was a logical continuance of the TMA Pai Foundation Case on the issue of Admissions and Administration in Minority Educational Institutions. The Constitution of India makes special provision for the minorities under Article 30 to establish and administer their educational institutions. In the Inamdar Case, the Supreme Court extend the projection awarded to minority institutions to non-minority institutions. Based on this judgement, unaided minority institutions have been equated with the unaided non-minority institutions. The judgement extends the rights available under Article 19(1)(g) "practice a profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business" to non-minority institutions. The above judgement under sub-heading 'Backdrop'—Education was described as an occupation and as an industry. The judgement also mentions that the State can not 'appropriate' seats to provide them to reserve categories that given admissions with lower marks. According to the above judgement, the State cannot insist on Private Educational Institutions which receives no aid from the State to implement State policy on reservation for granting admission on less percentage of marks *i.e.* on criterion except merit. The serious implications of the judgement are that natural powers available to the State under Article 19(6) to impose reasonable restrictions have been abrogated. The judgement has far-reaching consequences even on the issue of reservation in the private sector where the provision of equal employment opportunities in the private sector will be imposed as a reasonable restriction through Article 19(6) trade, business, occupations in the private sector under Article 19(1)(g). The judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India blocks the State from imposing in reasonable restriction for any purpose as deemed fit by the State. This has largely curtailed the power of the State in using Article 19(6). The Judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India will affect the poor, downtrodden people of this country. On considering this serious situation only, the UPA Government come forward with this amendment to the Constitution Article 15(5). Even though, this proposed amendment gives power to the State for making special provision by the law for admitting the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and OBC students in educational institutions including private aided in aided institutions, I feel, the reservation must be extended to linguistic minority institutions also. Most of the institutions running in the name of linguistic minorities are admitting the students according to their whims and fancies particularly in medical

*Laid on the Table.

and engineering colleges. They are collecting hefty amounts from the students as Capitation Fees. Till last minute without admitting the students from the linguistic minority community, they waited and finally they are admitting the financially rich students.

Hence, the reservation must be extended to linguistic minority institutions also. Furthermore, I request the Hon'ble Minister in the Amendment after the word 'SC and ST', it has to be specifically added 'Other Backward Classes'.

Hence, I welcome and support the Bill and once again thank the UPA Government for bringing forward this landmark Constitution Amendment Bill.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Pilibhit): The mother gives birth but it is the educational institution that helps create the mind of a man. The youth of India shall define his future. What does the Government want that future to be? Does the Government want the youth of India to be influenced by people who take less pride in the fact that they are Indians and more in the fact that they belong to a particular religious hue? Or does the Government want the future generations of Indians to make an Indian in which the religious divide is overcome by a collective sense of nationhood and the need to progress both socially and economically? The steps that the Government takes today will define India's tomorrow. The Government is like a mother and it must take proactive steps to unify the division of Indian society. Alas! The incumbent Government is doing the exact opposite with this amendment. It is manufacturing fertile ground to sow, nurture and harvest the evil of separatism, keep people divided on religious grounds. The present attempt to seek a Constitutional amendment to provide reservation to the socially and economically under privileged of society of private unaided educational institutions whilst exempting minority educational institutions from the proposed reservation, is not only short-sighted but antithetical to any hopes of narrowing India's religious divisions.

Although our Constitution guarantees the rights of minorities to establish and run their own educational institutions, a 21st century India must evolve, introspects and look at realities. Are the minority run institutions poor? Are the minorities in India in any danger of having their religious identifies extinguished if reservation for socially under-privileged is extended to minority run educational institutions as well? The answer is obviously no. Therefore, when a Government goes against the principles of natural justice and logic in order to promote a segregationist agenda, we must question the motives of such a Government. It seems that this Government is only interested in playing politics, which is basically gerrymandering, creating an artificial constituency and keeping minority educational institutions out of the purview of the Bill only to cater to a group of people for whom religious identity is more important than an Indian one. As parliamentarians we must ask as to what is the purpose of educational institutions. It should surely to be educate and modernise our society and thinking in order to have a better future for India. But by keeping religious segregations alive, the Government is going against the very purpose of the inception of these institutions.

Some of the best educational institutions in India come under the minority institution category. Therefore, does such categorisation really help India advance her goals or a collective nationhood for her people? Do these institutions cater to only minorities? Do they protect the minorities? Are they serving the minority communities in any way? Are the minorities in India in any danger of being harmed in any way that they need these educational institutions being run by a group possessing a particular religion to be termed as minority or non-minority? The more you segregate institutions on these religions separatist lines, the more you are planting the seeds of communalism in our society. The tag of minority only segregates and divides. Educational institutions must be treated uniformly as Indian educational institutions.

Would the very purpose of reservations for the socially and economically backward sections of society be helped in anyway, if top colleges like St. Stephens in Delhi or St. Xavier's in Mumbai or Madras Christian College in Chennai, or elite Mumbai schools like St. Stainuslaus, St. Xavier's Boys' Academy School or Campion School are exempted for the only reason that they are established and are being run by Christians? These institutions are elite institutions that do not espouse only a minoritarian culture. The number of elite and good minority educational institutions belies the word "minority". Over time, they have become institutions of excellence that are catering to everybody, and hence, keeping them exempt from the proposed reservation undermines the very purpose of the Bill. Does the Government feel that the socially and economically under-privileged would be benefited if they do not go to these institutions? Should we prevent the poor students from availing of these excellent institutions? Should we send them only to

[Shrimati Maneka Gandhi]

mediocre or under-staffed or over-crowded institutions? Would that serve the purpose of this Bill?

Why then are we treating educational institutions in this way? Why are these institutions being called minority educational institutions? Yes, they may have a Christian or a Muslim provenance but does that distract them from being Indians? Can both the religious identity and national identity not coexist together without encoraching on each other's space? We must not allow religious identity to come in the way of providing better educational opportunities to the poor, the under-privileged sections of society. We must paint our educational institutions in different shades. This would only widen the religious divide in our country instead of narrowing it down. The amendment in its present state runs the risk of institutionalizing segregation. The under-privileged must have places reserved for them in educational institutions all across the board, and not be denied the opportunity simply for the reason that a particular elite institution was founded by a person or a group belonging to a particular religious group. The present form of the Bill, in which reservations are selective and not uniform, defies logic. The Government must take a re-look at its policy of selective regressive reservations. You must rise above gerrymandering and take steps that are progressive in nature, and fit well in the overall picture of a unified and socially cohesive India in which there is space for the poor amongst the elite something that this Bill seeks to prevent.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA (Chikballapur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill but I feel that this Bill is brought in a huff. The hon. Minister should have spoken to the representatives of the minorities and induced them to admit SC/ST students. Heavens would not have fallen. Many of our friends here have spoken for the Bill. It seems to be a very simple Bill.

I would like to know from the Minister of Human Resource Development whether he intends to bring some more such legislation. I have read the draft Bill sent by the Minister to the States and also the draft Bill sent by the Minister of Health to the States seeking their comments. I feel it is too much draconian to negate the Supreme Court judgement. Everybody remembers our Government when it came into existence as there was a Bible, namely, CMP. In the CMP, it was said that the autonomy of the institutions of higher education and that of professional education will be restored. The hon. President of India also said the same thing while addressing the Members of Parliament from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in 2004. But hitherto three judgements have come. Crores of rupees have been wasted and hundreds of judicial hours have been wasted, still we have not come to finality. It is all right that you have brought the Bill. But you should quantify how much is the percentage of reservation. It is 25 per cent or 50 per cent or 75 per cent?

You have reserved the right of farming rules and regulations either by the Central Government or the State Government. If you leave these things to the State Governments, it is like throwing the lamps to the bulls. I am also running an institution for the last 19 years and I know what misery I had to undergo in the last 10 to 12 years. Day-in-and-day-out, there used to be one litigation or the other either in the High Court or in the Supreme Court. We had to fight for everything with the State Government.

My hon. friends were telling that we are extracting a lot of capitation fee, etc. That is not the case.

But there are exceptions everywhere. There are black sheeps in every sphere of activity. Are we all honest? Recent incidents have shown that all of us are not honest. Are all Ministers and politicians honest? There are some dishonest people in every field, but simply because there are black sheeps, you cannot paint everyone black.

Sir, after the jdugement on the Unnikrishnan case, the institutions were allowed only 15 per cent. The Supreme Court had allowed 75,000 dollars for that 15 per cent. By collecting that amount of money from only 15 percent of the students, the private people had built up their institutions. As one of my friends here have mentioned, these private institutions are better managed than the Government owned institutions. Let a Committee be formed and let the truth be found out. In my own State at least four Government colleges do not have even 60 per cent of the required staff. The buildings of these colleges have not been white washed for at least the last 10 to 15 years. That is not the case with the private institutions. Nearly, Rs. 40,000 to 45,000 crore are spent for the professional courses, including medical, dental and engineering. Around 85,000 seats were vacant in the engineering stream during the year 2003-04. This year also more than 50,000 seats went abegging and were lying vacant. In my State alone, 400 seats in the dental colleges were not filled up. It was very difficult for us to fill up the seats in the dental as well as for the

MBBS courses. It is because now-a-days students are more prone to pursuing courses like computer science, information technology or electronics. The common perception is that if a student secures a percentage between 70 to 80 per cent, then they would immediately find employment somewhere and their salary would be in the range of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20000. But in case of medical students, they have to read for five and a half years and then they could land up in a job which would give them a salary of around Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000. Only after completing his MD, a medical student can hope for a higher salary. Such being the case, it would not be easy, in the coming years, to fill up the seats in the medical colleges in the country. There are 242 colleges. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jalappa, your time is over.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, I rarely speak. I have my own experience in this field, but if you do not allow me, then it is all right. I am speaking from my experience. I have come here only to speak on this subject. I had requested the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to give me an opportunity to speak on this subject. So, please give me another two to three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are so many other speakers also. However, when you were the Minister, there were a lot of cases before the court.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, when we started the colleges in the 1980s, the salary of a professor was in the range of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000. What salary are they drawing now? They are getting around Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. A lecturer then used to get around Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000. But now a lecturer gets around Rs. 18,000. So, the cost of education is going up. That is all right. Now, the Government is proposing to bring about reservation. Who will foot the bill for the tuition fees? In the last two to three years, our State Government has taken 50 per cent of the seats and we are given 50 per cent of the seats. Now, from amongst this 50 per cent we cannot allot to anybody whom we want. Everyone has to get through an examination and then from amongst those persons, according to their rank, the seats would have to be allotted.

What about the fee structure? For 30 per cent of the seats, it is Rs. 35,000 per year for the MBBS courses. For another 20 per cent, it is 1,65,000 and for management we have to charge Rs. 3,65,000. The average comes to Rs. 2,28,000. It is barely insufficient to run the colleges.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about capitation fees?

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Who will give the capitation fees? Sir, I am sorry to say that it is like blind men assesing an elephant. Nobody knows the facts. Let anybody take over my institution. I will hand it over to them. This is my promise. I have told the Government also to take my institution and run it by themselves. So, Sir, it is not correct to say such things. There may be a few institutions like them. But students are selected on merit. Who will give you capitation fee? The management will hardly be getting one or two seats. At the end of the year, whoever do not get admitted, their seats will be saved for the management. That is all. There will be no other seat available. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I do not want to comment on the Government of Andhra Pradesh. They are also from my party, unfortunately. I can comment on my State Government and not on other Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please confine yourself to reservation.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: So, this is the position. Please fix the fees. In this year's budget, Rs. 62.50 crores has been allocated for empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Then pay all the fees from that fund. I asked questions to the Finance Minister orally and also in writing as to how much fund is reserved for backward classes. The replies have not yet seen the light of the day. I am from a backward class and my institution is also for backward classes. I asked them as to how much they are providing in the budget for the empowerment of backward classes and I am yet to receive a reply. The position of backward classes is worse than that of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. So, the Government should spend about Rs. 8000 crores to Rs. 10,000 crores every year for them. It does not matter because after all, we are only building up the nation. The Ministry for Human Resource Development or any other Ministry should come forward to pay their fees. As long as we are getting our fees, as long as we are selecting the students, whether they belong to OBC or SCs or STs or any other category, the institutions need not bother. Then why should the minorities bother? They will be getting their seats because they are selected on the basis of merit.

[Shri R.L. Jalappa]

Sir, since this is the decision of our Government, I support the Bill.

**16.43 hrs.**

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*...(Interruptions)* Sir, I am not speaking anything else other than the subject. I am requesting both the Ministries on this aspect. They are competing with each other to snuff private education in the country. Nearly Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 crore are invested by private colleges. After all, what is the Government spending? They are spending only 1.5 per cent for higher education. Without these things, you cannot run these institutions like this. Do not try to ruin the institutions. Unfortunately, the Minister cannot be a *sarvagyani.* He has to call the persons who are running the colleges and take their opinion. Without taking their opinion, he should not simply listen to somebody who says not to bring such legislation in a huff and thus ruin private institutions.

With these words, I support this Bill.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, it is time for voting. The Minister should be here. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Voting is around 5.30 p.m.

Now, I call Shri Ganesan to speak.

SHRI L. GANESAN (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. I rise to support this Constitution (Amendment) Bill on behalf of MDMK. When I rise to support this Bill, I am reminded of the First Amendment Bill in the year 1951 which was moved by a great patriot, a great freedom fighter who sacrificed a lot in freedom struggle and a darling of the masses that is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. That great man moved the First Amendment Bill in the year 1951. What prompted him or what pressurised him to bring in that Amendment Bill? That was caused by our Movement, the Dravidian Movement. In the year 1927, reservation was provided in our State through a G.O. That was called Muthiah Mudaliar Communal G.O. That was in vogue. That was in practice. That was implemented from the year 1927 to 1950, when there was no Constitution. At that time there was no constitution. There was only the Act of 1935.

The Constitution came into force in the year 1950. Soon after, the trouble started. What was the trouble? The Constitution has provided that all are equal before law. It provided that there shall not be any discrimination of the grounds only of caste, creed, sex, place of birth etc.

Therefore, when the Constitution came into force, people who were having monopoly in education and those for whom education had been an exclusive right, the high caste and the high class people, approached the court of law. The court struck it down on the ground that this Communal G.O. was *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Due to that there was a great agitation in Tamil Nadu. That agitation was carried on by great Rationalist and a great Social Revolutionary, *Thanthai* Periyar, Father Periyar, the versatile genuis, *Perarignar* Anna, and PERUNTHALAIVAR Kamaraj to whom I owe my thanks because he persuaded and pressurised Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to bring in the Amendment Bill to safegurad the Communal G.O. The First Amendment Bill was moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Great leaders who had been the members of the Constituent Assembly participated in the discussion and supported it.

In Tamil we call Dr. Ambedkar as *Annal* Ambedkar. *Annal* Ambedkar who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee defended effectively that Bill introduced or moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and it was passed. It has a long history. We should understand that long history. If at all there is anyone who has done a great service in this respect, it is Dr. Kalaignar. My friend from PMK referred to 20 per cent reservation which was supported by his leader. I know that. But who brought in or introduced it? It was done by the seniormost politician and seasoned statesman of not only Tamil Nadu but of the whole country, Kalaignar Karunanidhi. He provided for twenty per cent reservation for the Most Backward Classes. If you go through the history, you will find that he increased the percentage of seats from 16 per cent to 19 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We had been providing reservation for those people right from the beginning. He had raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent for the Backward Classes. He stopped at 49 per cent. Do you know why? It was because the court ruled that reservation should not exceed 50 per cent. This is the position. *...(Interruptions)*

Sir, this is the most important and vital matter. I am very happy that those people who opposed reservation tooth and nail in 1927 are introducing this Bill today. When we brought in Communal G.O. the Congress Party fought against it tooth and nail. I am happy that the

same Congress Party is moving this Bill today. What a change! A sea change has taken place. There is a sea change in the thinking of BJP friends also. But, these are not great in number. They are for the principle; they are for the policy. They are not against reservation. All they say is why to give exception to the minority institutions. Shri Arjun Singh and Madam Sonia Gandhi are here. If all put the heads and hearts together sit together, they can resolve the problem. There are certain difficulties but I do not want to go into the details.

As far as reservation is concerned, how many private institutions are there or how many Government institutions are there? The number of Government institutions is handful. If reservation is not given in private institutions, what will be the case? Once again, the rich people, that is, the high caste people, will monopolize it. The downtrodden and the lower sections of the society, once again, will be on the streets. What loss will be caused if reservation is given in private aided colleges? Therefore, what I suggest is to please strike a compromise between the minority rights and our legislation. That could be easily done.

Now, a lot of confusion and chaos is reigning supreme in education. For example, in one and the same school for the same education and for the same service, the teachers would be getting Rs. 10,000. In case of others, the self-financing, it is Rs. 2,500. How will education be proper in that case?

One more issue is that the poor people shall have to be helped. Who does not want to? We are fighting for the poor people. But this is for socially and educationally backward people. Sir, my brother and myself are the sons of the same parents. If he receives Rs. 15,000, he is considered 'forward' but if a I receive less than Rs. 10,000 I am considered 'backward'. What is it? Can they not become honoured citizens? There are Scheduled Caste people here. They have been suppressed, depressed, oppressed, insulted for thousands of years. What amount of insult have they been facing? How do such people come above and at par with higher caste people? Today, a beggar in the street and tomorrow he can become a multi-millionaire. Social backwardness should be done away with, with some amount of conviction. That conviction belongs to our movement. Luckily, we are one and the same. You people want to oppose this Bill. Now, I would request you to support this Bill. I support this Bill with all heart, mind and soul.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hemlal Murmu.

You have got two minutes but I will allow you four minutes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HEMLAL MURMU (Rajmahal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I want to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this amendment Bill. My party colleagues and myself praise the Hon'ble Minister of HRD, Shri Arjun Singh for the onerous job he has assigned himself and the political deftdextsity he has shown to have a discussion on this amendment bill in the House. The Government has shown the will power to pass the Constitution (one hundred and fourth amendment) Bill, 2005. I heartily welcome this Bill. We have a long list of legislations in this country but we should make efforts for their implementation in reality. It is a historic step on the part of UPA Government to bring in an amendment bill making provision for admission in institutions of higher education through this Bill for persons belonging to SCs, STs and OBC categories. Though this Bill has come after a long gap of 58 years but it is better late them never. Introduction of such Bill is a very praiseworthy step which has a provision for enrollment and admission of the students belonging to backward classes, Scheduled Tribes and scheduled castes in the vocational educational institutions. Therefore, my party is of a view that the hon'ble Prime Minister should definitely make some effort to ensure that the people belonging to backward classes not only get admission in institutions of higher learning such as IITs and MITs, but should also be enabled to attain the status of administering such institutions. The people belonging to those classes should be posted in administrative capacity in such institutions and the right to control and evaluation so that the students belonging to these sections of society could be benefited directly.

There are so many states where the local people are feeling ignored in respect of setting up of these institutions. I want that such institutions should be set up there and run smoothly through a direct intervention of the Union Government and the Ministry of HRD, effective steps should be taken in this regard. In my opinion, the introduction and passage of this Bill is indeed a historical step.

With these words, I extend my support to this Amendment Bill presented by the UPA Government and the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

*[English]*

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN (Mathurapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for permitting me to take art in the debate relating to the Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2005. Let me put on record my thanks to the UPA Government and especially to the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development Shri Arjun Singh for initiating this piece of legislation which, I believe, though contained only in about 83 words will go a long way towards obtaining social justice in the country in the coming decades. I support the Bill wholeheartedly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the motto of our Constitution is liberty, equality and fraternity deeply associated with the concept of justice—social, economic and political.

**17.00 hrs.**

The concept of equality before the law contemplates minimizing the inequalities in income and eliminating the inequalities in status; facilities and opportunities amongst individuals as well as amongst groups of people; securing adequate means of livelihood to its citizens and to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, including in particular, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. I may state that in a society where equality of status and opportunity is not there and where glaring disparities in income exist and persist, there is no room for equality in my sense—either before law or equality in any other sense.

The significance attached to the right of equality is evident that both the expressions 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the law' in Article 14 of our Constitution have been used. The framers of our Constitution, I pay respectful homage to them, as they liberali in their wisdom the impact of the ideal of equality and provided certain provisions, Fundamental Rights as well as Directive Principles of State Policy in order the nation achieves the base of equality in due time. I shall refer to only a few of them.

As we all know, Article 15 declares that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, etc. At the same time with a view to ameliorate the conditions of women and children and those of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the following provisions were made:

Sir, article 15(3) says:

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children."

Article 15(4) says:

"Nothing in this article or in Clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens."

Article 16 refers to or provides for equality of opportunity in mattes of public employment and that there should be no discrimination.

At the same time, Article 16(4) states:

"Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any provisions for the reservation of appointment or ports in favour of any backward class of citizens, which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

Article 38(2), I am skipping some portions, states:

"The State shall, in particular, strive to liberali the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities, and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations."

Most importantly, article 46 in the Directive Principles of State Policy states:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploration."

We may observe from what I have said so far that the provisions of Articles 15(4) and 46 and those of Article 16(4) ought to be taken together. Unless the provisions of Articles 15(4) and 46 are implemented sincerely and effectively, provisions of Article 16(4) cannot be

implemented, however, sincere and honest the attitude of the State may be in regard to the reservation of appointments in favour of any backward class of citizens including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There must be adequate and proper number of educated and trained people of these weaker sections of the society so that the brighter elements amongst them may get employment and appointment, and only then the provisions of Article 16(4) can be effectively implemented.

In the present era of liberalizatio and liberalization, the importance of providing for representation for the deprived classes most of whom are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, not only in the Government. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN: Sir, I was given to understand that I shall be speaking for about 15 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: You were wrongly given to understand but I will allow you 10 minutes.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN: If you direct me, I shall take my seat.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not take your seat. This is a warning bell. You should know that by this time.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN: Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: But when it is for longer duration, then you have to sit down. This was a first warning bell. I thought I very politely pressed it.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN: I misunderstood it.

Sir, in the present era of liberalizatio and liberalization, the importance of providing for representation for the deprived classes, most of whom are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, not only in Government and aided institutions, but also in private institutions and enterprises, need not be over-emphasized. It must be kept in mind that all institutions including the private ones benefit from Government funds and general infrastructural facilities which are created by the labour, direct or indirect, of all concerned including the deprived classes who constitute a substantial part of 'We, the people of India'. Hence, in the present economic system and of the coming decades, it is important and necessary for the private sector to adopt social policies and measures that are progressive and effectively egalitarian for the deprived classes are to be uplifted and given the due rights of citizens and human beings free from any inhibition and exploitation.

Merit, we believe, is something inherent in an individual. We often forget the consequence of environmental privileges enjoyed by the members of economically, culturally and educationally advanced families, most of whom belong to the so-called higher castes. I would like to illustrate an example as follows. A village boy belonging to a Scheduled Caste family occupying a low social position in village caste hierarchy studies in a village school and his parents are poor and illiterate. Now, let us compare him with another boy who comes from a well-to-do middle class and educated family. He attends one of the good public schools in the city, has assistance at home as well as means of acquiring information and knowledge through telephone, radio, newspaper, magazines, television and so on. Even though both these boys may possess the same level of inherent merit or intelligence, the two boys can never compete, rather the village boy can never compete with the other boy in any open competition of an elitist system because of several environmental disadvantages confronting him all the time.

Sir, what I would like to convey is that treating unequals as equals is the greatest injustice and correction or elimination of this injustice is very important and, I think, is most urgent. Merely making programmes of economic benefit to the suffering people of the society will not do much. The poorest and the weakest must be involved in the power structure and in decision-making and implementation. It must be forgotten that the poor are beginning for some crumbs. They have suffered for centuries and now they are fighting for their honour as human beings. Unless we, as a nation, are determined to change the structure and our attitude basically, consciously and with open eyes, our country cannot prosper and we know that when change in the structure comes, there will be strong resistance which we must overcome.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN: I am concluding.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. You conclude with another sentence. Find out your best sentence.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN: I am very sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you need not feel sorry. I appreciate you.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN: Sir, the issue of greater access to higher education including engineering, medical, management and other professional education of a large number of students belonging to the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has to be considered against this backdrop. As the number of seats available in State maintained institutions or aided institutions is limited in comparision to those in private unaided institutions and as the number of such private unaided institutions is increasing every year, reservation of seats in such institutions during admission of candidates belonging to socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or the Scheduled Caste sand Scheduled Tribes is a must. Otherwise, the very important and spirit of the Constitution as provided under Article 15(4) and 46 on the one hand and Articles 16(4) and 38(2) on the other hand will be lost. The Constitution Ninety-Third (Amendment) Bill, 2005 is a step in the right direction.

Passing of the Bill today will definitely promote the educational advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that will be giving a boost to the morale of the downtrodden section of the people of our country. This is vital not only in the interest of our nation for achieving the object of an egalitarian society, but also in order that India may march forward along with other nations of the world with the same space now in the coming decades.

Once again, I support the Bill and request all the hon. Members of the House to unanimously adopt the same in the interest of social justice, and I conclude here.

MR. SPEAKER: It was a very good speech. I am sorry that I have to interrupt you because of constraint of time. You are a very cooperative Member.

*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): Sir, the founding fathers of Indian Constitution, considering the social inequalities in our society, have made provisions in the Constitution that will help the depressed classes to enter the fields of education and employment to some extent. Article 15(4) which came out by the struggle led by Periyar and K. Kamraj in Tamil Nadu, as against the Supreme Court judgement that nullified the reservation in education for SCs, STs and OBCs in 1951. Pandit Nehru and Ambedkar have with foresightedness brought the first amendment as Article 15(4) that enabled the States to provide reservation in educational institutions including private colleges. Due to this provision, several State Governments issued orders that helped the SC, ST and OBC students to study in professional colleges and improve their standard of living.

The judgement by Supreme Court of 12th August, 2005 was a severe blow to the measures taken by the State Governments and that has curtailed the powers of the Governments in providing reservation in unaided private colleges.

During the last Session, Members of Parliament cutting across party lines requested the Government to bring suitable amendments in the Constitution to overcome the Supreme Court judgement.

Our UPA Government, under the able guidance of our beloved leader Shrimati Soniaji and under the able leadership of our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji have assured in the National Common Minimum Programme to adhere to the principles which include equality of opportunity for SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities. In line with the principles of NCMP, our Government has brought this education Bill which gives powers to the States to extend reservations for SCs, STs and OBCs in unaided private colleges.

This amendment is a historic amendment that will help thousands of youths belonging to these depressed classes to enter into educational institutions run by private colleges.

While thanking the Government for this amendment which aims at social justice enshrined in our Constitution, I request the Government to issue executive orders providing reservation for OBCs in educational institutions run by the Central Government so that these communities can enter into higher schools of excellence. Also, unaided self-financing minority institutions will be given full freedom to admit minority students. If the Government feels to admit the OBC students, they can be admitted in linguistic minority institutions and Government aided institutions but not in self-financing real minority institutions.

In the name of minority institutions many majority community people are running the minority institutions in the name of linguistic minority. It should be checked.

*The speech was laid on the Table.

