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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYASABHA

## OFFICIAL REPORT

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# RAJYASABHA

*Wednesday*, the 14th *March*, 2007/23 *Phalguna*, 1928 *(Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**श्री सभापति :** माननीय सदस्य, मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कुछ माननीय सदस्य लगातार इस बात की शिकायत कर रहे हैं कि हमारे क्वेश्चन पीछे रह जाते हैं और आते नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज शुरुआत इस ढंग से करें कि सारे के सारे क्वेश्चन लिए जा सकें। सारे तो नहीं लिए जाएंगे लेकिन मैं आज दस की सीमा रखता हूं। क्वेश्चन -221।

### Funds under ARWSP for Assam

*22.1. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Government has sought allocation of funds under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for the State;

(b) if so, the details of the project proposal made by that State under ARWSP and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the Central Government's response thereto, indicating the allocations made so far under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Allocations under the Centrally sponsored programme

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is made on the basis of certain guidelines approved by the Central Government and not on the basis of request or project proposals received from State Governments.

(c) Based on the Inter State allocation criteria, during Tenth Plan period (2002-03 to 2006-07), a total amount of Rs. 764.90 crores has been allocated by the Central Govemment for drinking water supply programmes in Assam.

**श्री कलराज मिश्रः** मान्यवर, इस प्रश्न के दो जवाब मिले हैं। एक तो अभी-अभी संशोधित करके भेजा गया है। पहले में यह था कि यह राज्य का विषय है इसलिए यहां का कोई अर्थ नहीं होता। अभी उन्होंने जवाब संशोधित करके भेजा है। तो उस पर मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या कारण है कि वर्ष 2006 में असम को त्वारित ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के लिए आबंटित 10299 लाख रुपए में से दिनांक 23-02-07 तक मात्र 2876.21 लाख रुपए ही खर्च हो पाए हैं। प्रस्तावित बसावट में जो 2428 में से 33 नॉन-कवर्ड हैं, 1404 आंशिक कवर्ड हो पाए हैं तथा 991 अभी भी छूट रहे हैं। इस संबंध में यद्यपि आप जवाब यही देंगे कि यह तो राज्य सरकार का विषय है, वह अपना करेगी, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में चूंकि यह भारत निर्माण के अन्तर्गत लिया गया है और एक प्रमुख घटक है और इस प्रमुख घटक को राज्यों में समुचित म रूप से कार्यन्वित होना चाहिए, तो इसकी समीक्षा करने के लिए केन्द्र ने क्या व्यवस्था की है?

**श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंहः** सभापति महोदय, कानून में पानी स्टेट का विषय जरूर है। लेकिन भारत सरकार तत्पर है कि शुद्व पीने का पानी लोगों का उपलब्ध हो जाए। माननीय सदस्य ने जो असम की स्थिति का नॉन –कवर्ड और पार्शली कवर्ड का जिक्र किया है। नॉन कवर्ड का मतलब, जहां कम से कम प्रति व्यक्ति दस लीटर पीने का पानी मिल जाए और जो पार्शली कवर्ड है जहं कम से कम 40 लीटर से कम है। यदि 40 लीटर से अधिक शुद्व पीने का पानी है तो वह फुली कवर्ड है। महोदय, भारत निर्माण का लक्ष्य है कि 2009 तक देश की प्रत्येक आबादी में हम शुद्व पानी का प्रबंध करा दें। हमारा जो टार्गेट है तथा उस मुताबिक जो एक्शन प्लान बना है हम राज्यों को पैसे देते है। यह ए0आर0डब्ल्यू0एस0पी0 की स्कीम है, जो माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न था। उसमें हम असम सरकार को पैसे दे रहे है और 2009 तक हम लक्ष्य हासिल कर लेंगे कि 40 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्व पानी का प्रबंध हो जाए।

**श्री कलराज मिश्रः** क्या इसकी समीक्षा की है कि जो इतना कम खर्चा हुआ है और उसके अनुसार जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, उसका कारण क्या रहा है?

**श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंहः** महोदय, हम माहवारी समीक्षा करते हैं। हमको नॉर्थ ईस्ट में कठिनाई असम के साथ है कि हम 50 फौसदी राशि देते हैं और राज्य सरकार को अपना हिस्सा 50 फीसदी देना पड़ता है। लेकिन वह अपने आर्थिक संकट के चलते अपना 50 फीसदी हिस्सा नहीं जमा कर

पाते इसलिए फिर भी हम साल के अंत में यह कह कर कि अगले साल उपाय कर लेंगे, हम उनको दे देते हैं। महोदय, इस साल भी वहीं किया है।

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जैषा मैंने प्रारम्भ में ही कहा कि भारत निर्माण के जो आपके 6 प्रमुख घटक हैं, उनमें से एक प्रमुख घटक जल आपूर्ति है और इस प्रमुख घटक के, जो अभी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसके अन्तर्गत जो रिपोर्ट है, जो बसावट के बारे में कहा गया है और जो 2006 तक किया है। उसमें जो विभिन्न प्रदेश हैं, विशेषकर पूर्वाचल भारत के अरूणाचल प्रदेश में 158 बसावटें हैं, जो उसके अतंर्गत नहीं ली गई हैं, असम में 238 बसावटें है, जो इसके अतंर्गत नहीं ली गई हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर में 660 हैं, महाराष्ट्र में 327 हैं, राजस्थान में 2300 हैं, पंजाब में 803 है, उत्तराखंड में 30 हैं, दादरा और नगर हवेली में 19 है, इतनी बसावटें अभी इसके अंतर्गत नहीं ली गई है और जो ली गई हैं, वे कब तक पूरी होंगी, उनके बारे में पता नहीं हैं और जो नहीं ली गई हैं, उनके बारे में क्या आगे की योजना है? अगर ये आंकड़े सच हैं, चूकि ये आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण के अंतर्गत हैं, इनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था है?

**श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह:** महोदय, जो राज्यवार NCPC हैबिटेशन है, फिर silt belt भी हो जाता है, मान लिया इ पानी की कमी हो गयी,नई बसावट हो गयी, तो silt belt भी होती है, तीनों ही बातों के लिए हमारा लक्ष्य है कि हम उसको पूरा कर लेंगे। इसमें वर्षवार एक्शन प्लान राज्यों से हमने तैयार करा दिया है और हम महीने में एक बार मॉनिटरिंग करके, उनको जो राशि दे रहे है और संयोग से महोदय, इस बार पीने के पानी के बजट में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। इसालिए माननीय सदस्य की इस आशंका को हम हटा देना चाहते हैं कि 2009 तक कोई कमी नही रह जायेगी,हम पीने के लिए शुद्व पानी का प्रबंध करवा देंगे।

**श्री सभापति :** सबको शुद्व पानी पिला देंगे, ध्यान रखिएगा।

**श्री द्विजेन्द्र नाथ शर्मा:** सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जो नार्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स हैं, उनको सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा निर्धारित शेयर में कठिनाई होती है, क्योंकि फाइनेंशियल पोजिशन असम और नार्थ-ईस्ट की इतनी अच्छी नहीं है । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसा कोई प्लान सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है जिससे कि जो 60 परसेंट स्टेट् गवर्नमेंट्स का शेयर है, इसको कम करके नार्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स के लिए कोई दूसरी स्कीम बनाई है या नहीं बनाई या नहीं बनाई है? यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

**श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह:** जी, महोदय। नार्थ-ईस्ट के लिए जिन योजनाओं में 50 फीसदी राज्य सरकार और 50 फीसदी केन्द्र सरकार को देना होता है, इसके अलावा अन्य योजनाएं भी हैं। जिनमें

75 फीसदी केन्द्र सरकार और 25 फीसदी राज्य सरकार देती है। नार्थ-ईस्ट के राज्यों की बराबर मांग रही है। कि जहां शेयर 75-25 का है, वहां 90-10 कर दिया जाए और जहां शेयर 50-50 का है, वहां 75-25 कर दिया जाए। हमने अपनी सहमति इसके बारे में दे दी है। अब योजना आयोग में विचार- विमर्श चल रहा है। मुझे खुशी होगी कि ग्यारहवीं योजना के शुरुआत में इस पर निर्णय हो जाए।

**श्री सिलवियस कोंडपनः** सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूं कि भारत और असम की सीमा के अंचल में बसे हुए गांव के लोगों को पीने का पानी बहुत मशिकल से उपलब्ध होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप अपने दफ्तर से असम सरकार के साथ सम्पर्क करके सरकार को बोलें कि सीमा के अंचल में बसे हुए गांव के लोगों की पीने के पानी की जो समस्या है, क्या उसको हल करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे?

**श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंहः** सभापति महोदय, यह ठीक बात है। बार्डर पर जो लोग बसे हुए हैं, उनकी तकलीफें दूर हो जाएं, इसलिए बार्डर एरिया डवलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम भी चल रहा है, लेकिन पीने के लिए पानी उपलब्ध करवाने पर हम खासध्यान रखेंगे और राज्य सरकार को कहेंगे कि बार्डर के एरिया पर बसे हुए लोगों का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाए, जिससे कि उनको पीने का शुद्व पानी मिल सके।

SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether there is any proposal; before the Government to replace the ARWSP by community contribution scheme, *Swajal Dhara,* from the Eleventh Plan onwards? The Standing Committee on Rural Development has expressed its serious concern over this issue. What is the decision of the Govemment?

**श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंहः** सभापति महोदय, ए0आर0डब्ल्यू0एस0पी0 स्कीम जो है , उसके तीन हिस्से हैं। 20 फीसदी स्वजल धारा, 20 फीसदी सबमिशन प्रोग्राम, जिसमें पानी की क्वालिटी जो पीने का अशुद्व पानी है, उसके लिए है और बाकी 60 फीसदी जनरल एमसीपीसी के कवरेज के लिए है, अब उसमें 60,20,20 का रेश्यों बना हुआ है। महोदय, अब जो स्वजलधारा है, इसमें 10 फीसदी जनता के द्वारा दिया जाता है, जिनको पानी की जरूरत है और 90 फीसदी भारत सरकार के द्वारा दिया जाता है, यह योजना चल रही है, लेकिन बहुत सफलता की ओर यह योजना नहीं बढ़ रही है, इसलिए इस पर हम पुनर्विचार कर रहे हैं। वैसे यह अच्छी योजना है जिसमें 10 कदम जनता चले और 90 कदम भारत सरकार चलें, यह समस्या के समाधान के लिए है। बाकी राज्य का उसमें बहुत इंटरेस्ट नहीं रहता है, इसलिए हम उस पर पुनिर्वचार कर रहे हैं।

**Reform in Criminal Justice System**

*222. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the suggestions made by the Malimath Committee on reforming the Criminal Justice System and by the Law Commission in its 198th Report on ensuring the reliability of witnesses during deposition in criminal cases and also creating a Witness Protection Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if no decision has been taken, by when it would be taken; and

(c) whether Government would also ensure that wide ranging discussions are held with the judiciary and other associations, like Bar Council of India in these issues?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) The Malimath Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System has recommended that a law should be enacted for giving protection to the witnesses and their family members on the lines of laws in USA and other countries. The Report of the Committee has been referred to State Governments for their views as the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and are administered by State Governments.

The Law Commission in its 198th Report on "Witness Identity Protection and Witness Protection Programmes" has also recommended measures to provide protection to the witnesses. The contents of this Report are treated as confidential until the Report is laid in Parliament.

Though a final view on the feasibility of having a compreshensive scheme for protection of witnesses and their identity will be taken after considering the aforesaid report of the Law Commission in consultation with the State Governments, protection is being provided to the essential and material witnesses in very sensitive cases, as and when the Court so directs.

To ensure reliability of witness during deposition in court and also be contain the menace of witnesses turning hostile, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006 has, *inter alia*, proposal to insert new section 164B and 344A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to provide that the statements of all persons which appear to be material and essential for proper investigation of the case relating to offences punishable with death or imprisonment for ten years or more shall be recorded on oath by Magistrate who will also satisfy himself that such person is making the statement voluntarily and not under any inducement, threat or promise and also to enhance the punishment for perjury after the summary trial.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**श्री अमर सिंहः** सभापति महोदय, अमेरिका एवं अन्य देशों की तरह गवाहों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए मालिमथ कमेटी ने कानून बनाने की सिफारिश की थी। मैं इस संबंध में जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन से कारणों से हमारी सरकार ने ऐसा कानून नहीं बनाया जबकि दूसरे देशों में ऐसा कानून बनाया गया है?

**श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिल :** श्रीमन् मालिमथ कमेटी में सुझाव दिया गया है कि विटनेस के प्रोटेक्शन के लिए कदम उठाए जाएं। इस सुझाव को ध्यान में रखकर ने कानून में तबदीलियां भी कि हैं। क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में भी बदलाव लाया गया है और जो दूसरे नए कानून बने हैं, उनमें भी इसकी तरतूत की गयी है। जो एक दूसरी रिपोर्ट लॉ कमीशन से आयी है, वह रिपोर्ट लॉ मिनिस्टरी के पास है और लॉ मिनिस्टरी जब तक उसे सदन के पटल पर नहीं रख देती है, तब तक उस रिपोर्ट की चर्चा नहीं हो सकती । लेकिन उसमें भी यह प्रिंसिपल डिसकस किया गया है कि विटनेस को प्रोटेक्शन दी जाए और उसमें यह कहा गया है कि इस प्रकार की स्कीम बनानी चाहिए। दूसरे देशों का यहां पर जो संदर्भ दिया है, वह कानून के संबंध में उतना नहीं है जितना प्रोग्राम और स्कीम के संबंध में है। गवर्नमेंट को ये तत्व पूरी तरह से मानने है, उनको अमल में लाने के लिए गवर्नमेंत ने कानून में तबदीली की है और स्कीम बनाने का काम भी सरकार की तरफ से किया जा रहा है, लेकिन यह स्कीमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से अमल में लायी जाती है। और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जब तक उसके संबंध में हां नहीं कहती, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से हर जगह पर जाकर ये स्कीमें लागू करना मुशिकल होता है। इसीलिए आज की जो हालत है, वह इस प्रकार की है। कानून बनाने के लिए भी विचार करने पर यह लगता है कि हमें पूरे जीवन के लिए उनको सुरक्षा देनी है, उ नके खाने-पीने का इंतज़ाम करना है, उनके नाम बदलने का इंतज़ाम करना है और कोर्ट में आने के बाद उनका जो एवीडेंस है, वह कि प्रकार से रिकॉर्ड किया जाता है, इसके संबंध में चर्चा करनी

है। ये सारी चीज़े, जितना हम समझते हैं, उतनी आसान नहीं है। उसके लिए पैसा भी लगने वाला है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की सहायता की भी आवश्यकता है और हम लोगों की वैचारिक, मानसिक तैयारी भी इस संबंध में होनी जरूरी है।

**श्री अमर सिंहः** सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या आदरणीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सीआरपीसी की धारा- 164 में संशोधन करने के लिए कानून आयोग ने एक सुझाव दिया था कि तफतीश करने वाले अधिकारी गवाहों के वक्तव्यों को मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने रिकार्ड करेंगे। क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पुलिस के दबाव में 90 प्रतिशत, कत्ल के मामले में गवाह अपने बयान से मुकर जाते है? इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कर है?

