congestion leading to adverse multiplier effect on call carrying capacity of the network. The reports received from the TSPs as indicated in (a) above show the same trend.

Allocation of spectrum licences to favoured telecom operators

664. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a)   whether his attention has been drawn to the alleged telecom policy changes made during 2004-07 period and consequent allocation of spectrum licences to some favoured telecom operators at throw away prices;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether any investigation has been made into these allegations; and

(d)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (d) Sir, based on the recommendation of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and the decision of the Government in year 2003, the Unified Access Services (UAS) licences were being granted on First-Come-First-Served (FCFS) basis since introduction of UAS licensing regime in November 2003 with the entry fee for the 4th Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) licence(s) awarded in 2001 and in service areas where there were no 4th operator, the entry fee of existing Basic Service Operator (BSO) fixed by the Government in 2001 based on TRAI's recommendation. The Government granted 51 Unified Access Services (UAS) licences in the year 2004-2007.

In order to enquire into the irregularities committed in the grant of licences and spectrum for Cellular Mobile Telephone Services/Basic (Telephone) Services/Unified Access Service by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) from 2001 to 2006-07, the CBI has registered PE-DAI-2011A-001 with particular emphasis on the loss caused to the public exchequer and corresponding gain to the licensees/service providers.

Separately, the Joint Committee of Parliament (JPC) is examining the matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum form 1998 to 2009.

Subsidy sought by BSNL for running commercially unviable services

665. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:
SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

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

(a)   whether cash strapped BSNL has sought Rs. 4,000 crore subsidy from Department of Telecom (DoT) for the current fiscal year to meet its operational costs, particularly to run commercially unviable services;

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

(c)   the current financial status of MTNL and BSNL and their annual earnings during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) BSNL has submitted a proposal to the Department of Telecommunications Seeking financial assistance to run commercially unviable services, which is being examined in this Department.

(c)   The Financial Status of BSNL and MTNL for the year 2010-11 is yet to be finalized. However, the financial status of both these companies for the last three years is as follows:—

	BSNL			MTNL		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Income (crores)	38,047	35,812	32,045	5,330	5,250	5,058
Expenditure (crores)	33,630	34,354	34,078	4,698	4,986	8,477
Net Profit (crores)	3,009	575	(-)1,823	587	211	(-)2,611

Development and sale of language software

666.   SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a)   the steps taken by Government for the development of language software in the country;

(b)   the status of language computing in the country *vis-a-vis* English computing; and

(c) the total sale of Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC'S) language software during the last decade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Department of Information Technology under it's "Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programme" has brought out CDs containing software tools for all the 22 constitutionally recognized Indian languages. These have been released in the public domain. These software and tools are freely-downloadable from the website *http://www.ildc.in.*