Majority community should not use the umbrella of minorities. Minority means Christians, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. I would request the hon. Human Resource Development Minister, who is bringing this Bill for reservation for Backwards in all the colleges including minority institutions. Minority institutions should be divided into two categories. Firstly, the institutions run by one family Directors with commercial intention, secondly, the institutions run by public Directors with the intention of serving to the general poor masses and minorities. I would like to request the hon. Minister to exclude the minority institutions run by the second category for public cause. Under our hon. Madam Soniyaji's auspicious guidance and under the able leadership of hon. Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh, the Human Resource Minister in the good intention and in the interest of the deprived sections of this country, the OBCs and minority Muslims, has brought this Education Reservation Bill. In Tamil Nadu, the Government is giving 69 per cent reservation to OBC and Backward community in Education. BJP belongs to the forward community and the richer classes. So, they are opposing the Bill.

In our Constitution Articles 330, 331 and 332 provide for giving reservation in Parliament and in the State Assembly to SCs, STs and Anglo-Indians. In the same way, an amendment should also be brought in this august House for minority Muslims and Christians also according to their population and reservation be given in Parliament, Assemblies and in educational institutions. This type of legislation can only be brought under the leadership of UPA Chairperson, Madam Sonia only. Being a minority Muslim Member of Parliament, my prayer is this to this August House.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Constitution (One hundred and fourth amendment) Bill 2005, introduced by the hon'ble Minister, Shri Arjun Singh. I rise to support the Bill. The entire nation was left stunned at the Supreme Court verdict. So many reactions were expressed thereto. All the members of this august House were also concerned about that verdict.

I would like to recall you that the people of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes got the right for getting special attention on their social, educational and economic development after the 'Poona Pact' between Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi in 1932. But, unfortunately, even after 57 years of independence we have not been able to fill up the vacancies reserved for them. There are about 1000 private educational institutes and 300 government technical institutes in the country. We are here today to discuss about reservation in the private educational institutes. I as well as, other members are of the view that unless we reduce the fees or provide some financial assistance in the form of scholarships to the talented students, they would never be able to get benefit of educational facilities.

It seems that we will get 25 per cent facility from this reservation. But Article 46 says that access to education is important to ensure the development of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the social and educationally backward classes, known as the other backward classes. That is why this Bill has been introduced and we welcome it. All the poor students will get the facility to get education through this Bill. About 45 thousands students take up examination in the country every year but only a provision of Rupees 65 lakhs has been made in the Budget to help the poor and talented students.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that this amount may be increased to ensure that maximum students could get the benefit. The objective of social justice could be obtained through this Bill only. I would like that the Government enact a separate law to ensure higher education to the eight crore students who have passed intermediate examination. At present, only 6 percent students have acquired higher education. In Korea 80 percent students have acquired higher education. As far as the Bill is concerned, both sides have discussed the matter and whenever the status of minorities is taken into consideration, the entire NDA coalition starts cavilling. Through you, I would like to ask the reasons for reducing the percentage of minorities in service after independence, which has been left at 1.6 per cent at present. Today, they are poor. There is a need to improve their condition socially, economically and educationally and that is why they have been included in this Bill. Once again, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I know, you are very cooperative. Thank you very much.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Sir, our party should also be given opportunity for speeches.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Try to restrain yourself.

*[Translation]*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I and my party are in favour to provide reservation to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes in the Lok Sabha, in the Legislative Assemblies, in jobs and different educational institutions. Not only we say, we have taken such steps whenever we have been in power. I would like to tell the house that the Government preceding the NDA Government had scrapped the reservation rights of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes following the verdict of the Supreme Court. But the NDA Government let by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee has restored the reservation facilities by amending the Constitution three times in the year 2000. This shows that we are supporters of reservation.

The Bill introduced, generally, has an impact on three Articles-15, 19 and 30. I would like to quote in brief the statement of objects and reasons given by the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development on Dec. 19, 2005. In point 3, he said:

> "Clause (1) of article 30 provides the right to all minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. It is essential that the rights made available to the minorities are protected with regard to setting up of their educational institutions and administering them. Accordingly, institutions declared by state to be minority institutions under clause (1) of article 30 are omitted from the operation of the proposal."

I am of the view that if we provide the facility of reservation in the minority institutions, by no means the right to set up and administer the institution is diluted as it will remain with the minorities themselves. The students will go there for getting education, and will follow the rules made for them. It is not appropriate to say that the people of other classes and other backward castes will not be provided reservation in the minority institutions. I would like to read out the Article 15. It provides that no discrimination shall be made on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth but if we add clause 5 after clause 4 it will become contradictory. On one hand we are saying that nobody will be deprived of reservation and on the other hand we say that the norms for admissions in private educational institutions, other than minority educational institutions specified in Article 30 (1), whether funded by the respective state or not, shall not be excluded. The provision of giving exemption to the minority institutions is in contravention of Article 15. At the same time, I would like to contend that it also violates Articles 10—the right to practice any profession and gain educational qualifications. This Bill violates the spirit of all these three articles. Therefore, I think that it is not appropriate to keep minority institutions outside the ambit of reservation. There should be a provision to provide reservation to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in the minority institutions as well.

I would like to submit another point. The definition of socially and educationally backward classes is also not clear in this Bill due to which those who fall in the OBC category, will not be able to get the facility of reservation in the minority institutions. Moreover, there are OBC people in the minority community, too. One can see the lists prepared by the states he will find that there are 70 such castes in the minorities, which fall under the OBC category. If they do not get reservation in these institutions, then the educational facility, which every person should get to make the nation educated, shall not be made available. Therefore, I request that a provision should be made for reservation in the minority institutions as well.

The amendment moved by Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra regarding the provision of omission should be accepted to scrap the provision of omission and the provision of reservation in minority institutions be made applicable, otherwise the same situation will prevail as in the case of Jammu and Kashmir after the application of Article 370. The people of Jammu and Kashmir can go in any part of the country, can marry, acquire property, do jobs, agricultural activities and build their homes, but if we go inside Jammu and Kashmir we cannot do the said things despite our wishes. Now people belonging to the minority community can get the benefits of reservation in all of our institutions whereas the people belonging to the majority will not be able to join the institutions managed and run by the minorities. That is why, I apprehend that this will not be conducive to harmony and peace in the

country which is so desired and the separatist forces will get strengthened. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): There is no ban on marriages there.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Sir, marriage, too, is banned.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, no one has accepted ban on marriages.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, there was a time when the Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs and the Christians took education in all the educational institutions of the country. It was due to this that the people belonging to all the religious faiths jointly fought the war of Indian independence again the British with the war cry of 'Bharat Mata ki Jai' and liberated their country. But, unfortunately, after independence, all the laws enacted during the Congress rule, were formulated on communal basis. When no law was enacted, it was also due to the communal considerations. This constitutional Amendment Act is also crafted on communal basis and I suspect that this Bill is being introduced with a view to improving the sagging spirits of the Congress in the five states which are going to the polls in February, March and April. I support the reservation provided by the Amendment but I object to the clauses intended to keep the institutions belonging to the minorities immune from its purview.

*[English]*

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Salem): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

This is one of the historic days in the annals of Indian history. We are going to pass the Constitution (One hundred and fourth Amendment) Bill.

We all know that the Indian Constitution has been amended a number of times for the welfare of the different sections like the *dalits* and backward classes. It was amended at the first instance by the visionary leader, great Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the instance of our great backward class leader who was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru K. Kamraj ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, please do not come here. You cannot come between the Chair and the hon. Member who is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Under the stewardship of Thiru K. Kamraj, the aspirations of the people of Tamil Nadu were informed and rightly the hon. The then Prime Minister Pandit Nehru agreed and brought the first amendment to the Constitution of India for the welfare of the weaker sections, namely, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Today, we are venturing to rectify the judgement pronounced by the hon. Supreme Court with regard to the case of self-financing colleges where the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes were deprived the right to enter and get admitted to various courses. On that very day, all the political parties and leaders of the weaker sections represented to the Government through your goodself and Shri Arjun Singh very categorically said in this House that the Government would discuss with all the political parties, leaders and stakeholders and formulate a policy where we could rectify this problem. Today, he has come out in that direction, to support the weaker sections of the country.

The hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, in his opening remarks said that he has dealt with this issue in the Calling Attention in this august House. Even yesterday, some of our friends from this side and the other side were requesting the hon. Minister to bring in a small amendment with regard to the OBCs. Even today, after 58 years of Independence, the Scheduled Castes, scheduled Tribes and backward class communities in the country, in spite of the best efforts by successive Congress Governments and efforts made by our leaders, carry a social stigma and the problems faced by these communities are innumerable. Their condition is also very pathetic.

Our beloved leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that out of every Rs. 100 which is sent to the States, only Rs. 16 reach the poor people. There is pilferage; there is a systematic failure; and there is a problem somewhere in between. To sort that out, in the same breath, he spoke about the development of weaker sections. He said that the socially and educationally backward sections of our society must get the advantage through our Constitution and through our methods of helping them in many different ways. But the poorest among the poor should get the first priority even in reservation. This is what late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our beloved leader, had said. It is rightly said that today the poorest among the poor in all communities are not able to get the real justice. The social justice movement was spearheaded in Tamil Nadu

[Shri K.V. Thangkabalu]

and in other States. Leaders like Thanthaiperiyar and Mahatma Jyotiba Phule fought for them.

Today while bringing forward this Bill, there are apprehensions in the minds of the OBCs. Of course, we are all one that we want to support the *Dalits,* The Scheduled Tribes in our country. Their social status has to be improved. But today, in our Budget, the Ministry concerned with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes allocated only Rs. 1,200 crore, but the population is more than 22 per cent. On the other hand, in our Budget, we have allocated only Rs. 72 crore for OBC community. More than 60 per cent people in our country are OBCs, may be on this side or on that side. Irrespective of the community and caste, they are the largest chunks and their interest is not properly protected. That is why, the Mandal Commission came into being.

The Mandal Commission Report is one of the very important recommendations for the welfare and development of the Backward Classes. Today, we have given them 27 per cent reservation. I just want to inform the House that even after the implementation of the Mandal Commission's Report we have to see what is their position. In the Central Government Departments and the Public Sector Undertakings, in the case of Class I Officers, the total number of Class I Officers is 81,325, out of which those other than the OBCs are 71,779 and the OBCs are only 4,147. Similarly, in the Public Sector Undertakings, the total number of Class I officers are 80,994 in which the OBCs are only 3,719. This is a pathetic situation.

Similarly, in Class II services today in India, there are 5,03,337 people, out of which the number of those of all other communities is 3,52,827 and OBCs are only 59,070. Again, in the case of Public Sector Undertakings, the total number of Officers is 3,65,785 and the OBCs are only 36,000. So, you can see the plight of these people. That is why, the Members of Parliament belonging to the OBC sections from all sides of this House, in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, met the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development a number of times and they were kind enough to say that their issues will be addressed in due course.

The other day when the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development wanted to introduce the Bill, the hon. Minister himself along with the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs were kind enough to discuss with the Forum in respect of bringing certain amendments with regard to the OBC development.

I am thankful to the hon. Minister, the Congress President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, and the hon. Prime Minister for having agreed to the suggestion given by the OBC Members of Parliament and to mention in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Today it has been said very categorically that the OBCs are included in this Bill. Sir, you are a senior statesman and a jurist, you are a great legal luminary in the parliamentary service and also a great lawyer. Sir, you also rejected my amendments. The Statement of Objects and Reasons is very clear and it supports the OBC sections. Our Government also believes and our hon. Minister informed us that the OBCs will not be deprived and they will be given all the facilities and they will enjoy the facilities as given in Section 15(5). Sir, Section 15(5) as introduced in this Bill does not give any weightage or any importance to the OBCs. It is very clear. Unless and until the word 'OBC' is included, the phraseology is not there, the purpose of the backward classes will not be served. It has been the past experience. Many courts struck it down but many States do not care it.

Today I appeal to you to all the leaders, with folded hands, and through you I would request you to include the OBCs in this Section. Then only the OBC community will get benefit out of this amendment. The hon. Minister has agreed to it. Not only that, but the problem of OBCs is to be addressed in a different way also. Section 16(4) is to be amended suitably to give protection to the OBC people. Then only the OBC community at large will get benefit.

In our election manifesto, in our political agenda we have said that the OBCs will be given their due. Even in the Common Minimum Programme it is mentioned. I thank the hon. Congress President and leaders of all our UPA Alliance party leaders that they have included in their programme that the SC, ST and the OBCs will be given the due protection and importance in the welfare and development of the country.

I do not want to take much time. You have already started giving signal. I appeal to you give social justice. The fruits of social justice should be given to the weaker sections among the socially educationally backward sections in our country and they should get the rightful

share in the private sector also. That is why we wanted reservation in the private sector also. I take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to use his good offices to see that the Mandal Commission's report is implemented fully. Only one aspect of the Mandal Commission's report is implemented, that is 27 percent reservation. All other recommendations are very very important. Only when we implement them, then only the weaker sections among the OBCs will get the benefit.

Today, by passing this important Bill, the weaker sections, namely *Dalits,* the Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Class people will get admission in these professional colleges. It was late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister who gave a call to the nation that the education system should also come forward and the people who are well-off, people who can deliver goods, people who can start institutions should help the weaker sections. In fact, the Government today is not in a position to give the required help on the higher education side. More than Rs. 45,000 crore was invested by the stakeholders. The people who run private institutions should be supported since they are supporting Government.

Sir, I am not one to support the people who are running institutions. But I am here to support the weaker sections, that is the Dalits, the backward class people and the STs and that they should get their rightful share in all spheres of life. I am sure this Bill will address this issue. I support this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra to speak—not present.

Shri Ram Kripal Yadav to speak. There is no time left for you. But because you are sitting quietly I am allowing you three minutes' time.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill. I express my gratitude to the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development and particularly the UPA Government, for introducing the Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth) Amendment Act. The Government through this Bill, has appropriately safeguarded the interests of the SC, ST and backward castes people who have been oppressed for centuries. But there is an apprehension, as some hon. Members have also submitted that the form in which this Bill has been brought, the Government may not be able to protect the OBC people. The members have got a feel of this fact and of course the people have got much apprehensions. The constitutional provisions regarding reservation have been in force for 58 years, since independence but even now, justice has not been done to the SC, ST and OBC people according to the spirit of the Constitution as a result of which these people are suffering even as on date.

Hon. Minister himself is known as a supporter of the backward classes. I hope that he will respect the feelings of the entire House, as expressed by the hon. Members of Parliament, cutting across party lines and introduce the amendment accordingly. The opposition is opposing this Bill. Sir, it is but natural for them because they opposed the Mandal Commission too. You must remember that when Mandal Commission was implemented, the BJP had switched its politics to Kamandal. Their real intention is to oppose this amendment. The question of the minorities is just an excuse. What is its rationale? How can the constitutional provisions be overlooked. The BJP and the other constituents of the NDA have no fellow feeling for the poor people. Their attitude towards Shri Kalyan Singh, Mr. Uma Bharti, Shri Bangaru Laxman has shown that they never supported the backward people. Theirs is the RSS mentality particularly inclined towards exploitation. They are upper caste people who are full to prejudice and contempt towards the oppressed and the backward section and will never support the Bill. But the letter have now awakened. You can't hoodwink them. Those 85% of the Indian people who, for centuries, had been exploited and discriminated against in every respect have now risen from their slumber. Shri Prabhunath Singh ji, who is not here now was urging the Government to extend reservation to the Rajputs but to deny the same to the Yadavs. I clearly state, our party's position that reservation should be provided on population basis.

I do believe that the UPA Government has acted in the interest of the poor, oppressed and the backward people and will continue doing so. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Inspite of the consistent efforts of the opposition party, the poor, the backward, dalits and the weaker section people are not going to be subdued. Their cause has sufficiently progressed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Bihar Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav is no longer in power, but, Shri Nitish Kumar ji, with his handful of people. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not disturb him. You should also listen to others while they are speaking in the House.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: The usurpers' days are numbered.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Please take your seat now.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I would like to submit. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It would be your last point.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: They may not have liked my speech. Everyone knows their background and their real motives. I would like to submit that those hon. MPs of the opposition who belong to the backward classes and are sitting here, will have to give an account for their deed to the electorate who have voted for them. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Alok Kumar Mehta, please do not do it. You should not go from here.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: This cannot go on for long. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to act having regard to the sentiments of the backward classes. The UPA Government has always done justice to the backward and the poor. The Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Minister needs to be amended. However, unless there is provision of reservation in education, how will they progress? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All right, well-said.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: This is why they need to be educated. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will conclude after making my last point. Your Co-operation has always been there.

MR. SPEAKER: Not much.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: The hon'ble members have referred to the Capitation Fee. The poor, the downtrodden and the people belonging to backward classes don't have enough money. The Government should provide them subsidy and a provision may be made to this effect. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Kripal Yadav. You're giving very good suggestion on this issue.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: These poor people ought to be safeguarded through reservation. The UPA Government is poor-friendly. I am sure 'keeping in view the members' feelings, provisions will be in corporated in the Bill. Today, the entire country is looking forward to the Government's initiative, as the people belonging to OBC category are very much apprehensive about it. Please take steps to provide them a security cover. Once again, I would like to express my gratitude to our leaders, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav for their commitment to the poor and their inclination towards the progress of the backward and the downtrodden. Despite severe protests launched by the opposition, the Government will complete this task. The UPA Government has already taken initiatives in this regard, which will possibly uproot the opposition. They will have no existence whatsoever. The UPA Government has taken a positive steps and for the dalits of the country. *...,(interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry, but no more now. I am very sorry. You will have to conclude your speech now.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I am sure; the Government will take steps for the OBCs and minorities....*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more will be recorded.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Next, Shri Ramdas Athawale.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, I am very angry. You gave your respects to everyone, but the Chair.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale. All the hon. Members who belong to what are called 'small parties' and 'Independents' have 15 minutes at their disposal. I still have names of eight hon. Members who wish to speak on this subject. I will try to accommodate everybody, but it would only be possible if everybody limits the speech to within three minutes each. Please do not ask me to keep giving you some more time to speak on the issue.

Shri Ramdas Athawale, please start quickly. Just mention whether you support it or oppose it.

*[Translation]*

Please speak up, time is running out. Either support or oppose it.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was on this day that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar took the resolve to fight for social justice, we are happy that the UPA Government holds Nyaya Sanstha in high regard but Nyaya Sanstha should also reciprocate in the same manner.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The Half-an hour discussion listed in today's agenda is postponed.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: There is no need to provide the dalits with reservation in the private institutions. Nyaya Sanstha took such decision. At that time we had deliberations with Smt. Sonia Gandhi and with all the leaders of the UPA and raised our demands for social justice. There is a need to amend the constitution to meet this objective and this proposal was accepted by you. So, therefore, I rise in support of Dr. Manmohan Singh, Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Shri Lalu Prasad, Shri Arjun Singh, Shri Sharad Pawar, Shri Ramvilas Paswan, C.P.(M), C.P. (I), Forward Block and all the parties affiliated to U.P.A. I express my pleasure and extend my absolute support to all of them. At the same time, I am very sorry for the N.D.A. as this bill is of enormous significance. This must not include laughter. I seriously mean it. The passage of this bill will turn out to be of huge relief to such backward classes who have been denied justice for nearly last two and a half thousand years.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we don't need reservation. If our economic condition is improved, there would be no need for reservation. It's an issue of huge concern that even after the lapse of so many years post independence as many as 26 per cent people are still living below poverty line. This is why, whichever government comes into existence, it should make all-out efforts for the welfare and well being of the poor. Currently, our Government is working for the poor. The NDA worked for the rich and the affluent ones and was voted out of power. We are working for the poor. But at the same time, we ought to extend a little support to the rich as well. We should help and co-operate with the rich. Hon'ble Ataljee is present here. I would just like to convey to him that Ataljee and Advanijee have pushed the Dalits backward. *...(Interruptions)* While Dr. Manmohan Singhji and Soniajee have strengthened the status of the Dalits. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Sir, what is he saying about Atal jee and Advani jee. He is talking in a very irrelevant manner. It should be expunged from the record. *...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It does not affect them; you can't do that.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Why did you expel Uma Bharti? With the expulsion of Uma Bharti, the people belonging to Dalit and Tribal Category. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It's not relevant. Please take your seat now. I am going to call Shri Joachim Buxla. please conclude now.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Varma Jee. Why are you shouting, these people did not offer you the post of a minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

No matter whether I become a minister or not but will not let you become the Minister. I simply mean that we are making endeavours to reinforce the Dalits, tribals and the minorities. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you always ring the bell, but I am no longer going to pay attention to the ringing of the bell. I am not going to stop.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to stop either.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I know that you are a good friend of mine. When both of us are together, our friendship turns into enmity. But there is nothing you can do about it. Time is running out and it's going to be 0600 hrs. This Bill is to be passed immediately. Therefore, it's my suggestion that justice should be done with the people belonging to the minority community also. Reservation is warranted in the minority institutions also. ...*(Interruptions)* This is why, it is my submission that on the heels of the Supreme court judgement of not providing reservation in the minority institution, the issue of reservation in such institutions should be pondered over after holding parleys with the institutions itself. This is a very revolutionary decision and our Republican party seconds this decision. ...*(Interruptions)*"

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. If you misuse your intelligence, I would call the hon. Minister. Now, I give the floor to Shri Joachim Buxla.

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurdar): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my Party RSP, I rise to support the constitution Amendment Bill moved in the House by the Minister of Human Resource Development. Sir, I support and welcome the provisions which the Government have incorporated in this Bill in order to provide reservation especially to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in admission to private higher and professional educational institutions.

Sir, in the present era of privatisation and globalisation the provision of reservation we are going to make in the private sector through this House is a good gesture. So far, there is no such provision in the private sector educational institutions, but we are going to make a good provision by reserving seats for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minority communities through this Bill. Though, it is my personal opinion that it is going to resolve the problem completely as the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minority communities do get admission in these institutions but due to their poor financial background it becomes very hard to them to continue their studies. I urge the Government that there is a need to seriously consider that in addition to providing for them admission, they must be extended some financial assistance till they complete their education. I have such information that though many students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get admission in Engineering and Medical Colleges, but they cannot complete their studies due to poor financial condition of their families.

The other issue in this Bill is related to keeping the educational institutions being run by the minority communities beyond the purview of this Bill. I know that the educational institutions being run by the minority communities are functioning efficiently, they have a major contribution in the field of education, especially, the Christian Missionaries which are working in the field of education in the North East, Central India and in other parts of the country have a major contribution in providing education to the economically weaker sections and uplifting them. We can never deny this, but there is an apprehension that if these institutions are kept beyond the purview of reservation they might become commercialized. I hope that the hon. Minister might be considering this issue and will apprise the House at the time of passing of the Bill as to how these issues will be resolved.

Supporting this Bill, I conclude my speech.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Francis George, please cooperate and complete your speech within three minutes.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, I rise to support this Bill, which has been brought by the Government to ensure social justice in respect of the recent Supreme Court judgement.

**18.00 hrs.**

In one stroke, this Bill ensures social justice by adhering to the Directive Principles of State Policy as enunciated in article 46—to promote with special care the educational economic interests of the weaker sections. At the same time, it takes care of the rights of the minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

It is our national goal to uplift our weaker brethren. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is 6 o'clock. We shall continue till this Bill and the next Bill are passed.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: I think, no section in this House will object to the objectives or goals of this. As far as minority institutions are concerned, it is basically about the identification of minorities in various States and also the recent phenomena of commercialization of our educational sector. It is not fair to cast aspersions on all minority institutions that are being run in this country. Hon. Maneka ji, while speaking, reeled out names of excellent institutions. I do not think those institutions in any way practise any discrimination towards any community in this country. There are excellent institutions and excellent examples. For example, the Christian Medical College, Vellore is a 105 year old institution. Its intake, even now, is 60 students annually. That Institution charges only Rs. 3000 per annum from a medical student as fee. There are excellent institutions like that. It is not right to say that all minority institutions are commercial establishments. The distinction that has to be made is with regard to minority institutions that are being run by religious congregation, religious sects and by private individuals belonging to minority community in the garb of minority educational institutions. For that, like Shri Chandrappan has said, the Government should come out with a suitable legislation to regulate the admission procedure and the fee structure. That has to be done.

While discussing this Bill, some of our friends in the Opposition have admitted that there are Dalits and backward people in minority communities also. It is very heartening to hear that. For example, in Christian community, there are about 16 to 20 million Dalit Christians who have been denied the rights of reservation. It is because they opted for a particular religion. It is the right of every citizen in this democratic country to chose the religion he wants to profess and practise. Dalit Christians have been denied the right of reservation for decades. About 16 to 20 million people have been languishing. It will be in the fitness of things if the Government thinks about regulating the admission procedure and the fee structure in all the institutions run by the minority or by the majority communities. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: I am sure, the Government will do this for all the sections of the community who have been denied this right so far. I have no time left. I support this Bill that has been brought by the hon. HRD Minister with a very noble objective.

MR. SPEAKER: I know you can make a useful contribution. Shri Bir Singh Mahato to speak.

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia): Sir, I rise to welcome the Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Bill. I extend my support to this Bill. It is a fact that aided and the Government sponsored professional institutions have got limited seats as compared to the private institutions. This Bill will promote the educational advancements of the socially and educationally backward students of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the backward community. The people belonging to these communities were denied the justice by the Supreme Court Judgement. This Bill will address this denial and negate the Supreme Court Judgement.

There is a requirement for a comprehensive Bill for regulating the fee structure and the admission procedure etc. I would request the Minister that while he replies to this discussion, he should reply about the admission procedure in the minority institutions where economically and social minority communities will also get admission. I request the Minister to reply to these things at the time of his reply.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Bill, not only because there was judgement on Inamdar case whereby States cannot interfere with the functioning of unaided schools fixing seats or fees, but for other reasons also.

In the coming scenario, I am afraid to say that the Government would slowly withdraw from the education sector. Every penny spent on education is considered as an expenditure, and not as a capital investment. Education can not be left to the market forces.

Sir, in this country, unfortunately, the high caste wealth and even language have made a formidable combination. If this Amendment is not brought, the education would remain for the elite and those people who can afford; and those who are downtrodden, backward, *dalits* and minorities would all be thrown away. Such a commercial system cannot be allowed.

There was a great battle fought by those people; may be Periyar from Tamil Nadu; may be Jawaharlal Nehru; may be K. Kamraj; or may be Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia with whom I have worked with, for social justice. I have to say that in the coming years, the fight for social justice would be very intense because the commercial forces will be taking over the entire operation. In such a situation, to bring the battle at centre stage, by not allowing others to grab it and giving the downtrodden, more opportunities, I think, this Amendment is necessary.

It is a historic Amendment. In the wake of the coming scenario also, my party welcome this Bill wholeheartedly.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Prof. Ramadass. Please, conclude, your speech within three minutes.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Sir, I support this Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, he has already spoken on this Amendment Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry, for the mistake. I cannot allow you to speak twice on the same Bill.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support this Amendment Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, and I oppose the notice of amendments given by the hon. BJP Member, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

Sir, during my schooling days I had read a story in my English class that once a man saw a monkey fishing out a fish from water and placing it on a branch of a tree. The person asked him: "What are you doing? Why have you picked out the fish from the water and placed it on a branch of a tree?" The monkey said: "I am saving it from drowning."

So, unfortunately, this monkey salvation syndrome is being followed by the BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*

Article 30 was moved by none other than Sardar Patel. Now, the so-called successors of the legacy of Sardar Patel are against Article 30. Now, we really know what legacy or how great successors these people are! Article 30 is a fundamental right. It has been clearly established in Minerva Mills—Keshwanandi Bharatiya case Vs. Supreme Court that 'you cannot bring in an amendment which abrogates the fundamental right of the Constitution.' Article 30 is a fundamental right. That is why we are opposing their notice of Amendments. Moreover Article 30 prevails upon Article 15. Already, reservation is given to minorities under Article 30, and you cannot have another reservation over it.