**श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिलः** श्रीमन् क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की धारा 164 के संबंध में हम जो क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड का अमेंडमेंट यहां लाए थे, उसमें तरतूत की थी। लेकिन स्टेंडिंग कमेटी में जाने के बाद स्टेंडिंग़ कमेंटी ने कहा कि इस प्रकार की तरतूत नहीं होनी चाहिए। स्टेंडिंग कमेटी के कहने पर वह तरतूत वापस ली गयी। इसके बाद फिर फिर चर्चा शुरू हो गयी कि जब विटनेस hostile हो जाते हैं, मुकर जाते हैं तो इस प्रकार की तरतूत होनी चाहिए। उनके कहने पर दूसरा जो हम एक और क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड के अमेंडमेंड का बिल यहां पर ला रहे हैं, उसके अंदर कुछ पैमाने पर उस प्रकार की तरतूत करने की हमने कोशिश की है। विटनेस जब hostile होते हैं, तब उनको किस प्रकार से रोकना है, इसके ऊपर काफी चर्चा हुई है। एक बात यह बताई जा रही है कि ऑडियो-वीडियो रिकॉडिंग उनके स्टेटमेंट की होनी चाहिए, लिखित रूप से भी होनी चाहिए। उसके बाद अगर बड़े केसिज़ है जैसे मर्डर का केस है या रेप का केस है, डकैती का केस है या arson का केस है ऐसे केसिज़ के विटनेसिज़ का जो रिकॉर्ड होता है, मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने ले जाकर उनका स्टेटमेंट रिकॉर्ड करना चाहिए। उसके ऊपर विटनेस के सिग्नेचर भी होने चाहिए। और मजिस्ट्रेट के भी सिग्नेचर होने चाहिए-वह कहा गया है। लेकिन इससे भी बढ़कर मैं एक आम बात जो सदन के सामने बडी नम्रता से रखना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि जब कोई बड़ा हादसा हो जाता है तो वहां पर खड़े हुए जो विटनेस होते है, वे गवाही देने के लिए सामने नहीं आते है। वे कहते है कि मर्डर हो गया है, मैं गवाही के लिए जाऊ और मेरी गवाही के आधार पर उसको सज़ा हो जाए, तो में सारे जीवन तक वह दुश्मन बना रहेगा, इलिए कह देते है कि हम थे नहीं, हमने देखा नहीं और इसमें कभी-कभी तो ऐसा हो जाता है कि जिन्होंने आधा देखा है, ऐसे विटनेसेज को सामने लाया जाता है और उसमें भी तकलीफ हो जाती है। यह जो मामला है, बडी गहराई में जाकर, जो जानकार लोग है, उनकी मदद से सुलझाना आवश्यक है, मगर कुछ कदम इसके लिए जरूर उठाए गए है, मेरी दृष्टी से वे पर्याप्त नहीं है, उससे भी ज्यादा करना जरूरी है।

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, it is most welcome to protect the right witnesses at a right time. But we have been seeing in practice in criminal judicial system that there are stock witnesses, manufactured witnesses and made-up witnesses. I would like to ask whether there could be any move on your part to avoid these kinds of stock witnesses or professional witnesses or manufactured witnesses, which are prevalent in criminal judicial system.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: In fact, the question is hitting the nail on the head. It is a reality. As I have said in my previous reply, the real witnesses do not come forward, they are unwilling to give evidence and they think that if they depose in the court, the animosity between the accused and themselves is for their life time. So, they avoid and so these things have been happening. The question is what to do? How the system has to be modified, and we have applied our mind. The Committees have been appointed. The Commission has also looked into all those things and they have given their reports. One of the most important things which can be done in this respect is, not to rely very much on oral evidence, but to rely on circumstantial evidence. The third step which can be taken is to rely on technological evidence and fourth is forensic evidence, which is more important. The fifth step is to create a condition in the society in which full protection shall be given to the real witnesses and if there is any inducement or threat and if he is giving wrong evidence or false evidence under inducement or threat, he should be penalised also for giving wrong witness or withdrawing the evidence. If a witness has committed perjury previously, it was the Magistrate who had to file the complaint. We and you, hon. Members, have agreed to that amendment and we have introduced the amendment. Now the Magistrate can authorise anybody to file a complaint against such a witness and then the cases can be started. So, possible steps have been taken but, as I said in the reply to the previous question, fool proof solution is not becoming available and if there is any suggestion which can be given by the Members or the experts or jurists or lawyers or judges, they will be welcome and we will incorporate them:

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, you must say rightly or wrongly, but people are not very much satisfied with the administration of justice more because of delays and other hostile witnesses. However to involve the common man in the trials so that they understand the administration

of justice in a proper manner, do you propose to have live coverage of important trails in the country?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we know what is happening to the live coverage of debate in the House. In my opinion, it has produced salutary effects and the suggestion given by the hon. Member is of a salutary kind. The proceedings in the court are public proceedings and they are open to anybody. If we are using the cameras to record the statement, there should be no difficulty in projecting what is happening in the court, outside the court on a larger scale. There should not be any difficulty. But how feasible and how workable it will be has to be discussed with judges, lawyers, clients and others.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Sir, we have been seeing that in some cases, that too, very important cases, the media is conducting the trial outside the courts, which is rather trying to influence the minds of the Judges. So, may I know from the Minister whether the Government is contemplating any steps to prevent it?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, this is really a very, very important question, and it will be very very difficult for me to say 'Yes' or 'No' on this point. It is for exactly this reason that the *sub judice* matters are not allowed to be discussed on the floor of the House. Now, it is taken that if the matter, which is *subjudice*, is discussed on the floor of the House, it may influence the final judgement. It is for this reason that the *subjudice* matters are not allowed. But the media has the liberty to discuss and project the cases. The question is whether this liberty which is available to the media, and, rightly so, has to be used in a proper and responsible manner by the media. The answer certainly is 'yes'. But should there be a law to control them, or, should there be any other machinery to control them, probably this kind of proposition will not be accepted by us. And, so, we shall have to strike a balance here and the remedy really lies in not sensationalising the cases and not presenting the cases one way or the other, that is, supporting or opposing either the accused or the complainant; only then, this- result can be achieved.

But, ultimately, this has to be left to the judgement, understanding, intelligence and ingenuity of our brothers and sisters in the media, and, also the people outside.

**Abolishing power to pardon for terrorists**

*223. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to amend the Constitution to abolish the power to pardon a death sentence in respect of terrorist cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRl SHIVRAJ V. PATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is felt that for administration justice in a proper and humane manner the power of President to pardon, should be continued.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, before I put my question, I wish to clarify that by asking this question, I do not mean any disrespect towards the hon. President of India. My question is addressed to the Executive, who advice the President on the issue of grant of pardon to a convict. I wish to ask the hon. Home Minister whether the power to grant pardon is at all relevant and necessary in cases where a person is convicted and sentenced in a case of serious terrorist attack.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, it is not for the Executive to decide whether this kind of sovereign authority should be available to the President, that is, the Government, or not, because while drafting the Constitution, this matter was discussed in detail and then this provision has been made in the Constitution. Article 72 and article 161 are very much there in the Constitution and the farmers of the Constitution have applied their minds and have made this kind of provision in the Constitution. If you see the world trend today, you will find that people are saying that death punishment should be abolished. And, if, I have understood the import of your question correctly, we are saying that the death sentence should be there but the right to grant pardon in some cases should be withdrawn. Now, is it in consonance with the idea and the concept on the death sentence, which is awarded to the human beings by other human beings or not, is really the question.

So, the point today is that this is provided in the Constitution, it is in the Constitution, and, if it has to be removed from the Constitution, we shall have to give a solid, convincing, cogent reason for deleting it from the Constitution and depriving the Executive and the President of this sovereign right to pardon the person, who has been given the death sentence.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I come to my second supplementary. Sir, the hon. Minister in this House had once said that it is not certain as to how much time would be taken to punish a person who had raised a question as to how much time the Government would take to advice the hon. President, and, how much time the hon. President would take, and, the Minister had said that it might take five years, it might take ten years also. So, it means...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: No, no. I had not said that.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: I do remember. In such cases, it is necessary, at least, to see that some time-limit is prescribed for the hon. President to pronounce whether the person is to be pardoned or not. If that is not done, it will be a long time for such criminals who attacked the Parliament and they may not be hanged. Therefore, my second question in this case to the Government is this. The Government wish to retain this power in the matter of high State policy, will it be fair, equitable and in accordance with the principles of natural justice that the exercise of the Executive power in such cases is made subject to a limitation of time? My insistence is only because, Sir, the whole country desires that the man who attacked the Parliament should be punished forthwith, and, therefore, I have put up the question whether the Government is prepared to amend the Constitution so that the punishment is given as early as possible.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, in many, many laws, we have provided that within a time frame the decisions have to be taken. If we consider the criminal laws, the Criminal Procedure Code itself provides that within 90 days the charge sheet should be filed in the court. But, invariable, we find that the charge sheet is not filed in 90 days. If there are no laws to say that the cases should be disposed of in 60 days' time, there are directions given by the judiciary to itself that the cases should be expeditiously disposed of, possible within six months' time. But, we have seen the cases pending in the court and investigations taking time. Now, when the

matter of life and death is before an authority, time certainly is of some consequence and importance, and yet, the main question is what we do is just or not is also of importance. And, if the matter has to be dealt with at different levels, in the case in which pardon has to be given, clemency has to be shown, the petition is filed; then, it goes to the State, the State considers it; then, it goes to the Home Ministry, the Home Ministry considers it in consultation with the experts and the lawyers and the Law Ministry. Then, the matter goes to the President and the President may also apply his mind and may also, if he thinks proper, send it back. So, because these things are involved and the cases have to pass through different levels, it would be very difficult and impracticable to provide a timeframe within which this has to be done. .

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः** धन्यवाद सभापति जी। सभापति जी , मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगी कि संविधान द्वारा फांसी की माफी देने की यह जो शक्ति महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को दी गई है, राष्ट्रपति जी इस शक्ति का इस्तेमाल अपने विवेक से करत है या केंन्द्रीय मंत्री परिषद की सलाह मानने के लिए बाध्य होते है?

**श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिल :** श्रीमन् अगर बहुत गहराई से सोचा जाए तो हमारे संविधान में से यह निकलकर आता है और आपके साथी, जो बैठे है, वे भी इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, वे भी इसका समर्थन करेंगे कि जहां –जहां भी राष्ट्रपति का उल्लेख किया गया है, उसका मतलब एग्ज्यूकेटिव का है। यानी कैबिनेट का है। यह डिसीजन कैबिनेट की तरफ से है। पहले जब कैबिनेट डिसीजन लेकर उधर भेज देती थी, तो वे उसे मानए के लिए बाध्य हो जाते थे। फिर ऐसा कहा गया कि नहीं, ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, वे एक दफा उसे वापस कर सकते है। लॉ बनाकर भेजते है तो भी एक दफा वापस करते हैं। एग्ज्यूकेटिव ऑर्डर होता है, भेज देते , तो भी वे एक दफा वापस करते हैं। मगर, यह डिसीजन, केवल यही डिसीजन ही नहीं, जहां-जहां भी प्रेसिडेंट का उल्लेख हुआ है, वहां-वहां पर उसका मतलब एग्ज्युकेटिव होता है, that is the Cabinet.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः** क्या इस बारे में कैबिनेट उन्हें अपनी सलाह दे चुकी है?

**श्री सभापति :** यह मैटर अलग है।

**श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिलः** यद्यपित यह दूसरा प्रश्न है, तो मैं आन्सर दूंगा। यह मैटर, मैंने आपको बताया कि जब यह केस, पेटीशन उनके पास जाती है, तो जिस स्टेट का है, उस स्टेट के पास जाता है। यह मैटर दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट के पास जाता है। दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट से फिर हमारे पास जाएगा, हमारे पास से उनके पास आएंगा, हमारे पांस से उनके पास जाएगा, that is the procedure.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** क्या दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट रोके बैठी है।

**श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी:** सभापति जी, सभी इससे सहमत हैं कि आतंकवादियों को जल्दी से जल्दी और सख्त से सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिए। पूरा देश इससे सहमत है, लेकिन एक दिक्कत देखने में आई है कि कई जगह पर लोगों को आतंकवादी कहकर पकड़ लिया जाता है। ये आतंकवादी नहीं होते, आम लोग होते है। जो वकील हैं, वे भी उन्हें डिफेंड करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते है। जैसे अभी अयोध्या में देखा गया है कि कई बरस से वहां की जो बार काउंसिल है, उसने पाबंदी लगाई हुई है, वह किसी वकिल को डिफेंड नहीं करने देती। यह हमारे सिस्टम, हमारे rule of law के खिलाफ है ...(व्यवधान)...

†**شری شاہد صدیقی:** سبھا پتی جی، سبھی اس سے سہمت ہیں کہ آتنک وادیوں کو جلدی سے جلدی اور سخت سے سخت سزا ملنی چاہئیے۔ پورا دیش اس سے سہمت ہے، لیکن ایک دقت دیکھنے میں ائی ہے کہ کئی جگہ پر لوگوں کو آتنک وادی کہہ کر پکڑ لیا جاتا ہے۔ وہ آتنک وادی نہیں ہوتے، عام لوگ ہوتے ہیں۔ جو وکیل ہیں وہ بھی انہیں ڈفینڈ کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے ابھی ایودھیا میں دیکھا گیا ہے کہ کئی برس سے وہاں کی جو بار کاؤنسل ہے، اس نے پابندی لگائی ہوئی ہے، وہ کس وکیل کو ڈیفینڈ نہیں کرنے دیتی۔ یہ ہمارے لیگل سسٹم ، ہمارے رول آف لائ کے خلاف ہے ...(مداخلت)...

**श्री सभापति :** यह क्वेश्चन थोड़ा different है।

**श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी:** अगर किसी innocent को defence नहीं मिलता है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

†**شری شاہد صدیقي** اگر کسی innocent کو defence نہیں ملتا ہے، تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ...(مداخلت)...

**श्री सभपति :** यह innocent वाला matter नहीं है इसमें ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी:** यह हमारे संविधान और लोकतंत्र का बड़ा हमला है। क्या इसके लिए सरकार या होम मिनिस्ट्री कुछ ऐसा प्रबंध कर सकती है जिससे कि उनको डिफेंस मिल सके और

† []Transliteration in Urdu Script.

अगर बा काउंसिल इस तरह की पाबंदी लगाती है, तो बार काउंसिल के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही हो सके?

†**شری شاہد صدیقی:** یہ ہمارے سنودھان اور لوک تنتر پر بڑا حملہ ہے۔ کیا اس کے لئے سرکار یا ہوم سکریٹری کچھہ ایسا پربندھہ کر سکتی ہے جس سے کہ ان کو ڈفینس مل سکے اور اگر بار کاؤنسل اس طرح کی پابندی لگاتی ہے، تو بار کاؤنسل کے خلاف کوئی کاروائی ہو سکے؟

**श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिल :** कार्यवाही की बात तो अलग है, मगर ऐसे केसेज जरूर आए है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट ने कहा है कि इस प्रकार की कोई पाबंदी नहीं लगाई जा सकती। अगर किसी व्यक्ति को legal aid नहीं मिल रही है, वकील की मदद नहीं मिल रही है, तो हमारे कानून में प्रावधान है कि हम amicus curiae उसको दे सकते है, सरकार की ओर से उसको मदद दे सकते है और हम आगे बढ़करो यहां तक जा रहे हैं कि जिस वकील को वे लगाना चाहते हैं, उस वकील को देने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है।

**श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी:** वकीलों को सिक्योरिटी देंगे? वकीलों को सिकोरिटी नहीं मिल रही है।

†**شری شاہد صدیقی:** وکیلوں کو سیکورٹی دیں گے؟ وکیلوں کو سیکورٹی نہیں مل

## Labour Courts and Tribunals in States

*224. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE: ††
SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Labour Courts and Tribunals functioning in the country, as on date, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases pending in each of them;

(c) the efforts being made to expedite these cases;

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†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.
††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shrj Balavant *alias* Bal Apte.

(d)whether there is any proposal to increase the number of labour Courts and Tribunals;

(e)if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to get the awards of the Labour Courts and Tribunals implemented by the employers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MlNISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) As per the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, an Appropriate Government can set up Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals for resolution of industrial disputes. In respect of industrial disputes arising in the Central Sphere, Central Government is the Appropriate Government for setting up the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT's). There are 22 CGIT's in different parts of the country. The details of the State Labour Courts are not maintained in the Ministry of Labour and Employment. State-wise break-up and CGIT-wise pendency of cases are indicated in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) to (e) Five new CGIT's have been set up during the Tenth Five Year Plan in addition to the 17 existing CGIT's. These 5 new CGIT's have been set up to expedite the settlement of industrial disputes. Anew Scheme for adjudication of disputes through Lok Adalats has also been introduced during the Tenth Five Year Plan as alternative grievance redressal machinery. CGIT's hold awareness campaigns to inform the litigating parties regarding the efficacy of resolution of industrial disputes through this method. New CGIT's are set up as per the requirement arising on account of industrial disputes and location of the industries.

(f) Whenever non-implementation of awards is reported, a show-cause notice is issued to employers. After expiry of the show-cause notice, if the employer either fails to reply or the reply is not considered sufficient for compliance of the Order of Tribunal, prosecution proposals are sanctioned by Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and prosecution cases are filed in the Court for breach of Section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

However, if the employer is a public servant, attracted by the provision of Section 197 or CrPC, the prosecution proposal is referred by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to the employing Ministry for obtaining prosecution sanction.

*Statement*

| CGITs | State | Cases pending upto (12/2006) |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Mumbai-l | Maharashtra | 205 |
| (2) Mumbai-ll | | 420 |
| (3) Nagpur . | | 875 |
| (4) Dhanbad-I | Jharkhand and Bihar | 1738 |
| (5) Dhanbad-ll | | 939 |
| (6) Jabalpur | Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh | 1441 |
| (7) Kanpur | Uttar Pradesh and | 621 |
| (8) Lucknow | Uttarakhand | 384 |
| (9) N.Delhi-l | NCT Delhi | 519 |
| (10) N.Delhi-ll | | 372 |
| (11) Kolkata | West Bengal | 202* |
| (12) Asansol | | 609 |
| (13) Chandigarti-I | Punjab and Haryana | 864 |
| (14) Chandigarh-ll | | 1003 |
| (15) Jaipur | Rajasthan | 149** |
| (16) Bangalore | Karnataka | 308 |
| (17) Ernakulam | Kerala | 273 |
| (18) Chennai | Tamil Nadu | 576 |
| (19) Hyderabad | Andhra Pradesh | 811 |
| (20) Bhubaneswar | Orissa | 416*** |
| (21) Guwahati | Assam | 35 |
| (22) Ahmedabad | Gujarat | 1867** |

* The information in respect of the CGIT, Kolkata is upto October, 2006.

** The figures in respect of the CGIT's of Jaipur and Ahmedabad are upto June, 2006.

*** The figure in respect of the CGIT, Bhubaneswar is upto November, 2006.

SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE: Sir, as far as the redressed of grievances of the employees is concerned, the answer says that the Government does not keep any record of Labour Courts. But labour relations is very much the responsibility of the Central Government. It should be aware that Labour Courts are being closed; Labour Courts are extended in different places and then withdrawn; and generally, the position of cases in Labour Courts is alarming. As far as the CGITs are concerned, about which the learned Minister says that he has records, five CGITs are added. Then I strangely find a reference to Lok Adalats as alternative dispute redressal machinery. In fact, Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals are alternatives to the disputes redressal machinery of civil courts. Now, for the alternative redressal. machinery, you are having another alternative redressal machinery. This is something which is very strange. Probably, you are doing this because the International Labour Organisation comes here and gives you grants and, therefore, you hold Lok Adalats even for Labour Courts. It is very strange.