Now they talk about Article 30. What stopped them from bringing in amendment on Article 30 when they had the National Review Commission headed by Justice Venkatachaliya? In fact, on page 88 of that Report—I happened to read it in the Parliament Library—he has recommended that reservations can be given to minorities. It was the Committee which was formed by the then NDA Government. Now, we see a duplicity of stand over here!

Moreover, Article 30 provides reservation to the religious and linguistic minorities. It is a known fact that our states were formed on the basis of language. By saying reservation should be implemented as per Article 30 in the minority colleges, BJP is sowing seeds of separation. Already, there is a boundary problem between Karnataka and Maharashtra. Water problems are there.

Sir, our federal structure is of a very delicate nature. And, that is why, Article 30 needs to be protected.

My last point over here is that the fairness of a democracy can only be judged by the rightful protection given to minorities. Moreover, whatever judgements had come, the real mischief was done in 1990s with minority colleges. What is the literacy rate of Muslims in India?

It is 59 per cent. Sixty-five per cent is the literacy rate. What will be the percentage of educational backwardness of the Muslims? It will be less than 59 per cent. So, do we not deserve this protection? Do we not deserve to come up? Do you not want the people of my community to become doctors and engineers? If not, they will become liability to the nation. We want more Abul Kalam Azads and we want more Abdul Kalams to come up in the field. That is why Article 30 is there.

Moreover, through you, Sir, I would like to tell the Government not to dilute Article 30. People who are also opposing Article 30 innuendoes we will not allow the Government to dilute Article 30. We will do it in future also. If this Government takes a retrograde step, where will the minorities go? The duty of the Government is to protect the minorities.

I support this Bill and I request the hon. Members from BJP—who are the so-called successors of the legacy of Sardar Patel—to withdraw the amendment.

DR. SEBASTIAN PAUL (Ernakulam): I stand here to support the bill with the mixed feeling of anguish and satisfaction.

As we all know, the first amendment to our Constitution imported the concept of social justice. In the 56 year of the Republic, the 104th amendment is contemplated by Parliament, which, in effect, will deprive justice to *dalits* and backward classes.

At the outset, the intention of the amendment is to promote the educational advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens by ensuring their admission to unaided educational institutions. In that respect, it is a welcome step. But the exclusion of the minority educational institutions, referred to in clause (1) of Article 30 of the Constitution, from the scope of the amendment, will defeat the very purpose of the amendment.

Minorities run a majority of the unaided professional educational institutions. Kerala has some 500 self-financing schools, 260 of them are under Christian management. Five of the nine private self-financing medical schools in the State are under Christian management. Christians also manage at least half of the 14 self-financing engineering colleges in the State. This being the scenario, the net result of the amendment will be substantial denial of educational opportunity to students belonging to the socially and educationally backward classes, and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Education is no longer a mission; it is a business, a profit-making enterprise. Arjunas will be favoured and Ekalavyas will remain out. Right to education will become a mirage.

Article 30 allows minorities to run educational institutions to propagate their ideas, beliefs, scientific thinking, etc. This right would not be violated if they were to be forced to accommodate students, many of them belonging to their own communities, under the proposed quota. A poor Christian student may not find a seat in a Christian institution because of his poverty. It is a most ironic and sad situation.

The Inamdar verdict of the hon. Supreme Court declares that the State has no power to insist on seat sharing in the unaided private professional educational institutions by fixing a quota of seats between the management and the State. We have found a way out by a Constitutional Amendment. But that way will turn out to be a blind alley if we exclude minority institutions as a whole from its ambit and scope. The minorities should be asked by this supreme House to have a concern for the poor and the deprived. The minority status is for protecting the rights of the minority and not to protect the vested interests of the leaders of the minorities.

I can say that this is the proclaimed view of the Christian leaders. The pastoral letter issued by Cardinal Vithayathil after the Synod of the Syro-Malabar Church last month stressed the role of the Church in bringing social justice in education. The pastoral letter, read in all Syro-Malabar parishes, called upon the Church to end the present situation that often denies opportunities for education to poor students for the sole reason that they are economically backward.

This is in agreement with the spirit of the first amendment. Let us not destroy that spirit by enacting the 104th amendment in the present form.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Thank you, Sir, for giving me a chance to speak on "The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth)

[Shri Sansuma Khunggur Biswmuthiary]

Amendment Bill, 2005. I rise to support this Bill with some suggestions.

*[Translation]*

It is my opinion that provisions for providing reservation to the candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the minority educational institutions should also be made in this Bill.

*[English]*

In this regard, my humble appeal to the minority communities is that they also may kindly agree to my proposals. There are a good number of excellent educational institutions set up in India by minority communities. Today, in our Indian context, nowhere in the country, whole tribal people are either Christians, either Muslims or either Buddhists.

*[Translation]*

So, it is my suggestion that minority educational institutions should also be brought within the purview of this Bill so that the students belonging to SC and ST category may avail themselves the benefits of reservation in these institutions also. The benefit of 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent reservation being given till date to the boys and girls of SC and ST categories in the educational institutions during the time of admission is based on the 1971 census. This is very limited and not sufficient.

*[English]*

Today three decades have passed.

*[Translation]*

During the last three decades, the population of SCs and STs have increased, so I request that the percentage of reservation to SC & ST categories should urgently be increased from present 7.5% to 15% and 15% to 20%.

*[English]*

In this situation, I would like to request the Government of India to increase the reservation quota for Scheduled Tribes from seven and a half per cent to fifteen per cent and for Scheduled Castes from 15 to 20 per cent without any further delay. Question arises if the population of general community can increase, why cannot the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes increase?

*[Translation]*

I have one more demand also that the Government of India should establish more Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges and Institutions in the IT Sector to impart quality education to the boys and girls of Scheduled Cases and Scheduled Tribes. Besides, I also demand that the Bill to provide reservation to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for employment in the private sector may be brought on an urgent basis.

*[English]*

I would like to appeal to all sections of society, particularly my all esteem colleagues of this House, to get united so as to help bring in a Bill for providing reservation quota to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of services in private sector also.

*[Translation]*

It should be brought urgently. Merely verbal assurance will not do; nothing less than providing reservation will serve the purpose.

*[English]*

I would like to know from the Government as to what decision has been taken so far in this regard.

With these few words I would like to conclude. Last but not least, I would like to appeal to the Government to accept my suggestions and my amendments.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHARNJIT SINGH ATWAL (Phillaur): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not take much of your time. It is an important matter so it is essential for me to express my views on this matter. As this Bill is going to affect the people belonging to the Scheduled Cases, Scheduled Tribe sand other backward classes, so I consider it essential to express my views in this regard. There are some States in which one community is in minority while the same community is in majority in other States. Not only in Punjab but this must be the case in many States. There are Guru Nanak Engineering College, Banda

Bahadur Singh Engineering College and Thapar Engineering College in Punjab. In addition to that there is a fourth college i.e. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Engineering College, being run by the Government. Thapar Engineering College is being run by our Hindu brothers who consider themselves in minority in Punjab. Guru Nanak Engineering College and Banda Bahadur Engineering College are being run by Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee i.e. by the Sikh Community which is in minority at all India level. The hon. Minister, while replying may clarify whether only one college will come under the purview of the Bill. The SC, ST students will find it very difficult to take admission in the rest of the three colleges. As is evident by the perusal of this Bill and hearing the views of hon. Members that admission of the SC and ST students in those three colleges shall be closed for ever.

The second thing, as I mentioned is that a community in one State might be in majority while it may be in minority in other States. In the same manner our Christian brethren are running a Christian Medical College in Ludhiana. Christian also constitute a minority. Besides, Dayanand Medical College is being run by Hindus. The third college, Guru Ram Das medical College is being run by Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee i.e. by the Sikh community, which constitute a minority at all India level. Now there are only three medical colleges left in Punjab. One is in Faridkot, second in Patiala and a third one in Amritsar. In this manner the SC & ST students shall never get admission in those colleges.

I would like the hon. Minister to clarify as to what will happen to the students of such minority colleges being run by minority communities in other States, be it Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Maharahstra, Kerala or any other State of the country. I would like the hon. Minister to also pay attention to the plight of the students of the colleges being run by the minority community in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and other States of the country.

*SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): Sir, the constitution amendment bill brought here for discernibly providing social justice to dalits and backwards makes me feel that we are, in fact, doing injustice to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs. I am opposing this bill because this is the first time that reservation policy is being diverted. Had Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar been in this House today, he would have talked about safeguarding the interests of dalits and poor. They seem to be at a disadvantageous position today. We would not be above to do justice to this bill. This would be part justice and part injustice. I know that it is difficult to implement reservation policy in minority institutions as it is. Therefore, we should give 50 percent reservation to minorities and out of the rest 50 percent, we should give 25 percent reservation to open merit and 25 percent reservation to backwards.

Sir, it is time now that we would define the term 'minority'. We have to ascertain who actually are the minorities. When the Supreme Court gave its judgement, the whole Dalit community was shocked. A large rally was organized in my parliamentary constituency and I got the opportunity to lead it. Addressing the rally I assured them that when the bill will be introduced in the House, your part of reservation will remain intact. If the bill would not be brought and reservation would not be granted, I will resign from the membership of the House. I would not have to resign now as the bill has been brought. But this fact will go on pricking me that reservation policy has been distorted.

Sir, I have gone through the Common Minimum Programme of the UPA Government. The basic principle of the same was

*[English]*

"To provide equality of opportunity in education and employment for SC, ST and OBC'.

*[Translation]*

The present bill has no provision of reservations in minorities educational institutes. Then, how social justice would be possible? Today, people, harping on the name of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, are crushing his dreams. I welcome a part of the bill. By bringing this bill, the Government have provided relief from the situation arisen from the judgement of the Court, at the same time, it has done injustice to backwards by not keeping reservations for them in the private institutions. I would like to tell my fellow members that this constitution amendment is going to harm dalits. This way, we are going to harm our own interests. Sir, I would like to request that this bill may be brought afresh and provision of reservations in minority institutions may be included.

*Laid on the Table.

*[English]*

*SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR (Amalapuram): Sir, I express my views in favour of the reservations for the generations to avail the future endeavours of their interest, with a tension free educational pursuit by the Dalits, that is, SCs, STs and OBCs.

The Constitution has provided that Right to Education is a Fundamental Right. Either it is provided by the Government or it is provided in the private sectors to meet the needs of the future generations of the country. Where Government itself cannot afford to start the model institutions, it is promoting the private sectors along with the corporate sector with grants for infrastructural facilities and tax exemptions on education. The private sector is neglecting the concept of the welfare of the downtrodden and Dalits who are well known as Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Economically Backward classes of the Indian society.

Treating professional education as a business or profession is unfortunate. 'Right to Education' is a Fundamental Right. It is constitutional obligation of the Government to facilitate downtrodden sections of the society to avail educational facilities at all levels.

Fee structure is of national importance when you take into consideration the geographical advantages and disadvantages of the States. So a uniform fee structure for the entire nation either in the private or in the Government institutions is necessary. Dalits do not have economic qualifications with the result that they do not get entry. They are excluded by default due to their social status and economic structure.

The post-liberalisation period has opened doors to start advanced courses like Biotechnology, Information Technology, Environment, Sciences, Computer Science, Non-conventional Energy, Electronic Journalism, Micro Level Planning, Rural Technology, and Agro Industries. And it flushed out the age-old Indian traditional artisans and their trades. As story goes like this. There is the story about fox and the crane. Fox invites the crane and gives the sauce in a plate. Crane invites the fox and gives the juice in a long-necked pot.

The very-expanding global private sector has shut the doors for SCs and STs without even the entry in the form of WTO and GATT. Even the entry in the form of WTO and GATT have facilitated expansion of educational market resulting in the shrinking of the public sector. The Dalits, who are trained in Arts and Sciences are shown the way out even without the eligibility criteria.

One or two persons, who have qualified by chance cannot also enter the private institutions due to the preventive costs of admissions and maintenance. If we have a look at the private management institutions once, we find that the students coming in Mercedes or BMW cars are their children of the most fortunate sections of the country, learning the tricks of trade to loot the future India and its wealth. I wonder whether the children of hon. Members of Parliament can afford this luxury, let alone the reserved categories.

It is already known that no child of forward castes is willing to join traditional arts and science courses. No child of SCs, STs, OBCs and economically weaker along with backward sections can dream of joining the private paradise institutions by following the unified admission procedure and fee structure. While laying the rules and regulations of the private institutions, their management mention about the welfare of socially and economically weaker sections like SCs, STs and OBCs, and as if they are running those institutions at par with Government institutions and model institutions like IIMs and IITs.

I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that the United Kingdom in 2003 admitted the mistake of tranquility in of higher education where less-advantaged families are unable to send their children to private colleges. Mr. Charles Clarke, the Education Secretary of UK declared that they are enhancing the funding to Government institutions by three billion points to admit the poorer sections into high market-value courses. I appeal once again to the august House to consider the SC and ST candidates for admissions to private institutions.

Another interesting feature is that the traditional and liberal courses are given to the Government institutions and courses of global market value are given to the private and corporate sector where education is of international standards and industry-based to meet the international arena in this era of globalisation. But they are selling the seats by auctioning admissions; they are buying talent. These heavens do not have entry for poor sinners, the weak and meek who fall under reserved categories.

The Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Mukesh Ambani and Shri Aditya Birla in 2000 gave a green signal for total corporatisation of higher education. This has opened the foodgates of private and foreign institutions and universities. All the institutions offer highly vocational and professional courses for which OBCs. Also the taste of paradise educational model institutions is to be motivated.

Being the Chairman of Rajiv Gandhi Group of Colleges and being a post-graduate, I experienced a lot of variation in the international arena. The NRIs are dominating the merit to avail better positions in the globalised employment even though the Indian skills for the global solutions are hot favourites now in the world market. To prove Indianism, we must provide for it and diminish the gap of educational barriers for the SCs, STs and OBCs.

I conclude my deliberations by felicitating, with my heart-felt thanks, the Supreme Court as big brother for its initiative towards the Constitutional amendments that reservation is not to be tranquility and it should be fair and justified by the country's prestigious Administrative head, that is the Parliament and the Parliamentary amendment.

Lastly, I would like to request that a Committee should be appointed to observe that there is no violation and uniform free structure is maintained along with uniform admission procedures and course structure so that the future generations also can learn through the cultural, traditional and artisan-oriented education pattern, and peace and tranquility is maintained with cultural safeguards of the Indian traditions and culture.

*[Translation]*

*SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai): Sir, I am proud to represent Tamil Nadu in the House of the People. Tamil Nadu has always pioneered Social Justice Movement and championed its cause. This historic Bill to amend the Constitution to provide for reservation in both Aided and Unaided Professional institutions has come before this House because of a pronouncement by the Supreme Court of India upholding the stand of the unaided colleges that they may not implement reservation to SCs, STs and OBCs. Through this amendment the students from the socially and educationally Backward Classes will get admission in private educational institutions.

In 1950, the year when we, the people of India, gave ourselves a Constitution, a case came before the High Court of Madras against reservation in education and jobs that was available to the people of Tamil Nadu rights from 1928 ever after the implementation of Muthiah Mudaliar Communal G.O. The court held that the provision of reservation was unconstitutional. In the wake of that crisis, the great social reformist, Thanthai Periyar led an agitation which gave rise to convergence of ideas resulting in the first amendment to the Constitution in 1951. That upsurge restored the reservation available to get admission in educational institutions and to get jobs. The then Union Government led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru considered the need and necessity and announced reservation in jobs and in educational institutions.

Liberalisation, globalization and privatization seek to convert education and enterprising business. It has become a money spinning business. Under these circumstances the amendment seeks to protect and safeguard the rights of the socially and educationally backward classes.

I was surprised to find the members from the opposition that is from BJP insisting on reservation in minority institutions also. But the cat was let out of the bag when they said that they would oppose the Bill if their amendment to include minority institutions in the ambit of reservation was not accepted.

Capitation fee, exhorbitant fee structure and self styled functioning in certain minority institutions must be looked into. Their functioning must be streamlined. We need to put our head and hearts to resolve these problems. But, the stand that the opposition would negative the amendment is not fair.

I would like to charge them that they in fact would prefer to deprive the already available existing reservation facilities that is in vogue for the deprived classes like SCs, STs and OBCs. From the past history of Tamil Nadu it can be gathered that only the upper caste people had access to education based on Varnashrama Dharma. Even today BJP the party that still upholds the Varnashrama principles tries to stifle the reservation available to the depressed and oppressed classes of the society in the garb of insisting on extending reservation in minority institutions also.

At this juncture I would like to lay stress on the need to bring OBCs in the purview of the reservation

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil and laid on the Table.

[Shri P. Mohan]

benefits to be made available to all the socially and educationally backward classes through the insertion of Sub Clause (5) in Article 15 of the Constitution. Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution. Hence there is a need to allow the states to have their own say in this matter. We may have to acknowledge the fact that minority institutions have been rendering yeomen services over the years in providing opportunities to SCs, STs and other Backward Classes in their educational institutions. They continue with their services. But, certain educational institutions amongst the new crop of minority institutions established by virtue of minority status available in the name of religion and language are run on commercial basis. Or at least such allegations are made against them. Such institutions must be regulated and proper arrangements should be made to provide reservations in admissions to SCs, STs and OBCs.

*SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH (Damoh): Sir, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and particularly OBCs may also compulsorily be included in the reservation list of all the educational institutes of the country, because a large number of backward class people reside in India particularly in Madhya Pradesh.

So, the OBC should be given atleast 27 percent reservations in educational institutes through this Bill.

*SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Sir, this bill deals with reservation in private educational institutes.

This bill is a major step in the direction of inculcating a sense of social responsibility in the founders of private sector and bringing them in the mainstream. The most important factor in the basic principles of Rashtriya Janta Dal is to establish social justice in the country. The bill is related to the ideology of our party. The beneficiaries of reservation may primarily ensure the inclusion of socially backward and those backward classes who are untiringly fighting for these values and who constitute about 50% of our population.

I also disapprove of the ill-intended policy of the hon'ble Members of the Bhartiya Janta Party in which they have advocated to implement the reservations in the minority institutions. In fact, maintaining autonomy of minority institutions is an important decision for protecting social justice and providing security to minority communities and it should be preserved.

With these words, I support the bill and congratulate the Government for persuading the private sector to endeavour for social justice.

---

*Laid on the Table.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Hon. Speaker, Sir, there has been a very wholesome and informative debate on this Bill. Before I reply to the points raised today, I must put on record the fact that the ambience for bringing such a Bill forward has been created by the leadership of the Congress President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. I think this needs to be said because the very effort as has been sought to be painted by some hon. Members from the Opposition is not a partisan effort.

It is an effort to bring on a rational level what we all feel in our heart of hearts is the need of the hour.

Sir, I would like you to recollect, when the discussion was started this morning I, in very few words, presented the background of this Bill. Not in so many words, insinations have been made that what I said in the morning was contrary to facts. Each one of us and perhaps much more people who are experienced in that regard can change their opinion as and when they like. But facts must be clearly established. In the meeting of 23rd August this year,—as a sequel to the sentiments expressed, as I said, there is a verbatim record available, a tape record available—all the participants who attended, all of them were respected leaders of different parties, at no stage in that meeting voiced this expression putting across that all that we are discussing there has to be understood in a manner now being sought to be put on it. In fact, when the meeting concluded, I placed before this meeting what I considered, there were so many people present, I hope, you would realise that I cannot misrepresent things before so many political leaders belonging to different political parties.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: At that time this word, 'minority' was not there. It was included later on.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: You were not present in that meeting.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I was not present in that meeting. But I know. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: So, let me speak. I did not say that you were present there. "I think, I have come to the end of the discussion. I would like to have your attention for a little while more."

Sir, this is what I said in summing up. First, I have to, as of necessity, brief the Media which is literally bringing down the doors for finding out what we have decided. What I gather was the broad consensus. If anything needs to be changed, please let me know. The first broad consensus was that a careful attempt should be made to frame a Central law for maintaining and providing social security we have so far provided and carefully it would have to be done so that we do not step on the toes of anyone. The second was the minority rights, as specified in article 30 should, in all circumstances, be protected.

Nobody object to it. I came out of the meeting before the Media. These are the two things which I repeated along with a third thing which was only a procedural matter that the House would be consulted in future for bringing about a law. As I have said, subsequently I requested all the hon. Leaders one by one and I am grateful that they responded.

There were two options in the draft that we had prepared. One was Article 15(5) and the other was Article 31. The same draft was given to all the hon. Leaders of Parties. Article 15(5) is as it exists today. I am sure that every hon. leader must have read what is written there. There was no comment on it. I am not denying the right to say what you are saying today. I am never saying that you cannot say what you want to say today. But the fact is that this was gone through and, at no stage, till the House met was this issue raised. This is what I want to say. I am not making any allegation against anyone. But the world must know it.

Now, we come to the question of what some people feel is the cause of all the ills that bedevil the country today and that is the existence of minority. I do not know what is your view about other factors. But as a very humble student of contemporary history, I would refer to one debate. It is not only students, but to some extent, some senior leaders sitting here have witnessed it. I am referring to none else than Shri Vajpayee. If you just peep into the debates of the Constituent Assembly, you will find the whole background. I have been forced to refer to this only because coincidentally the only one demand that has emanated from the BJP is "You delete this, then everything else will be okay." I must explain to you as to why I cannot do it. The Constituent Assembly debates will testify the whole background to article 31(1) that is now existing in the Constitution. I do not want to waste the time of the House. But I would request the hon. Members who are interested to know what it is, to kindly go through that debate. You will be convinced, I am sure, that this article has a great historical necessity also.

We are all aware of how India became free. It does not have to be repeated. We are all aware of the trauma of partition. We are all aware how savagely our country was ravaged at that time. I am not apportioning blame but the fact is, it happened. *...(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): You did the partition. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra, you are a senior leader. He is not blaming anybody.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not interrupt each other like this. Please sit down. I am appealing all of you.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I have not mentioned anybody's name but it appears like that. I am only narrating the circumstances in which it happened. And what was one of the main reasons which led to the situation? It was a separate electorate. I am no supporter of a separate electorate but it was there.

I think everyone knows at whose behest it came about. He is a very secular person today. The point is that it is these fears, anxieties and trauma which the Founding Fathers of our Constitution, of our Republic, wanted to address once and for all, for the benefit of future generations.

It is in that light that article 30(1) was put into our Constitution as a Fundamental Right. We may or may not agree with many of the arguments that were used then. But the fact remains that at certain point of time, history took a turn where today in India there are many more Muslims than in Pakistan. This has not happened accidentally and this has not happened at the will of anybody. This has happened because this country, this Republic, gave the assurances to these people that they will not be discriminated against and that they will be protected, and, therefore, it was better for them to stay where they were. This is the background. In all these years we have had so many judgements of the Supreme Court. They are doing so many changes. But it has not even attempted to say that article 30 needs to be

[Shri Arjun Singh]

amended. This is the fact of reality. We cannot dispute it. Three judgements have been quoted one after another. I am not a lawyer, therefore, I cannot go into the interpretations of those judgements. But the fact remains that none of them has gone to the extent of saying that article 30 is redundant or it should be amended or gave some other interpretation to it. Even so much so that the question of minority was not determined, at least till now by the Supreme Court. That is why I plead with you, "Please, do have partisan objectives. But do not project partisan objectives to the point where it starts harming the country as such." *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kharabela Swain, please sit down. Let us go on.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except the hon. Minister's speech.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Now, I would like to come to the other point which has caused some apprehensions in the minds of our friends from the other backward communities or castes. I must inform the hon. House that as a humble member of the Congress Party, ever since I started my career, I have, to the extent it was possible for me, supported the issues which would bring backward classes into the mainstream of Indian politics. It is in that pursuit that perhaps in 1982, in Madhya Pradesh a separate Commission for Backward Classes was set up.

Perhaps, before the Central Government accepted the Mandal Commission, the Madhya Pradesh Government accepted the Mahajan Commission Report giving the backward classes the reservation rights, to which Mandal Commission subsequently entitled them. So, it is not something which you can ignore conveniently. Certain things come out of conviction. I want to say that the provision regarding the OBCs in this Amendment, when some doubts were raised by some colleagues, we tried to see how we could accommodate them.

The hon. Prime Minister referred the issue for advice to the Law Department and after the Law Department clearly said that the terms used in 15(5), which were taken from article 46, a Directive Principle, is the only way which can use the terms that can be used in the Constitution as to today. If we were to use the word OBC as such, there would have been confusion. I would like to assure the House, certainly Members cutting across all parties—who belong to the backward classes—that every single advantage that has accrued to the country after the Mandal Commission, shall accrue to the country after this Bill is passed, in terms of admission and in terms of other advantages which the backward classes should get. Yes, there will be certain procedures and certain other steps would have to be taken, as the hon. Members said here this morning. Those steps will be taken. You rest assured that we will not leave these things halfway—the question does not arise.

Then, Sir, one query has been raised and I cannot but respond to it because it has pointed out that you are saying that this Amendment will bring these rights to the OBCs in the private unaided colleges. But, how is it that these rights do not accrue to them today to many of the Central institutions? It is a very pertinent question. I do not want to duck it. I would like to assure this hon. House that after the passage of this Amendment, the question of reservation in the Central institutions, this problem will be addressed frontally and in a holistic manner. The enabling provisions of this Amendment, in fact, make our task simpler and indeed define our stand and intention on this issue.

The last thing is about the hon. Members from Kerala referring to some apprehensions about the negative impact on the existing opportunities to provide admission to SCs/STs, OBCs in the institutions run by religious and linguistic minority communities. Sir, there is a history that goes with all the institutions, to the best of my recollection. I say this because I am myself a product of one of the institutions run by religious minority. I think, there is hardly any religious minority in the real sense of the term which is not kindly disposed to the weaker sections of the society in India. And, there have been instances where it has not been so. So, if there is any apprehension on that account, I would now like to tell you, I would like to assure the hon. Members, that the matter shall be looked into in consultation with the Law Ministry whether we can do something in spite of that to allay those apprehensions. The State Governments, naturally, will have to play a very important part. So, appropriate remedial measures, if necessary, would be taken.

The last point I would like to say is that this does not answer all the questions. This is not the last word in this matter. This is a nation which is evolving. This is a

*Not recorded.

nation which is coming out of its shell of the past. At the same time, this is also an issue which does not subscribe to the theory "Let us go forward and the devil may take care of the hindmost." The hindmost is also our concern. The future is also our concern. And only in this manner can we take this country to those heights to which the Founding Fathers of this nation wanted it to go.

In this spirit, I would request the hon. Members to kindly pass this Bill for the nation's sake.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared—

MR. SPEAKER: The Lobbies are cleared. Now, the Secretary-General to read the instructions.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:

1. Before a Division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.

2. As may kindly be seen, the "Red Bulbs above Display Boards" on either side of hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means the voting system has been activated.

3. For voting, please press the following two Buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, viz.,

   One "Red" Button in front of the hon. Member on the Head Phone Plate and

   Also

   Any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats.

   AYES — Green Colour

   NOES — Red Colour

   Abstain — Yellow Colour

4. It is essential to keep both the Buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the Red Bulbs are "Off".

   The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both Buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5. Please do not press the amber Button (P) during Division.

6. Hon. Members can actually see their vote on Display Boards and on their desk unit.

7. In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 1**

AYES **18.52 Hrs.**

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.

Abdullakutty, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

*Advani, Shri L.K.

Agarwal, Dr. Dhirendra

*Ahamad, Shri Atiq

Ahamed, Shri E.

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ahmad, Dr. Shakeel

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

Ajgalle, Shri Guharam

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

---

*Voted through slip.

Ansari, Shri Furkan

Antulay, Shri A.R.

*Appadurai, Shri M.

Argal, Shri Ashok

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Athithan Dhanuskodi, Shri R.

*Atwal, Shri Charnjit Singh

Azmi, Shri Ilyas

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Bais, Shri Ramesh

*Baitha, Shri Kailash

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barad, Shri Jashubhai Dhanabhai

Barku, Shri Shingada Damodar

Barman, Prof. Bausdeb

*Barman, Shri Hiten

Barman, Shri Ranen

*Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman

Basu, Shri Anil

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Bellarmin, Shri A.V.

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Bose, Shri Subrata

*Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur

*Voted through slip.

Chakraborty, Dr. Sujan

Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chander Kumar, Prof.

Chandrappan, Shri C.K.

*Charenamei, Shri Mani

Chatterjee, Shri Santasari

Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar A.

Chauhan, Shri Nand Kumar Singh

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Chavan, Shri Harishchandra

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.

*Choubey, Shri Lal Muni

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

*Choudhary, Shrimati Anuradha

*Choudhury, Shri Bansagopal

Chowdhury, Shrimati. Renuka

Dangawas, Shri Bhanwar Singh

Das, Shri Alakesh

Das, Shri Khagen

*Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari

Deora, Shri Milind

Deshmukh, Shri Subhash Sureshchandra

*Voted through slip.

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Dhanaraju, Dr. K.

*Dharavath, Shri Ravinder Naik

Dhotre, Shri Sanjay

Dikshit, Shri Sandeep

Diler, Shri Kishan Lal

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shri Chandra Shekhar

*Dutt, Shrimati Priya

*Elangovan, Shri E.V.K.S.

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Fanthome, Shri Francis

Fatmi, Shri M.A.A.

Gadhavi, Shri P.S.

Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo

Gamang, Shri Giridhar

Gandhi, Shri Rahul

Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka

Ganesan, Shri L.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh

Gao, Shri Tapir

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand

George, Shri K. Francis

Gill, Shri Atma Singh

Gogoi, Shri Dip

Goyal, Shri Surendra Prakash

Gudhe, Shri Ananth

Gupta, Shri Shyama Charan

Hamza, Shri T.K.

Handique, Shri Bijoy

*Hanumanthappa, Shri N.Y.

Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.

*Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh

Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan

Hussain, Shri Anwar

Jagadeesan, Shrimati Subbulakshmi

Jagannath, Dr. M.

Jai Prakash, Shri

Jain, Shri Pusp

*Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash

Jalappa, Shri R.L.

Jena, Shri Mohan

Jindal, Shri Naveen

Jogaiah, Shri Hari Rama

Joshi, Shri Kailash

Joshi, Shri Pralhad

Kader Mohideen, Prof. K.M.

Kalmadi, Shri Suresh

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh

Karunakaran, Shri P.

Katara, Shri Babubhai K.

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai

Kerketta, Shrimati Sushila

Khaire, Shri Chandrakant

Khan, Shri Sunil

Khandelwel, Shri Vijay Kumar

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Khanna, Shri Vinod

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

Kharventhan, Shri S.K.

Koshal, Shri Raghuveer Singh

Koya, Dr. P.P.

Kriplani, Shri Srichand

Krishnadas, Shri N.N.

Krishnan, Dr. C.

Krishnaswamy, Shri A.

Kumar, Shrimati Meira

Kumari Selja

Kunnur, Shri Manjunath

Kuppusami, Shri C.

Kurup, Shri Suresh

*Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna

Kyndiah, Shri P.R.

Lahiri, Shri Samik

'Lalan', Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh

Lalu Prasad, Shri

Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Maharia, Shri Subhash

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Mahato, Shri Sunil Kumar

*Mahavir Prasad, Shri

Maheshwari, Shrimati Kiran

Mahtab, Shri B.

Majhi, Shri Parsuram

*Majhi, Shri Shankhlal

Maken, Shri Ajay

Malhotra, Prof. Vijay Kumar

Manoj, Dr. K.S.

Maran, Shri Dayanidhi

Mcleod, Ms. Ingrid

Mediyam, Dr. Babu Rao

Meena, Shri Namo Narain

Meghwal, Shri Kailash

Mehta, Shri Alok Kumar

Mehta, Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad

Meinya, Dr. Thockchom

Mishra, Dr. Rajesh

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Moghe, Shri Krishna Murari

Mohan, Shri P.

*Mohd. Tahir, Shri

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Moorthy, Shri A.K.

Mukeem, Mohd.

Mukherjee, Shri Pranab

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Murmu, Shri Hemlal

Murmu, Shri Rupchand

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

*Nagpal, Shri Harish

Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso

Namdaban, Shri Lonappan

Nandy, Shri Amitava

Narbula, Shri D.

*Narendra, Shri A.

Nayak, Shri Ananta

Nayak, Shrimati Archana

Nihal Chand, Shri

Nikhil Kumar, Shri

Nizamuddin, Shri G.

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

Ola, Shri Sis Ram

Oram, Shri Jual

Oraon, Dr. Rameshwar

*Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.

Palanisamy, Shri K.C.

Panabaka Lakshmi, Shrimati

Panda, Shri Prabodh

Pandey, Dr. Laxminarayan

Paranjpe, Shri Prakash

Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Ramchandra

*Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Paswan, Shri Virchandra

Patel, Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai

*Patel, Shri Dinsha

*Patel, Shri Harilal Madhavji Bhai

Patel, Shri Jivabhai A.

Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.

Patel, Shri Somabhai G.

Pateriya, Shrimati Neeta

*Pathak, Shri Brajesh

Pathak, Shri Harin

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil, Shri D.B.

*Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb

Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad

Patil, Shri Shriniwas Dadasaheb

Patil, Shrimati Rupatai D.

*Voted through slip.

Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta

Paul, Dr. Sebastian

Pilot, Shri Sachin

Pingle, Shri Devidas

Ponnuswamy, Shri E.

Potai, Shri Sohan

Prabhu, Shri R.

Prabhu, Shri Suresh Prabhakar

Pradhan, Shri Ashok

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Pradhan, Shri Prasanta

*Prasad, Shri Lalmani

Prasada, Kunwar Jitin

Purandeswari, Shrimati D.

Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala

*Rai, Shri Nakul Das

Raja, Shri A.

Rajagopal, Shri L.

Rajenthiran, Shrimati M.S.K. Bhavani

Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam

Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.

Ramadass, Prof. M.

Ramakrishna, Shri Badiga

Rana, Shri Gurjeet Singh

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rana, Shri Rabinder Kumar

Rana, Shri Raju

Rani, Shrimati K.

*Rao, Shri D. Vittal

Rao, Shri K.S.

Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva

*Voted through slip.

Rathod, Shri Haribhau

Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai

*Ravindran, Shri Pannian

Rawale, Shri Mohan

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Rawat, Shri Dhan Singh

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami

Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P.

Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan

Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu

Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

*Reddy, Shri Suravaram Sudhakhar

Regupathy, Shri S.

Renge Patil, Shri Tukaram Ganpat Rao

Rijiju, Shri Kiren

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant

Sahu, Shri Chandra Sekhar

Sai Prathap, Shri A.

Sai, Shri Vishnu Deo

*Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh

Sar, Shri Nikhilananda

*Satheedevi, Shrimati P.

*Satpathy, Shri Tathagata

Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey

Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.

Seal, Shri Sudhangshu

Sen, Shrimati Minati

Senthil, Dr. R.

Seth, Shri Lakshman

Shah, Lt. Col. (Retd.) Manabendra

*Shailendra Kumar, Shri

Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh

Shandil, Dr. Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram

Sarma, Dr. Arvind

Sharma, Shri Madan Lal

*Shivanna, Shri M.

Shukla, Shrimati Karuna

Sibal, Shri Kapil

Sikdar, Shrimati Jyotirmoyee

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

Singh, Chaudhary Bijendra

Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad

Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan

Singh, Kunwar Manvendra

Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj

Singh, Rao Inderjit

Singh, Shri Ajit

*Singh, Shri Ajit Kumar

*Singh, Dr. Akhilesh Prasad

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Singh, Shri Chandra Bhushan

Singh, Shri Chandrabhan

Singh, Shri Ganesh Prasad

*Singh, Shri Lakshman

Singh, Shri Manvendra

*Singh, Shri Mohan

Singh, Shri Rakesh

Singh, Shri Sita Ram

Singh, Shri Sugrib

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

Singh, Shri Suraj

Singh, Shri Uday

Singh, Shri Vijayendra Pal

Singh, Shrimati Kanti

Singh, Shrimati Pratibha

Sippiparai, Shri Ravichandran

Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh Madhavsinh

Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh

*Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda

Soren, Shri Shibu

Subba, Shri M.K.

*Subbarayan, Shri K.

Sugavanam, Shri E.G.

Sujatha, Shrimati C.S.

Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan

Sumbrui, Shri Bagun

*Surendran, Shri Chengara

*Suryawanshi, Shri Narsinghrao H.

Swain, Shri Kharabela

Taslimuddin, Shri

Thakkar, Smt. Jayaben B.

Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Thummar, Shri V.K.

Thupstan, Shri Chhewang

Tirath, Shrimati Krishna

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Tripathi, Shri Chandra Mani

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Vaghela, Shri Shankar Sinh

*Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas

Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.

*Veerendra Kumar, Shri M.P.

Velu, Shri R.

Venkatapathy, Shri K.

Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Venugopal, Shri D.

Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh

Verma, Shri Rajesh

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

*Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayan Shri A.K.S.

*Vinod Kumar, Shri B.

Virendra Kumar, Shri

Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar

Waghmare, Shri Suresh

Yadav, Dr. Karan Singh

Yadav, Kunwar Devendra Singh

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Anirudh Prasad alias Sadhu

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Giridhari

*Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh

*Yadav, Shri M. Anjan Kumar

Yadav, Shri Mitrasen

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

*Yadav, Shri Umakant

Yakshi, Shri Madhu Goud

Yerrannaidu, Shri Kinjarapu

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

NOES

*Appadurai, Shri M.

Audikesavulu, Shri D.K.

Budholia, Shri Rajnarayan

Kori, Shri Radhey Shyam

*Majhi, Shri Shankhlal

*Mohd. Tahir, Shri

*Nagpal, Shri Harish

*Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin

Prasad, Shri Harikewal

Rajbhar, Shri Chandra Dev Prasad

Rajender Kumar, Shri

Rao, Shri P. Chalapathi

Saroj, Shri Tufani

*Satheedevi, Shrimati P.

Sayeda, Shrimati Rubab

*Shivanna, Shri M.

Singh, Shri Prabhunath

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,** the result of the division is:

Ayes : 331

Noes: 17

**The following members also corrected/recorded through slips: Ayes: 331 + Shri Mahaveer Prasad, Dr. Akhilesh Prasad Singh, S/Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, A. Narendra, E.V.K.S. Elangovan, Dinsha Patel, N.Y. Hanumanthappa, D. Vittal Rao, M. Anjan Kumar Yadav, Sajjan Kumar, Ravinder Naik Dharavath, B. Vinod Kumar, Shailendra Kumar, Mohan Singh, Brajesh Pathak, Gurudas Dasgupta, Laimani Prasad, Smt. Usha Verma, S/Shri Kailash Nath Singh Yadav, Suravaram Sudhakhar Reddy, Atiq Ahamad, S.K. Bwiswmuthiary, M.P. Veerendra Kumar, Dr. Shafiqur Rehman Barq, S/Shri Umakant Yadav, K. Subbarayan, Chengara Surendran, Mohd. Tahir, M. Appadurai, Sarbananda Sonowal, Smt. Anurdha Choudhary, Smt. P. Satheedevi, S/Shri M. Shivanna, Shankhlal Majhi, Nakul Das Rai, Hiten Barman, Harish Nagpal, Mani Cherenamei, Asaduddin Owaisi, Tathagata Satpathy, Ajit Kumar Singh, Mohan Jena, Kailash Baltha, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, L.K. Advani, Charnjit Singh Atwal, Lakshman Singh, Sukdeo Paswan, Dr. Ramkrishna Kuarmaria, Lal Muni Chaubey, Danve Raosaheb Patil, Harilal Madhavji Bhai Patel, Smt. Priya Dutt, S/Shri Deependra Singh Hooda, Bansagopal Choudhury and Pannian Ravindran=387

Noes: 17—S/Shri Mohd. Tahir, M. Appadurai, Shrimati P. Satheedevi, S/Shri M. Shivanna, Shankhlal Majhi, Harish Nagpal, Asaduddin Owaisi=10

**Wrongly voted for Noes.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and Shri Santosh Gangwar have given notices of identical amendment to Clause 2. Do they wish to move their amendments?

**Clause 2**

**Amendment of article 15**

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 8 and 9,—

*omit* ", other than the minority educational institutions referred to in clause (1) of article 30"

Now, I would like to say something.

*[Translation]*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Arjun Singh has mentioned certain points regarding Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I wish to explain it. After Supreme Court's judgement only, we insisted for constitutional amendment, and advocated that the rights which we were deprived of by the judgement of the Supreme Court, should be given by amending the Constitution. Arjun Singh ji has rightly said that all the classes, all the members had supported it, but I would like to explain his point, as I am told by our leaders, he, at no stage, said that minority communities should be excluded/expelled and Owaisi Saheb has clearly said to him that if it is not included, they will call for a country wide movement. Then, it was included. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not go into it, but would like to point out that if 20,000 more people get admission in professional institutes, and for 50,000 people, doors are closed, and those 50,000, who are getting admission today, are excluded, is it justice or injustice to Dalits, backwards and minorities? We are sealing the future of 50,000 students for 20,000 students and 50,000 who are getting their due today, are on the list of exclusion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*[English]*

This is not correct, He has a right to place his point of view. Please take your seat.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: All the professional colleges are founded and run by Christians in North East. If constitutional amendment is made, no tribal will even get admission in these colleges. Kerala is an exception. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that Owaisi Saheb was asking whether a minority person faces any difficulty in getting admission in any of the colleges? No, they do not face any difficulty. But who are getting it today, there is Queen Mary College. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: There are 99.9% Hindu students and they don't want dalit students to be admitted there. They want them to get admitted in the Daulat Ram College but not in the Queen Mary college. There are 99% Hindu students in St. Stephens but no backward or scheduled caste student will be given admission. Now they want to do this. ...*(Interruptions)*

What its outcome will be? I have told them that 20 thousand will get it and 50 thousand will be denied. What benefit do they want to provide them through this amendment. Now ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do you wish to say something?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, I have not finished. I will take only two or three minutes more.

*[Translation]*

The Bhartiya Janata Party supports reservation and, therefore, we shall support this Bill. But it should not be in this form. Vajpayee ji brought for constitutional amendment and annulled all orders, brought out by them. Now they can do whatever they wish, but I must say that the background to the partition of our country was not that what they describe. Our country was partitioned because the Congress accepted it. ...*(Interruptions)* The Congress' leaders betrayed our nation.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do you wish to say something?

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mahatma Gandhi had said that the country will be divided only on his dead body but the greed of power led them to backtrack and the country was divided. Its responsibility ...*(Interruptions)* I am talking about it as they touched upon this otherwise I would not have broached this subject. But, where the country is heading to? The country is going back to the same situation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down please.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: They are supporting separate electorates. In the days gone by, there was Hindu water, Muslim water, Christian water. Now there are Hindu college, Muslim college, Christian colleges to.

**19.00 hrs.**

I wonder whether we belong to one nation or not? Whether they wish to make our country united? It seems to me that they are spreading communalism. They are dividing us on religious lines. I, therefore, move this amendment so that reservation is provided in all institutions belonging to the minorities.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You have moved your amendment. Please take your seat now. Mr. Minister, what do you say with regard to that? Santoshji, you know it is 7 o'clock now. Please cooperate...

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has already spoken.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, that is not the rule. You know that. Kindly cooperate.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, I, through you, want to ask from the hon. Minister whether the decision of hon. Supreme Court will have any impact on the reservation given in these institutions. Whether this reservation will increase or decrease? If it decreases how will this reservation be safeguarded. How will you protect OBC, SC and ST communities. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down please. You have supported it in the first place. Now you sit down. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel sorry for what has been said for I have never made any political reference in my speech. *...(Interruptions)* I just *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is the matter?

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is so sensitive. You do not want to hear others. You are neither bound by his statement nor is he bound by your statement. You have made your point. This is not a debate. It cannot be one way.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I had mentioned a historical fact. I had not referred to any person nor had I intention of doing the same. But Shri Malhotra ji could not restrain himself and he mentioned this. I do not want to respond to it in that manner. History is a witness to it. *...(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: You don't have any answer to that either. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: The answer is *...(Interruptions)* If they want to listen. *...(Interruptions)* The answer is that your leader went to Pakistan to rehabilitate that person as a secular leader who was responsible for dividing our country. *...(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole country knows that these people are responsible for dividing the country. *...(Interruptions)* The leader of their party had gone. *...(Interruptions)* It is quite wrong. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Let me put Amendment No. 2 moved by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 2, lines 8 & 9,—

*omit* ", other than the minority educational institutions referred to in clause (1) of article 30" (2)

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, the 'Noes' have it. The 'Noes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we want a division.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared. Now, the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

Page 2, lines 8 and 9,—

*omit* ", other than the minority educational institutions referred to in clause (1) of article 30. (2)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 2**

**19.06 hrs.**

AYES

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ajgalle, Shri Guharam

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Argal, Shri Ashok

Atwal, Shri Charnjit Singh

Audikesavulu, Shri D.K.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Kailash

Bhagora, Shri Mahavir

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur

Chauhan, Shri Nand Kumar Singh

Chavan, Shri Harishchandra

*Choubey, Shri Lal Muni

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Dangawas, Shri Bhanwar Singh

Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari

Deshmukh, Shri Subhash Sureshchandra

Dhotre, Shri Sanjay

Diler, Shri Kishan Lal

Gadhavi, Shri P.S.

Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka

Gangwar, Shri Santosh

Gao, Shri Tapir

Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand

**Goyal, Shri Surendra Prakash

Gudhe, Shri Anant

Jain, Shri Pusp

Jena, Shri Mohan

Joshi, Shri Kailash

Joshi, Shri Pralhad

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh

Katara, Shri Babubhai K.

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai

Khaire, Shri Chandrakant

Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Khanna, Shri Vinod

Kshal, Shri Raghuveer Singh

Kriplani, Shri Srichand

Kunnur, Shri Manjunath

*Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Maharia, Shri Subhash

M..heshwari, Shrimati Kiran

Mahtab, Shri B.

Majhi, Shri Parsuram

Malhotra, Prof. Vijay Kumar

Mallikarjuniah, Shri S.

Meghwal, Shri Kailash

Moghe, Shri Krishna Murari

Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.
**Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Nayak, Shri Ananta

Nayak, Shrimati Archana

Nihal Chand, Shri

Oram, Shri Jual

Pandey, Dr. Laxminarayan

Paranjpe, Shri Prakash

Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

*Patel, Shri Harilal Madhavji Bhai

Patel, Shri Somabhai G.

Pateriya, Shrimati Neeta

Pathak, Shri Harin

Patil, Shri D.B.

Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb

Patil, Shrimati Rupatai D.

Potai, Shri Sohan

Prabhu, Shri Suresh Prabhakar

Pradhan, Shri Ashok

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rana, Shri Raju

*Rao, Shri P. Chalapathi

Rathod, Shri Haribhau

Rawale, Shri Mohan

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Rawat, Shri Dhan Singh

Renge Patill Shri Tukaram Ganpat Rao

Rijiju, Shri Kiren

Sai, Shri Vishnu Deo

Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh

Satpathy, Shri Tathagata

Shah, Lt. Col. (Retd.) Manabendra

Shukla, Shrimati Karuna

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan

Singh, Kunwar Manvendra

*Singh, Shri Ajit Kumar

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Singh, Shri Chandrabhan

Singh, Shri Kalyan

Singh, Shri Lakshman

Singh, Shri Rakesh

Singh, Shri Sugrib

Singh, Shri Uday

Singh, Shri Vijayendra Pal

Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh Madhavsinh

Swain, Shri Kharabela

Thakkar, Smt. Jayaben N.

Tripathi, Shri Chandra Mani

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas

Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.

Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh

Virendra Kumar, Shri

Waghmare, Shri Suresh

NOES

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.

Abdullakutty, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Agarwal, Dr. Dhirendra

Ahamad, Shri Atiq

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

Ahamed, Shri E.

Ahmad, Dr. Shakeel

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Appadurai, Shri M.

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Athithan Dhanuskodi, Shri R.

Azmi, Shri Ilyas

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barad, Shri Jashubhai Dhanabhai

Barku, Shri Shingada Damodar

Barman, Prof. Basudeb

*Barman, Shri Hiten

Barman, Shri Ranen

Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman

Basu, Shri Anil

*Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Bellarmin, Shri A.V.

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal

Bose, Shri Subrata

Budholia, Shri Rajnarayan

Chakraborty, Dr. Sujan

Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh

*Voted through slip.

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chander Kumar, Prof.

Chandrappan, Shri C.K.

Charenamei, Shri Mani

Chatterjee, Shri Santasri

Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar A.

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.

*Choudhury, Shri Bansagopal

Choudhary, Shrimati Anuradha

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Das, Shri Alakesh

Das, Shri Khagen

*Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Deora, Shri Milind

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Dhanaraju, Dr. K.

Dharavath, Shri Ravinder Naik

Dikshit, Shri Sandeep

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shri Chandra Shekhar

*Dutt, Shrimati Priya

Elangovan, Shri E.V.K.S.

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Fanthome, Shri Francis

*Voted through slip.

Fatmi, Shri M.A.A.

Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo

Gamang, Shri Giridhar

Gandhi, Shri Rahul

*Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia

Ganesan, Shri L.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

George, Shri K. Francis

Gogoi, Shri Dip

*Goyal, Shri Surendra Prakash

Gupta, Shri Shyama Charan

Handique, Shri Bijoy

Hanumanthappa, Shri N.Y.

Harsh Kumar, Shri G.V.

*Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh

Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan

Hussain, Shri Anwar

Jagadeesan, Shrimati Subbulakshmi

Jagannath, Dr. M.

Jai Prakash, Shri

Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash

Jalappa, Shri R.L.

Jindal, Shri Naveen

Jogaiah, Shri Hari Rama

Kader Mohideen, Prof. K.M.

Kalmadi, Shri Suresh

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Karunakaran, Shri P.

Kerketta, Shrimati Sushila

Khan, Shri Sunil

Kharventhan, Shri S.K.

Kori, Shri Radhey Shyam

Koya, Dr. P.P.

Krishnadas, Shri N.N.

Krishnan, Dr. C.

Krishnaswamy, Shri A.

Kumar, Shrimati Meira

Kumari Selja

Kuppusami, Shri C.

Kurup, Shri Suresh

Kyndiah, Shri P.R.

Lahiri, Shri Samik

'Lalan', Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh

Lalu Prasad, Shri

Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Mahato, Shri Sunil Kumar

*Mahavir Prasad, Shri

Majhi, Shri Shankhlal

Maken, Shri Ajay

Manoj, Dr. K.S.

Maran, Shri Dayanidhi

Marndi, Shri Sudam

Mcleod, Ms. Ingrid

Mediyam, Dr. Babu Rao

meena, Shri Namo Narain

Mehta, Shri Alok Kumar

Mehta, Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad

Meinya, Dr. Thokchom

Mishra, Dr. Rajesh

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

Mohan, Shri P.

Mohd. Tahir, Shri

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Moorthy, Shri A.K.

Mukeem, Mohd.

Mukherjee, Shri Pranab

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Murmu, Shri Hemlal

Murmu, Shri Rupchand

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Nagpal, Shri Harish

Nambadan, Shri Lonappan

Nandy, Shri Amitava

Narbula, Shri D.

Narendra, Shri A.

Nikhil Kumar, Shri

Nizamuddin, Shri G.

Ola, Shri Sis Ram

Oraon, Dr. Rameshwar

Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin

Pal, Shri Rupchand

*Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.

Palanisamy, Shri K.C.

Panabaka Lakshmi, Shrimati

Panda, Shri Prabodh

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Ramchandra

Paswan, Shri Virchandra

Patel, Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai

Patel, Shri Dinsha

Patel, Shri Jivabhai A.

Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.

Pathak, Shri Brajesh

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad

Patil, Shri Shriniwas Dadasaheb

Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta

Paul, Dr. Sebastian

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Pilot, Shri Sachin

Pingle, Shri Devidas

Ponnuswamy, Shri E.

Prabhu, Shri R.

Pradhan, Shri Prasanta

Prasad, Shri Harikewal

Prasad, Shri Lalmani

Prasada, Kunwar Jitin

Purandeswari, Shrimati D.

Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala

Raja, Shri A.

Rajagopal, Shri L.

Rajbhar, Shri Chandra Dev Prasad

Rajender Kumar, Shri

Rajenthiran, Shrimati M.S.K. Bhavani

Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam

Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.

Ramadass, Prof. M.

Ramakrishna, Shri Badiga

Rana, Shri Gurjeet Singh

Rana, Shri Rabinder Kumar

Rani, Shrimati K.

*Rao, Shri D. Vittal

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

Rao, Shri K.S.

Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva

Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai

*Ravindran, Shri Pannian

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami

Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P.

Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan

Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu

Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

Reddy, Shri Suravaram Sudhakar

Regupathy, Shri S.

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant

Sahu, Shri Chandra Sekhar

Sai Prathap, Shri A.

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sar, Shri Nikhilananda

Saroj, Shri Tufani

Satheedevi, Shrimati P.

Satyaranayana, Shri Sarvey

Sayeda, Shrimati Rubab

Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.

Seal, Shri Sudhangshu

Sen, Shrimati Minati

Senthil, Dr. R.

Seth, Shri Lakshman

Shailendra Kumar, Shri

Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh

Shandil, Dr. Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram

Sharma, Dr. Arvind

Sharma, Shri Madan Lal

Shivanna, Shri M.

Sibal, Shri Kapil

Sikdar, Shrimati Jyotirmoyee

Singh, Chaudhary Bijendra

Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad

Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj

Singh, Rao Inderjit

Singh, Shri Ajit

**Singh, Shri Ajit Kumar

*Singh, Dr. Akhilesh Prasad

Singh, Shri Chandra Bhushan

Singh, Shri Ganesh Prasad

Singh, Shri Manvendra

Singh, Shri Mohan

Singh, Shri Prabhunath

*Singh, Shri Rewati Raman

Singh, Shri Sita Ram

Singh, Shri Suraj

Singh, Shrimati Kanti

Singh, Shrimati Pratibha

Sippiparai, Shri Ravichandran

Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh Madhavsinh

Soren, Shri Shibu

Subba, Shri M.K.

Subbarayan, Shri K.

Sugavanam, Shri E.G.

Sujatha, Shrimati C.S.

Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan

Sumbrui, Shri Bagun

*Surendran, Shri Chengara

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.
**Wrongly voted for Noes.