As far as CGITs are concerned, I find that in almost every CGIT there is a vacancy or two. They are not functioning fully. In big cities like Mumbai, judges do not come because they are not getting necessary facilities by which they will be able to occupy their seats. If a judge comes to Mumbai and if he does not get an accommodation, how will he stay there? So, the question is whether these 22 CGITs are having full strength of judges and whether the judges are given adequate facilities for the purposes of occupying their position.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, the hon. Member has expressed his concern about the speedy delivery of justice to workers. We have had 17 courts. Now, we have raised this number of 22. I appreciate the point raised by the hon. Member regarding the facilities given to the judges. We will definitely go into this matter and see that any facility required will be provided to the courts.

SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE: Vacancies.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I am coming to that. There are five vacancies. We have taken up the matter with the ACC for appointment. As far as the Gujarat court is concerned, there is a vacancy. We have made the Bombay judge in charge of the Gujarat Court. But we are taking all necessary steps to fill the vacancies early.

SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE: Sir, in so far as dispute redressal is concerned, casual and *Badli* employees had the recourse to labour courts for purposes of getting relief. But now, after the decision in Uma Devi case by the Supreme Court, even the public sector undertakings which are not governed by Article 309 of the Constitution, are applying that decision of Uma Devi's case; and casual and *Badli* workers who are working for twenty years, are now being thrown out. May I know whether the Government is contemplating to file a review petition on the Supreme Court's decision which is very unjust to the employees? It does not look at the grass-root realities of how employees suffer by working for twenty years and still being treated as temporary and are thrown out because of that. We have the famous case of a Supreme Court Judge who retired as a Supreme Court Judge and then was confirmed as a District Court Judge. Therefore, in such situations, are the *Badli* workers or the casual labourers to be protected by some legislation or are you asking for review of Uma Devi's case?

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, we are going to have a National Labour Conference in the month of April. All matters relating to strengthening of labour laws will be discussed...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, it is related to labour. So, a candid answer is needed. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, we will go into these matters in detail at the National Conference, and come to a consensus and, then, take necessary legislative action.

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यासः** धन्यवाद महोदय । मैं आपके माध्यम से यह विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप विचार प्रकट मत कीजिए, क्वैश्चन कीजिए।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यासः** श्रमिकों की स्थिति सारी दुनिया और भारत में समाजवाद और पूँजीवाद, क्या-क्या नामों से हम चालते रहे, उसका परिणाम हैं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप क्वैश्चन कीजिए। व्यास जी, मेरी बात सुनिए, आप क्वैश्चन कर लीजिए।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास :** मैं प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं , यह क्वैश्चन नहीं है, आप भाषण दे रहे है।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास:** अनेक राज्य है, जिन्होंने उसके प्रकरण की संख्या भी नहीं दी है, जिनमें पश्चिम बंगाल भी सम्मिलित है। महोदय, पहले तो हम लोग पूजा समझ कर समाज का यह काम किया करते थे। आपने जागरूकता अभियान की बात कही है। मैं मान्यवर मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन वर्षो में कितने जागरूकता अभियान चलाए गए और कितने प्रतिशत प्रकरणों का इसमें निपटारा हुआ है?

**श्री ऑस्कर फर्नांडिस :** सर, माननीय सदस्य ने वेस्ट बगाल की बात की। कोलकाता और आसनसोल में कोर्ट्स हैं। कोलकाता में 202 केसेज है और आसनसोल में 609 केसेज है। Time to tome हम awarencess compaign करते हैं और workers'training programme के माध्यम से भी हम लोगों को जागृति देने का काम करते हैं।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the list that has been given by the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, take strong exception to what he has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What did he say?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, he said, "अन्दर का मामला है" यह कैसे अन्दर का मामला है?

**श्री सभापति:** यह किसके अन्दर का मामला है।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Minister should not make any comments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति :** इनको बोलने दीजिए, इनको अन्दर की बात कहने दीजिए।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, in the list furnished by the hon. Minister for Labour, in Ahmedabad, there are more than 1867 pending cases. Sir, in the District Labour Courts of most States, if the Labour Court Judge is transferred, until and unless, the High Court notifies another Judge, the other Judge cannot take charge there. In that way, in most of the Labour Courts, vacancies are there at the district level. That is one of the major reasons for mounting up of labour cases in labour courts. Will the Minister call a Labour Ministers' Conference, enabling them to expedite the matter so that they can approach the High Court and get the appointment of the. Judge done in the District Labour Courts, as early as possible?

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, I have already taken measures to get information from all the States as to what is the problem faced by the

States in dealing with early disposal of cases. I accept the suggestion of the Member. In the next Labour Ministers' Conference, we will definitely deal with this particular suggestion.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a list of pending cases. But, it does not mention since how long these cases are pending. I can make an assuring statement that most of these cases are pending for more than 5 years, and many of them are touching 10 years period in respect of their pendency status. In respect of item number (a), the hon. Minister has replied that if the Tribunal award is not implemented, certain steps are taken. Will he consider changing the law, rather, directing the so-called labour reforms, instead of going in for hire and fire rule in ensuring *a* special and differential treatment to the workers which they deserve to compel the employer to implement the judgment of the Tribunal first, and then, go in for further litigation on which they usually consume 20 years' time? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. You have already put the question... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, there are two parts to this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should reply to the first part.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Yes, Sir. For speedy disposal of the cases, we are doing everything possible to see that the early disposal of the cases is done. But, however, the parties to the dispute, many a time, ask for adjournments. People do not appear in the court when the hearing is there. It is beyond our control. It is a matter well within the purview of the courts. But, however, we will try to do our best to streamline the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Mr. Sen, please take your seat.... *(Interruptions)*

- SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The award of the Tribunal must be implemented, and then, they should be allowed further litigation....*(Interruptions)*... Why is that consensus not implemented?... *(Intenvptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with me.

**श्री अवनि रायः** सभापति महोदय, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के बहुत सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स लेबर कोर्ट्स के डिसीवन को नहीं मानते है और हाइकोर्ट चले जाते है, हाईकोर्ट से नहीं हुआ तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट चले जाते है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऑर्डर के बाद भी उसका implementation नहीं होता ऐसे बहुत सारे केसेज है। Many departments, including Finance and others, are there. The casual workers are there. They are not doing it. So, my question to the Minister is, whether permission to prosecute the defaulters will be taken and whether action will be taken, at least, in the Government sector, so that they abide by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, or whether they will follow the orders of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, the right to appeal does not only lie with the private industries, the right to appeal lies also with the Government industries or the public sector or whatever it is. But the suggestion is well taken. We will go into that. I am not making any assurance, but we will try to streamline the system.

**Reforming land ownership**

*225. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many parts of the country, land records are non-existent and much of farming is done by people who have no title deeds and hence are unable to claim compensation when their land is acquired for industrial purposes; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to reform land ownership and tenancy patterns and revamp the land acquisition law?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Land and its management falls under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments under the Constitution. Accordingly, survey and settlement operations are carried out by the State Governments from time to time as per the legislative

provisions and land records are updated. Except some parts of the country, and particularly the North-Eastern region, where original surveys are yet to be completed, land records do exist in the rest of the country. However, unregistered tenants or sharecroppers, whose names are not entered in the land records, do sometimes engage in farming activities on lands that are in the names of others as land-owners. Such persons may not always be eligible to claim compensation at par with the landowners when those lands are acquired for public purposes, yet they may be eligible for the resettlement and rehabilitation benefits as project affected persons.

(b) With a view to assisting the States in the task of updating of land records, Ministry of Rural Development is administering two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, *viz.*, (1) Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and (2) Strengthening of Revenue Administration, and Updating of Land Records (SRA& ULR). Financial assistance is being provided to the States/ UTs under these Schemes for computerization of land records, strengthening of their revenue administration and survey and settlement organisations by way of purchase of modern survey equipment, renovation/construction of training institutes, construction of record rooms, etc.

Yes, revamping the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments and concerned Ministries/ Departments, to make the process time-bound and effective. However, since land is a State subject, the issues of land ownership and tenancy reforms are also dealt with by the State Governments.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, the land and its management, of course, we know is truly under the jurisdiction of the State Government, and accordingly, land survey and settlement operations are being carried out by the State Governments, and as you have stated in your answer, except the North-Eastern region, all the State Government have done it. First of all, it was done during the time of the British Raj. Now, I just want to know one thing. When were the land records updated last time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, this is a very serious question.

**श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंहः** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं कहा कि lanad management का jurisdiction स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है , फिर भी computerization of land records, hudreds

per cent Centrally sponsored scheme है और updating of land records and strengthening of revenue adminstration दूसरी Centrally sponsored scheme है। महोदय, उसके अधीन हमने देश के 582 जिलों में Computerization of land records को मंजूरी दे दी है और यह 3527 तहसीलों में लागू हो गया है। इसमें महोदय, कर्नाटक, तमिनाडु, गोआ और गुजरात, इन चार राज्यों ने अपना काम पूरा कर लिया है, बाकी में काम चल रहा है हमने Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of land Records में भी राशि मंजूर कर दी है। लेकिन महोदय, 11वीं योजना में हम इन दोनों योजनाओं को merge करके Comprehensive Modernisation of Land Records Scheme चालू करए जा रहे है माननीय सदस्य कीजो चिन्ता है कि नॉर्थ –ईस्ट में सर्वे सेटलमेंट भी नहीं हुआ और updating of land records नहीं हुआ, तो उससे इस समस्या का भी समाधान हो जाएगा।

**श्री सभापति** : जिन काश्तकारों का नाम लैंड रिकॉर्डस् में है ही नहीं, उनको computerization से क्या रिलीफ मिलने वाली है?

**श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह**: महोदय, उनका नहीं,जिनका नहीं है, तो जो Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Policy चालू हो रही है, उसमें उनके लिए भी सहूलियत की व्यवस्था है। यह बात ठीक है कि जिनका नाम रिकॉर्ड में नहीं है, उनको compensation मिलने में भारी कठिनाई हो रही है, लेकिन हमारी जो Natinal Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Policy है, उसमें उनका ख्याल रखा गया है।

SHRl SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether, before doing computerisation, any imagery satellite operation, then, aerial survey is also being taken. If that is done, then only it can become a perfect survey. So, I just want to know whether any imagery satellite operation and, then, aerial survey is being carried out or not.

**श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंहः** जी हां, महोदय। जो Comprehensive Modernisation of Land Records Scheme है, उसमें digial mapping वगैरह सभी का प्रावधान है। जो आधुनिक टेक्नोलॉजी है, हमने उन सभी का इस्तेमाल करने का उपाय किया है।

**श्री सभापति :** ठीक है।

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Sir, I am on part (c). Sir, the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 needs revamping. Nowadays, everywhere in the country, there is a problem concerning land acquisition, either for a public purpose or for a private purpose or for an industrial purpose or for an SEZ. The views of landowners are not at all heard. They are kept out of all

these processes. When are you going to revamp the Land Acquisition Act and how are you going to address the grievances of the farmers?

**श्री रघुंवश प्रसाद सिंहः** जी हां, महोदय। वह दो हमने अपने उत्तर के अंतिम चरण में ही कहा है-

> "Revamping the Land Acquisition Act is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments and concerned Ministries/ Departments, to make the process time-bound and effective."

सर, हम Land Acquisition Act में सुधार करने वाले है। हम बहुत जल्दी ही उसको सदन में लेकर आएंगे।

**श्री सभापति :** श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी। ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Sir, the State Governments are grabbing the land. ...*(Interruptions)*... The State Governments themselves are grabbing the land. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Sir, my question is entirely a different one.

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारतः** कोई टाइम बाउंड है क्या ? ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिहं :** हम जल्दी कह रहे है, तो महोदय, जल्दी का क्या मतलब है? टाइम बाउंड से भी ज्यादा इफेक्टिव है, शीघ्र । ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री सभापति :** यह बिल्कुल सही है। ...(व्यवधान).... यह बिल्कुल सही है। ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: The State Government itself is grabbing the land of the poor farmers. Where is the solution? ...*(Interruptions)*... You say that you are consulting the State Government. The State Government itself is grabbing the land of the poor farmers, that of weaker sections, who do not have any capacity to...

**श्री सभापति :** वह ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान).... आप इनको बोलने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदीः** माननीय सभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Sir, my question is not at all answered.

**श्री सभापति :** आपका क्वैश्चन हो गया ...(व्यवधान)....Your question was over.

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Sir, he has not answered it. He has not even heard my question. My question was....

**श्री सभापति :** क्या आप उनको दोबार सुनाना चाहते है।? ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Land owners are kept out of this whole process. How are you going to address their genuine grievances and how are you going to compensate them in view of the Supreme Court judgement also? The relief and rehabilitation package is not at all being implemented in the States.

**श्री सभापति :** ठीक है,ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: How are you going to revamp this Act? This is the biggest problem.

**श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह :** महोदय हम कानून में जो संशोधन करने जा रहे है, उसमें माननीय सदस्य की जो चिंता है कि जो भूधारी है, उनको सुना नहीं जाए और प्रो-भूधारी कानून हम बनाने जा रहे है, महोदय। तब माननीय सदस्य की जो चिंता है ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री सभापति :** आप जल्दी-जल्दी बना दें। यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है ...(व्यवधान).... यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान).... श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी ...(व्यवधान)....Please take your seats ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramachandraiah, please take you seat... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: The State Government itself is a culprit. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are grabbing the land of the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take you seats. *(Interruptions)*... Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, Land Acquisition Act, हमारे देश में जो भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून बना हुआ है, इस कानून की जो मूल भावना थी, वह यह थी की सरकार को सार्वजनिक उपयोग के लिए जमीन की जरूरत पड़े ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री सभापति :** यह Land Acquisition का मामल नहीं है ...(व्यवधान).... यह मामला Land Acquisition का नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान).... यह टाइटल का मामला है।

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** महोदय, मैं उसी बात बात पर आ रहा हूं। समस्या उन लोगों की है, जो जमीन के मालिक है, उनकी जमीन एक्वायर की जाती है और एक्विजिशन के लिए जो भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून है, जिसकी रिवेम्प करने की बात माननीय मंत्री जी कर रहे है, उस कानून के अनुसार केवल सार्वजनिक, यानी सरकारी उपयोग के लिए अगर जमीन की आवश्यकता हो तो सरकार को कानून

के अंतर्गत यह अधिकार प्रदत्त है कि वह किसी की भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर सकती है। लेकिन, आज जो विभिन्न प्रदेशों में देखने को मिल रहा है और जो सूचनाएं आ रही, वे यह है कि उद्योगों के लिए और गैर सरकारी उपयोग के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है।

**श्री सभापति :** यह क्वेश्चन नहीं है, क्वेश्चन बिल्कुल डिफरेंट है।

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी**: प्रश्न उसी से जुड़ा हुआ है, सर।

**श्री सभापति :** जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है।

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून को रिवेम्प करते समय ...(**व्यवधान**)....

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, नहीं , क्वेश्चन वह नहीं है।Next Question. Question No. 226.

**Rise in naxal activities**

226. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: ††

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the naxal violence continues unabated with rising number of incidents causing loss of life and property over the years, the situation has worsened despite claims of putting in place socio-economic measures with higher allocation in affected areas and refurbishing of police forces with right intelligence inputs;

(b) if so, whether according to latest Government figures, the number of violent incidents increased from 1465 in 2002 to 1608 in 2005 and till October last, 1272 incidents were reported; and

(c) what concrete steps and measures Government have taken to check the naxalites' activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) The Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) The overall magnitude of naxal violence in terms of number of incidents has shown a decline by 6.15% in 2006 as compared to 2005. In the year 2006, the State of Chhattisgarh alone accounted for 4.7.38% of the total incidents of naxal violence and 57.22% of total casualties. In the rest of the country, the overall level of naxal violence showed a significant decline in the year 2006, as compared to 2005.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Vijay J. Darda.

(c) In order to check the growth of naxalite activities in the country, the Government has addressed the problem both on security and development fronts. The measures include deployment of the Central Para Military Forces to supplement the effort of the State Governments. 33 battalions of CPMFs have been deployed on anti-naxal duties, assisting the State Police Forces. 29 India Reserve Battalions have been sanctioned. Under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces, assistance for modern weaponry, latest telecommunication equipments and other related infrastructure is provided to the naxal affected States. The total asistance provided towards in last six years, is about Rs. 4000 crores. In addition, security related expenditure amounting to over Rs. 210 crores has so far been disbursed to these States towards expenditure on ammunition, mobility of police personnel, rehabilitation of surrendered naxalites, *ex-gratia* relief to killed civilians and insurance of the security personnel. On the development side financial assistance of the order of over Rs. 1500 crores has been provided to the naxal affected States under the Backward District Initiative (BDI) component of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna. Similar development assistance is available to naxal affected States under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Scheme.

**श्री विजय जे0 दर्डा:** सभापति महोदय, नक्सली गातिविधियों से सिर्फ एक प्रदेश ही नहीं, बल्कि कई प्रदेशों के लोग परेशान है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि छत्तीसगढ़ में ही इनकी गातिविधियों क्यों ज्यादा बढ़ी हैं।

**श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटील:** श्रीमन् यह बात सही है कि सबसे ज्यादा नक्सली गातिविधियां छत्तीसगढ़ में बढ़ी हैं, 47 % incidents बढ़े है और 56% killings बढ़े है। इसका कारण एक तो यह है कि वहां पर झाडियां और पहाडियां बहुत है और नक्सलवादी उनमें जाकर आसानी से जो करना चाहते हैं, वह कर रहे हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो साधन दिए गए है, उनका साइंटिफिकली इस्तेमाल करना बहुत जरूरी है- मैप लेकर, कहां, पर एक्शन लेना है, उसे देखकर, कहां पर डेवलपमेंट करना है, उसे देखकर और दूसरी पद्वति से कैसे करना है, इसे देखकर करना जरूरी है। शायद इस प्रकार की नीति उस सरकार को अपनानी पड़ेगी। तीसरी बात वहां पर यह है कि कुछ डेवलपमेंट का काम उस तरीके से नहीं हुआ है, जिस तरीके से शहरों में हुआ है और इसलिए भी वहां पर आक्रोश ज्यादा है। हमारी दृष्टि में ये कारण है। इसके बावजूद भी कम किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह नहीं कहते है कि आपकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अच्छा काम नहीं कर रही है, यह इस वजह से हो रहा है। उनकी कुछ तकलीफात है, उनको समझकर उनको मदद करने का हमारा नज़रिया है और वह हम करते रहेंगे।

**श्री विजय जे0 दर्डाः** सर, मेरा दूसरी सप्लिमेंट्री यह है कि नक्सलवादियों की गातिविधियों के कारण समस्त उद्योगों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। सरकार ने अनेक राज्यों को coal blocks अलॉट किए है, Mineral blocks अलॉट किए है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी वे वहां पर न बिजली प्रोड्यूस का पा रहे है, न स्टील प्रोड्यूस पर पा रहे है, क्योंकि उस जमीन पर जब भी वे लोग एक्टिविटीज़ करने के लिए जाते है तो उन्हें नक्सलवादियों का डर लगा रहता है और यहां तक कि जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स है, वे भी उनको पूरा संरक्षण नहीं दे पा रही है। तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या आपने कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाई है और देश में बिजली की कमी तथा स्टील की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या आप उन उद्योगपतियों को सहयोग देंगे और उन्हें सुरक्षा प्रदान करेंगे?

**श्री शिवराज: वी0 पाटिलः** श्रीमन् यही बात हम हम बार-बार इस सदन में कहते आ रहे है। हमने कहा नक्सलवाद बहुत बढ़ रहा है, हद से बढ़ गया है, बहुत से जिलों में पहुंचा है। ये सारे आंकड़े जो दिए जा रहे हैं, वे इस ढंग से दिए जा रहे है जैसे कि यह कोई एक भयानक चीज हो रही है और इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि इससे सब लोगों के मन से डर पैदा हो रहा है और जो स्टेट यह कहती है कि हमारे यहां नक्सलवाद बहुत बढ़ गया है, नेचुरली वहां पर जाने के लिए लोग डरते है। इसलिए जो भी ऐसी बात हम कहते है कि 77 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में हुआ या 160 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में हुआ, उसे समझकर कहना जरुरी है। जब हमने कहा कि यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट की बात है, एक गांव में हुआ तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट समझेंगे। हमने कहा कि एक पुलिस थाने में हुआ, पुलिस थाने के अगर आप आंकड़े लेंगे तो वह 3%, 3.5 % तक आ जाता है और जब डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के आकंड़े लिए जाते है तो 30% तक चला जाता है। तो यह जरूरी है कि **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री सभापति :** गृह मंत्री जी, क्षमा करें। भारत सरकार की जो पुस्तकें, उनमें लिखा हुआ है कि कितने डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्रभावित है **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटीलः** श्रीमन् बार-बार आपकी तरफ से यह प्रश्न पूछा जाता है, मैं आपके साथ **...(व्यवधान)....** मगर जो किताबें दी गई **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, नहीं आपने यह कहा था, उस पर मैंने भी ऐतराज़ किया है कि सभी डिस्ट्रक्ट्स को कवर नहीं किया गया है।

**श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिलः** श्रीमन् हमको चेयर से पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर देना बहुत मुश्किल होता है **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री सभापति :** मैं चेयर की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, मैं तो आपकी मदद कर रहा हूं **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिल :** सर, जो किताबें हम दे रहे हैं, उसे वे पढ़ ही नहीं रहे है और अगर उन किताबों को न पढ़ते हुए ही अपना मत बना रहे है और डर फैला रहे हैं तो उसका परिणाम तो हमारे ऊपर पड़ेगा ही। मैं तो यह कह रहा हूं, मैंने बार-बार यहां पर कहा है **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया :** यह बात आप चेयर को कह रहे है ? यह आप कैसी बात कह रहे है?

**श्री सभापति :** आप बैठिए, बैठिए **...(व्यवधान)....** आप छोडिए, इस बात को **...(व्यवधान)....** वह यह नहीं कह रहे है **...(व्यवधान)....** वह यह बात नहीं कह रहे हैं **...(व्यवधान)....** वह यह नहीं कह रहे हैं **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया :** सर, यह आपके साथ ऐसा व्यवहार कर सकते है तो दूसरे सदस्यों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करेंगे?

**श्री सभापतिः** नहीं, मेरे साथ कोई ऐसा व्यवहार नहीं हुआ है **...(व्यवधान)....** मेरे साथ उनका व्यवहार ठीक है **...(व्यवधान)....**

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: When the Chair is not objecting to it, you have no business to object to it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति :** जब मुझे ही कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, तब आप ऐसा क्यों बोल रहे है **...(व्यवधान)....**

SHRl SANTOSH BAGRODIA: You are putting words in his mouth.. .*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति :** जो गृह मंत्री जी कह रहे है, उसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया :** नहीं- नहीं, सर, आपको आपत्ति हो या न हो, लेकिन हमें तो है **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री सभापतिः** नहीं है, नहीं है **...(व्यवधान)....** आप पहले मेरी बात सुनिए, वह जो कह रहे है **...(व्यवधान)....** इसमें कोई गलती नही है**...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः** सभापति जी, यह आपका बड़प्पन है कि आप य्ह कह रहे है कि आपको आपत्ति नहीं है , लेकिन आपने एक पुस्त्क का उद्वरण दे कर पूछा, उस पर वह यह कह रहे है कि किताबें पढ़ते नहीं है और अपना मत बनाते है **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री सभापति :** नही , यह उन्होंने मेरे लिए नहीं कहा है **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्रीमति सुषमा स्वराजः** और किसके लिए कहा है?

**श्री सभापति** : यह उन्होंने मेरे लिए नहीं कहा है **...(व्यवधान)....** एक मिनट, आप बैठिए**...(व्यवधान)....** एक मिनट, पहले आप सुन लीजिए **...(व्यवधान)....** आप बैठिए, बैठिए**...(व्यवधान)....** प्लीज़ बैठिए **...(व्यवधान)....** मैं आपको इतना ही बता सकता हूं कि इनसे मेरी इस विषय पर चर्चा होती रहती है और हम पुस्तकें पढ़ते रहते है **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः** सर, मैं भी तो वही बात कह रही हूं, क्योंकि पुस्तक क उद्वरण तो आप ही दे रहे हैं, उस वह यह कह रहे है कि पुस्तक पढ़ते नहीं है और अपना मत बनाते है। आप चाहे आपत्ति न करें,पर यह बात आपत्तिजनक है **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, नहीं यह इसलिए नहीं कहा गया है **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः** अच्छा आप इतना करें कि यह टिप्पणी निकलवा दें **...(व्यवधान)....** यह टिप्पणी निकलवा जरूर दें **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, नहीं, इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

**श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिल** श्रीमन् मैं यह कहने जा रहा था कि हमारे यहां पर जो नक्सलिज्म के आंकड़े बढ़े हुए है, छत्तीसगढ़ की वजह से बढ़े हुए हैं। मैंने बताया है कि टोटल में से 47% इन्सिडेंट्स और 57% किलिंग्स एक ही जगह पर बड़े हुए है। इसके बावजूद भी हम किसी एक स्टेट की बात नहीं करते है, क्योंकि हम उनकी तकलीफों को समझते है। मगर इसके बाद भी यह बताने का एक प्रयास किया जाता है कि यह हो रहा है, उसका असर बुरा होता है। आंकड़े इस प्रकार से दे दिए जाते हैं कि उसके अंदर एक डर की भावना पैदा होती है, टैरिज्म का मतलब ही है, डर की भावना पैदा करना **...(व्यवधान)....** यह नहीं करना चाहिए **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री अजय मारूः** सर, आपने अपने प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा कि जहां पहाड़ है, वहीं पर आतंकवाद ज्यादा होता है। जिन प्रदेशों में भी आतंकवाद है, वे सब खनिज-सम्पदा से भरे हुए प्रदेश हैं, चाहे छत्तीसगढ़ हो या झारखंड हो, उडीसा हो यह आन्ध्र प्रदेश हो।

महोदय, इन्होंने कहा कि पिछले छः वर्षो में सरकार ने 4000 करोड़ रुपये, 210 करोड़ रुपये औड़ 1500 करोड़ रुपये की राशि इसके लिए दी, लेकिन इतनी बडी राशि देने के बाद अगर नकसलवाद कंट्रोल में नहीं आ रहा है और एक सांसद मारा जाता है तो सरकार इतनी बडी राशि देने कि बाद उन राज्यों की मोनिटरिंग किस तरह से कर रही है?

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यासः** सर, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ से हूं।

**श्री सभापति :** ठीक है, ये झारखंड से हैं।

**श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिलः** श्रीमन् यह जो पैसे दिए जाते है , ये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दिए जाते है और उनको यह बताया जाता है कि अगर इन पैसों का खर्च इस प्रकार से होगा तो ठीक होगा, मगर वह पूरे तरीके से उन पर बंधनकारक नहीं होता है। उनकी यह स्वतंत्रता भी दी जाती है कि वे किस प्रकार से दूसरे पैसों पुलिस स्टेशन्स में , दिल्ली सरकार की पुलिस ही काम कर रही है, यही समझकर सवाल आता है। मैं यहां बताना चाहता हूं कि नक्सलाइड अफेक्टेड स्टेट में 33 बटालियन मैन आर्म्ड फॉसेंस दिए, 33 बटालियन का मतलब होता है कि 33 हजार ऑफिसर्स है और इतने पैसे दिए है। और उसके बाद उनसे कहा गया है कि जो मैन पॉवर है, जो पैसा है, यह यो आपको हेलीकोप्टर दिए गए है या आपको आर्म्ड व्हीकल्स दिए गए है या नए हथियार दिए हैं उ नका आप उपयोग कीजिए और उसका प्रयास करके उसको बंद कीजिए। मगर हम पूरी तरह से यह नहीं कहते हैं कि यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी है, हम बिल्कुल ऐसा भी नहीं कहते, हमने कभी कहा भी नहीं है। मगर यहां प्रयास यह होता है कि दूसरे किसी की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, केन्द्र सरकार की।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Social security to unemployed

*227. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring a law to provide social security to the unemployed in the country; and

(b) if so, by when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government enacted a law, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 wherein provision has been made to ensure livelihood security to the households in rural areas in the notified districts by providing a guarantee of wage employment for at least hundred days in a financial year to every rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. If an applicant for employment under the scheme is not provided employment within fifteen days of receipt of his application seeking employment or from the date on which employment is sought, whichever is later, he shall be entitled to payment of unemployment allowance which shall not be less than one fourth of the wage rate for the first thirty days and fifty per cent of the wage rate for the remaining period.

### Upgradation of textile industry

*228. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade the textile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the textile units that are proposed to be upgraded in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSlNH VAGHELA): (a) and (b) In order to facilitate growth and development of Indian textile industry including those in the State of Orissa, in the recent past, Government has taken a number of policy measures supported with adequate schemes which are furnished in the Statement (See below).

(c) Government of India fosters a conducive environment for setting up of industrial units in the country. It is for the management of the textile units to avail of the appropriate schemes or policy initiatives of the Government, as furnished in Statement ( *See* below), that serves their interests to the best. At present, Government of India does not have any policy to establish new textile units in the Public Sector. However, as part of a modernization of the National Textile Corporation Mills, Orissa Cotton Mill, Bhagatpur in Orissa is proposed to be modernized under the Public-Private-Partnership mode.

***Statement***

*Important measures taken by the Government in the recent past to help the textile sector*

(i) To improve productivity and quality of cotton for manufacture and export of competitive downstream textile products, Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). The Misssion has achieved success in increasing the productivity and reducing the contamination through upgradation of cotton market yards and modernisation of Ginning and pressing factories.

(ii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was launched to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the textile industry both in the organised and unorganized sector. The Scheme has been further fine tuned to increase the rapid investments in the targeted sub-sectors of the textile industry. The cost of machinery has been further brought down by reducing the customs duty on imports.

(iii) For speedy modernisation of the textile processing sector, Government has introduced w.e.f. 20.04.05, a credit linked capital subsidy scheme @10% under TUFS, in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement.

(iv) To provide the textile industry with world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units meeting international environmental

and social standards, a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) based Scheme known as the "Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)" has been introduced in August, 2005.

(v) In 2004-05 Budget, the entire textile sector, except for man-made fibre and filament yarn was provided optional exemption from excise duty. In 2005-06 Budget, Central Value-aided Tax (CENVAT) on Polyester Filament yarn has been reduced from 24% to 16%. These modifications in fiscal levies aim at attracting more investments for modernization of textile sector.

(vi) To facilitate import of state of the art machinery to make our products internationally competitive in post quota regime, in 2005-06 Budget, the customs duty on extile machinery has been brought down to 10% except 23 machinery appearing in List 49 which atracts Basic Customs Duty (BCD) of 15%. The concessional duty of 5% continues to be at 5% on most of the machinery items.

(vii) In 2005-06 Budget, 30 items of knitting and knitwear have been de-reserved. This would facilitate setting up of large sized modernized units for meeting the international competition.

(viii) In the Budget 2006-07 the following important announcements for the textile sector have been made:—

* Reduction in the excise duty on all man-made fibre yarn and filament yarn from 16 per cent to 8 per cent.

* Reduction in the import duty on all man-made fibres and yarns from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

* Reduction in the import duty on raw materials such as DMT, PTA and MEG be from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

* Provision of Rs. 189 crore during 2006-07 for the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP).

(ix) In the Budget 2007-08 the following important announcements for the textile sector have been made:—

* Enhancement in provision under the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP) from Rs.189 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 425 crore in 2007-08.

* Continuation of the Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) Scheme in the Eleventh Plan with enhanced allocation of Rs. 911 crore in 2007-08 from Rs. 535 crore in 2006-07.

* Enhancement in the allocation for the handloom sector from Rs. 241 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 321 crore for 2007-08.

* Reduction in the customs duty on polyester fibres and yarns from 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

(x) Government has launched the Debt Restructuring Scheme w.e.f. Sept., 2003 with the principal objective to perm it banks to lend to the textile sector at 8-9% rate of interest.

(xi) In order to cater to the growing skilled manpower requirements at shop floor level, Government is providing assistance for strengthening existing and opening new Apparel Training and Design Centres (ATDCs).

(xii) Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investments in the textile sector under automatic route.

(xiii) Government has de-reserved the readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from SSI sector so that large scale investments may be encouraged in these sectors.

(xiv) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) has been set up to provide the leadership role in sensitizing the Industry to the concept of value addition by inducting trained professionals to manage the industry. This has resulted in an increased demand for trained professionals in various sectors servicing the industry.

(xv) To take a serious look at Fashion Education in the changing business context of the opening up of World Economies, Government is taking steps for:-

* Establishing an institution of National Excellence for imparting Fashion Business Education with International benchmarking.

* Appointing a nodal agency for standardizing and benchmarking Fashion Business Education in the country.

* Setting up an Apex Body to train the teachers/trainers imparting Fashion Business Education in the country.

**Improvement of tea industry**

*229. SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any industrial policy for industrialization of the North-Eastern Region; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to set up an Expert Committee to probe into the causes of deterioration of the tea industry in the country;

(c) whether Government also propose to invite suggestions from non-official experienced persons to improve the tea industry; and

(d) what is the total amount of subsidy given to the tea industry in Assam during 2006-07?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) In order to promote industrialization in North Eastern Region, the Government had announced North East Industrial Policy on 24.12.1997 (NEIP, 1997) envisaging various concessions/benefits like Excise and Income Tax exemption, various subsidies, etc.

, (b) No, Sir. However, Government has taken various initiatives including setting up of a Special Purpose Tea Fund (SPTF) for the long-term development of the tea industry by improving the age profile of old tea bushes through replantation and rejuvenation pruning.

(c) Non-officials from various segments of the tea industry are represented in Tea Board. Their suggestions and expertise are taken into account for the development of the tea industry.

(d) During 2006-07, an amount of about Rs. 35 crore has been provided to the tea industry as subsidy in the State of Assam.

**Drugs and extortion racket in Tlhar jail**

*230. SHRI MOTIUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against Tihar jail officials for running drugs and extortion racket in the jail;

(b) whether DG (Prisons) has completed investigation into the matter and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the corrupt jail officials involved in drugs and extortion racket togetherwith their details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The Jail Authorities had received a complaint from one of the prisoners alleging running of drugs and extortion racket in the jail, which, on inquiry, was found to be false and baseless. The same prisoner had also filed a similar complaint before the Court of Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi, which is presently *sub-judice.*

**Recovery of Human bones on identification of Nithari culprits**

†*231. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the States from where human bones and remains of human limbs have been recovered after the Nithari incident at Noida in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether police have recovered the remains, based on the identification of the Nithari case culprits;

(c) if so, the places yet to be raided in this regard; and

(d) the total number of persons arrested till date in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) Such information is not compiled or maintained Centrally.

(b) and (c) The Uttar Pradesh Police and the CBI have recovered skulls and bones and biological material from the backside gallery and nala in front of D-5, Sector 31, Noida, after arrest of accused Moninder Singh Pandher and Surender Koli.