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao H.

Taslimuddin, Shri

Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Thummar, Shri V.K.

Thupstan, Shri Chhewang

Tirath, Shrimati Krishna

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Vaghela, Shri Shankar Sinh

Veerendra Kumar, Shri M.P.

Velu, Shri R.

Venkatapathy, Shri K.

Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Venugopal, Shri D.

Verma, Shri Rajesh

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayan Shri A.K.S.

Vinod Kumar, Shri B.

Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar

Yadav, Dr. Karan Singh

Yadav, Kunwar Devendra Singh

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Anirudh Prasad alias Sadhu

Yadav, Shri Chandra Pal Singh

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Giridhari

Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh

*Yadav, Shri M. Anjan Kumar

Yadav, Shri Mitrasen

*Voted through slip.

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Yadav, Shri Umakant

Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

Yerrannaidu, Shri Kinjarapu

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,* the result of the division is:

Ayes : 110

Noes : 272

*The motion was negatived.*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government, once again, want to divide country in the name of minorities. We, in protest, walk-out from this House.

**19.10 hrs.**

*(Shri Mohan Rawale and some other hon. Members then left the House)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The lobbies are already cleared. I shall now put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

*The following members also corrected/recorded through slips:

Ayes : 110+S/Shri Ajit Kumar Singh, P. Chalapathi Rao, Dr. Ramkrishna Kusmaria, S/Shri Lal Muni Choubey, Harilal Madhavji Bhai Patel=115—Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal corrected from Ayes to Noes = 114

Noes : 272+Smt. Sonia Gandhi, S/Shri Mahaveer Prasad, S.S. Palanimanickam, Dr. Akhilesh Prasad Singh, S/Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal, Dr. Vittal Rao, M. Anjan Kumar Yadav, Smt. Susmita Bauri, S/Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Rewati Raman Singh, Chengara Surendran, Hiten Barman, Smt. Priya Dutt, S/Shri Deepender Singh Hooda, Bansagopal Choudhary and Pannian Ravindran=288—Ajit Kumar Singh corrected from Noes to Ayes = 287.

**Division No. 3**

**19.11 hrs.**

AYES

Abdullakutty, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agarwal, Dr. Dhirendra

Ahamad, Shri Atiq

Ahamed, Shri E.

*Ahmad, Dr. Shaleel

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Argal, Shri Ashok

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Athithan Dhanuskodi, Shri R.

Atwal, Shri Charnjit Singh

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barad, Shri Jashubhai Dhanabhai

Bakru, Shri Shingada Damodar

Barman, Prof. Basudeb

*Barman, Shri Hiten

Barman, Shri Ranen

Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman

Basu, Shri Anil

*Voted through slip.

*Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Bellarmin, Shri A.V.

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagora, Shri Mahavir

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

*Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal

Bose, Shri Subrata

Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur

Chakraborty, Dr. Sujan

Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrappan, Shri C.K.

*Charenamei, Shri Mani

Chauhan, Shri Nand Kumar Singh

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

*Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Choudhary, Shrimati Anuradha

*Choudhary, Shri Bansagopal

Chowdhury, Shrimati, Renuka

Dangawas, Shri Bhanwar Singh

Das, Shri Alakesh

Da,s Shri Khagen

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

*Voted through slip.

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari

Deora, Shri Milind

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Dhanaraju, Dr. K.

Dharavath, Shri Ravinder Naik

Dikshit, Shri Sandeep

*Diler, Shri Kishan Lal

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shri Chandra Shekhar

*Dutt, Shrimati Priya

Fanthome, Shri Francis

Fatmi, Shri M.A.A.

Gadhavi, Shri P.S.

Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo

Gamang, Shri Giridhar

Gandhi, Shri Rahul

Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka

Ganesan, Shri L.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh

Gao, Shri Tapir

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand

George, Shri K. Francis

Gill, Shri Atma Singh

Gogoi, Shri Dip

Goyal, Shri Surendra Prakash

Gupta, Shri Shyama Charan

Hamza, Shri T.K.

Handique, Shri Bijoy

*Voted through slip.

Hanumanthappa, Shri N.Y.

*Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh

Jagannath, Dr. M.

*Jagadeesan, Shrimati Subbulakshmi

Jai Prakash, Shri

Jain, Shri Pusp

Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash

Jalappa, Shri R.L.

Jindal, Shri Naveen

Joshi, Shri Kailash

Kader Mohideen, Prof. K.M.

Kalmadi, Shri Suresh

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh

Katara, Shri Babubhai K.

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai

Kerketta, Shrimati Sushila

Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.

Khanna, Shri Vinod

*Kharventhan, Shri S.K.

Koya, Dr. P.P.

Kriplani, Shri Srichand

Krishnadas, Shri N.N.

Krishnan, Dr. C.

Krishnaswamy, Shri A.

*Kumar, Shrimati Meira

Kumari Selja

Kuppusami, Shri C.

*Kurup, Shri Suresh

*Voted through slip.

*Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna

Kyndiah, Shri P.R.

Lahiri, Shri Samik

'Lalan', Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh

Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai

Maharia, Shri Subhash

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Mahato, Shri Sunil Kumar

Mahavir Prasad, Shri

Maheshwari, Shrimati Kiran

Mahtab, Shri B.

Majhi, Shri Parsuram

*Majhi, Shri Shankhlal

Maken, Shri Ajay

Malhotra, Prof. Vijay Kumar

*Mallikarjuniah, Shri S.

Manoj, Dr. K.S.

Maran, Shri Dayanidhi

*Mamdi, Shri Sudam

Mcleod, Ms. Ingrid

Meena, Shri Namo Narain

Meghwal, Shri Kailash

Mehta, Shri Alok Kumar

Mehta, Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad

Meinya, Dr. Thokchom

Mishra, Dr. Rajesh

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Mohan, Shri P.

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Moorthy, Shri A.K.

Mukeem, Mohd.

Mukherjee, Shri Pranab

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Murmu, Shri Hemlal

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

*Nagpal, Shri Harish

Nambadan, Shri Lonappan

Nandy, Shri Amitava

Narendra, Shri A.

Nayak, Shrimati Archana

Nihal Chand, Shri

Nikhil Kumar, Shri

Nizamuddin, Shri G.

Ola, Shri Sis Ram

Oram, Shri Jual

Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.

*Palnisamy, Shri K.C.

Panabaka Lakshmi, Shrimati

Panda, Shri Prabodh

Pandey, Dr. Lamxinarayan

Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Ramchandra

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Paswan, Shri Virchandra

Patel, Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

Patel, Shri Dinsha

Patel, Shri Harilal Madhavji Bhai

Patel, Shri Jivabhai A.

Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.

Patel, Shri Somabhai G.

Pateriya, Shrimati Neeta

Pathak, Shri Brajesh

Pathak, Shri Harin

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb

Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad

Patil, Shri Shriniwas Dadasaheb

Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Pilot, Shri Sachin

Ponnuswamy, Shri E.

Potai, Shri Sohan

Prabhu, Shri R.

Pradhan, Shri Ashok

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Pradhan, Shri Prasanta

Prasad, Shri Lalmani

Prasada, Kunwar Jitin

Purandeswari, Shrimati D.

Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala

Raja, Shri A.

Rajagopal, Shri L.

Rajenthiran, Shrimati M.S.K. Bhavani

Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam

Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.

Râmadass, Prof. M.

Ramakrishna, Shri Badiga

Rana, Shri Gurjeet Singh

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rana, Shri Rabinder Kumar

Rana, Shri Raju

Rani, Shrimati K.

*Rao, Shri D. Vittal

Rao, Shri K.S.

*Rao, Shri P Chalapathi

Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva

Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami

Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P.

Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan

Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu

Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

Reddy, Shri Suravaram Sudhakar

**Regupathy, Shri S.

Rijiju, Shri Kiren

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant

Sahu, Shri Chandra Sekhar

Sai Prathap, Shri A.

Sai, Shri Vishnu Deo

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh

---

*Voted through slip.
**Corrected through slip.

Sar, Shri Nikhilananda

Sarma, Dr. Arun Kumar

Saroj, Shri Tufani

*Satpathy, Shri Tathagat

Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey

Sayeda, Shrimati Rubab

*Scindia, Shri Jyotraditya M.

Sen, Shrimati Minati

Senthil, Dr. R.

Seth, Shri Lakshman

Shah, Lt. Col. (Retd.) Manabendra

Shailendra Kumar, Shri

Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh

Shandil, Dr. Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram

Sharma, Dr. Arvind

Sharma, Shri Madan Lal

Shukla, Shrimati Karuna

Sibal, Shri Kapil

*Sikdar, Shrimati Jyotirmoyee

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

*Singh, Chaudhary Bijendra

Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad

Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan

Singh, Kunwar Manvendra

Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj

Singh, Rao Inderjit

*Singh, Shri Ajit

Singh, Dr. Akhilesh Prasad

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Singh, Shri Chandra Bhushan

Singh, Shri Chandrabhan

Singh, Shri Kalyan

Singh, Shri Lakshman

Singh, Shri Manvendra

Singh, Shri Mohan

Singh, Shri Prabhunath

Singh, Shri Rakesh

Singh, Shri Rewati Raman

Singh, Shri Sita Ram

Singh, Shri Uday

Singh, Shrimati Kanti

Singh, Shrimati Pratibha

Sippiparai, Shri Ravichandran

Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh Madhavsinh

Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh

Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda

Soren, Shri Shibu

Subba, Shri M.K.

*Subbarayan, Shri K.

Sugavanam, Shri E.G.

Sujatha, Shrimati C.S.

Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan

Sumbrui, Shri Bagun

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsinghrao H.

Surendran, Shri Chengara

Swain, Shri Kharabela

Thakkar, Smt. Jayaben B.

Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Thummar, Shri V.K.

Thupstan, Shri Chhewang

Tirath, Shrimati Krishna

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Vaghela, Shri Shankar Singh

Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas

Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.

Veerendra Kumar, Shri M.P.

*Velu, Shri R.

Venkatapathy, Shri K.

Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Venugopal, Shri D.

Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Sinh

Verma, Shri Rajesh

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayan Shri A.K.S.

Vinod Kumar, Shri B.

Virendra Kumar, Shri

*Vundavally, Shri Aruna Kumar

Yadav, Dr. Karan Singh

Yadav, Kunwar Devendra Singh

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Anirudh Prasad alias Sadhu

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

*Yadav, Shri M. Anjan Kumar

Yadav, Shri Mitrasen

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Yadav, Shri Umakant

Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

Yerrannaidu, Shri Kinjarapu

NOES

Azmi, Shri Ilyas

Chander Kumar, Prof.

Dhotre, Shri Sanjay

Paul, Dr. Sebastian

$Regupathy, Shri S.

Shivanna, Shri M.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the division is:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ayes | 298 |
| Noes | 6 |

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Voted through slip.

$Wrongly voted for Noes.

*The following members also corrected/recorded through slips:

Ayes: 298+Smt. Meira Kumar, Dr. Shakeel Ahmad, S/Shri Kanti Lal Bhuria, R. Velu, Smt. Subbulakshmi, Jagadeesan, S/Shri S. Regupathy, Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, Chaudhary Bijendra Singh, Aruna Kumar Vundavally, D. Vittal Rao, M. Anjan Kumar Yadav, S.K. Kharventhan, Suresh Kurup, K.C. Palnisamy, Sudam Marndi, Smt. Jyotirmoyee Sikdar, Smt. Susmita Bauri, S/Shri Ajit Singh, K. Subbarayan, Shankhlal Majhi, Hiten Barman, Harish Nagpal, Mani Charenamei, Tathagata Satpathy, P. Chalapathi Rao, Dr. Ramkrishna Kusmaria, S/Shri Lal Muni Chaubey, Kishan Lal Diler, S. Mallikarjuniah, Smt. Priya Dutt, S/Shri Deepender Singh Hooda, Bansagopal Choudhary=330

Noes: 6—Shri S. Regupathy=5

**Clause 1**

**Short Title and Commencement**

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, lines 3 and 4,—

*for* "(One Hundred and Fourth Amendment)"

*Substitute* "(Ninety-third Amendment)" (1)

(Shri Arjun Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies are already clear.

The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 4**

**19.12 hrs.**

AYES

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.

Abdullakutty, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agarwal, Dr. Direndra

Ahamad, Shri Atiq

Ahamed, Shri E.

Ahmad, Dr. Shakeel

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Ansari, Shri Furkan

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Appadurai, Shri M.

Argal, Shri Ashok

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Athithan Dhanuskodi, Shri R.

Atwal, Shri Charnjit Singh

Audikesavulu, Shri D.K.

Azmi, Shri Ilyas

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barad, Shri Jashubhai Dhanabhai

Barku, Shri Shingada Damodar

Barman, Prof. Basudeb

*Barman, Shri Hiten

Barman, Shri Ranen

Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman

Basu, Shri Anil

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Bellarmin, Shri A.V.

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagora, Shri Mahavir

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Bose, Shri Subrata

Budholia, Shri Rajnarayan

---

*Voted through slip.

Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur

Chakraborty, Dr. Sujan

Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy

Chakrabortty, Shri Swadesh

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chander Kumar, Prof.

Chandrappan, Shri C.K.

Charenamei, Shri Mani

Chatterjee, Shri Santasri

Chauhan, Shri Nand Kumar Singh

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.

Choubey, Shri Lal Muni

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

*Choudhury, Shri Bansagopal

Choudhary, Shrimati Anuradha

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Dangawas, Shri Bhanwar Singh

Das, Shri Alakesh

Das, Shri Khagen

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari

Deora, Shri Milind

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Dhanaraju, Dr. K.

*Voted through slip.

Dharavath, Shri Ravinder Naik

Dikshit, Shri Sandeep

*Diler, Shri Kishan Lal

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shri Chandra Shekhar

*Dutt, Shrimati Priya

Elangovan, Shri E.V.K.S.

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Fanthome, Shri Francis

Fatmi, Shri M.A.A.

Gadhavi, Shri P.S.

Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo

Gamang, Shri Giridhar

Gandhi, Shri Rahul

Ganesan, Shri L.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh

Gao, Shri Tapir

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand

Geroge, Shri K. Francis

Gogoi, Shri Dip

Goyal, Shri Surendra Prakash

Gupta, Shri Shyama Charan

Hamza, Shri T.K.

Handique, Shri Bijoy

Hanumanthappa, Shri N.Y.

Harsh Kumar, Shri G.V.

*Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh

Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan

*Hussain, Shri Anwar

Jagannath, Dr. M.

*Voted through slip.

Jai Prakash, Shri

Jain, Shri Pusp

Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash

Jalappa, Shri R.L.

Jagadeesan, Shrimati Subbulakshmi

Jena, Shri Mohan

Jindal, Shri Naveen

Joshi, Shri Pralhad

Kader Mohideen, Prof. K.M.

Kalmadi, Shri Suresh

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh

Karunakaran, Shri P.

Katara, Shri Babubhai K.

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai

Kerketta, Shrimati Sushila

Khan, Shri Sunil

Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.

Khanna, Shri Vinod

Kharventhan, Shri S.K.

Kori, Shri Radhey Shyam

Koya, Dr. P.P.

Kriplani, Shri Srichand

Krishnadas, Shri N.N.

Krishnan, Dr. C.

Krishnaswamy, Shri A.

Kumar, Shrimati Meira

Kumari Selja

Kuppusami, Shri C.

Kurup, Shri Suresh

Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna

Kyndiah, Shri P.R.

Lahiri, Shri Samik

'Lalan', Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh

Lalu Prasad, Shri

Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai

Maharia, Shri Subhash

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Mahato, Shri Sunil Kumar

Mahavir Prasad, Shri

Mahtab, Shri B.

Majhi, Shri Parsuram

*Majhi, Shri Shankhlal

Maken, Shri Ajay

Malhotra, Prof. Vijay Kumar

Mallikarjuniah, Shri S.

Manoj, Dr. K.S.

Maran, Shri Dayanidhi

Marndi, Shri Sudam

Mcleod, Ms. Ingrid

Mediyam, Dr. Babu Rao

Meena, Shri Namo Narain

Meghwal, Shri Kailash

Mehta, Shri Alok Kumar

Mehta, Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad

Meinya, Dr. Thokchom

Mishra, Dr. Rajesh

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Moghe, Shri Krishna Murari

Mohan, Shri P.

---

*Voted through slip.

Mohd. Tahir, Shri

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Moorthy, Shri A.K.

Mukeem, Mohd.

Mukherjee, Shri Pranab

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Murmu, Shri Hemlal

Murmu, Shri Rupchand

Muttmewar, Shri Vilas

Nagpal, Shri Harish

Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso

Nambadan, Shri Lonappan

Nandy, Shri Amitava

Narbula, Shri D.

Narendra, Shri A.

Nayak, Shri Ananta

Nayak, Shrimati Archana

Nihal Chand, Shri

Nikhil Kumar, Shri

Nizamuddin, Shri G.

Ola, Shri Sis Ram

Oram, Shri Jual

Oraon, Dr. Rameshwar

Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.

*Palanisamy, Shri K.C.

Panabaka Lakshmi, Shrimati

Panda, Shri Prabodh

Pandey, Dr. Laxminarayan

Paranjpe, Shri Prakash

Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai

Patel, Shri Dinsha

Patel, Shri Harilal Madhavji Bhai

Patel, Shri Jivabhai A.

Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.

Patel, Shri Somabhai G.

Pateriya, Shrimati Neeta

Pathak, Shri Brajesh

Pathak, Shri Harin

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb

Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad

Patil, Shri Shriniwas Dadasaheb

Patil, Shrimati Rupatai D.

Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta

Paul, Dr. Sebastian

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Pilot, Shri Sachin

Pingle, Shri Devidas

Ponnuswamy, Shri E.

Potai, Shri Sohan

Prabhu, Shri R.

Pradhan, Shri Ashok

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Pradhan, Shri Prasanta

Prasad, Shri Harikewal

Prasad, Shri Lalmani

Prasada, Kunwar Jitin

Purandeswari, Shrimati D.

---

*Voted through slip.

Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala

Raja, Shri A.

Rajagopal, Shri L.

Rajbhar, Shri Chandra Dev Prasad

Rajender Kumar, Shri

Rajenthiran, Shrimati M.S.K. Bhavani

Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam

Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.

Ramadass, Prof. M.

Ramakrishna, Shri Badiga

Rana, Shri Gurjeet Singh

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rana, Shri Rabinder Kumar

Rana, Shri Raju

Rani, Shrimati K.

*Rao, Shri D. Vittal

Rao, Shri K.S.

Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva

Rathod, Shri Haribhau

Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai

*Ravindran, Shri Pannian

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Rawat, Shri Dhan Singh

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami

Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P.

Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan

Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu

Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

Reddy, Shri Suravaram Sudhakar

Regupathy, Shri S.

Renge Patil, Shri Tukaram Ganpat Rao

Rijiju, Shri Kiren

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant

Sahu, Shri Chandra Sekhar

Sai Prathap, Shri A.

Sai, Shri Vishnu Deo

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh

Sar, Shri Nikhilananda

Sarma, Dr. Arun Kumar

Saroj, Shri Tufani

Satheedevi, Shrimati P.

Satyanarayan, Shri Sarvey

Sayeda, Shrimati Rubab

Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.

Seal, Shri Sudhangshu

Sen, Shrimati Minati

Senthil, Dr. R.

Seth, Shri Lakshman

Shailendra Kumar, Shri

Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh

Shandil, Dr. Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram

Sharma, Dr. Arvind

Sharma, Shri Madan Lal

*Shivanna, Shri M.

Shukla, Shrimati Karuna

Sibal, Shri Kapil

Sikdar, Shrimati Jyotirmoyee

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

Singh, Chaudhary Bijendra

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan
Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj
Singh, Rao Inderjit
Singh, Shri Ajit
Singh, Dr. Akhilesh Prasad
Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan
Singh, Shri Chandra Bhushan
Singh, Shri Chandrabhan
Singh, Shri Ganesh Prasad
Singh, Shri Kalyan
Singh, Shri Lakshman
Singh, Shri Manvendra
Singh, Shri Mohan
Singh, Shri Prabhunath
Singh, Shri Rakesh
Singh, Shri Rewati Raman
Singh, Shri Sita Ram
Singh, Shri Sugrib
Singh, Shri Suraj
Singh, Shri Uday
Singh, Shri Vijayendra Pal
Singh, Shrimati Kanti
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Sippiparai, Shri Ravichandran
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh Madhavsinh
Solanki, Shri Bupendrasinh
Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda
Soren, Shri Shibu
Subba, Shri M.K.
*Subbarayan, Shri K.
Suagavanam, Shri E.G.
Sujatha, Shrimati C.S.
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Sumbrui, Shri Bagun
Surendran, Shri Chengara
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao H.
Swain, Shri Kharabela
Taslimuddin, Shri
Thakkar, Smt. Jayaben B.
Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.
Thomas, Shri P.C.
Thummar, Shri V.K.
Thupstan, Shri Chhewang
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran
Tripathi, Shri Chandra Mani
Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Vaghela, Shri Shankar Sinh
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas
Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
Veerendra Kumar, Shri M.P.
Velu, Shri R.
Venkatapathy, Shri K.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Venugopal, Shri D.
Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh
Verma, Shri Rajesh
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Vinod Kumar, Shri B.

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

Virendra Kumar, Shri

Yadav, Dr. Karan Singh

Yadav, Kunwar Devendra Singh

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Anirudh Prasad alias Sadhu

Yadav, Shri Baleshwar

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Giridhari

Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh

*Yadav, Shri M. Anjan Kumar

Yadav, Shri Mitrasen

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Yadav, Shri Umakant

Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

Yerrannaidu, Shri Kinjarapu

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,** the result of the division is:

Ayes : 360

Noes : Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

---

*Voted through slip.

**The following members also corrected/recorded through slips:

Ayes: 360+S/Shri D. Vittal Rao, M. Anjan Kumar Yadav, Anwar Hussain, K.C. Palanisamy, K. Subbarayan, M. Shivanna, Shankhlal Majhi, Hiten Barman, Kishan Lal Diler, Smt. Priya Dutt, S/Shri Deepender Singh Hooda, Bansagopal Choudhary and Pannian Ravindran=373.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The Lobbies are already clear.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 5**

**19.13 hrs.**

AYES

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.

Abdullakutty, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agarwal, Dr. Dhirendra

Ahamad, Shri Atiq

Ahamed, Shri E.

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ahmad, Dr. Shakeel

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajgalle, Shri Guharam

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Ansari, Shri Furkan

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Appaudrai, Shri M.

Argal, Shri Ashok

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

*Athithan Dhanuskodi, Shri R.

Atwal, Shri Charnjit Singh

Audikesavulu, Shri D.K.

Azmi, Shri Ilyas

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barad, Shri Jashubhai Dhanabhai

Barku, Shri Shingada Damodar

Barman, Prof. Basudeb

Barman, Shri Hiten

Barman, Shri Ranen

Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman

Basu, Shri Anil

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Bellarmin, Shri A.V.

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Bose, Shri Subrata

Budholia, Shri Rajnarayan

Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur

Chakraborty, Dr. Sujan

Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy

Chakrabortty, Shri Swadesh

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chander Kumar, Prof.

Chandrappan, Shri C.K.

Charenamei, Shri Mani

Chatterjee, Shri Santasri

Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar A.

Chauhan, Shri Nand Kumar Singh

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.

Choubey, Shri Lal Muni

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

*Choudhary, Shri Bansagopal

Choudhary, Shrimati Anuradha

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Dangawas, Shri Bhanwar Singh

Das, Shri Alakesh

Das, Shri Khagen

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

---

*Voted through slip.

Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari

Deora, Shri Milind

Deshmukh, Shri Subhash Sureshchandra

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Dhanaraju, Dr. K.

Dharavath, Shri Ravinder Naik

Dikshit, Shri Sandeep

Diler, Shri Kishan Lal

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shri Chandra Shekhar

*Dutt, Shrimati Priya

Elangovan, Shri E.V.K.S.

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Fanthome, Shri Francis

Fatmi, Shri M.A.A.

Gadhavi, Shri P.S.

Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo

Gamang, Shri Giridhar

Gandhi, Shri Rahul

Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka

Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia

Ganesan, Shri L.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh

Gao, Shri Tapir

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand

George, Shri K. Francis

Gill, Shri Atma Singh

Gogoi, Shri Dip

Goyal, Shri Surendra Prakash

Gupta, Shri Shyama Charan

Hamza, Shri T.K.

Handique, Shri Bijoy

Hanumanthappa, Shri N.Y.

Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.

*Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh

Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan

Hussain, Shri Anwar

Jagannath, Dr. M.

Jai Prakash, Shri

Jain, Shri Pusp

Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash

Jalappa, Shri R.L.

Jagadeesan, Shrimati Subbulakshmi

Jena, Shri Mohan

Jindal, Shri Naveen

Jogaiah, Shri Hari Rama

Joshi, Shri Pralhad

Kader Mohideen, Prof. K.M.

Kalmadi, Shri Suresh

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh

Karunakaran, Shri P.

Katara, Shri Babubhai K.

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai

Kerketta, Shrimati Sushila

Khan, Shri Sunil

Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.

Khanna, Shri Vinod

Kharventhan, Shri S.K.

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

Kori, Shri Radhey Shyam

Koshal, Shri Raghuveer Singh

Koya, Dr. P.P.

Kriplani, Shri Srichand

Krishnadas, Shri N.N.

Krishnan, Dr. C.

Krishnaswamy, Shri A.

Kumar, Shrimati Meira

Kumari Selja

*Kunnur, Shri Manjunath

Kuppusami, Shri C.

Kurup, Shri Suresh

Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna

Kyndiah, Shri P.R.

Lahiri, Shri Samik

'Lalan', Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh

Lalu Prasad, Shri

Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Maharia, Shri Subhash

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Mahato, Shri Sunil Kumar

Mahavir Prasad, Shri

Maheshwari, Shrimati Kiran

Mahtab, Shri B.

Majhi, Shri Parsuram

Majhi, Shri Shankhlal

Maken, Shri Ajay

Malhotra, Prof. Vijay Kumar

Mallikarjuniah, Shri S.

Manoj, Dr. K.S.

Maran, Shri Dayanidhi

Marndi, Shri Sudam

Mcleod, Ms. Ingrid

Mediyam, Dr. Babu Rao

Meena, Shri Namo Narain

Meghwal, Shri Kailash

Mehta, Shri Alok Kumar

Mehta, Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad

Meinya, Dr. Thokchom

Mishra, Dr. Rajesh

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Mohan, Shri P.

Mohd. Tahir, Shri

*Mollah, Shri Hannan

Moorthy, Shri A.K.

Mukeem, Mohd.

Mukherjee, Shri Pranab

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Murmu, Shri Hemlal

Murmu, Shri Rupchand

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Nagpal, Shri Harish

Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso

Nambadan, Shri Lonappan

Nandy, Shri Amitava

Narbula, Shri D.

Narendra, Shri A.

Nayak, Shri Ananta

Nayak, Shrimati Archana

Nihal Chand, Shri

Nikhil Kumar, Shri

*Voted through slip.

*Corrected through slip.

Nizamuddin, Shri G.

Ola, Shri Sis Ram

Oram, Shri Jual

Oraon, Dr. Rameshwar

Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.

Palanisamy, Shri K.C.

Panabaka Lakshmi, Shrimati

Panda, Shri Prabodh

Pandey, Dr. Laxminarayan

Paranjpe, Shri Prakash

Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Ramchandra

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Paswan, Shri Virchandra

Patel, Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai

Patel, Shri Dinsha

Patel, Shri Harilal Madhavji Bhai

Patel, Shri Jivabhai A.

Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.

Patel, Shri Somabhai G.

Pateriya, Shrimati Neeta

Pathak, Shri Brajesh

Pathak, Shri Harin

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb

Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad

Patil, Shri Shriniwas Dadasaheb

Patil, Shrimati Rupatai D.

Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta

Paul, Dr. Sebastian

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Pilot, Shri Sachin

Pingle, Shri Devidas

Ponnuswamy, Shri E.

Potai, Shri Sohan

Prabhu, Shri R.

Prabhu, Shri Suresh Prabhakar

Pradhan, Shri Ashok

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Pradhan, Shri Prasanta

Prasad, Shri Harikewal

Prasad, Shri Lalmani

Prasada, Kunwar Jitin

Purandeswari, Shrimati D.

Rahakrishna, Shri Varkala

Raja, Shri A.

Rajagopal, Shri L.

Rajbhar, Shri Chandra Dev Prasad

Rajender Kumar, Shri

Rajenthiran, Shrimati M.S. K. Bhavani

Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam

Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.

Ramadass, Prof. M.

Ramakrishna, Shri Badiga

Rana, Shri Gurjeet Singh

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rana, Shri Rabinder Kumar

Rana, Shri Raju

*Rao, Shri D. Vittal

---

*Voted through slip.

Rao, Shri K.S.

Rao, Shri P. Chalapathi

Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva

Rathod, Shri Haribhau

Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai

*Ravindran, Shri Pannian

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Rawat, Shri Dhan Singh

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami

Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P.

Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan

Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu

Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

Reddy, Shri Suravaram Sudhakar

Regupathy, Shri S.

Renge Patil, Shri Tukaram Ganpat Rao

Rijiju, Shri Kiren

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant

Sahu, Shri Chandra Sekhar

Sai Prathap, Shri A.

Sai, Shri Vishnu Deo

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh

Sar, Shri Nikhilananda

Sarma, Dr. Arun Kumar

Saroj, Shri Tufani

Satheedevi, Shrimati P.

*Voted through slip.

Satpathy, Shri Tathagata

Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey

Sayeda, Shrimati Rubab

Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.

Seal, Shri Sudhangshu

Sen, Shrimati Minati

Senthil, Dr. R.

Seth, Shri Lakshman

Shailendra Kumar, Shri

Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh

Shandil, Dr. Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram

Sharma, Dr. Arvind

Sharma, Shri Madan Lal

Shivanna, Shri M.

Shukla, Shriamti Karuna

Sibal, Shri Kapil

Sikdar, Shrimati Jyotirmoyee

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

Singh, Chaudhary Bijendra

Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad

Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan

Singh, Kunwar Manvendra

Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj

Singh, Rao Inderjit

Singh, Shri Ajit

Singh, Shri Ajit Kumar

Singh, Dr. Akhilesh Prasad

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Singh, Shri Chandra Bhushan

*Voted through slip.

Singh, Shri Chandrabhan

Singh, Shri Ganesh Prasad

Singh, Shri Kalyan

Singh, Shri Lakshman

Singh, Shri Manvendra

Singh, Shri Mohan

Singh, Shri Prabhunath

Singh, Shri Rakesh

Singh, Shri Rewati Raman

Singh, Shri Sita Ram

Singh, Shri Sugrib

Singh, Shri Suraj

Singh, Shri Uday

Singh, Shri Vijayendra Pal

Singh, Shrimati Kanti

Singh, Shrimati Pratibha

Sippiparai, Shri Ravichandran

Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh Madhavsinh

Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh

Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda

Soren, Shri Shibu

Subba, Shri M.K.

*Subbarayan, Shri K.

Sugavanam, Shri E.G.

Sujatha, Shrimati C.S.

*Suklabaidya, Shri L.M.

Sumbrui, Shri Bagun

Surendran, Shri Chengara

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao H.

Swain, Shri Kharabela

Taslimuddin, Shri

Thakkar, Smt. Jayaben B.

Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Thummar, Shri V.K.

Thupstan, Shri Chhewang

Tirath, Shrimati Krishna

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Tripathi, Shri Chandra Mani

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Vaghela, Shri Shankar Sinh

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas

Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.

Veerendra Kumar, Shri M.P.

Velu, Shri R.

Venkatapathy, Shri K.

Venugopal, Shri D.

Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh

Verma, Shri Rajesh

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayan Shri A.K.S.

Vinod Kumar, Shri B.

Virendra Kumar, Shri

Vundavalli, Shri Arun Kumar

Waghmare, Shri Suresh

Yadav, Dr. Karan Singh

---

*Voted through slip.

Yadav, Kunwar Devendra Singh

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Anirudh Prasad alias Sadhu

Yadav, Shri Baleshwar

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Giridhari

Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh

*Yadav, Shri M. Anjan Kumar

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Yadav, Shri Umakant

Yakshi, Shri Madhu Goud

Yerrannaidu, Shri Kinjarapu

NOES

**Mollah, Shri Hannan

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,[$] the result of the division is:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ayes | 379 |
| Noes | 1 |

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let the Lobbies be opened.

---

*Voted through slip.

**Wrongly voted for Noes.

[$]The following members also corrected/recorded through slips:

Ayes: 379+S/Shri D. Vittal Rao, M. Anjan Kumar Yadav, Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya, Hannan Mollah, K. Subbarayan, Manjunath Kunnur, Smt. Priya Dutt, S/Shri Deepender Singh Hooda, Bansagopal Choudhary and Pannian Ravindran=389

Noes: 1-Shri Hanan Mollah corrected from Noes to Ayes=0

**19.14½ hrs.**

## COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS BILL, 2005—*Contd.*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up item no. 28. Shrimati Bhavani Rajendran to speak.

SHRIMATI M.S.K. BHAVANI RAJENTHIRAN (Ramanathapuram): Sir, I deem it as a great privilege and honour conferred on me to be called upon to speak on the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Bill, 2005. The Bill is a most welcome piece of legislation.

**19.15 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Bill is a timely arrival at the Parliament in the light of the sincere commitment of the UPA Government at the Centre for promoting human resources development in the country right from the infant stage.

"Child is the father of the Man" is the proverbial statement which we all know. Our great Tamil Saint, Thiru Valluvar before 2000 years has beautifully written as follows:

*"Perumavatrul Yamarivadhillai Arivarindha Makkat Peralla Pira."*

The meaning of the lines is this. I know of no greater blessing than one's children, who grow with well-instructed discernment. Cicero's emphatic query about children is almost another translation of this couplet of Valluvar's.

"What gift has providence bestowed on man that is so dear to him as his children."

Our first Indian Governor-General, hon. Rajaji, had rightly pointed out that children would grow up to true enlightenment. Children are the wealth of the Nation. The seeds of future leadership for the country are embedded in the children. Therefore, it is the foremost duty of the Parliament to launch all the required legislative measures to nurture child care and development and to cerate the most favourable environment for promoting and protecting the interests and rights of children against all forms of abuses and exploitations.

[Smt. M.S.K. Bhavani Rajenthiran]

The intentions and the objectives of the Bill are indeed very appreciable and laudable in the light of the policy of the UPA Government to implement the declaration of the United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child as well as realising the goals of all-round human resource development in the country.

Today India has a definite demographic advantage over event he developed countries in terms of substantial population of young people. These youngsters with qualifications in technological skills particularly in IT field are today the most preferred lots for jobs all over the world. If the children of today could be protected from abuses and exploitation and groomed properly, they would blossom into capable youth and they would automatically contribute to the wealth of the nation.

Our hon. Speaker in one book release function had rightly spoken that children are the precious component of our society. They should be given protection and opportunities to blossom. *...(Interruptions)*

I, therefore, as a Member of the DMK Party in Parliament, whole-heartedly welcome this historical Bill. At this juncture, I would like to present some observations regarding the structure and provisions of the Bill for the earnest consideration of this august House.

In Clause 13, the functions and powers of the proposed Commission have been described. I submit that the functions indicated are certainly comprehensive and well thought out.

However, one cannot escape the feeling that the powers bestowed on the Commission seem to be insufficient. My submission is for a legislation to bring about the desired benefits, the concerned body should have enough authority for enforcing the Act effectively. Reading the clause in depth, the Commission has powers to examine all factors which inhibit the enjoyment of rights of children, spread awareness about problems of children and for undertaking research in the field of child rights.

Overall, this gives the impression that the Commission is meant to be an academic and research body. I submit that it will be in the fitness of things that the Commission should be entrusted with the powers to issue directions to individuals and agencies for stoppage of activities which are injurious to the proper development of the children.

With reference to clause 3, it talks about the composition of the Commission consisting of Chairman and Members representing different fields relating to child welfare. I would like to submit that the care of the children is best understood by none other than mothers. It is my earnest plea to the Parliament that the post of Chairman should be exclusively reserved for a woman who can be expected to give understanding leadership to the Commission. In addition to this, at least two places could be reserved for women to act as Members of the Commission. I would request that these suggestions should be explicitly incorporated in the Bill.

Coming to clause 10, it is mentioned that the Commission shall meet at least once in every six months. I feel, in the light of the vast size of our democracy and a large number of problems that we are facing in the child segment, it will be advisable to statutorily fix that the Commission shall meet at least once in every three months to transact business.

The Commission should have at its disposal an effective administrative machinery for examination, analysis, inspection and monitoring the implementation of the schemes relating to children. Considering the size of our country and plethora of problems in far-flung rural areas and hilly regions, I suggest that the Commission should have powers to nominate Committees at district and panchayat union levels, with the concurrence of the Government. These Committees could act as the eyes and ears of the Commission in the tracking of problems that confront children and reporting the same to the Commission. These Committees could consist of officials and non-officials in equal proportion and linked to the nodal department at the district such as Departments of Education or Health and Child Welfare.

For any legislation to take roots and succeed in a big way, it will be necessary to think in terms of a carrot-and-stick policy, without solely depending on authority and power alone. The scheme of the Bill is to spread literacy and promote awareness about the rights of children through multiple agencies including NGOs. I would like to suggest that a policy of incentivising the agencies involved, both official and non-official, through the institution of prestigious awards at the National, State and sub-State levels. This arrangement would motivate the civil society in contributing their best through sustained involvement in the historic task of promoting children's welfare and protecting their rights.

Referring to Section 25, we are happy to note that the State Government may constitute children's courts for trial of offences against children. This is indeed a novel and progressive measure. However, I would like to point out that these courts should be given the powers of a fast track court to render speedy justice. This should be specifically mentioned in the Bill.

At this juncture, I would like to express some of the acute problems faced by the children of my constituency. Most of the children are coming from very poor fishermen's families. So many children, because of poverty, are working in brick chambers. Especially in my neighbouring constituency, Sivakasi, a huge number of kids is working in fireworks factories to earn their bread. Our great leader Dr. Kalaignar when he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu brought compulsory elementary education in order to avoid child labour and also to uplift the education among poor children. Now in the present Government in Tamil Nadu, these welfare schemes are kept in the dark. Implementation is the key to successful realisation of the Bill. So, I earnestly request the Central Government that through National Commission, the State Commissions should be instructed and watched about the implementation of welfare measures, like children's elementary education, health, noon meals, juvenile custodial homes and so on.

With these words, I conclude with thanks and again, I happily express the support of our DMK Party to the Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views before the House on the Commission for Protection of Child Right Bill, 2005.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an important Bill like environment. The subject of protecting the children's rights is of global importance. All problems relating with children, whether it is child abuse, over exploitation or maltreatment of the poor children in rural areas, come within its ambit. There is certainly a need to constitute and provide adequate powers to a commission for the protection of the children's rights so that children's rights are not violated. Child Labour Abolition is a mission which has, so far, not been implemented with much vigour in India. This Bill, when passed, can help us in achieving that object.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I, through you, want to draw attention of the hon. Minister towards some points which must be kept in mind. In 1998, I visited Germany to participate in the World Youth festival where a discussion was going on the subject of child labour. The youth leader from the world over came to that conference. We felt that, they through that forum, were forgetting India and Pakistan. I also made a speech there and said that the question is not only of child labour abolition but also of their rehabilitation.

Sir, the strength with which the world community, through various conferences, clauses etc. is working in this regard, in motivated from a number of factors. Today, every organization whether it is WTO or any other organization is working in the interest of the developed countries but the prevention of child abuse is also important. That is why I said that all agencies of the Government should coordinate their activities.

Sir, approximately 4 lac children are working in the carpet industry in eastern UP and western Bihar. It is a well known fact that various measures to be taken for them are always talked about but nothing is actually done in this regard. The intentions of the team which goes there to investigate and to arrest are not clear. What happened with the persons arrested could not come to light. How will a square meal be managed for the children who have been removed from and turned out of the industry? The Government also need to ponder over these things.

Sir, through the issue of rights of child labourers is raised through commission but the persons arrested under Child Labour Act are removed from the job so Government should take the ones of providing food and medical facilities to such person. I would personally and on behalf of my party like to raise this demand. I would also like to say that there is a need to promote the already working as well as the likely to be set up NGO's engaged in this arena. Instead of just relying on taking stringent measures against the persons guilty of violating child labour norms, there is also a need to create awareness among them by holding orientation programmes and imparting training to them which in turn would lead to a right ambiance that is the need of the hour. So that protection of the rights of child labour and the children may be ensured.

Sir, I agree with my colleague that more and more women should be deployed in this field as they are more sensitive, sympathetic and loving towards the children. They can handle the job of their rehabilitation in a more efficient manner. The NGOs which are run by the women and having good track-record should get financial assistance from the Government. With these words I tender my thanks to you and support this bill, I request that there is a need to pay attention to the suggestions offered by me regarding the constitution of the Commission and their working.

*SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK (Kendrapara): Thank you Sir. I would like to speak in Oriya. Sir, today I rise to support the Bill placed by Hon. Minister Smt. Kanti Singh regarding the commission for protection of Child Right-2005. I stand on the behalf of the Biju Janata Dal. Sir, our country has granted several rights to the children, like equality before law, free and compulsory primary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years, prohibition of trafficking and forced labour of children and employment of children below 14 years in factories, mines and hazardous occupation etc. Sir, several such laws are there in the constitution. But the reality is something very different. Even today children in this country are deprived of their basic rights. Children's rights does not mean only those granted by the constitution. It also means their right to be born, to live, to grow, the right to be educated, to get proper food and the right to health and many such rights. Thus by merely constituting a commission we cannot ensure the fulfillment of all these rights. It will definitely open ways for providing protection and justice to children, but simultaneously we must not forget the fundamental socio-economic reason which causes the children to be neglected. One primary reason is poverty. Unless poverty and inequality are wiped out, unless a man earns his daily bread, how can he feed his children and educate them? Thus the Government must address the socio-economic problems that persists from a long time. It must pay attention to speedy economic growth. So that people will be economically strong and self-reliant. Then only children in families will get the rights they deserve. Similarly the Government must ensure that economy of the nation takes up a steady upward climb. Hence this Bill in very vital which aims at the protection of children's rights.

Sir, today even before birth, children are being killed. There is an alarming rise in the rates of foeticide and abortion. Especially the growth in the number of female foeticide is very dangerous and a cause for grave concern. Hence laws should be made more stringent to punish the guilty. Sir, this Bill is a step in the right direction. And it contain some very good provisions. I welcome the positive points but want to add some more. This Bill ignores the case of distressed children—the children of labourers, children who are born to prostitues and to jail in mates. Some of the female convicts spent their whole life in jail and their children too are forced to live there. Thus 'commission' must pay attention to this aspect.

Another case in point is the *Mid-day-meal scheme jointly sponsored by the Central and State Government. This scheme is meant for children and is now in operation in several States. In my state Orissa too this scheme is being implemented. Hon. Minister is here. Mam I want to tell you, that you must ensure that good quality food is served to the small children. Most of the time one hears about the sub-standard food quality. For this reason in my state Orissa, our Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik has taken stringent steps to improve the quality of foods. He has also given strict instructions that children should not stand in rows and salute any visiting political leader. Another important development in Orissa is that no school going child will be convicted in capital punishment. Sir this is truly a historic step.

Sir, I would like to offer some additional suggestions. The commission in point should not be an organisation to rehabilitate out-of-work politicians. The members of the Commission must not be politicians or bureaucrats. They should be people who have been fighting for the rights of children-people who have genuine conviction and commitment for the job and have sufficient experience as well as expertise in the field. They may be psychologists, economists, or educationists, or legal luminaries, who will prove highly beneficial for the betterment of children. The commission should have more number of female members. As far as qualifying age is concerned, I feel it is necessary to reduce the age of the chairperson and the members. If the commission consists of only senior citizens it will be difficult for them to interact with children. You must pay attention to this aspect. The 'Commission' should also constitute a Children advisory Board' which will interact with children on an one-to-one basic and get the feedback regarding their problems. The 'Commission' should meet at least once in every 3 months. So far as the financial aspect is concerned, funds should be earmarked separately for the smooth functioning of the committee. This Bill envisage two separate bodies at the State level and at the Central level. Sir there should be some clarification regarding their co-ordination. What exactly will be their relationship like? I hope that hon. Minister will clarify. Lastly I wish that this 'Commission' will be free from political interference and will function independently. I am sure that in future this 'Commission' will take suitable steps to improve the lot of children and with this positive note I am concluding my speech.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

*[English]*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I support this Bill. The main purpose of bringing this Bill is for the constitution of a National Commission for Child rights and the State Commissions for Child Rights.

The Commission is duty bound to safeguard the rights of the children. We all know that children are our wealth. But I would like to point out here an important matter which the Minister as well as the Government of India may take into consideration. Our infant mortality is very high when compared with the developed countries. Barring Kerala, which is having the lower infant mortality rate when compared with other states of the country. Indian conditions are deplorable. We should recognise that the child born has a right to live. We must do all that is possible at the tender age to see that the infant mortality, which is high, should be brought to a lower level. For this purpose, I may point out certain things.

Refusal of mother's milk is also a violation of child right. It must be considered as an offence, if I may put it. Now a days, even in villages, young girls when they deliver a child, they refuse to breastfeed the child. There can be no substitute for mother's milk. But what is available in the market? What is available in market is a dangerous baby food, which would ruin the health of the child. In the matter of feeding, I would like to say that there is a danger involved. Mothers who refuse to give milk to the child are also viable to get breast cancer. Now a days, immediately after the delivery, girls use brassier and they will not feed the child. In the television, they watch attractive brassier being used. So, there is a tendency on the part of young girls to use them by way of trying it round the breast immediately after the delivery. They will not feed the child. In the long run, according to the medical reports, it is one of the reasons for breast cancer. If the children are properly breastfed, a majority of the breast cancer cases will be less in those mothers who feed the children. But who refuse to breastfeed, the chances of getting breast cancer is high.

The State Commissions and the Central Commission should give wide publicity for breastfeeding among those young girls who deliver the babies. We need to feed the children with mother's milk. Poor mothers may not be able to feed the children. We should give nutritious food for girls who are living below the poverty line so that they can breastfeed their children. That must be arranged. At any rate, it must be popularised and the practice of breastfeed should be encouraged immediately after delivery. This is a very important matter. I think, the Minister also can realise the situation. Nowadays, all types of brassieres, attractive brassieres are available in the market and the girls are tempted to use them. They will then refuse to feed the child. This is one thing.

Another thing is about gender identification which has come into effect. It is because of the misuse of medical science. If the still born child is female, they will get it aborted. It is an offence. The still born baby has a right to live. But, unfortunately, that still born baby is murdered for reasons, we all know, because many people may not like to have a female child. This also must be discouraged and, if possible, punishment should be awarded to those people for misusing this scientific method of knowing about the still born child.

Another point is about the juvenile courts. The punishment in juvenile court must be in such a way that they reform the child as a better citizen. But these poor children are sent to some most unhygienic shelters. There is no proper treatment or proper training for these poor children who are convicted by the juvenile court. The conditions available for keeping the children in *Bal Mandiram* and such other places should be improved. So, modern arrangements must be made to bring the child as a well-developed citizens of India. All these matters should come within the knowledge of the Commission that is to be constituted under the provisions of this Bill. I welcome this Bill and it must be strictly implemented. All steps should be taken to recognise the right to live for the child as equal as the right to live that is available to a man. It is available under the Constitution. So, I request the hon. Minister to take it as a most important issue in so far as the Commission is concerned in bringing the child as a well-developed and as an asset to the nation. With these words. I support this Bill.

---

**19.48 hrs.**

## MOTION RE: REFERENCE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES (RECOGNITION OF FOREST RIGHTS) BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker to speak, we have got a Supplementary List of Business.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Before I call Shri P.R. Kyndiah, Minister for Tribal Affairs and Development of North-Eastern Region to move the motion for reference of the Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill, 2005 to the Joint Committee of the Houses, I have to inform the House that Shri P.R. Kyndiah, the Minister-in-charge of the Bill has intimated that the President, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, has recommended the consideration of the Bill by Lok Sabha under article 117(3) of the Constitution.

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded and to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:

1. Shri Shingada Damodar Barku
2. Shri Mahavir Bhagora
3. Shri C.K. Chandrappan
4. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo
5. Shri Giridhar Gamang
6. Dr. P.P. Koya
7. Shri A. Krishnaswamy
8. Shri Shailendra Kumar
9. Shri Rajesh Kumar Manjhi
10. Shri Babu Lal Marandi
11. Shri Madhusudan Mistry
12. Shri Hemlal Murmu
13. Shri Jual Oram
14. Shri Baju Ban Riyan
15. Shri Nand Kumar Sai
16. Adv. P. Satheedevi
17. Shri Sugrib Singh
18. Shri Rajesh Verma
19. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
20. Shri P.R. Kyndiah

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the second week of the next Session;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded and to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:

1. Shri Shingada Damodar Barku
2. Shri Mahavir Bhagora
3. Shri C.K. Chandrappan
4. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo
5. Shri Giridhar Gamang
6. Dr. P.P. Koya
7. Shri A. Krishnaswamy
8. Shri Shailendra Kumar
9. Shri Rajesh Kumar Manjhi

10. Shri Babu Lal Marandi
11. Shri Madhusudan Mistry
12. Shri Hemlal Murmu
13. Shri Jual Oram
14. Shri Baju Ban Riyan
15. Shri Nand Kumar Sai
16. Adv. P. Satheedevi
17. Shri Sugrib Singh
18. Shri Rajesh Verma
19. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
20. Shri P.R. Kyndiah

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the second week of the next Session;

that in other respects, the rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

---

**19.50 hrs.**

## COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS BILL, 2005—*Contd.*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI (Udaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, participating in the debate over commissions for Protection of Child Rights Bill, 2005, I would like to say to the honourable Minister of child development that it will be better to name Commissions for Protection of Child rights as "Commissions for Security and Protection of Child Rights" because we have to bring out reforms along with protection. I would like to draw the attention of the honourable minister to this. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have a request that we have to send the Bill to Rajya Sabha after having passed it today itself so that they could conduct a debate thereon tomorrow. So I want all the honourable members to curtail their speech and complete their submission within two minutes.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the period of two minutes is very short for Members. Especially women who will express their views freely. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how will we be able to express views within this short period of two minutes? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, please speak.

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious issue. I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Minister to whatever amendments are required to be brought about to this. All such amendments that were felt at lacunae in the prevalent children act were also brought about earlier to the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 enforced on 1.12.1986 in India. The Provisions for the welfare, habitation, education, means of subsistence and vocational training were also incorporated in the said Act.

Reform in judicial system and procedure is a continuous process. Special juvenile courts were also established under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. A draft of new Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 was got prepared by the luminories jurisprudence to make this Act more practicable and welfare-oriented. One of the objectives of bringing this Act was even to get the conventions completely compiled with which were passed by the U.N. General Assembly under which the instructions have been issued to all the countries for the protection of the interests and rights of the children. Government of India

[Shrimati Kiran Maheshwari]

signed the above conventions with a view to ensure the proper judicial proceedings and rehabilitation of the deprived and delinquent children in the society. Therefore, the Government of India prepared a draft of the Juvenile Justice Act to fulfil the prescribed objectives keeping in view that Beijing declaration, 1985. UN Convention for security and freedom of the shelterless youth, 1990 formulated for child's rights and relevant international documents. After being passed by the Lok Sabha the President of India accorded approval to the said draft on 30.12.2000 and this bill got enacted on 1.4.2000.

Under articles 15(3) (C) (G), 39, 45 & 47 of the constitution of India Government is responsible for fulfilling the basic necessities of the children and ensuring compliance with human rights. Now under this Act 2000 the age of juvenile offender has been prescribed 18 years, whereas under the earlier Act, 1986 the age of being juvenile delinquent was prescribed 16 years in case of a girl and 18 years in case of boy. Under section 2(L) of the Act, 2000 the juvenile in conflict with law has been defined and every offence committed by him will be cognizable. In case of the receipt of report of any offence committed by the juvenile delinquent an FIR will be registered against him in the police station. The juvenile delinquent will be handed over immediately to the special Juvenile Police Unit instead of keeping him in police custody. The guardian of the juvenile delinquent will be informed of the offence committed by him. Thereafter, he is presented before Juvenile Justice Board. During the trial whether the youth should be released on bail or not is decided by the Juvenile Justice Board. Keeping in view the nature and gravity of the offence committed by him. Thus Juvenile Justice Board was constituted instead of juvenile court under the said Act, 2000. After the conclusion of the trial if the juvenile delinquent is found guilty of after the conclusion of the trial, if the Juvenile offender is found guilty, the Juvenile Justice Board can issue the following orders:

1. Generally they are let go after giving a warning. The guardians are apprised of their offence.
2. The Board may direct that community counselling services should be made available to the Juvenile.
3. It may direct that the Juvenile delinquent should participate in community services.
4. The juvenile or his parents may be awarded economic penalty if the Juvenile is more than 14 years of age and capable of generating money.

It is worth mentioning that in order to reform juvenile delinquent and bring him into the social mainstream, many welfare and reformatory provisions have been made having regard to International Human Rights, Beijing Rules 1985, functioning of Juvenile Justice Courts in European countries and United Nation's Resolution of 1990.

As per these provisions, the Juvenile offender cannot be arrested. The police, advocate or judge conduct investigation and trial in plain clothes so that the juvenile does not get nervous or tense. Despite rejection of bail, they are not kept in ordinary jails. Even after the charge is proved, they are not kept in ordinary jails. Even when a juvenile is involved in serious crimes, trial is done like in other cases.

Under Article 61 and 62 of the Act, there is a provision that the State Governments can create separate fund for the welfare and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent and neglected youths. In the same Act, welfare provisions have been made for juvenile criminals and the neglected youths.

In 1995, Dr. Padam Kumar Jain went to England and conducted a study on the functioning of Juvenile Courts. He stated that for youths below 18 years there are youth courts and for those above 18 years there are crown courts.

In youth courts of England, more attention is paid towards the victim so that justice to the victim is ensured rather than towards the welfare of juvenile offender. Therefore, first priority should be given to the victim and second to the juvenile offender. There the judicial system is comparatively strict. Seriousness of the crime is considered and not the age and reason of the offender. For example trial of children above the age of 15 years involved in serious crimes like murder is conducted in the crown court instead of youth courts.