(d) In connection with the incidents at D-5, Sector-31, Noida, two persons namely Moninder Singh Pandher, owner of the house and his servant, Surender Koli, were arrested and both are injudicial custody.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Capacity expansion and infrastructural development for leather industry**

*232. SHR T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether leather industry has presented a plan for support for capacity expansion and infrastructural development for export growth; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH):(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Realizing the strength of leather sector the Government of India had drawn up an ambitious plan for providing impetus to all segments of this industry for the 10th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 400 crore towards implementation of various plan schemes under the "Indian Leather Development Programme" (ILDP). The ILDP comprises of two programmes, *viz.*, "Integrated Development of Leather Sector" (IDLS) and "Infrastructure Strengthening of Leather Sector" (ISLS). IDLS is a comprehensive scheme for modernization and technology upgradation in all the segments of the leather industry. The aim of the ISLS Scheme is to provide infrastructure facilities and capacity building in the leather sector. Government remains committed to support further development of the leather sector in the country, within the available resources during the XI Plan as well.

**Communal riots**

*233 SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a number of communal riots in various parts of the country during December 2006 and January, 2007 and the Centre had deputed a team of experts to make on-the-spot assessment of the situation in those areas;

(b) if so, what were the main points mentioned by the team;

(c) what were the main causes of communal riots; and

(d) to what extent the Centre helped in bringing the situation under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) During the period December 2006 and January 2007 no major communal riot occurred in the country. However, in connection with the communal violence in Gorakhpur and surrounding areas in Uttar Pradesh following the death of a Hindu youth in a clash between a Hindu marriage party and Muslim Muharram processionists on 26.01.2007, Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs visited Gorakhpur on 1.2.2007 for an assessmet of the situation. He held a meeting with the State authorities including District Magistrate and SSP, Gorakhpur and IG Police, Gorakhpur zone at the Gorakhpur airport it was informed that the situation was tense but under control. The State authorities also informed that curfew was imposed in areas of four police stations (Kotwali, Rajghat, Tiwaripur and Gorakhnath) and advised him not to visit the curfew-bound areas. He was also informed that they had sufficient requisite forces to take care of the situation. MOS (Home) advised the authorities to take all possible steps in order to restore peace and tranquility at the earlies. He also assured them that the Centre would provide all possible help required by the State Government in this regard. In order to control the situation, apart from the State Police, Union Government made available 11 companies of Rapid Action Force, 6 companies of Central Reserve Police Force and 5 companies of Shasastra Seema Bal to the State Government for deployment in affected areas.

**Strengthening of social infrastructure in SEZs**

*234. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many SEZs, have been approved by Government so far, State-wise details thereof;

(b) how many have been commissioned among them;

(c) what percentage of areas in each of the functioning SEZ is being used for manufacturing/processing purposes;

(d) what percentage of area in each of the functioning SEZ is being used for housing and infrastructure development purposes;

(e) whether it is a fact that social infrastructure like schools are not being developed in several SEZs; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken to strengthen the social infrastructure in SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) After the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 was operationalised with effect from 10th February, 2006,237 formal approvals have been granted of which three proposals have since been withdrawn/ cancelled. Out of the 234 valid formal approvals, 63 have been notified. Details of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) formally approved and notified so far are as follows:

| SI. No. | Name of the State/UT | Formal approvals granted | SEZs notified under the SEZ Act, 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 44 | 15 |
| 2. | Chandigarh | 2 | 1 |
| 3. | Delhi | 1 | — |
| 4. | Goa | 4 | — |
| 5. | Gujarat | 19 | 6 |
| 6. | Haryana | 19 | 2 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 1 | 1 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 27 | 10 |
| 9. | Kerala | 10 | 5 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 4 | 2 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 47 | 7 |
| 12. | Orissa | 5 | — |
| 13. | Pondicherry | 1 | — |

| 1 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|
| 14. Punjab | 4 | 1 |
| 15. Rajasthan | 3 | — |
| 16. Tamil Nadu | 25 | 9 |
| 17. Uttaranchal | 3 | — |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | 8 | 3 |
| 19. West Bengal | 7 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 234 | 63 |

(c) and (d) In terms of the SEZ Rules, 2006, the minimum processing areas should be 35% in a Multi Product SEZ and 50% in sector specific SEZs. Of the 63 notified SEZs, 23 are in various stages of project implementation. However, as per available information, presently only processing area is being developed in these SEZs.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) As explained in reply to part (c) and (d) above, 23 of the 63 notified SEZs are developing only processing area as at present. However, Social infrastructure including Schools/Educational institutions, medical centres, recreation facilities, employee welfare activities are included in the list of activities which can be undertaken in a sector-specific or a multi-product SEZ are obtaining authorization from the Board of Approval.

**Shifting of HQ of the office of Salt Commissioner**

*235. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision was taken in 1994 to shift the Headquarters of the Office of Salt Commissioner from Jaipur to Gandhinagar; and

(b) if so, the present status of decision?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision of shifting the Headquarters of Offices of the Salt Commissioner from Jaipur to Gandhinagar has not been implemented due to court injunction.

**NREGA in Bihar**

†*236. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by January, 2007, Rs. 1500 crore have been provided to Bihar under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (N.R.E.G.A.), out of which only 7 per cent amount has been utilized so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the latest details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The total funds provided for NREGA in Bihar is Rs. 1133.10 crores and amount reported utilized upto January, 2007 is Rs. 451.76 crores under NREGA.

(b) Does not arise.

**Discontinuation of Sanskrit news on DD**

†*237. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sanskrit news being telecast on Doordarshan have been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of Sanskrit programmes, besides the news, which are being telecast/broadcast from different channels of Doordarshan and All India Radio?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Doordarshan telecasts the following Sanskrit programmes:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DD-News

| | |
|---|---|
| Frequency | Daily |
| Time | 6.55 a.m. |
| Duration | 5 minutes |

AIR News (News Service Division)

| | |
|---|---|
| Frequency | Daily |
| Time | 0655 and 1810 |
| Duration | 5 minutes each |

Other programmes

(i) Doordarshan

DD-Bharati

| Name of Programme | Name of Agency | Frequency | Time of telecast | Duration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sanskrit Bhasha Shikshnam | Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan | Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday | 7.00 PM | 30 mts. |

(ii) All lndia Radio

Sanskrit programmes are being broadcast regularly by most of the capital AIR Stations and many other major AIR Stations in each State. The list of such Sanskrit programmes is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*List of AIR Stations broadcasting Sanskrit programmes along with their duration and frequencies*

| SI. No. | Station | Duration Minutes | Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Lucknow | 20 | Weekly |
| 2. | Allahabad | 15<br>30 (Magazine) | Twice a week<br>quarterly |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Varanasi | 30 | Weekly |
| 4 | Gorakhpur | 10 | Weekly |
| 5. | Jaipur | 10 | Weekly |
| 6. | Patna | 10 | Fortnightly |
| 7. | Darbhanga | 10<br>30 (Paricharacha)<br>30(Natak) | Fortnightly<br>Monthly<br>Quarterly |
| 8 | Bhopal | 15 | Fomightly |
| 9. | lndore | 15 | Monthly |
| 10. | Shimla | 10 | Weekly |
| 11. | Jalandhar | 15 | Weekly |
| 12. | Jammu | 20 | Monthly |
| 13. | Ranchi | 15 | Weekly |
| 14. | Hyderabad | 12<br>15 (lesson) | Weekly Twice a week |
| 15. | Vijaywada | 15<br>15 (lesson) | Weekly<br>Weekly |
| 16. | Visakhapatnam | 15 | Fortnightly |
| 17. | Rohtak | 5 | Thrice a week |
| 18. | Bangalore | 30 | Monthly |
| 19. | Mysore | 30 | Monthly |
| 20. | Gulbraga | 30 | Monthly |
| 21. | Dharwad | 30<br>15 (lesson) | Monthly<br>Weekly |
| 22. | Mangalore | 30<br>15 (lesson) | Monthly<br>Weekly |
| 23. | Pune | 30 5<br>(daily) | Fortnightly |
| 24. | Aurangabad | 15 | Monthly |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25. | Nagpur | 10 | Weekly |
| 26. | Panaji | 15 | Fortnightly |
| 27. | Rajkot | 10 | Weekly |
| 28. | Ahmedabad | 30 | Quarterly |
| 29. | Kolkata | 15 | Fortnightly |
| 30. | Guwahati | 10<br>10 (lesson) | Weekly<br>Weekly |
| 31. | Imphal | 15 (lesson)<br>15 (lesson) | Monthly<br>Quarterly |
| 32. | Jypore | 5 | Daily |
| 33. | Chennai | 15 | Weekly |
| 34. | Tiruchirapalli | 15 | Monthly |
| 35. | Madurai | 15 | Quarterly |
| 36. | Pondicherry | 15 | Monthly |
| 37. | Thiruvanathapuram | 15 | Weekly |
| 38. | Trissur | 15 | Monthly |

**NCAER report on infrastructural facilities in rural areas**

†*238. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Applied Economic Research has recently published a report regarding creation of infrastructural facilities in rural areas of the country, in which, requirement of an amount of Rs. 1,56,310 crore has been assessed;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that on an average more than Rs. 25,000

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

crore are being spent annualy for last years on the schemes being run by Central Government for the development of rural areas; and

(d) if not, the facts in this regard, alongwith time expected to be taken in the years to come to meet the said requirement of development, as per the assessment of Government?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has recently published a report regarding creation of infrastructural facilities in rural areas titled "INDIA: Rural Infrastructure Report" 2007. The report broadly covers the sectors of telecommunications, power, roads and transport, water and sanitation. The report estimated an investment of Rs. 1,58,313 crore needed for full coverage at 2002-03 prices. Besides the sectoral recommendations, the Report recommended new approaches through promoting local initiatives, offering micro-finance to build demand, encouraging private providers, decentralizing regulations, decentralizing fiscal authority and targeting subsidies.

The Ministry of Rural Development implements a number of schemes for Rural Development for poverty reduction, employment generation and rural infrastructure and amenities creation. Taking all the programmes together, the Ministry had central outlay of Rs. 13,670.00 crores in 2002-03, Rs. 14,070 crores ion 2003-04, Rs. 15,998.40 crores in 2004-05, Rs. 24,480.00 crores in 2006-06 and Rs. 31,443.62 crore in the year 2006-07. The total central outlay for 2007-08 is Rs. 41,060 crore (including IEBR) of Rs. 4,500.00 crore from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development). A major plan for rebuilding of rural India, which has now been conceived as a business plan called 'Bharat Nirman' is being implemented over a period of four years—2005-2009. The six components of the Bharat Nirman are, village electrification, provisioning of safe source of drinking water, village connectivity by telephone and all-weather roads, creation of additional irrigation capacity and construction of houses for rural poor. The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three of the six components of Bharat Nirman *i.e.*, rural roads, rural housing and rural drinking water supply. Under rural roads component, 66,802 habitations are proposed to be provided new connectivity with 1.46 lakh kilometres of roads, besides upgrading 1.94 lakh kilometres of existing through routes.

Under Rural Housing component of Bharat Nirman, 60 lakh houses are proposed to be constructed for the rural poor in four years. Under rural drinking water supply component, 55,067 uncovered habitations to be covered by 2009. In addition, all habitations which have slipped back from full coverage to partial coverage due to failure of source and habitation which have water quality problem to be addressed.

**Separate Board for chillies in Guntur**

*239. SHRI SUDARSHAN AKARAPU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate Board for chillies in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, by hiving it off from the Spices Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some States and the Spices Board have opposed the move; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to allay their fears?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Government does not propose to set up a separate Board for chillies in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Displacement of farmers due to land acquisition**

*240. SHRI. V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a notice from the National Human Rights Commission on the issue of land acquisition, displacement of farmers and the poor, relief being given to displaced victims;

(b) if so, the details of this notice;

(c) the organisation or person who represented the matter;

(d) what steps are proposed to carefully study the problem and come up with ways to avoid displacement of farmers and the dismal quantum of relief being given to them; and

(e) the measures proposed to address the issues raised by N.H.R.C?

THE MINISTER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Human Rights Commission has forwarded a notice to this Ministry, received from Dr. Pentapati Pullarao, President, Forum on Social & Human Rights, Polavaram, West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, alleging that 10 million people have been displaced in the last 3 years due to land acquisition and eviction of farmers using the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. The NHRC has asked this Ministry, the Ministry of Commerce, and the Chief Secretary, Andhra Pradesh to submit their comments on the issue.

(d) and (e) The issues raised in the said Notice are being examined, and this Ministry has sought a detailed report on the matter from all the State Governments and UT Administrations. Appropriate action shall be taken upon receipt of the reply from them.

Further, this Ministry is in the process of drafting a revised resettlement and rehabilitation policy, namely the National Rehabilitation Policy-2007 (NRP-2007), with the objective of minimizing displacement and promoting, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives; ensuring adequate rehabilitation packages and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected persons. The draft is being finalized after wide-ranging consultations with and comments from the State Governments, the concerned Departments/ Ministries, and the public. This policy, once approved and adopted, would replace the current National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families-2003 (NPRR-2003). Suitable amendments to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 are also under consideration to make the process time-bound and effective.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Import of Indian brands of vanaspati manufactured in Sri Lanka

1642. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Indian brands of vanaspati oil are being manufactured in Sri Lanka and imported in India at a cheaper rate, for marketing in India.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the interests of Vanaspati oil manufacturers in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) There are no restrictions of Indian brands of vanaspati oil being manufactured abroad. Under India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA), some of the steps taken to protect the interests of domestic vanaspati/edible oil industry, *inter-alia*, include: the fixing of a Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) of 2.5 lakh MT on import of vanaspati, bakery shortening and margarine from Sri Lanka to India since November, 2006 under ISLFTA; allowing import of oilseeds/edible oils except copra/coconut oil on OGL; concessional rate of import duty on certain vegetable oils for manufacture of refined oil/ vanaspati; low import duty on certain crude vegetable oils compared to refined oils to facilitate raw materials availability; increase in import duty on vanaspati, bakery shortening, margarine from 30% to 80%; canalization of duty free import of vanaspati from Nepal through STC; reduction in import duty on crude palm oil and refined palm oil; exemption of Special Additional Duty of customs on import of crude and refined edible grade vegetable oils etc.

### Funds for research in Tea and Honey

1643. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the research work for development of tea and honey is facing financial crisis in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to provide sufficient funds to carry forward the work in these backward States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) This Ministry has not received any request for financial assistance from these two States for Honey As regards tea, substantial funds have . been allocated by the Government to the Tea Board for Research and Development work in tea growing areas including Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. During 10th Plan period, the outlay was Rs. 70 crores. The outlay on R&D will be continued during the 11th Plan.

**Applications from States for SEZs**

1644. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of applications for SEZs received, approvals granted, size, etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government had appointed MPs committee to look into grievances of the farmers; and

(c) if so, the details of the said committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of proposals received and approvals granted under the provisions of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Government has not appointed any such Committee.

***Statement***

*State-wise details regarding number of SEZs and Area*

| SI. No | Name of State/UT | SEZs notified after 10.2.2006 | | Formal approvals yet to be notified | | Proposals in which 'in principle' approval granted | | No. of fresh proposals received | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Area (in hectares) | Number | Area On hectares) | Number | Area (in hectares) | Number | Area |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 15 | 969.753 | 29 | 8132.387 | 09 | 3768.39 | 22 | 4044.323 |
| 2. | Assam | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1012 |
| 3. | Bihar | _ | _ | — | — | — | — | 1 | 100 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 1 | 31.4966 | 01 | 42.49 | — | — | — | — |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | — | — | — | — | 02 | 2029 | 2 | 250 |
| 8. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | — | — | — | — | 01 | 80 | — | — |
| 7. | Delhi | — | — | 01 | 6 | — | — | 4 | 72.2 |
| 8. | Goa | — | — | 04 | 290.98 | — | — | 12 | 468.22 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 6 | 4890.1301 | 13 | 4147.54 | 10 | 5439 | 24 | 5573.4476 |
| 10. | Haryana | 2 | 118.3701 | 17 | 697.408 | 27 | 43002 | 25 | 1705.2315 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | — | — | — | — | 03 | 5030 | 2 | 240 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 1 | 36.4218 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 200 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Karnataka | 10 | 435.37 | 17 | 1158.449 | 17 | 4720.962 | 41 | 7384.153 |
| 14 | Kerala | 5 | 478.4096 | 05 | 86.101 | 02 | 414 | 7 | 1158.63 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 2 | 19.926 | 02 | 51.00 | 06 | 9309.25 | 10 | 4432.44 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 7 | 539.4093 | 40 | 7511.73. | 25 | 33041.09 | 64 | 24726.758 |
| 17 | Orissa | — | — | 05 | 745.61 | 08 | 4262.3 | 5 | 2572 |
| 18 | Pondicherry | — | — | 01 | 346 | — | — | — | — |
| 19 | Punjab | 1 | 13.75 | 03 | 232 | 07 | 1571 | 4 | 261.878 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | — | — | 03 | 89.23 | 08 | 12251.32 | 7 | 5000.76 |
| 21 | Tamil Nadu | 9 | 410.761 | 16 | 820.421 | 12 | 5078.02 | 38 | 7103.605 |
| 22 | Uttaranchal | — | — | 03 | 468.2 | 01 | 14 | 1 | 200 |
| 23 | Uttar Pradesh | 3 | 59.22 | 05 | 74.61 | 10 | 5954.25 | 24 | 3129.2056 |
| 24 | West Bengal | 1 | 48.5623 | 06 | 122.26 | 14 | 11827.14 | 26 | 9465.334 |
| | TOTAL : | 63 | 8051.5618 | 171 | 25022.416 | 162 | 147791.7 | 322 | 79100.184 |

**FDI in Capital Goods Sector**

1645. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow FDI in Capital Goods Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether FDI is already permitted in commodity exchanges, aviation and petroleum sectors;

(d) if so, the details of the inflow of FDI in the Capital Goods sectors during the last three years; year-wise and sector-wise; and

(e) the FDI and other benefits expected to accrue through opening up of new Capital Goods sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a)and (b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route in almost all manufacturing activities except Defence (where there is an equity cap and entry route restriction) and Cigarette manufacturing (where there is an entry route restriction).

(c) As per extant policy, FDI is permitted in the Petroleum and Natural Gas sector and Aviation sector. However, Government is considering the policy for FDI in the Commodity Exchange.

(d) A statement showing inflow of FDI in various sectors, including Capital Goods Sectors for last three years is convened *(See* below).

(e) FDI is means to supplement and complement domestic investment for achieving a higher level of economic development, providing opportunities for technological upgradation, access to global managerial skills and practices, optimal utilisation of human and natural resources, making Indian industry internationally competitive, opening up export markets, providing backward and forward linkages and access to international quality goods and services. FDI like any other investment not only brings in capital but also provides access to modern technology and best practices.

***Statement***

*Sector-wise & Year wise FDI inflows from April 2003 to December 2006*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

| SI. No | Sector | 2003-04 | 2004-05 April- March | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | Total April-December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Metallurgical Industries | 146.06 | 880.95 | 680.84 | 678.11 | 2,385.96 |
| 2 | Fuels (Power & Oil Refinery) | 520.94 | 759.00 | 415.71 | 872.31 | 2,567.96 |
| 3 | Boilers and Steam Generating Plants | 0.20 | 2.34 | 0.00 | 14.98 | 17.52 |
| 4 | Prime movers others than Electrical | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.25 |
| 5 | Electricals Equipment (incl. S/W and Elect.) | 2,449.32 | 3,280.58 | 6,499.06 | 6,546.38 | 18,775.35 |
| 6 | Telecommunications | 531.95 | 588.41 | 3,023.46 | 2,216.68 | 6,360.50 |
| 7 | Transportation Industry | 1,417.13 | 815.10 | 982.99 | 1,677.34 | 4,892.56 |
| 8 | Industrial Machinery | 13.93 | 40.74 | 187.52 | 73.95 | 316.13 |
| 9 | Machine Tools | 250.75 | 50.73 | 100.25 | 156.78 | 558.51 |
| 10 | Agricultural Machinery | 0.11 | 0.01 | 415.97 | 114.52 | 530.61 |
| 11 | Earth-moving Machinery | 0.05 | 0.47 | 231.30 | 4.58 | 236.40 |
| 12 | Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering | 100.07 | 56.73 | 226.21 | 230 34 | 613.33 |
| 13 | Commercial, Office & Household Equipment | 40.96 | 62.46 | 111.41 | 20.72 | 235.55 |
| 14 | Medical and Surgical Appliances | 9.26 | 24.05 | 6.72 | 7.89 | 47.92 |
| 15 | Industrial Instruments | 4.16 | 4.95 | 1.69 | 0.00 | 10.80 |
| 16 | Scientific Instruments | 0.07 | 0.14 | 0.45 | 0.34 | 1.00 |
| 17 | Fertilizers | 99.29 | 61.90 | 19.31 | 22.82 | 203.33 |
| 18 | Chemicals (other than Fertilizers) | 93.69 | 908.68 | 1,979.06 | 671.96 | 3,653.38 |
| 19 | Photographic Raw Film and Paper | 1.35 | 27. 62 | 0.00 | 12.60 | 41.57 |
| 20 | Dye-stuffs | 2.00 | 5.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.42 |
| 21 | Drugs and Pharmaceuticals | 501 67 | 1,342.91 | 759.70 | 714.84 | 3,319 12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Textiles (include Dyed, Printed) | 42.84 | 196.84 | 414.67 | 438.34 | 1,092.69 |
| 23 | Paper and Pulp including Paper Product | 31.68 | 12.41 | 122.90 | 22.57 | 189.57 |
| 24 | Sugar | 0.25 | 13.51 | 13.10 | 70.38 | 97.24 |
| 25 | Fermentation Industries | 7.82 | 41.64 | 28.57 | 19.87 | 97.90 |
| 26 | Food Processing Industries | 510.85 | 174.08 | 182.94 | 221.83 | 1,08971 |
| 27 | Vegetable oils and vanaspati | 7.79 | 41.03 | 54.00 | 10.03 | 112.85 |
| 28 | Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations | 0.00 . | 4.09 | 388.49 | 1.75 | 394.34 |
| 29 | Rubber goods | 29.31 | 184.18 | 150.77 | 83.72 | 447.98 |
| 30 | Leather, Leather goods and pickers | 32.18 | 2.03 | 4.89 | 35.14 | 74.24 |
| 31 | Glass | 24.11 | 38.47 | 3.54 | 6.43 | 72.56 |
| 32 | Ceramics | 6.78 | 123.09 | 25.02 | 198.58 | 353.47 |
| 33 | Cement and Gypsum Products | 44.04 | 0.73 | 1,969.82 | 952.01 | 2,966.59 |
| 34 | Timber Products | 0.50 | 0.31 | 465.64 | 0.00 | 466.45 |
| 35 | Defence Industries | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.24 |
| 36 | Consultancy Services | 257.13 | 1,166.83 | 206.44 | 487.49 | 2,117.89 |
| 37 | Service Sector | 1.235.27 | 2,105.53 | 2,565.04 | 17,328.58 | 23,234.43 |
| 38 | Hotel & Tourism | 226.80 | 168.85 | 315.59 | 753.21 | 1,464.46 |
| 39 | Trading | 104.66 | 65.72 | 123.43 | 364.70 | 658.51 |
| 40 | Miscellaneous Industries | 1,319.11 | 1,399.71 | 1,907.83 | 7,106.38 | 11,733.03 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 10409.10 | 14652.72 | 24,584.37 | 42,138.15 | 91784.34 |

NOTE: 1. The Sector specific amount includes the Inflows received through SAI/ FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only. It excludes inflows through advances and stock swap.

2. Inflows through ADRs/GDRs/FCCBs, against FDI approvals have not been included,

3. Inflows Includes 'Equity Capital Components' only.

**Pending investment proposals**

†1646. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around sixty two thousand investment proposals are pending with Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details of the amount of investment proposed for various projects; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in according sanction to these proposals, and the efforts being made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY, PROMOTION AND MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under the extant industrial policy most manufacturing activities are exempt from industrial licensing/ approval. In the delicensed sector 69,113 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda with proposed investment of Rs.25,03,928 crore were received during the period 01.08.1991 to 31.01.2007.

(c) Does not arise.

**Ban on Export of Iron Ore**

1647. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY. Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 83 million tonnes of iron ore. the country s precious wealth, is being exported to China and other countries comprising more than one and half times the consumption in the country

(b) whether it is also a fact that China, which has large iron ore reserves for itself; is keeping them unexplored for meeting its future requirements and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to, ban export of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) (a) During the year 2005-06, the export of iron ore from India was

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

approximately 89.27 million tonnes which includes 74.13 million tonnes exported to China out of total production of 155 million tonnes. The domestic consumption during the same period was about 58 million tonnes leaving a balance of around 8 million tonnes as surplus.

(b) Despite domestic production of around 420 million tonnes, China had to import a quantity of about 275.2 million tonnes from various countries, including India, during the year 2005 (Source: UNCTAD) to meet its growing demand.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration, at present.

**Concern expressed by Singapore High Commission regarding SEZs**

1648. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Singapore High Commission has expressed its unhappiness about the uncertainty surrounding the future of SEZs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No such communication has been received from Singapore High Commission.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Export of non bio-products**

†1649. SHRI SURENDRA LATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of exported bio-products have been found to be non-bio products;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the people exporting the non-bio products to other countries in the name of bio-products have been identified;

(d) if so, the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to increase bio-production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) To promote organic farming in the country, Government has approved a Central Sector Plan Scheme, National Project on Organic Farming with an outlay of Rs. 57.05 crores from October, 2004 for production, promotion, certification and market development of organic farming during 10th Plan period with the following main components:-

(i) Putting in place a system of certification of organic produce.

(ii) Capacity building through service providers.

(iii) Financial support for commercial production units for production of organic inputs like fruits and vegetable waste compost, bio-fertilizer production and hatcheries for vermiculture.

(iv) Training, field demonstration, promotion and market development.

Besides, under National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Agency (APEDA) is facilitating certification of the Organic Produce for export purpose.

**Import of Natural Rubber**

1650. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of natural rubber has increased during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to check imports of natural rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The import of Natural Rubber during the current year is 69358 MT as on 28th February 2007. Total import of Natural Rubber during 2005-06 was 45285 MT.

(b) Natural Rubber prices in the international market have been ruling below the rubber prices in Indian market during October 2006-January 2007.

(c) India has decided to keep ail the major trade forms of NR in the negative list of various free trade agreements. Since natural rubber is included in the list of sensitive items of import, its import is closely monitored by the Government. There is 20% customs duty on Natural Rubber and 70% on Centrifuged Rubber. Import of natural rubber is also subject to quality certification by the Rubber Board.

**Free trade agreement**

†1651. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the countries with whom India has free trade agreements;

(b) whether Government have ever assessed their grains and losses; and

(c) if so, the country-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) India has entered into Free Trade Agreements with the following countries/regions:-

(i) The India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement covering only goods was signed on 28th December, 1998 and its implementation began in March, 2000.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ii) India and Singapore have signed a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) on 29 June, 2005 which became effective from 1 August, 2005. the CECA includes, *inter-alia*, free trade agreements in goods, services and investment.

(iii) The Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) was signed by the SAARC member countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) during the 12th SAARC Summit in Islamabad on 6 January, 2004. The Agreement covers goods only and has come into force from 1 January, 2006. The tariff liberalization programme under SAFTA is under implementation from 1 July, 2006.

(iv) India also has bilateral trade treaties with Nepal and Bhutan, under which duty-free access has been provided to goods from these two countries, on non-reciprocal basis.

(b) and(c) The Government assesses the overall gains from such agreements based on economic as well as geo-political considerations. The Free Trade Agreements have by and large enhanced bilateral trade and investment flows with these countries.

**Increase in price of imported brass scrap**

1652. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of brass parts industrial units in Jamnagar are facing closure due to steep increase in the prices of imported brass scrap;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than 50,000 people are earning their livelihood from those units;

(c) whether the Jamnagar Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI) and Jamnagar Brass Parts Industry Factory Owner's Association have made representation to that effect to Government, for helping the industry, and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Committee for allotment of plots in SEZs**

1653. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Committee authorized for allotment of plots in a SEZ;

(b) whether the developers of the SEZs have majority say in such committee;

(c) who owns the land in SEZ upon allotment; and

(d) whether the allotment is transferable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Government has not set up any committee for allotments of plots in a Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

(b)The allotment of plots in a SEZ is the prerogative of the Developer, however, allotments of plots in processing area of the SEZ can be made only to valid Letter of Approval holders.

(c)As per the provisions of the SEZ Rules, 2006 land in SEZ cannot be sold and for all times remains the ownership fo the developer or the Lessor in case the SEZ developer has taken the land on lease.

(d)All the Estate matters in a SEZ come under the purview of the Developer of that SEZ.

**Resentment in Muslim Organisations against SEZs**

1654. SHRI AMAR SINGH:
SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the strong resentment of a number of Muslim Organisation against setting up of Special Economic Zones, the policy of liberalization the retail sector and import of readymade goods;

(b) whether it is a fact that this community is adversely affected as 85 per cent of them are artisans, small traders and retailers, who would not be able to face the competition with International players with huge funds at their disposal; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) A related news item has appeared in a section of the press.

(b) and (c) There has been no change in the Government Policy relating to foreign direct investment in the retail sector and policy regarding import of ready made goods in the recent past. However, the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 and the Special Economic Zone Rules, 2006 have been operationalised with effect from 10th February 2006, main objectives being:

(a) generation of additional economic activity

(b) promotion of exports of goods and services;

(c) promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources;

(d) creation of employment opportunities;

(e) development of infrastructure facilities;

The SEZs will trigger a large flow of foreign and domestic investment in infrastructure and productive capacity, with strong backward and forward linkages with the domestic area, leading to generation of additional economic activity and creation of employment opportunities. Investments over 13000 crores have already taken place and over 18000 additional jobs have got created in a short span of 1 year since operationalisation of the SEZ Act, 2005.

**Intellectual Property Rights Agreement on basmati rice**

†1655. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Pakistan have not entered into any agreement oh the question of Intellectual Property Rights regarding basmati rice;

(b) if so, whether India and Pakistan being major producers of Basmati rice, European Union wants that for Basmati rice there should be joint registration for both the countries in European Union markets; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Under Reporting of India's Export Statistics**

1656. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the media reports that India's exports statistics are under-reported;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry proposes any action to produce the real statistics; and

(c) if so, the details thererof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) During 2005-06 the merchandise trade data of Textiles exports compiled by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S) was found to be under-reported when compared

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

with the data of the US Customs and the EU Customs. A Committee was set up to reconcile these differences. The Committee found that there were some missing records in the merchandise trade data. This was a systemic problem that has since been rectified. Measures have been instituted to ensure proper identification and correction of missing entries in the computer data system so as to avoid-recurrence of this problem.

**Engaging Private Sector in Agro-Economic Zones**

1657. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to engage private sector in Agro-Economic Zones; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce projects to help agriculture exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) the scheme for setting up of Agri-Export Zones already envisages investment by the private sector also.

(b) Assistance for setting up of projects to help agriculture exports is an ongoing process. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is extending financial assistance for setting up of infrastructure projects including Centers for Perishable Cargo, market-cum-auction centers, packhouses to help boost agriculture exports.

**Improving the earnings of Virginia Tobacco farmers**

1658. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made on the steps needed to be taken by the Tobacco Board to improve the individual earnings of Virginia tobacco farmers in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka;

(b) whether Tobacco Board will extend financial aid to tobacoo farmers to improve their farms and grading and storage facilities;

(c) whether the Tobacco Board will take steps to implement an attractive Crop Insurance Scheme for Virginia tobacco farmers; and

(d) if so, the details of steps proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In it's Budget Estimate proposals for 2007-08 Tobacco Board has made a provision of Rs.2.50 crores for extending help to tobacco farmers build "Model Storage Facilities" under the programme "Improving of Curing Practices". Under this programme, the Board proposes to arrange medium term loans to the farmers at competitive rate of interest besides extending financial assistance (subsidy) from 15% to 20% by the Board. Individual farmers can also grade their tobacco in the infrastructure created as model storage facility.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Status of approved SEZs**

1659. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have written to 50 developers of SEZs, which already have formal approval, and queried them about their status;

(b) whether it is a fact that these 50 SEZs must complete their work in six month;

(c) if so, the names of these specific 50 SEZs their location, the names of developers and the land area of each of these SEZs;

(d) whether Government would grant some funds for relief for the displaced people; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No such communication has been made.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal.

**Investment by PIOs in aviation sector**

1660. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:
SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to media report captioned, "PIOs will get more; benefit";

(b) if so, whether Government would consider permitting seriously Persons of Indian Origin to invest upto 100 per cent in aviation sector, including domestic airlines; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In terms of the existing regulatory frame-work specific to the Civil Aviation sector, Persons of Indian Origin are allowed to invest in the equity stake.

**Reopening of ancient trade links with China**

1661. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Arunachal Pradesh Government propose to reopen ancient trade links with China from certian strategic locations;

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

(c) whether such type of trade routes are also proposed to be opened with Myanmar and Bhutan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how far this would help to improve the economy of the NE region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Arunachal Pradesh Government has requested for taking up the opening of Kepang La Pas, Simu La, Lusa La, Mechuka-Lola Pass, Bumla and Kenzamane. At Present, border trade with China is being conducted through three border passes, namely, Lipulekh, Shipkila and Nathula. Government have proposed to the Chinese side the opening of additional border trading routes, including through Demchok, Nitil and Bumla.

(c) and (d) An Agreement on Border Trade with; Myanmar was signed on 21.1.1994, which was operationalised on 12.4.1995. The Agreement evisages that the Border Trade will take place through custom Posts at Moreh in Manipur and champai in Mizoram, corresponding to Tamu and Rhi in Myanmar. The Ministry of External Affairs has taken up the proposal of opening of third border post at Pangsau Pass with the Government of Myanmar. There is no fresh proposal for openign of any new trade route with Bhutan at present. The India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit, which was renewed on 28th July, 2006 for ten years, provides for 16 points on the border through which trade takes place between the two countries.

(e) Border Trade is for the benefit of people residing near the border on both sides. As such opening of new Border Trade points in the North East region would help to improve the economy of this Region.

**Making India export basket for global market**

1662. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to bring radical changes in making India an export basket for the global market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the current export position of India;

(d) the action plan to develop Small and Medium Enterprises, with a view to generating more employment opportunities in the country; and

(e) what is the status of SMEs sector in Orissa and what is the action plan of the Centre to further develop this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) In the Foreign Trade Policy for the period 2004-09, the Government spelt out a bold vision to increase India's exports and to focus on the generation of additional employment in the process. It is expected that the export target of US $ 150 billion for 2009 will be achieved comfortably. Data available for the period April-January 2006-07 shows that exports increased by US $ 99 billion over the same period last year. It is expected that total exports will exceed US $ 120 billion during the current financial year.

(d) and (e) To facilitate the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and to enhance their competitiveness, the Govemment has enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, which has come into force *W.e.f. 2* October 2006. In addition, a number of initiatives have also been taken in the Foreign Trade Policy (2004-09) for the development of small and medium enterprises by way of rewarding exports from these sectors particularly under Vishesh Krishi & Gram Udyog Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, etc. The schemes and programmes envisaged by the Govemment of India are on national basis and apply uniformally to all the States and UTs including the State of Orissa.