**19.56 hrs.**

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

In our country, trial of the children above the age of 15 years involved in serious crimes like murder and rape should be done in regular courts instead of juvenile courts so that justice to the victim is ensured. Bail should not be granted in such cases so that justice to the victim is ensured. Now-a-days boys become mature at the age of 15 years itself due to the impact of the electronic media,

therefore, to some extent stringent provisions should be made in our country also on the lines of England with regard to serious crimes like rape and murder.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can very well lay your speech on the Table of the House so that time may be saved.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: I am speaking on this issue only. Please listen, some provisions shall follow. Madam, let me complete. *...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): You are speaking on an Act, you are speaking about Juvenile Justice Act. This Act has been included in this provision.

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: As regards this, I would like to say that separate funds should be earmarked by the states for the welfare and rehabilitation of juveniles under the clause 61 and 62 of the Act. As per clause 62 of the Act, in order the provide education and vocational training to such juveniles a Consultative Board should be constituted and it should be implemented in a phased manner by formulating appropriate Action Plan.

**20.00 hrs.**

So far, no positive and concrete action has been taken by the State Governments under the said clauses 61 and 62. National Juvenile Welfare Board should be constituted under the chairmanship of a retired judge of the Supreme Court. As regards the commission which the Government have constituted, I would like to say that efforts should be made to check the death rate of children due to malnutrition. There are many such children who are compelled to leave school, hence efforts should also be made to ensure proper development of such children. Social evils like child marriage is prevailing even today, what concrete steps we can take to prevent such evils, these are the issues which need to be considered. Despite the fact that many laws have been enacted, there are many places where child marriage is prevailing even today. Today children are subjected to exploitation due to child labour. How can we check exploitation through this commission and ensure that they are not being exploited? India is the only country in the world where the percentage of children belonging to poor families is more. Out of this, 63% of children below 5 years are suffering from malnutrition 7 to 8 lakh children die due to diseases like diarrhoea whom we could save. Out of every 10 children, one is handicapped. Around 4 lac children are subjected to vocational exploitation. India is the only country where the number of child labourers is more. I would like to know from the Government as to what arrangement is being made for the poor and street children? Certainly, while considering all these things, a commission should be constituted in which provisions relating to not only their rights but also their rehabilitation should be incorporated so that the Bill may seem to be complete in all respects. Through you, I request the hon'ble Minister that efforts should be made for their improvement wherever required.

Finally, I support this Bill, however, besides protection it should have an element of reform in it.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to make one thing clear. If Members have any written material, they may please hand it over to the officials at the Table. I will not allow Members to read from the written material. There is paucity of time. Yesterday, we had to remain in the House till 2100 hours. Today, it is not possible. So, please cooperate.

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH (Mandi): I congratulate the Government for bringing this Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Commission and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights and Children's Courts for providing speedy trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights. In fact, I would say that this timely Bill should have been brought earlier. It is better late than never.

The Bill seeks to provide for rehabilitation of children engaged in rag picking and also vagabond children. India has the largest child population in the world with about 40 per cent of the total population below the age of 15 years and 55.1 per cent between the age group of 0-6 years. Well being of children is a universal aspiration. The Constitution of India guarantees several rights to the children including the equality before law, free and compulsory primary education of children of age group 6-14 years, prohibition of trafficking, forced labour of children, prohibition of employment of children below 14 years in factories, mines or hazardous occupations.

[Shrimati Pratibha Singh]

The Constitution enables the State to make special provisions for children and directs that the policy of the State shall be to see that the tender age is not abused. The Government is committed to give children opportunities and facilities to develop in healthy atmosphere with required freedom and dignity and that their Constitutional and legal rights are protected.

In view of the national and international developments and concern for the children the need for a National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights has been articulated by many social activists and non-Governmental organisations. The Government has accordingly decided to set up the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights for better protection of their rights and for providing speedy trial of offences against children.

India is a party to the UN Convention on the rights of the child which requires signatory States to realign their child laws to make their legal, judicial and administrative systems child friendly as well as sensitive to the interests of the child.

The Committee also had the opportunity to hear the views of the members of voluntary organisations, social workers and lawyers working in areas like child welfare and protection of child rights. It has greatly helped the committee to formulate views on various provisions. It is very much required for the development and protection of our future generation.

As suggested by the speakers who spoke before me, I would also like to submit that at least two members of the Commissions should be women. It is a well known fact that women have a better understanding of problems as well as needs of children. By ensuring women representation in the Commission, the cause of the children will be better served.

The Bill once adopted would go a long way in providing comprehensive protection to children, who are a component of our society. They should be given protection and opportunity to blossom. It will result in improving the survival rates, health, nutrition level, etc. Education of children, particularly girls is important to equip them to be economically productive adults who could contribute to the nation. It would help improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years. It would also reduce mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. It would reduce school drop out rate, leading to an over all development of children. It will enhance the ability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child.

The Bill would enable setting up of courts to carry out speedy trials of offences against children. Such courts, separate from juvenile courts, would come up in each district to look into the cases of violation of child rights. It will also look into factors that violate the rights of children affected by terrorism, communal violence, riots, natural disasters, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, trafficking and any other kind of exploitation.

The Commission is also empowered to probe matters relating to children with special needs, children in distress, marginalised and disadvantaged children, children in conflict with law, and children of prisoners.

Children have no voice and they cannot from organised groups to seek help. The Government also proposes specialized training for the judiciary, police and public prosecutors and other functionaries of child courts for sensitized treatment of children.

These children are the forgotten lot whom the society has forsaken. It is indeed heart rendering sight to see them with no one to care for them and with no one to look up to. They are left to fend for themselves. Therefore, they fall an easy prey to anti-social elements, who exploit them in many ways. They are also exploited physically. In the process, they suffer many ailments. Some of them are compelled to lead a life of crime and they become hardened criminals. It is high time the Government and the society took note of the situation and took effective steps to provide rehabilitation and shelter to these unfortunate children who do not require any pity but our love, care and affection.

No expense should be spared for this noble cause. The neglected lot enjoy the God's patronage. But God does not come Himself. He manifests Himself through noble deeds of good people. I would like to urge upon the Government to involve State Governments, local bodies, the NGOs and the philanthropic organisations in this noble cause. It is their right, like any other citizen of India, to be cared for, to be looked after and given opportunities to grow up as loyal, useful, productive members of the society.

Sir, I think, this Bill seeks to achieve this objective. I, therefore, wholeheartedly support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo— I think, you also have a written speech.

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (Bolangir): Sir, I will cut it short.

Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for introducing the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Bill, 2005. The importance of such a Bill cannot be over-stated and we must all welcome the introduction and passing of this Bill.

Sir, I am pleased to note that the Bill has built upon the National charter for Children of 2003. As mentioned by the hon. Member who spoke before me, India has the largest child population in the world. We all know that children have no voice and cannot form organised groups to seek help, therefore, this Bill assumes even more gigantic proportions in terms of importance.

Sir, as we all know, the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Bill, 2005, seeks to provide for the constitution of a national as well State Commissions for protection of child rights and children courts for providing speedy trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Sir, we all know that the Constitution of India guarantees several rights to children including equality before law, free and compulsory primary education to children between six to fourteen years of age, prohibition of trafficking and forced labour by children and employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories, mines or in hazardous occupations. These things have been repeatedly mentioned by the hon. Members who spoke before me. The Constitution requires the State to make special provisions for children and directs that the policy of the State shall be such that their tender age is not abused. In spite of Government's commitment to give children opportunities, healthy environment and facilities to develop, they continue to remain vulnerable to various forms of abuse, exploitation and mal-treatment. That is where this Bill, which we are discussing today, assumes importance all the more.

Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Honble Chair to the following observations. In order to further strengthen the Bill, I feel, that as per the Bill, national as well State Commissions will have a Chairperson and six other members from various fields connected with children and their rights. I have noticed that while for the members of the Commission there are specific guidelines regarding their works and the streams from which they are chosen and all, but this is not specific in the case of selection of the Chairperson. I feel that a guideline should be laid down regarding the background from which the Chairperson should come. After all, the Chairperson of the Commission is all the more important because she is going to chair the Commission. It is not specific. It has been made specific only in case of the members of the Commission. This is important in order to insulate the Commission from being politicised and watering down its effectiveness.

Secondly, I wish to propose that the Bill needs to be amended in such a way that the Commission has at least two women members. ...*(Interruptions)* We all know and I do not have to say it that women are more sensitive to the needs of children and they have a better understanding about them.

Thirdly, as I read the Bill, one message has emerged from Chapter IV that the people who have drafted this chapter on State Commissions believe very strongly in the approach that one size fits all. For the purpose of generalisation and easy administration, the Bill prescribes seven members, that is, the Chairperson and six other members for all the State Commissions. I think, we should reconsider this because we all know that the State budgets are not in a comfortable situation and this would be unnecessarily be a drain on the already stressed finances of the States. If we can reduce the number from six to, say, three or four, I think, that would suffice. The formulae that take into consideration the size of the State as well as the presence and importance of child related issues in the State should be evolved to determine the number of members in the State Commissions.

Fourthly, the issue of child rights has been discussed, debated and deliberated upon across the world including our country several times. I hope that the present Bill has taken into consideration various lessons learnt on the subject over the years and built upon the ideas that are now prevalent. I may mention one point here but I may also be wrong while doing so. Has the opinion of several organisations like UNICEF, NHRC and certain NGOs which have been repeatedly dealing with child issues been sought and have they given their views on this Bill before it has reached its final form?

[Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo]

Fifthly, I would speak on clauses 14 and 15 of the Bill which empower the Commission. I would not go into clause 14 as it is a very long clause. But clause 15 empowers the Commission to approach the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Hon'ble High Courts for directions, orders or writs directly after the inquiry. I feel that such an extraordinary step may not be required so often. While the intention for such empowerment may be noble, the Bill should also include adequate safeguards to ensure that the power is not abused. It is because we have seen in various other Bills which have been brought for the protection of several sections of the society, whether they be women or otherwise, that certain provisions have been misused. So, adequate safeguards must be incorporated so that they are not misutilised.

Lastly, I wish to draw the attention of the House to sub-clause (h) of clause 13 of Chapter III of the Bill. It says:

> "inspect or cause to be inspected any juvenile custodial home, or any other place of residence or institution meant for children, under the control of the Central Government or any State Government or any other authority, including any institution run by a social organisation; where children are detained or lodged for the purpose of treatment, reformation or protection and take up with these authorities for remedial action."

These again are overriding powers which we are giving to the Commission. Rather than giving such overriding powers, can we not ensure that the places of residence for children are in order through enforcement of various laws that are already in place?

These are some suggestions which I have made in my own humble way. However, I want to once again congratulate the hon. Minister and I thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech is very good. You have made brief statements. Please be present here to hear the reply of the hon. Minister.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I can assure you that I will be with you. There will be no problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a male Member.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, I rise to support the Bill. The Bill proposes to set up Commissions at the national and State level for the protection of children. It has been already mentioned by several Members in this House that our country has the largest child population. But the condition of the children is deplorable. *...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): I would request Shri Prabodh Panda to be brief because mothers have to go home to protect their children. If they are delayed, how can they take care of their children?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I will be brief. I will not take much time.

Many things have been said in the Constitution. I am just referring to the Constitution. It says that children should be given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. Their childhood and youth are protected against exploitation, against moral and material abandonment.

I welcome this Bill. But this is not the first time that we are witnessing a Commission being set up. We had several Commissions and Committees before and after Independence. Before Independence, we had Royal Commission on Labour and Rege Committee constituted in 1929 and 1944 respectively. After Independence, we had Gurupadaswamy Committee and Sanat Mehta Committee in 1979 and 1984 respectively. These Commissions and Committees gave several recommendations. I know what is the fate of those recommendations so far. Several things are there in the Constitution in regard to the right of children, like free and primary education for children between the age group of 6 and 14 and prohibition of trafficking and forced labour of children and prohibition of employment of children below the age of fourteen.

It is all right that the recommendations of these Commissions and Committees are already there. Now, a new Commission is going to be set up. But what is actually needed? While I am standing to support this Bill, I would like to express some of the observations on this issue. A comprehensive legislation is required for the protection of children.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Panda, you leave it to the hon. lady Members. You please conclude and let them speak.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I just want to emphasise only one point. You give me just two minutes, not more than that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Panda, you are a very experienced and learned Member in all these matters. Put it in a few words. Let the lady Members take the floor.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: We need a comprehensive legislation. Setting up a Commission is all right. Several welfare schemes are already there for the children. But the point is that the problem of child labour and the problems of children cannot be solved by enacting legislation. It is a deep-rooted socio-economic problem. This has to be addressed. The issue of conditions of parents has to be addressed. Without addressing the problems of parents, you cannot solve the problems and you cannot protect the rights of children. The hon. Minister is aware of the position of the *Anganwadi* workers. They are interested to look after the children. What is their condition? Lakhs and lakhs of Anganwadi workers and helpers are there in our country. I am thankful to the UPA Government that they have appointed and they are contemplating to appoint more Anganwadi workers. But their condition is very bad and poor. They are even not getting minimum honorarium as per the Minimum Wages Act. I would request to please look into all these things. Without addressing the socio-economic problems, without addressing the problems of the parents of the children, without addressing other aspects of the children, the basic problem will not be solved. This is my submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ramadass, please finish in one or two sentences. You are a Professor. You are well-experienced.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): That is why, I would like to share my experiences.

Sir, I support this Bill for the reason that it has got a laudable objective and it is one of the milestone legislation brought about by the UPA Govenrment. There are various features in this Bill which would help the children of this country to have better future tomorrow. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru once said that the children are the flowers that never wither. This statement holds even today. Unless the children develop their potential at the tender age, the country may not get good manpower resource. The country may not get the type of people that is required for various fields of activity. Therefore, children must be protected. The Constitution has provided for it. Various Departments are working for it. But in spite of it, the sorry state of affairs is that the socio-economic status of the children is not rising to our expectations.

One of the lacuane in the implementation of children programmes is that it is not well co-ordinated. Different Departments act in different directions. Therefore, there is no percolation effect of these programmes. That is why, now a common agency in the form of a National Commission has been brought about. It is a very good measure to integrate all the schemes, policies and programmes of the Government and help the children of this country to grow and flourish in future.

However, with regard to the various clauses, only one or two common suggestions I will make. I am not in agreement with the title of the Bill itself because the title says 'The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Bill, 2005'. I do not think the word 'Commission' sounds well or augurs well. I would feel that the title should be either 'Protection of Child Rights Bill, 2005', or simply, 'Child Rights Bill', because the major focus of this Bill is to protect the child's rights. Therefore, it would be very appropriate and it would be more readable if the title is changed to 'Child Rights Bill'.

In the clause on Definition, there is no definition on who a child is. You are defining the child rights, the Commissions, members, etc. Everything is there. But there is no definition on who a child is. A child is any person under 18 years of age must be mentioned.

With regard to the constitution of the National Commission, I would feel that the President of India should appoint the Chairperson and constitute the Commission, and not the Central Government. With regard to the members, six members are mentioned. I would feel that there should be nine members. It is curious to note that in a Commission, which is going to protect the child rights, there is no rights specialist in this group. There is a specialist in education, in child healthcare, in juvenile justice, in child labour, in child psychology or sociology, and in laws relating to children. Six fields are mentioned. But there is no specialist in child rights or human rights who is to be included as a member. I feel that he should be included. Most of the problems of

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

children are economic in character. Therefore, an economist should be associated. A large number of NGOs are working in the field of child development. Therefore, a member of the NGO should be included. So, all together, nine members should be there. Half of them should be women—whether they are four or five, it should be decided. Half of them should be women members.

Then, with regard to the Selection Committee of the other members, I would feel that it should be on the same lines as the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), except that the HRD Minister will replace the Home Minister here.

The tenure of the members should be five years and not three years as it is given here. Then, the salaries and allowances of the members are provided from the Grants of the Central Government, that is, the Department of Education. This will undermine the independence of the Commission. Therefore, the Parliament should vote how much should be given to the Commissions—National Commission as well as the State Commissions with respect to the States.

With regard to the functions, they are comprehensively dealt with. But three more functions should be included. One is this Commission should undertake an evaluation study of all the programmes that are correctly implemented for child development. Secondly, the Commission should also study the working of various NGOs in the field of child development. Thirdly, they should also hold discussions and consultations with the child groups etc. These three functions must be incorporated so that the functions become very comprehensive.

Lastly, the relationship between the National Commission and the State Commission is not properly brought out. What is the linkage? The children cannot directly go to the State Commission. Therefore, you should provide for lower order Commissions, the District-level Commissions. The protection of child rights must also be taken into account.

The Child Advisory Board should be created where the experts and other people would counsel the children who are in distress. They can approach the District Commission, the State Commission and then the National Commission.

With these few modifications, I support this Bill moved by the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virchandra Paswan. Please cooperate. You are a male member. Please confine yourself to one or two points.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRCHANDRA PASWAN (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Bill, 2005. Children are the future of a country and a society. It is the children who have to shoulder the responsibilities of a country in future and work for the progress of their nation. But with deep sorrow, I have to say that our children are not safe even today. They do not get proper education and are being subjected to injustice at every stage. Children, who should have been imparted education, are forcefully led to labour owing to their helplessness. Children are forced to work in industries, small factories and agriculture. There are a lot of examples where children are exploited. They are not only physically exploited but are also subjected to mental and sexual harassment. There are many such examples. Sir, you have informed this House that this Bill has to be passed today and thereafter sent to Rajya Sabha. I will not take much time of the House and conclude in a few minutes. The steps taken in this Bill for the protection of the children are very good and praiseworthy. Under this Bill commissions would be constituted both at the State and the National level. I would like to thank the UPA Government, the hon'ble Prime Minister. Dr. Manmohan Singh, UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and especially Minister for Women and Child Development Smt. Kanti Singh ji for introducing this excellent and applaudable Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I understand that there is paucity of time. But I would like to give some examples. There has not been any fall in the number of child murders according to the data of the year 2001, 2002 and 2003. Which means that the agencies which are implementing the rules and regulations framed for the protection of these children are not able to fulfil their job. Children are being murdered even today; infanticide, rapes, kidnapping and all other kinds of crime against children are taking place and are heard of daily. Whenever we watch television or read newspapers we come across the news of children being kidnapped. Children are being sold for prostitution and are subjected to other kinds of exploitation. As a result the mental and physical development of such children who are involved into wrong activities in hindered which ultimately leads to the loss of the nation as such children fail to become good citizens of the country or

society when they grow up. It is a praiseworthy step taken in this direction to reforms these children. No doubt, constitution of such Commission is an excellent work but I apprehend that the infrastructure or network that is proposed to be set up by the Commission through this act, the national level will be sufficient for the welfare of these children.

The constitution of a Commission at State level actually depends upon the State Governments. What kind of talks do they propose to hold with the State Governments in this regard? As long as on authorized agency is set up at district level or block level to identify such children who are subjected to injustice and exploitation, are deprived of education and are forcefully made to work. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not cooperating, we will stop.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRCHANDRA PASWAN: Sir, if you visit any hotel in Delhi today, you will find children working there. I would like to submit that the area of operation of the Commission they propose to constitute should be increased since we will only be able to work for children's welfare by widening its scope to district and Block level. I definitely consider its expansion and will also through some light upon this in her reply.

With these words I conclude my speech while supporting the constitution of a Commission under this Bill for protecting the Right of Children.

SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL (Latur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill brought by the hon'ble Minister is very good Bill. I rise to support this Bill. To constitute a Commission for Protection of Child Rights is a very positive step taken by the Government. It is laudable to constitute a Commission like this in every State but I would like to give a few suggestions in this regard. It is true that we have the highest population of children in our country and if we do not make ourselves aware towards the rights of children, these children will remain aimless. Our constitution has also given some rights to the children like right to free education till the age of 14, prohibition of child labour in industries and factories, but due to lack of any monitoring, there are maximum number of child labourers in our country who work for 12 to 14 hours a day and are deprived of any education. Delhi, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh are many such states where there are a large number of child labourers. It is very essential to put a ban on this. In our country there are a number of laws to prohibit child marriages, child begging and child exploitation but due to lack of proper enforcement none of these laws prove to be effective.

The number of Members in National Commission is adequate but it would also be good if some Members are appointed at district level in those Commissions which will be constituted at state levels. Accountability of Commissions should also be fixed. The working system of the Commission should be such that the children are able to earn a name for themselves and their country at both national and international level. I once again support this Bill and hope that the position of children in our country is improved further. I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to put forth my views.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important issue. Sometimes, such type of laws are passed in this House, which gives the impression as if its very soul is actually getting elated and taking the country on the right track. Even today, the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Bill 2005 gives the same impression. I would like to thank the Hon. Minister for the same. In a resolution passed in the session of General Assembly of the United Nations on children in the year 2002 that we have to make a world suitable for the children. It appears to me that such a comprehensive regulation is unprecedented when we begin to make the world a place fit for the children to live in and first of all we prepare ourselves as to how we will make sacrifice and how we will make the world child friendly. I think that through this Bill, we would be able to make our country child friendly, where the children will be given foremost importance not only through institutions but we would be able to create a society, which would be able to analyse the real worth of the children. A resolution was passed in this very Parliament in the year 1975 to the effect that our children are the most important resources of the nation. This is a very note worthy fact that today, the children of the country constitute more than one third *i.e.* around 40 per cent of the total population. In a way ours is the only country on the earth with maximum population of children. It has to be stated with utmost responsibility that a number international conventions on children have been convened and in one such convention on the rights of children

[Shri Ravi Prakash Verma]

held 11 December, 1992, it was decided to give the right of survival, protection and development to every child. It appears to me that there has been a lopsided development on account of the manner in which the policies for development have been adopted in India during the last 58 years and we have unwittingly committed mistakes. Had we given the status of most important resources to the children right from the beginning itself, there would have not been such a large number of child labour today. I would like to state that child labour is the worst form of child exploitation. This fact has received attention after a prolonged delay. I would like to say in this context that when we talk about rights of the children, it does include survival, protection and development. We have to consider this also. The consumer society which is being created through media, expresses the view point of only these people who are rich and resourceful. Whether we would be able to give exposure to such a society through media where children are the most important resources? This is our national resolve but it has so far not been reflected through our media, be it print media or electronic media. Female foeticide has been in practice even today. The society has developed a mentality that it is impeding the growth of girl child. In the present times, our girls have carved a niche in all the areas and whichever area we look at, our girls have made progress. It means that even today the truth remains that we have not made the society child friendly. So far as protection is concerned, just now our previous speaker was saying that when we talk about protection, we need to bring about a change in the behaviour of the people. I would like to recommend to the hon. Minister that there will be no improvement in the situation merely by constituting this commission. I think that this message should also be communicated in the villages that our children are the biggest resources for us and the biggest medium for the future development.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our recommendation is that the Panchayati Raj Institutions like Gram Sabha and Development block, where education committees are formed, should be made the most accountable to ensure the rights of the children. This is the most important issue. Therefore, let me speak. I recall that when constitution was being amended to give education the status of fundamental right, this supreme house had articulated its feeling by hundred percent voting and a resolve was made that we have to consider the children as national resources and take them on the path of progress, however, the unfortunate part is that so far even the compulsory education bill could not be brought and the quality of education, the delivery system of education, the way of imparting education should be monitored in the most important manner. Without this, we would not be able to protect the children and ensure their development.

Sir, the aspects relating to the development of children are food, sports, education and affection. These are the four most important things which should be given to our children of course, the mid-day meal scheme has been launched. A provision has been made to provide for the newly born babies. However, the fault and deficiencies in our delivery system, are still reflecting. These are telling us that we have not done justice with our children. We have not done justice with them, therefore, we are paying this price.

Sir, simultaneously, I would like to request you once again that the amendment should be made in the laws of our Panchayati Raj institutions and efforts should be made to make the elected representations of the Panchayats directly responsible for this. When issue of poverty arises and we talk of child labour, as I have had already stated in the Parliament that there are no limitations to the poverty of the poor in India. It is the responsibility of the Government to check the violations of the human rights through its undertakings and administration and identify as to who is poor, why is he poor and what is his compulsion and this way the Government should try to carry out its administration.

Sir, I am concluding. I was happy that they are going to constitute a commission. This will not simply be a commission, but have power and a system which would hold hearings directly. Among the six office bearers, being appointed at least two persons should be from judicial field, two persons from civil authorities and two persons should be those who are accountable and the experts in their respective fields. As I had stated before, there should be a council at the district level, which may make recommendations for the protection of the rights of the children and take pro-active steps.

Sir, lastly, I would like to make a submission that as our children are the most important resource of our notion, is should be included in our citizens charter that we should make this nation a child friendly nation and our society a child friendly society so that we are able to develop our children as important resources. Sir, the new world is awaiting India with the hope that India will rise and would change the destiny of the world.

*[English]*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill because it is one of the good piece of legislation that we have seen.

But I would like to touch upon some other points. I would like to know whether this piece of legislation will be able to help the aborigines or the tribal boys and girls. They are starving now. The Jharwa Community in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Senthinelis, the Shompans are the communities who are suffering. They have no food to eat. To give you one instance, the Jharwa boys, who were nearing age went to the nearby village school and said that they wanted to study. They started learning Hindi.

Then the teacher is not ready to take them in the school because they said we cannot take them now. The teachers has told them that if they take tobacco or chew tobacco and come to school, they will not be allowed. Four boys came on the first day. Then on the next day, three boys attended the class. The teacher said: "Yes, Master Raj Dev, where is the other one? You are a group of four boys. You have become now three." The boy told the teacher that you had told us yesterday if anybody is chewing tobacco, then he should not come to the school. That fellow has taken tobacco. so he has not come and we have come. So, these children should be taken care of and admitted to the school.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. We have to pass it now. You belong to the Ruling Party.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHATKA: Sir, I have just started. If you do not want me to speak, then I will sit down. I want to listen to you because you are a very good person and good-hearted person.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: That is why, my point is that there is nobody to look after those tribal children who are starving in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They want to take education. Why should all these facilities not be given to them? I do not know whether there is a provision for this or not. If not, then I think something has to be done for the welfare of these tribal children because all the children are same, whether they are tribal children or non-tribal children. We have to see the welfare of everyone. So, I think this is one area where the Government should see and take appropriate action.

The Government has started many schemes but after some time they close them down. One is PIC. All of a sudden you have stopped it. Then, somehow you have extended it for another six months. Now what will be the fate of the workers? That is not known. So, I think it is necessary for me to point out these matters. That is why, I rose to speak.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA (Seoni): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to express my gratitude to the Hon. Minister for having brought a very useful Bill for the protection of the rights of the children and we welcome this Bill. Several Commission had been set up for the welfare of women, backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, but there had been none for the protection of children and to ensure their development. It is the duty of all of us to protect the interests of the children. The rights of children are often abused and violated; therefore, it become pertinent to make a law so as to facilitate their proper and overall development and to provide them all required facilities.

Sir, legislation is a procedure of the House and it should be carried out but we will have to pay attention towards the fulfillment of the objectives and intent of these Acts by their proper implementation. The enforcement of an Act is more important than enactment and the extent to which its benefits accrue to the society. The term child has been frequently used in the Bill. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the term 'child' includes only boys or 'girls' are also included therein and if 'girls' are also included then the rights of both boys and girls should be safeguarded since both boys and girls work as child labourers but the rights of girls are taken away and so is their right to live through female foeticide which is quite rampant. First of all, there should be firm enforcement of rules so as to check female foeticide. The protection of the rights of child is not a small issue, it is a very big social problem and until the society becomes fully sensitive to this problem and associate itself with this Bill, the proper enforcement of this Bill would be difficult. We will have to make the parents of the child aware and to make them understand that the child of today is the future of the country, he is the citizen of tomorrow and that it is very important for the future of this country to shape him up. While

[Shrimati Neeta Peteriya]

formulating rules for children, they should not be divided on the basis of poverty, castes, higher-or lower status rather attention should be paid for the overall development of the child.