**Mashelkar Report on patentability**

1663. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mashelkar report on patentability pointed out that our current law is not TRIPS compatible, because it does not allow incremental innovation and, therefore, the current patent law is limited and allows patents only for new chemical entities (NCEs);

(b) if so, whether the Committee has further pointed out that excluding micro organisms *per se* from patent protection would be violative of the TRIPS agreement;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether excluding micro organism *perse* from patent protection would be violative of the TRIPS agreement; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d)ATechnical Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was set up to examine the following two patent law issues:

(i) whether it would be TRIPS (Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) compatible to limit the grant of patent for pharmaceutical substance to new chemical entity or to new medical entity involving one or more inventive steps; and

(ii) whether it would be TRIPS compatible to exclude micro-organisms from patenting.

The Technical Expert Group has submitted its Report to the Government on 29.12.2006. The main recommendations of the Committee are as under:

(i) "it would not be TRIPS compliant to limit granting of patents for pharmaceutical substance to New Chemical Entities only. However, every effort must be made to provide drugs at affordable prices to the people of India. Further, every effort should be made to prevent the grant of frivolous patents and 'ever-greening'. Detailed Guidelines should be formulated and rigorously used by the Indian Patent Office for examining the patent applications in the pharmaceutical sector so that the remotest possibility of granting frivolous patents is eliminated."

(ii) "Excluding micro-organisms *perse* from patent protection would be violative of TRIPS Agreement."

The Chairman of the Group requested the Government for approval to "withdraw the Report, re-examine it and resubmit a Report, which meets with the requirements of the highest standards." He also stated that "it will take the TEG three months to resubmit the Report from the time, the TEG is given-time to re-examine the Report." The Government has agreed to allow the TEG to remove the "technical inaccuracies" in the Report.

**Regulatory authority for guidelines on SEZs**

1664. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are setting up any regulatory authority for framing guidelines on SEZs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress achieved in this direction;

(d) whether there is any national referendum on the SEZ policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Frauds by EOUs**

1665. SHRI S.M. LAL JAN BASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to study ways to reduce frauds by 100 per cent EOUs in the country;

(b) whether Government are not giving fresh permission to entrepreneurs to set up such units;

(c) the reasons for creating a monopoly situation for some EOUs in the country;

(d) what steps would be taken to totally liberalize the system of giving permission for EOUs, or to remove them totally; and

(e) the thinking of Government in this matter and proposals to change the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) A detailed mechanism has been provided in the Foreign Trade Policy

for joint monitoring of the performance of EOUs by the jurisdictional Development Commissioners and Customs/Central Excise Authorities on six-monthly basis. Besides, the EOUs are subject to regular/special audits and checks by the Customs/Central Excise Authorities., Any frauds by EOUs result in fiscal penalties and even suspension/cancellation of the EOU status under the provisions of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 besides penal action under the provisions of the Central Excise & Customs Acts.

(b) to (e) Applications for setting up of 100 per cent EOU are regularly considered by the unit approval committee and Board of Approval, as the case may be.

**Regional Offices of SEZ Boards of Approvals**

1666. SHRI S.M. LAL JAN BASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Economic Zones Board of Approvals is opening four regional offices all over the country.

(b) if so, the selected locations of the proposed regional offices of the SEZ Board of Approvals;

(c) the level of officers who would man these regional offices;

(d) the funding for these four regional offices in 2007-08; and

(e) the reasons for setting up of such regional SEZ offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There is. no such proposal.

(b) to (e), Do no arise.

**Production and export of spices**

1667. DR. MAM RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the output and export of spices in the country is stagnating;

(b) if so, whether the Standing Committee on Commerce has

recommended setting up of a Spices Development Authority in order to increase India's presence in the world market;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) No, Sir. Production and export of spices in the country registered a substantial increase during the last 10 years with an average annual growth rate of 5.2% and 8.7% respectively. The production of spices in the country has reached 40.38 lakh tones (2004-05). The export has reached US$517.90 million during 2005-06. During April-June 2006, the export has reached US$ 588.85 million surpassing the previous year exports.

(b) to (d) The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce (in its 80th Report) has observed that a Spices Development Authority should be set up with the larger mandate covering research, production, value addition, domestic self sufficiency and export promotion. The Government has not taken any decision on this recommendation.

**Widening Trade Deficit**

1668. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade deficit of the country has widened in comparison to the previous fiscal year;

(b) if so, the details of the export-import deficit during the above period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) According to the latest data on trade available for the current year 2006-07 (April-January), the trade deficit was US$51 billion compared with US $ 34 billion for the same period last year.

(c) The increase in trade deficit during the current year is maily on account of high price of crude oil and high growth of import of capital goods and raw-materials/intermediate products required to sustain the unprecedented growth in the Manufacturing Sector. The Government is watchful of the situation but does not propose to artificially restrict imports to contain trade deficit as this may have an adverse impact on inflation.

**Anti-dumping duty on steel**

†1669. SHRI BANWARI LAL KANCHHAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether leading steel industrialists have requested Government to impose anti-dumping duty on the lines of America, to prevent the misuse by International steel companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As of now, no application has been filed by the domestic steel industry for initiation of anti-dumping investigation.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Import and export of agricultural products by MMTC**

†1670. SHRI BANWARI LAL KANCHHAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC Ltd.) has formulated any scheme for import and export of agricultural products and for agriculture sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) MMTC has been regularly importing and exporting agricultural products for the last several years. The major areas of operation of MMTC in the agricultural sector are pulses, sugar, edible oil and wheat. MMTC

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

undertakes import/export of these products from time-to-time depending upon the market opportunities and commercial viability either directly or for associates. The value of trade done by MMTC Ltd. in agricultural commodities during the years 2004-05,2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto Feb.' 07) was Rs. 389.35 crores, Rs. 272.50 crores and Rs. 410.20 crores (Prov.) respectively.

MMTC is one of the canalising egencies nominated by the Government of India for import of urea, DAP and MOP to meet domestic requirements of the agriculture sector.

**Acquisition of agricultural land for SEZ in Raigad**

1671. KUMARI NIRMALA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of agricultural land being acquired for SEZ in the Raigad district of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the land given to top defence personnel for gallentry is also being acquired; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to give alternate land to the agriculturists, in Dhulia district of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per the information made available by the Government of Maharashtra based on a Socio Economic Survey, the land under acquisition for Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Raigad District is non-irrigated single crop saline land.

(b) and (c) One representative in this regard has been received. However, the Land is a State subject. Land is acquired by the State Governments, under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for various purposes including SEZs. Each State has its own relief and rehabilitation policy which applies to all land acquisitions by the concerned State.

**Franchise Rights for Vada Pau in USA & UK**

1672. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States, United Kingdom, and /or any other country shows interest to "Vada Pau" in their country, by obtaining Franchise rights;

. (b) whether any Indian company has sounded the Ministry with respect to such proposal;

(c) the role that the Ministry plays in such matters, to facilitate trade; and'

(d) the details of the procedure involved in such matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The information does not pertain to India, and such information is not maintained by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Relaxing India's Stand on Agriculture in WTO**

1673. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director General of WTO has asked India to relax its stand on agriculture issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what has been the response of Government to the proposal? ,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (c) No, Sir. No communication has been received from the Director General of the World Trade Organisation asking lndia to modify its stand on the agriculture negotiations of the Doha Round.

**High percentage of taxes in the price of cement**

†1674. DR.MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 30 percent of various taxes are included in sale price of cement in the country;

(b) if not, the kind of taxes being recovered from consumers by Government, alongwith the rate of such taxes;

(c) the estimated production cost of cement during 2005-06 and 2006-07 till December; and

(d) the percentage of production cost being earned as profit by the producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Data relating to cost of production of various cement producers is not centrally maintained.

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

**Withdrawal of its Report by Mashelkar Committee**

1675. SHRIMATI S.G. INDIRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dr. R.A. Mashelkar Committee on patent Law had withdrawn its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Committee has asked Government for three months time to re-examine and resubmit the report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Chairman of the Technical Expert Group (TEG), namely, Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, requested the Government for approval to "withdraw the Report, re-examine, it and resubmit a Report, which meets with the requirements of the highest standards." He also stated that "it will take the TEG three months to resubmit the Report from the time the TEG is given time to re-examine the Report." The Government has agreed to allow the TEG to remove the "technical inaccuracies" in the Report.

**Acceptance of industry's views in the Budget**

1676. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:
SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

Will the the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether pre-Budget interaction between the captains of Industry and Commerce were held extensively from mid-December, 2006 to the end to January, 2007; if so, whether their views were taken into consideration, especially those with regard to abolition of Fringe Benefit Tax higher incentive for tourism, hospitality sector;

(b) whether the industry's plea for developing a mechanism to encourage Indian investment in overseas countries, thus assisting mergers and acquisitions by domestic companies, was adequately accommodated in the proposals sent by Commerce and Industry Minister to the Finance Minister, and

(c) if so, what has been the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir. Pre-Budget interactions were held with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs)/Commodity Boards, Trade Associations etc. during

2006-07 and their views were taken into consideration while sending the Pre Budget proposals for 2007-08.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Package for plantation sector in Kerala**

1677. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to-state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for Commerce announced a package for plantation sector in Kerala.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allotted for the purpose; and

(d) by when the project is to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A Special Purpose Tea Fund (SPTF) has been set up by the Government for replantation and rejuvenation of old and uneconomic tea plantations in the Country, which would also benefit Kerala. The Scheme is to imlemented till the end of Eleventh Plan in the first phase with an estimated outlay of Rs. 567.10 crores to be provided by the Government. Under the Scheme, the borrower is required to contribute only 25% of the cost. 50% will be loan from SPTF and 25% subsidy from the Government. The estimated area to be taken up for replantation/ rejuvenation during the period would be 85,044 hectares comprising replantation in 68,154 hectares and rejuvenation in 16,890 hectares. Out of this, in Kerala, a total of about 12.311 hectares can be undertaken for replantation and rejuvenation during the Eleventh Plan period subject to the growers coming forward to avail the loan-cum-subsidy scheme under SPTF.

Similar schemes like that of Tea have already been announced for other major plantation crops in the Budget for 2007-08.'

**Joining Trade Block with African Countries**

1678. DR. K. MALAISAMY:
SHRI S.P.M. SYED KHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bilateral agreement was signed for India to join the Trade Block with South Africa, Bostonia, Lesotho, Nambia and Switzerland, during the recent visit of Deputy President of South Africa;

(b) if so, what is the progress and effect of such agreement; and

(c) whether the agreement holds any modifications or improvments from our experience and if so, which are the areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Revival package for plantation**

1679. SHRI THENNALAG. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the revival package for plantations;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Special Purpose Tea Fund (SPTF) has already been created for replantation and rejuvenation of old and uneconomic tea plantations in the Country. The Scheme is to be implemented till the end of 11th Plan in the first phase with an estimated outlay of Rs. 567.10 crores to be provided by the Government. Under the scheme, the borrower is required -to contribute only 25% of the cost. 50% will be loan from SPTF and 25% subsidy from the Government. The estimated area to be taken up for

replantation/rejuvenation during the period would be 85,044 hectares comprising replanation in 68,154 hectares and rejuvenation in 16,890 hectares.

Similar schemes like that of Tea for other major plantation crops have already been announced in the Budget for 2007-08.

**Losses due to tax incentives given to SEZs**

†1680. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax concessions provided by Government in the Special Economic Zones and the export sectors;

(b) the extent of annual revenue loss being suffered by Government through these tax incentives;

(c) whether Government are aware pf the possible misuse of the tax incentives of SEZ scheme by the companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to curtail the tax incentives and make the rules stringent;,

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and units set up there in are eligible for tax concessions as per the provisions of Section 26 of the SEZ Act, 2005 which besides income tax exemption to developer on his income for any 10 years out of first 15 years and to unit on export profits for a limited period include exemption from Central Excise and Customs duties and Sense Tax, as the case may be, on all goods and services required for the authorized operations. The export sector in general is eligible for either exemption from input duties or refund of the same in the form of drawback, rebate of Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme as

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provided in the Foreign Trade Policy besides direct tax exemptions to Export Oriented Undertakings (EOUs) and Software Technology Park (STD) and Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Units.

(b) As per the renue froregone statement submitted by the Ministry of Finance along with the Finance Bill 2007, the revenue foregone under all export promotion schemes including SEZ, on account of direct tax concessions (provisional) for 2005-06 were Rs. 8658 Crores and Rs. 37590 Crores on account of indirect tax concessions.

(c) to (g) The SEZ Act, 2005 and the SEZ Rules, 2006 were prepared in consultation with all the stakeholders including the Department of Revenue and contain adequate provisions to prevent misuse of the tax concessions. Even after the operationalisation of the SEZ Act, 2005 from 10th February, 2006, the SEZ Rules were amended to provide further safeguards in this regard. The Finance Bill, 2007 also includes proposed amendements to Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act to prevent shifting of existing businesses from domestic tariff area to the SEZs. As the SEZ Act, 2005, was enacted only in June 2005 and has been operationalised only from 10th February, 2006, there is no proposal as at present to amend the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005.

**Amendment in bilateral trade agreement between India and China**

†1681. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Sikkim wants amendments in the export-import list of bilateral trade between the India and Tibet (China);

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

(c) the details regarding the names and quantity of the commodities being exported/imported silk road between India and Tibet, and the details of profit earned by both the countries separately; and

(d) the names of the commodities which the Government of Sikkim want to add in the existing export-import list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has not taken a decision on the request.

(c) The details regarding the names and quantity of the commodities being exported imported through silk route between India and Tibet along with it assessable value are given below:

*Export* *{Value & Cess in Rupees)*

| SI. No. | Commodity | Quantity | Assessable Value | Cess |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Non Basmati rice | 25447 Kg | 6,86,895 | 3455 |
| 2. | Atta | 180 Kg | 2150 | 21 |
| 3. | Maida | 450Kg | 6000 | 34 |
| 4. | Blanket | 113 PCS | 20,050 | Nil |
| 5. | Tea | 55Kg | 6050 | 30 |
| 6. | Cloths | 608 Mtrs. | 18.240 | 261 |
| 7. | Snuff | 1200 Kgs | 1,46,400 | Nil |
| | TOTAL | | 8,85,785 | 3801 |

Import

| SI. No. | Commodity | Quantity | Assessable Value | Duty |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sheep Wool | 11,808 Kg | 10,76,850 | Nil |
| 2. | Yak Tail | 7 Nos | 5600 | Nil |
| | TOTAL : | | 10,82,450 | Nil |

(d) The Government of Sikkim wants to add the following commodities in the existing export-import list:

Food items including maida, beer, alcohol, liquor, Milk-processing products. Orchids, flowers, medicinal plants, ginseng, coconut, kesar, fruit, cardamom and ginger, local chilli, Yerchangon Bu, Cement, steel, marbles, stones, granites, sanitary fittings, Beeds, silk clothes, prayer wheel, incense sticks, butter lamp oil, Gas, electricity petrol, diesel and allied products, High yielding yaks, Medicines, Automobiles bicycles, three wheelers, hardware, software, BPO centre, education, health, insurance and banking.

**Meat processing units**

1682. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many meat-processing units are there in India;

(b) the quantity of exports of various types of meat during the last three years;

(c) to which countries meat is exported; and

(d) what incentives are given by Government to encourage more meat exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The data relating to number of meat processing units in India is not being maintained in this Department. However, agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has approved twenty (20) meat processing units for export of meat.

(b) and (c) The quantity of exports of various types of meat during last three years is as under:

Qty: in MTs

| Products | Year | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 |
| Buffalo Meat Sheep | 343817 | 337778 | 459937 |
| & Goat Meat Poulty | 16821 | 8127 | 8037 |
| Meat | 3759 | 1351 | 463 |
| TOTAL | 364397 | 347256 | 468437 |

SOURCE: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, (DGCI&S) Kolkata/Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)

Malaysia, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Jordan, Angola, Oman, Kuwait, are major export destinations of Indian meat.

(d)APEDAhas been operating various schemes under which financial assistance is provided to the exporters of APEDA scheduled products including meat and meant products for creation of infrastructure,

implementation of international quality systems such as HACCP, ISO-9000 etc., setting up of in-house quality control laboratories, conducting surveys and feasibility studies, market development. These schemes are:

- Scheme for Market Development
- Scheme for Infrastructure Development
- Scheme for Quality Development
- Scheme for Research and Development.

**Completion of SEZ projects**

1683. MS. MABEL REBELLO:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for SEZs have been cleared by Government so far, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) how many such SEZs have started functioning, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the approval by Government also stipulates the time-bound completion of the SEZ projects;

(d) if not, reasons therefor;

(e) if so, whether it is a fact that several SEZ projects have not yet been commissioned, despite approval; and

(f) what steps are being taken by Government for timely commissioning of the SEZ project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As on date the Government has granted 234 formal approvals for setting up Special Economic Zone (SEZ) under the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005. Of these, 63 SEZs have been notified. A Statement giving details is annexed (See below).

(c) to (f) As per the provisions of SEZ Rules, 2006, the Letter of Approval issued to the SEZ developer by the Central Government is

valid for 3 years within which period effective steps for implementation of the project must be taken.