India has the highest number of children in the world and they constitute 40 per cent of the total population of the country most of whom are living in a state of abject poverty and thus become victims of malnutrition. If we make laws for safeguarding the rights of the children, we must enforce them stringently, but it would be wrong to think that mere enactment would ensure protection of their rights since 40 per cent of our total population lives below the poverty line. Their income is so low that they struggle throughout their life to ensure two square meals per day for their family. The labourers would leave the responsibility of looking after the younger siblings on their children who have attained 5-6 years of age or would assign the duty of taking the cattle for grazing and during this course they grow up or become adolescent and remain deprived of primary education. Apart from these, most often it is seen that very small children are polishing shoes, cleaning cars and during severe cold when people remain hiding in cozy snug corners in their homes, these very tender ones carry on serving tea to the customers in tea stalls during night hours. And during this course, several times they come in contact with criminals and take to crime. The increasing number of delinquents in child homes is a serious matter.

If we did not inculcate values in tender minds of children and did not hand over books in those tender hands and also not gave proper protection to their interests, not paid proper attention to their personality developments, then we would have to increase the number of child homes. We are paying attention to all other things but have not taken into account a very serious issue of television channels, which are driving the tender brains towards crime. Programmes on crimes, and crime world are telecast daily on television, on how the crimes take place. Besides, I regret to say that such scenes are shown which a viewer at the age of 18 and above should see. Children at the tender age of five are made to learn such things through T.V. channels which are leading to distortion and which is becoming an issue of concern for the country's future. The Government should make legislations and ensure their compliance to the effect that edifying programmes are telecast by the T.V. channels for keeping the mind of a child sound and strong. According to a study, approximately four lakh children are commercially exploited, about 11 lakh children are living on streets, lakhs of children are becoming victims of malnutrition, a lot of children die due to diarrhoea and a large number of children are falling prey to H.I.V. disease. They are compelled to work as labourers owing to the poverty of the family. In view of all these problems what are the schemes of the Government to reduce the infant mortality rate, to save the children from malnutrition, to help the children get education who are compelled to dropout from schools and for the overall development of the children and also to check child deliquency? Rules should be framed not merely to check child labour, for if that aspect is looked after through stringent laws people would not engage child labourer for fear of those laws, rather it would also be taken care of that how those children would earn their livelihood.

Lastly, I would only like to submit that we will have to ponder over that if we firmly bring this legislation and there would be no child labour then how the child labourers would earn their livelihood, in state of abject poverty how would they survive or obtain education? ...*(Interruptions)* that is for one or two children, not for all? There is a provision of one Chairman and 6 members in the Bill, their number should be increased and the number of women members should be more, since women and children have a very close relationship and children are emotionally attached to their mothers and women can take a very prudent decision with regard to them.

**21.00 hrs.**

The right to election of Chairman and Members should not rest solely with the Minister of Human Resource Development but should be given to the all party parliamentary Committee. It should also be practiced in the states. The term reforms should also be added to this Bill. With these words I conclude.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister may reply. Many Members, who have spoken on the Bill have already gone. So, the Minister may restrict her speech.

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): The House has expressed its views on the Protection of Children Rights Commission Bill, 2005.

Approximately 18 Members have expressed their views on this Bill for which I express my gratitude to them. In view of the sentiments of the Members, I would like to submit that Children are the future of this country, they are the makers of this country. The Government is committed for the upliftment of women and children of the country. The programmes being run by our Government will cover the most downtrodden and destitute people of the country. The Government propose to constitute a Commission for their protection in view of this commitment. This Bill has been introduced in that regard. Members have spoken of delay in bringing this Bill, but I feel that better late than never. The decision to constitute this Commission has been taken in view of the interests of the neglected children. Hon. Members have deliberated upon ways to give protection to children after the setting up of this Commission. I would like to apprise the House that be it maltreatment of children or their harassment, all these have been included under the Bill so as to prevent their harassment. Hon. Members are also of the opinion that there are six Members out of which there should be at least two women. We sent this proposal to the Standing Committee and after discussion it recommended to appoint two women to which we agreed.

Shrimati D. Purandeshwari asked if it could be enforced in Jammu and Kashmir also. I would like to tell her that it will have to be passed by the State Legislative Assembly, then only it can be enforced over there.

An hon. Member contended that the co-ordination between the State Commission and the National Commission is not clear. In this regard I would like to clarify that a provision has been made in the bill whereby the two Commissions shall not interfere in the functioning of each other. The cases dealt with by the State Commission shall not be looked into by the National Commission.

Hon. Members have said about the rights of the girl Child. Children do include girls as well; it is not only about boys. Hon'ble Members have said that the meaning of child is not clear. Provision has been made in this Bill for children below the age of 18 years whether they are girls or boys. That is meant by children.

Some hon'ble Members have said that Judges should also be included. It is not that we cannot include Judges, if Judges are capable enough then they can also be included.

It was said that the Commission should have a meeting in every six-month. We have made an amendment to that to provide that this meeting should be held within three months instead of six months.

As far as the funds are concerned, definitely there will be no paucity of funds from the Union Government.

Everything concerning the welfare of children is under the jurisdiction of this Commission. The Commission is empowered to do everything in this regard and it does not have to seek orders from anyone. Many people say that the Commission are constituted but they are not given adequate powers. I am happy that today no Members has said that the Commission has been conferred less powers.

Shrimati Sangeeta has said that a bit less powers should have been conferred on the Commission, but I think that the powers given to this Commission are slightly lesser than that of the National Human Rights Commission. This Commission has been empowered in all respect and has been given powers to take necessary actions whatever may be required in the interest of children. If the Commission wishes so, it can conduct on the spot enquiry against any organization which is engaged in this field to look into how the children are being kept there and how they are being treated. There is no need to give any right to the Commission separately and neither it has to take permission from anybody. The Commission can exercise its powers in the interest of children. ...*(Interruptions)*

I think, the points referred to by the hon'ble Members have been incorporated while conferring powers to the Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like that this Bill be passed by the House.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will now take up Motion for Consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Commission and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights and Children's Courts for providing speedy trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights and for matters connected

[Mr. Chairman]

therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

**Clause 2—Definitions**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 3—Constitution of National Commissions for protection of child rights**

*Amendment Made:*

Page 2, line 30,—

*for* "one each"

*substitute* "out of which at least two shall be women," (1)

(Shrimati Kanti Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 5—Term of office and conditions of service of chairperson and members**

*Amendments made:*

Page 3, *after* line 7,—

*insert* "Provided that no Chairperson or a Member shall hold the office for more than two terms:" (2)

Page 3, line 8,—

*for* "Provided that"

*substitute* "Provided further that" (3)

(Shrimati Kanti Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 8—Vacation of office by chairperson and Member**

*Amendments made:*

Page 4, line 2,—

*for* "such vacancy shall be filled"

*substitute* "such vacancy shall be filled within a period of ninety days" (4)

(Shrimati Kanti Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 10—Procedure for transaction of business**

*Amendments made:*

Page 4, *for* lines 12 and 13,—

*substitute* "10. (1) The Commission shall meet regularly at its office at such time as the Chairperson thinks fit, but three months shall not intervene between its last and the next meeting." (5)

(Shrimati Kanti Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 11 and 12 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 13—Functions of Commission**

*Amendments made:*

Page 5, line 3,—

*for* "13."

*substitute* "13.(1)" (6)

(Shrimati Kanti Singh)

Page 5, *after* line 8,—

*insert* "(c) inquire into violation of child rights and recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases;" (7)

Page 5, line 9,—

*for* "(c)"

*substitute* "(d)" (8)

Page 5, line 13,—

*for* "(d)"

*substitute* "(e)" (9)

Page 5, line 17,—

*for* "(e)"

*substitute* "(f)" (10)

Page 5, line 20,—

*for* "(f)"

*substitute* "(g)" (11)

Page 5, line 21,—

*for* "(g)"

*substitute* "(h)" (12)

Page 5, line 24,—

*for* "(h)"

*substitute* "(i)" (13)

Page 5, line 30,—

*for* "(i)"

*substitute* "(j)" (14)

Page 5, *for* line 31,—

*substitute* "(i) deprivation and violation of child rights;" (15)

Page 5, line 38,—

*for* "(j)"

*substitute* "(k)" (16)

Page 5, *after* line 39,—

*insert* "(2) The Commission shall not inquire into any matter which is pending before a State Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force." (17)

(Shrimati Kanti Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 14—Powers relating to inquires**

*Amendment made:*

Page 5, line 40,—

*for* "clause (i)"

*substitute* "clause (j) of sub-section (1)" (18)

(Shrimati Kanti Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 15 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 16—Annual and special reports of Commission**

*Amendment made:*

"Page 6, *for* line 28,—

*substitute* "reasons for non-acceptance of the recommendations, if any, within a period of one year from the date of receipt of such report." (19)

(Shrimati Kanti Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 17—Constitution of State Commission for protection of child rights**

*Amendment made:*

"Page 6, line 39,—

*for* "one each"

*substitute* "out of which at least two shall be women," (20)

(Shrimati Kanti Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 18 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 19—Term of office and conditions of service of chairperson and Members**

*Amendments made:*

"Page 7, after line 12,—

*insert* "Provided that no Chairperson or a Member shall hold the office for more than two terms:" (21)

"Page 7, line 13,—

*for* "Provided that"

*substitute* "Provided further that" (22)

(Shrimati Kanti Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 20 to 23 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 24—Application of certain provisions relating to National Commission for protection of Child Rights in State Commissions.**

*Amendment made:*

"Page 8, line 1,—

*for* "13"

*substitute* "sub-section (1) of section 13 and sections" (23)

(Shrimati Kanti Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 25 to 37 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister may move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questions is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, three hon. Members, that is, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, Dr. K.S. Manoj, and Shri Rajnarayan Budholia, have given notices on matters of urgent public importance. They can lay their special mentions on the Table of the House; it will be treated as part of the proceedings.

*[Translation]*

*SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 12.50 lakh metric tons of mustard of the last year of 2004-05 is lying in the godowns of Rajasthan State at present which has still not been disposed of by the NAFED. This year, 29.19 lakh hectare of land is under cultivation of mustard and there is a probability of more yield as compared to the last year. The Government of India has announced a support price of Rs. 1715 per quintal, which is higher by Rs. 15, this price is more than the existing market price which is between Rs. 1500 to 1700. In all likelihood the market price will be less than the support price, once the new crop comes. New crop is likely to come in the market in the first week of February, 2006. Procurement of more mustard at the support price as compared to the last year is likely to be done which may go upto around 20 lakh metric tons. At present, Warehouse Corporations have a storage capacity of only 58000 metric tons.

I urge upon the Government that NAFED should expand its storage capacity for the mustard crop. The present stock of 12.50 lakh tons should be sent outside and processing works should be done through Oil mills available in the State.

*[English]*

*DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): The occurrence of Tsunami disaster is nearing its 1st anniversary on 26th December 2005. In Tsunami affected coastal area, villagers lost their houses, belongings and all of their livelihood. Government is trying to rehabilitate the affected areas. But it is not yet completed especially the occupational rehabilitation. Majority of the fishermen were not given fishing boats, nets and other equipment needed for fishing. Most of them had acquired their fishing utensils by availing loans from the banks and other financial agencies. But since they had lost all in Tsunami and occupational rehabilitations had not yet done, they are in debt trap and unable to pay the loans. Banks are not giving loans to them. There are incidences that even educational loans were denied to the children of fishermen in Tsunami affected areas. So, I urge upon the Government that the existing loans of the fishermen, fish merchants and other merchants in the Tsunami areas should be written off and enquiry should be conducted on the complaints of denial of Bank loans in the Tsunami affected areas and directions should be given to the Banks in these areas to liberalise the norms to give loans to the applicants from Tsunami areas.

*[Translation]*

*SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to bring this to the notice of the House that many big development projects are being run in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh. The funds of these approved projects have also been sent to the concerned departments. Processes related to tenders have been also completed. When contractors or employees of concerned departments try to carry out the work, then the officials of the Forest Department create impediments without any reason in important schemes of public importance by showing these lands as their own land. There is a widespread resentment amongst the people owing to it. For example, the Forest Department has stopped work on the road being constructed between Rath, district Hamirpur: that is my parliamentary constituency; to Garautha, district Jhansi and on a bridge to be constructed with higher cost on the river Dhasaan which falls midway of this road.

I, therefore, through this House request the hon'ble Minister to kindly issue necessary directions immediately to the Department of Forests to remove the impediments created in the way of developmental schemes related to public interest in my constituency and Uttar Pradesh.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 22nd of December, 2005, at 11.00 a.m.

**21.20 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Thursday, December 22, 2005/Pausa 1, 1927 (Saka)*

*The speech was laid on the Table.

*The speech was laid on the Table.

# ANNEXURE I

*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

| Sl.No. | Member's Name | Question Number |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shri Adsul, Anandrao V. | 420 |
| 2. | Shri Barad, Jasubhai Dhanabhai | 411 |
| 3. | Shri Chitthan, N.S.V. | 409 |
| 4. | Shri Khanna, Avinash Rai | 419 |
| 5. | Shri Kharventhan, S.K. | 406 |
| 6. | Shrimati Madhavaraj, Manorama | 409 |
| 7. | Shri Mandal, Sanat Kumar | 415 |
| 8. | Dr. Manoj, K.S. | 412 |
| 9. | Shri Moghe, Krishna Murari | 410 |
| 10. | Shrimati Narhire, (Saw.) Kalpana Ramesh | 406 |
| 11. | Shri Oram, Jual | 402 |
| 12. | Dr. Pandey, Laxminarayan | 418 |
| 13. | Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V. | 416 |
| 14. | Shri Pathak, Brajesh | 413 |
| 15. | Shri Pradhan, Dharmendra | 408 |
| 16. | Shri Prasad, Anirudh Alias Sadhu Yadav | 417 |
| 17. | Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga | 404 |
| 18. | Shri Reddy, Magunta Sreenivasulu | 407 |
| 19. | Shri Reddy, N. Janaradhana | 421 |
| 20. | Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil | 420 |
| 21. | Shri Siddeswara, G.M. | 405 |
| 22. | Shri Singh, Kunwar Manvendra | 417 |
| 23. | Shri Singh, Sugrib | 416 |
| 24. | Shri Singh, Uday | 403 |
| 25. | Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan" | 414 |
| 26. | Shri Thomas, P.C. | 415 |
| 27. | Shri Thummar, V.K. | 412 |
| 28. | Shri Tripathi, Chandra Mani | 418 |
| 29. | Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore | 404 |

*Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions*

| Sl.No. | Member's Name | Question Number |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Shri "Bachda", Bachi Singh Rawat | 4157 |
| 2. | Shri Acharia, Basudeb | 4145 |
| 3. | Shri Adsul, Anandrao V. | 4201, 4231, 4235, 4238 |
| 4. | Shri Ahir, Hansraj G. | 4112, 4199, 4227, 4291, 4303 |
| 5. | Shri Ajay Kumar, S. | 4169 |
| 6. | Shri Athawale, Ramdas | 4129, 4202, 4229, 4293, 4304 |
| 7. | Shri Baitha, Kailash | 4257 |
| 8. | Shri Bansal, Pawan Kumar | 4148 |
| 9. | Shri Barad, Jashubhai Dhanabhai | 4261, 4277, 4295 |
| 10. | Shri Barman, Hiten | 4203, 4253 |
| 11. | Shri Baxla, Joachim | 4116, 4189, 4225 |
| 12. | Shri Bellaramin, A.V. | 4248 |
| 13. | Shri Bhagora, Mahavir | 4120 |
| 14. | Shri Bhakta, Manoranjan | 4132 |
| 15. | Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep | 4117 |
| 16. | Shri Borkataky, Narayan Chandra | 4108, 4191 |
| 17. | Shri Bose, Subrata | 4203 |
| 18. | Shri Budholiya, Rajnarayan | 4149 |
| 19. | Dr. Chakraborty, Sujan | 4139, 4275 |
| 20. | Shri Chand, Nihal | 4121, 4260 |
| 21. | Shri Chandel, Suresh | 4125 |
| 22. | Shri Chatterjee, Santasri | 4172 |
| 23. | Shri Chaure, Bapu Hari | 4178, 4239 |
| 24. | Shri Chavan, Harishchandra | 4149 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 25. | Shri Chavda, Harisinh | 4154 |
| 26. | Shri Darbar, Chhatar Singh | 4249 |
| 27. | Shrimati Deo, Sangeeta Kumari Singh | 4137, 4154 |
| 28. | Shri Deora, Milind | 4163 |
| 29. | Shri Dhotre, Sanjay | 4178, 4239 |
| 30. | Shri Gadakh, Tukaram Gangadhar | 4114, 4145, 4258 |
| 31. | Shri Gadhavi, P.S. | 4142, 4268, 4282 |
| 32. | Shri Gamang, Giridhar | 4251 |
| 33. | Shri Ganesan, L. | 4135, 4272 |
| 34. | Shri Gangwar, Santosh | 4147 |
| 35. | Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda | 4156, 4270 |
| 36. | Shri Goyal, Surendra Prakash | 4246 |
| 37. | Shri Hussain, Anwar | 4175 |
| 38. | Dr. Jagannath, M. | 4161, 4207, 4280, 4296 |
| 39. | Shri Jha, Raghunath | 4240, 4263, 4285, 4300 |
| 40. | Shri Jindal, Naveen | 4115, 4190, 4273 |
| 41. | Shri Karunakaran, P. | 4170, 4212 |
| 42. | Dr. Kathiria, Vallabhbhai | 4150, 4161, 4209, 4226 |
| 43. | Shri Khaire, Chandrakant | 4151, 4163 |
| 44. | Shri Khanna, Avinash Rai | 4187 |
| 45. | Shri Kharventhan, S.K. | 4185, 4216, 4233, 4302 |
| 46. | Shri Koshal, Raghuveer Singh | 4211, 4245 |
| 47. | Shri Krishna, Vijoy | 4180, 4236 |
| 48. | Shri Kumar, Sajjan | 4166 |
| 49. | Shri Kumar, Shailendra | 4260 |
| 50. | Shrimati Madhavaraj, Manorama | 4198 |
| 51. | Shri Mahajan, Y.G. | 4302 |
| 52. | Shri Mahato, Bir Singh | 4137 |
| 53. | Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari | 4251 |
| 54. | Shri Mahto, Tek Lal | 4155 |
| 55. | Shri Majhi, Parsuram | 4159 |
| 56. | Shri Maken, Ajay | 4173 |
| 57. | Shri Mallikarjuniah, S. | 4168 |
| 58. | Shri Mandal, Sanat Kumar | 4190, 4219 |
| 59. | Dr. Manoj, K.S. | 4204 |
| 60. | Shri Masood, Rasheed | 4136, 4210, 4278, 4299 |
| 61. | Ms. Mcleod, Ingrid | 4171 |
| 62. | Shri Meghwal, Kailash | 4160 |
| 63. | Shri Mehta, Bhubneshwar Prasad | 4177, 4256, 4269 |
| 64. | Dr. Mishra, Rajesh | 4174 |
| 65. | Shri Modi, Sushil Kumar | 4113, 4259 |
| 66. | Shri Moghe, Krishna Murari | 4200, 4222, 4294 |
| 67. | Shri Mohd., Mukeem | 4162 |
| 68. | Shri Moorthy, A.K. | 4118 |
| 69. | Shri Naik, Shripad Yesso | 4276 |
| 70. | Shrimati Narhire, (Saw.) Kalpana Ramesh | 4183 |
| 71. | Shrimati Nayak, Archana | 4252, 4274 |
| 72. | Shri Osmani, A.F.G. | 4145, 4179 |
| 73. | Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin | 4153, 4177, 4267 |
| 74. | Shri Pallani Shamy, K.C. | 4127, 4194 |
| 75. | Shri Parste, Dalpε● Singh | 4124, 4265 |
| 76. | Shri Paswan, Sukdeo | 4130 |
| 77. | Shri Patel, Jivabhai Ambalal | 4167 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 78. | Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V. | 4203, 4205, 4232, 4288 |
| 79. | Shri Pathak, Brajesh | 4193, 4220, 4234, 4237 |
| 80. | Shri Patil, Balasaheb Vikhe | 4258 |
| 81. | Shri Patil, Raosaheb Danve | 4140 |
| 82. | Shrimati Patil, Rupatai Diliprao Nilanga | 4138 |
| 83. | Shri Patil, Shriniwas Dadasaheb | 4255 |
| 84. | Shri Pingle, Devidas | 4140 |
| 85. | Shri Prasad, Anirudh Alias Sadhu Yadav | 4208, 4281 |
| 86. | Shri Prasad, Lalmani | 4242 |
| 87. | Shrimati Purandeswari, D. | 4160, 4171 |
| 88. | Shri Rajendran, P. | 4268 |
| 89. | Prof. Ramadass, M. | 4122 |
| 90. | Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga | 4203, 4221, 4301 |
| 91. | Shri Rao, K.S. | 4133 |
| 92. | Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva | 4144, 4271, 4284 |
| 93. | Shri Ravichandran, Sippiparai | 4165, 4264 |
| 94. | Shri Rawale, Mohan | 4163, 4258 |
| 95. | Shri Rawat, Kamla Prasad | 4141 |
| 96. | Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara | 4243 |
| 97. | Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan | 4163 |
| 98. | Shri Reddy, N. Janardhana | 4192 |
| 99. | Shri Renge Patil, Tukaram Ganpatrao | 4277 |
| 100. | Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed | 4119, 4213, 4230, 4302 |
| 101. | Dr. Sarma, Arun Kumar | 4123 |
| 102. | Adv. Satheedevi, (Shrimati) P. | 4244 |
| 103. | Shri Sathyanarayana, Sarvey | 4247 |
| 104. | Shri Satpathy, Tathagata | 4176 |
| 105. | Dr. Sharma, Arvind | 4181 |
| 106. | Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil | 4197, 4235, 4286, 4296 |
| 107. | Shri Shivanna, M. | 4254 |
| 108. | Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan | 4128 |
| 109. | Shri Singh, Chandra Bhushan | 4250 |
| 110. | Shri Singh, Chandrabhan | 4131, 4196, 4224 |
| 111. | Shri Singh, Dushyant | 4241, 4262, 4279 |
| 112. | Shri Singh, Ganesh | 4110 |
| 113. | Shri Singh, Kunwar Manvendra | 4184, 4223, 4297 |
| 114. | Shri Singh, Mohan | 4164, 4199 |
| 115. | Shri Singh, Prabhunath | 4109, 4266 |
| 116. | Shri Singh, Rakesh | 4143 |
| 117. | Shri Singh, Rewati Raman | 4134, 4195, 4287 |
| 118. | Shri Singh, Sugrib | 4205, 4221, 4232, 4288 |
| 119. | Shri Sonowal, Sarbananda | 4152 |
| 120. | Shri Sugavanam, E.G. | 4111, 4188, 4202, 4217, 4289 |
| 121. | Shrimati Sujatha, C.S. | 4158, 4214 |
| 122. | Shrimati Thakkar, Jayaben B. | 4107, 4186, 4218, 4292 |
| 123. | Shri Thomas, P.C. | 4145, 4215 |
| 124. | Shri Tripathi, Chandra Mani | 4276 |
| 125. | Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore | 4203, 4301 |
| 126. | Shri Vallabhaneni, Balashowry | 4146, 4206, 4283 |
| 127. | Shri Verma, Bhanu Pratap Singh | 4126 |
| 128. | Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash | 4182, 4235, 4238 |
| 129. | Shri Yadav, Paras Nath | 4260 |
| 130. | Shri Yadav, Ram Kripal | 4130, 4211, 4228, 4290 |
| 131. | Shri Yadav, Sita Ram | 4256 |
| 132. | Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud | 4152 |
| 133. | Shri Yerrannaidu, Kinjarapu | 4215 |

# ANNEXURE II

*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*


| | |
|---|---|
| *Prime Minister* | |
| *Atomic Energy* | |
| *Coal* | |
| *Communications and Information Technology* | 404, 408, 409 |
| *Culture* | 406, 416 |
| *External Affairs* | 413, 419, 421 |
| *Health and Family Welfare* | 402, 403, 407, 410, 415, 418, 420 |
| *Overseas Indian Affairs* | 412 |
| *Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions* | |
| *Planning* | 414, 417 |
| *Space* | |
| *Statistics and Programme Implementation* | |
| *Urban Development* | |
| *Youth Affairs and Sports* | 405, 411 |


---

*Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions*


| | |
|---|---|
| *Prime Minister* | |
| *Atomic Energy* | 4205, 4206, 4248 |
| *Coal* | 4151, 4155, 4221, 4250, 4263, 4269, 4271, 4283, 4289, 4303 |
| *Communications and Information Technology* | 4121, 4127, 4133, 4134, 4135, 4136, 4142, 4159, 4165, 4186, 4193, 4196, 4197, 4198, 4213, 4216, 4219, 4220, 4222, 4225, 4233, 4234, 4240, 4241, 4246, 4247, 4249, 4252, 4254, 4256, 4261, 4262, 4264, 4265, 4267, 4268, 4270, 4277, 4278, 4279, 4282, 4286, 4290, 4295, 4296, 4298, 4299, 4301, 4302, 4304 |
| *Culture* | 4112, 4119, 4152, 4156, 4173, 4178, 4185, 4199, 4208, 4214, 4223, 4230 |
| *External Affairs* | 4117, 4143, 4237, 4245, 4253, 4257, 4272, 4284 |
| *Health and Family Welfare* | 4113, 4114, 4116, 4132, 4139, 4144, 4157, 4168, 4171, 4179, 4181, 4184, 4189, 4192, 4201, 4204, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4212, 4218, 4224, 4226, 4227, 4228, 4231, 4235, 4236, 4238, 4255, 4274, 4275, 4276, 4291, 4294, 4297 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Overseas Indian Affairs* | 4148 |
| *Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions* | 4118, 4124, 4141, 4145, 4154, 4160, 4180, 4215, 4244 |
| *Planning* | 4111, 4120, 4122, 4123, 4125, 4130, 4150, 4172, 4176, 4183, 4200, 4232 |
| *Space* | 4191 |
| *Statistics and Programme Implementation* | 4140, 4280 |
| *Urban Development* | 4107, 4109, 4110, 4126, 4128, 4129, 4137, 4147, 4162, 4163, 4166, 4169, 4177, 4188, 4202, 4203, 4207, 4217, 4239, 4242, 4251, 4258, 4259, 4260, 4266, 4281, 4287, 4288, 4293, 4300 |
| *Youth Affairs and Sports* | 4108, 4115, 4131, 4138, 4146, 4182, 4190, 4243, 4273, 4285, 4292. |

## INTERNET

The original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in

## LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on the dedicated channel of Doordarshan, *viz.* DD-Lok Sabha. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. on everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

## LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of English and Hindi Versions and other Parliamentary Publications are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Parliament House, New Delhi-110 001.

P.L.S. 40/XVI.21/2005
506

© 2005 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in
(Eleventh Edition) and printed by Jainco Art India, New Delhi.