The validity can be extended for further two years by the Board of Approval.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of SEZs formally approved and notified under the SEZ Act, 2005*

| SI. No. | Name of the State/UT. | Formal approvals granted | SEZs notified under the SEZ Act, 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 44 | 15 |
| 2 | Chandigarh | 2 | 1 |
| 3 | Delhi | 1 | - |
| 4 | Goa | 4 | - |
| 5 | Gujarat | 19 | 6 |
| 6 | Haryana | 19 | 2 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 27 | 10 |
| 9 | Kerala | 10 | 5 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 4 | 2 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 47 | 7 |
| 12 | Orissa | 5 | - |
| 13 | Pondicherry | 1 | - |
| 14 | Punjab | 4 | 1 |
| 15 | Rajasthan | 3 | - |
| 16 | Tamil Nadu | 25 | 9 |
| 17 | Uttaranchal | 3 | - |
| 18 | Uttar Pradesh | 8 | 3 |
| 19 | West Bengal | 7 | 1 |
| | TOTAL; | 234 | 63 |

**Curtailing Export Promotion Schemes**

1684. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has opposed the move of the Ministry of Finance to decrease the number of Export promotion schemes, as the latter found that upto November, 2005 a revenue worth Rs. 24850 crore had been waived under eight export promotion schemes, and this loss is increasing year after year;

(b) if so, the reasons for opposing the move; and

(c) the rationale behind continuing these massive rebates, especially when these schemes could not increase foreign exchange reserves, to make good the massive revenue loss year after year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Department of Commerce is not aware of any such move of the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Foreign exchange reserves have increased substantially over last few years due to quantum jump in exports. The basic underlying principle is that only goods and services are exported and not taxes and duties. Duty neutralization schemes and incentives schemes are meant to neutralize the incidence of indirect taxes and a part of high transaction cost of the Indian goods. Primarily, these projections of rebate are not revenue loss. As had these exports not taken place, there would not have been any proportionate imports. Export led growth has resulted in achieving the dual objective of sustainable growth in exports as well as increase in the economic activity leading to additional employment generation.

**Purchase of fighter planes**

†1685. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to purchase planes including F-16 fighter planes from USA; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the details of the total estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Government constantly review the security environment and accordingly decide to induct appropriate equipment and to make other arrangements for adequate defence preparedness. The purchase of aircraft is made in accordance with the established Defence Procurement Procedure.

**HIV screening before defence recruitment**

†1686. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to undertake HIV screening test before recruitment in the Armed Froces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether provision for such test is being introduced before recruitment in other Government services apart from Armed Forces; and

(d) if so, the services included under this plan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) As per the existing policy, the Armed Forces carry out thorough medical test of the candidates to rule out a number of known infectious diseases before recruitment. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) falls under the category of infectious diseases. Accordingly, a case for introduction of pre-recruitment HIV test in the Armed Forces has been moved by the DGAFMS. No final decision in the matter has been taken by the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Purchase of fighter aircrafts from Russia**

1687. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government have decided to purchase fighter aircrafts from Russia recently;

(b) if so, the names, the number and other details thereof, the price of each such aircraft and when they are expected to reach India;

(c) whether these fighter aircrafts are on the pattern of MIG21, MIG 25 and MIG 29, which are Russian products; and

(d) how such aircrafts shall be able to face the challenge of US or China fighter aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Government constantly review the security environment and accordingly decide to induct appropriate equipment and to make other arrangements for adequate defence preparedness. The purchase of aircraft is made in accordance with the established Defence Procurement Procedure.

**Stress management in Armed Forces**

1688. SHRI S.S.AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of suicide among Armed Forces' personnel have been increasing;

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

(c) the steps taken for stress management commensurating to the emerging hazards in their duty, since their rising mental/physical stress attributable to their prolonged engagement in countering terrorist infiltrations and insurgency, especially in inhospitable terrains;

(d) the details of Government agencies and NGOs engaged, infrastructure created/dedicated and parameters adopted to meet the enhanced need of stress management of our Armed Forces' personnel; and

(e) the procedures followed in identification and selection of the NGOs for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The total number of suicides reported in the years 2004,2005,2006 and 2007 (till 5.3.2007) in the Army, Navy and Air Force are as under:—

| Year | Army | Navy* | Air Force |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2004 | 100 | 05 | 13 |
| 2005 | 92** | 05 | 23 |
| 2006 | 120 | 02 | 24 |
| 2007 (Till 5.3.2007) | 16 | 01 | 04 |

*The figures include cases of Coast Guard also.
**This includes 15 attempted suicide cases.

(c) Army has already taken several steps to cope with the stress within its ranks. Some of measures taken for stress management are as under—

(i) Rotation of units and individuals have been ordered to minimize exposure to stress.

(ii) Leave policy has been liberalized permitting splitting of casual leave and annual leave.

(iii) Better man management and prompt attendance of grievances at unit level.

(iv) Improved accessibility of leaders and frequent interaction of junior leaders with the soldiers.

(v) Religious Teachers, JCOs of Army Education Corps and Regimental Medical Officers have been identified as 'Psychological Health Mentors' at unit level and their services are being utilized accordingly. Psychological Health Mentors who are trained in Psychiatric centres of various hospitals have been posted at different units.

(vi) 50 Junior Commissioned Officers from Army Medical Corps have been trained as Counsellors in Northern and Eastern Command where troops are engaged in Counter Insurgency operations.

(vii) Identification and counselling of persons who are at higher risk of combat stress by Regimental Medical Officers, junior leaders and Unit Commanders.

(viii) Training capsules on relaxation exercise including Yoga and meditation have been introduced.

(ix) All Chief Ministers have been requested to make the civil administration more responsive to the problems of serving soldiers and their families.

(x) Steps are being initiated to strengthen Rajya Sainik Boards and Zilla Sainik Boards in all States to take necessary follow up action on the grievances of soldiers in their home towns/villages.

(d) There is no proposal to engage NGOs for stress management in Armed Forces. Armed Forces have enough infrastructure and expertise to handle the problem.

(e) Does not arise.

**Contracts by BRO for construction and maintenance of roads**

†1689. SHRI SURENDERA LATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation gives contracts for construction and maintenance of roads of strategic importance to private contractors, while it has no shortage of army personnel and civilians;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the total length of roads/highways of strategic importance, in kms; constructed by Border Roads Organisation so far, State-wise;

(c) the total number of projects being run by Border Roads Organisation, State-wise;

(d) whether any projects is under construction by Border Roads Organisation in Orissa; and

(e) the norms for awarding projects to Border Roads Organisation in different States?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir. Roadworks are executed departmentally, however, construction of some major bridges is done through contract.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Statement is attached (See below).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Construction of roads by BRO is decided on the basis of strategic requirements of the Army and security considerations.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of projects, which are being run/in operation by order Roads Organisation*

| State | No. of Job in Operation |
|---|---|
| Sikkim | 35 |
| Assam | 53 |
| Nagaland | 26 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 87 |
| Manipur | 20 |
| Tripura | 39 |
| Mizoram | 38 |
| Meghalaya | 09 |
| Uttaranchal | 185 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 97 |
| J&K | 520 |
| Punjab | 40 |
| Rajasthan | 47 |
| Maharashtra | 34 |
| Chhattisgarh | 26 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 08 |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 03 |

**Manufacture of MiG-20 aircrafts with Russian collaboration**

†1690. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to manufacture MiG-20 fighter aircrafts, in collaboration with Russia; and

(b) if so, the details of agreement entered into with Russia?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Tightening of security by Navy and Coast Guard**

1691. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been in the process of tightening the security and surveillance apparatus along the coastal regions, and the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Navy, the Coast Guard and other security agencies would be called upon to play a more vigilant role, as these were vulnerable to inimical interests:

(b) whether a ship containing arms was seized in February, 2007;

(c) whether there have been reports of attempts to sneak in contraband through coastal lanes;

(d) the details of other steps Government have taken; and

(e) whether such steps have not, in any way, been affecting trade that registered a potential growth through sea-lanes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The security and surveillance apparatus in India's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone has been enhanced substantially over the years. The improvement of such an apparatus, based on felt needs is an on-going process.

(b) Yes, Sir. In February 2007, a fishing vessel carrying arms, ammunitions and explosives was seized by the Indian Coast Guard in Palk Bay.

(c) There are no specific reports with the Indian Navy or the Coast Guard regarding landing of contraband in large scale and in an organized manner through coastal lanes. However, incidents of seizure of contraband, if detected, are dealt with as per law.

(d) The Indian Navy has an elaborate arrangement to thwart threats at sea. Such measures are regularly updated in coordination with Indian Coast Guard and other central as well as local agencies.

(e) No, Sir.

**Bogus warrant order for train travel**

†1692. SHRI AJAY MAROO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any matter of bogus warrant-orders being printed for travelling in trains, has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) There are no reports with the Government regarding printing of bogus warrant orders. One case of purported use of unauthorized Military warrants by five persons including one serviceman and four civilians in 2779 UP Goa Express on 4th August, 2006 was reported by Railway authorities. A court of enquiry has been ordered in the matter.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Women officers in the army**

†1693. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that percentage of women officers in the army is 2.56, if so, the measures being taken to enhance this percentage;

(b) whether any arrangement has been made to impart training to the women being recruited in the Armed Forces; and

(c) the posts for which women are presently being recruited in the Armed Forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The percentage of women officers in the Army is 2.65. However, the percentage of women officers in the Army Medical Corps and Army Dental Corps is approximately 14 whereas in the Military Nursing Service it is 100.

Women officers are being inducted into selected Arms/Services according to the number of appointment/posts identified by various Arms/ Services. Employability being a dynamic process, addition/deletion of posts tenable by women officers is an ongoing process based on experience gained/development of logistic infrastructure.

(b) Women officers are imparted training at par with their male counterparts in the three Services.

(c) In Medical, Nursing and Dental Services, women officers are inducted in both Permanent Commission (PC) and Short Service Commission (SSC).

In Army, women officers in SSC are inducted in the Army Air Defence, Corps of Signals, Corps of Engineers, Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, Intelligence Corps, Army Education Corps, Judge, Advocate General's Department, in the Air Force in the Flying (Transport and Helicopter), Technical, Administration, Logistics, Accounts, Education and Meteorology Branches and in the Navy in Logistics, Education, Law, Air Traffic Controller Cadres.

**Registration of Indian agents for defence deals**

†1694. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to appoint or register Indian agents for defence deals;

(b) if so, the number of agents appointed/registered so far, and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details regarding the defence deals for which the proposal for appointing/registering the agents is under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) On the basis of Ministry of Finance's instructions issued on 31st January, 1989 relating to Indian Agents of foreign suppliers for all the Ministries/Departments under the Government of India, supplementary instructions were issued by the Ministry of Defence in April, 1989 and in November, 2001 to regulate authorized Indian representatives/agents of foreign suppliers. The instructions provide for the regulation of representational arrangements through a system of registration, categorical and open declaration by the foreign suppliers of the services to be rendered by their authorized representatives/agents and the remuneration payable to them by way of fees, commission or any other method. So far no authorized Indian Representative/Agent has been registered by the Ministry of Defence in terms of these instructions. Defence Procurement Procedures provide for direct dealing with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) or Authorised Vendors or Government Sponsored Export Agencies (applicable in case of countries where domestic laws do not permit direct export by OEMs).

**Vacant posts in Sainik Boards**

†1695. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:
SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:
SHRI VINAY KATIYAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts are lying vacant in State and District Sainik Boards;

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

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme to fill these posts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when these posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) A number of posts are lying vacant in State and District Sainik Boards. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) These Boards are under the administrative control of various State Governments/Union Territory Administration. The Government has requested State Governments to fill up the vacant posts in these Boards expeditiously and their response has been positive.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement***

*Strength of officials in RSBs/ZSBs*

| SI. No. | State/UT | Strength of Rajya Sainik Boards | | | | | | Strength of Zila Sainik Board | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Officers | | | Staff | | | Officers | | | Staff | | |
| | | Auth'd | Held | Vacant | Auth'd | Held | Vacant | Auth'd | Held | Vacant | Auth'd | Held | Vacant |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 04 | 04 | 00 | 34 | 26 | 08 | 23 | 08 | 15 | 158 | 129 | 29 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 01 | 01 | 00 | 04 | 04 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 3. | Assam | 03 | 03 | 00 | 26 | 17 | 09 | 10 | 01 | 09 | 73 | 69 | 04 |
| 4. | Bihar | 02 | 02 | 00 | 16 | 09 | 07 | 09 | 01 | 08 | 79 | 30 | 49 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 02 | 02 | 00 | 12 | 08 | 04 | 05 | 05 | 00 | 38 | 28 | 10 |
| 6. | Delhi | 01 | 00 | 01 | 17 | 12 | 05 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 7. | Goa | 01 | 01 | 00 | 12 | 11 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 02 | 01 | 01 | 19 | 13 | 06 | 05 | 04 | 01 | 38 | 34 | 04 |
| 9. | Haryana | 04 | 03 | 01 | 41 | 36 | 05 | 19 | 04 | 15 | 406 | 295 | 111 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 03 | 02 | 01 | 30 | 25 | 035 | 10 | 09 | 01 | 95 | 54. | 41 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 02 | 02 | 00 | 16 | 16 | 00 | 10 | 08 | 02 | 100 | 99 | 01 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 04 | 03 | 01 | 45 | 24 | 21 | 04 | 03 | 01 | 30 | 12 | 18 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 03 | 02 | 01 | 19 | 14 | 05 | 11 | 06 | 05 | 94 | 58 | 36 |
| 14. | Kerala | 06 | 05 | 01 | 35 | 23 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 00 | 114 | 101 | 13 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15. Madhya Pradesh | 04 | 03 | 01 | 34 | 33 | 01 | 28 | 21 | 07 | 151 | 140 | 11 |
| 16. Maharashtra | 04 | 04 | 00 | 37 | 34 | 03 | 28 | 21 | 07 | 318 | 310 | 08 |
| 17. Manipur | 01 | 01 | 00 | 05 | 03 | 02 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 12 | 01 | 11 |
| 18. Meghalaya | 01 | 01 | 00 | 11 | 09 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 00 | 09 | 06 | 03 |
| 19. Mizoram | 01 | 01 | 00 | 23 | 23 | 00 | 02 | 02 | 00 | 15 | 15 | 00 |
| 20. Nagaland | 01 | , 01 | 00 | 14 | 09 | 05 | 04 | 04 | 00 | 22 | 22 | 00 |
| 21. Orissa | 02 | 01 | 01 | 10 | 09 | 01 | 06 | 05 | 01 | 44 | 24 | 20 |
| 22. Punjab | 04 | 04 | 00 | 40 | 34 | 06 | 17 | 08 | 09 | 162 | 160 | 02 |
| 23. Rajasthan | 03 | 03 | 00 | 25 | 23 | 02 | 24 | 20 | 04 | 122 | 94 | 28 |
| 24. Sikkim | 02 | 01 | 01 | 16 | 10 | 06 | 03 | 03 | 00 | 07 | 07 | 00 |
| 25. Tamil Nadu | 08 | 05 | 03 | 55 | 47 | 08 | 25 | 21 | 04 | 292 | 230 | 62 |
| 26. Tripura | 02 | 02 | 00 | 15 | 14 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 27. Uttaranchal | 02 | 02 | 00 | 09 | 09 | 00 | 14 | 14 | 00 | 131 | 84 | 47 |
| 28. Uttar Pradesh | 04 | 03 | 01 | 44 | 41 | 03 | 65 | 17 | 48 | 558 | 434 | 124 |
| 29. West Bengal | 03 | 01 | 02 | 24 | 21 | 03 | 11 | 08 | 03 | 123 | 94 | 29 |
| 30. Andaman & Nicobar UT | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 31. Chandigarh | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 01 | 01 | 00 | 15 | 08 | 07 |
| 32. Pondicherry UT | 01 | 01 | 00 | 12 | 12 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | . - |
| TOTAL : | 83 | 65 | 18 | 696 | 566 | 130 | 352 | 210 | 142 | 3186 | 2444 | 742 |

(-) Information not available

1. Total No. of Rajya Sainik Boards =32
2. Total No. of Zila Sainik Boards =352
3. Status of employed personnel at a glance

(a) Total No. of Officers & Staff authorized in all the RSBs and ZSBs. 435+3882=4317
(b) Total No. of Officers & Staff existing in all the RSBs and ZSBs 275+3010=3285
(c) Net Deficiency of Officers & Staff 150+872=1032

**Self-reliance in defence systems**

1696. SHRIMATI S.G. INDIRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had set a deadline to become self reliant in defence systems and technologies to the extent of 70 per cent, by year 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that to achieve the above, the involvement of industry is most important; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K.ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government has not set any deadline for self-reliance in defence systems and technologies.

(c) and (d) Industry is being involved in a big way both for developing technologies and for production. As a part of projects taken up by DRDO, the sub-systems and modules are being outsourced to industries for developing, prototyping, assembling and testing. Many industries have mastered many technologies in this process.

**Pension for ex-servicemen of less than 14 years service**

1697. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from ex-servicemen of less than 14 years service, requesting for some pension;

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

(c) the rationale for denying pension to ex-servicemen of less than 14 years service when M.P.s of less than five years service are getting pension; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider this matter sympathetically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)The demand is for grant of pension to those ex-servicemen who had put in less than 15 years of service. As per existing rules, minimum qualifying service for pension eligibility is 15 years for Personnel Below Officer Rank and 20 years for Commissioned Officers.

(c)M.P.s and ex-servicemen belong to two distinct categories which are not comparable, being governed by separate set of rules.

(d)No change in the existing policy is contemplated by the Government.

**Modernisation of Armed Forces**

†1698. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a)whether for modernization and increasing the striking capabilities of the forces, Government are importing defence equipments from different countries and carrying out production through joint venture;

(b)whether it has been ensured that state of the art technologies are being imported for setting up joint ventures with different countries; and

(c)whether it is contemplated to sign any joint venture agreement with countries/companies in under which the said country/company would purchase back the products in excess to the requirement of the country, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Modernisation of the Armed Forces, a continuous process based on threat perception, technological changes and budget allocations, is undertaken with a view to increasing the striking capabilities of the forces,, through acquisition from indigenous as well as foreign sources in terms of the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure 2006. The import option is exercised only when it is absolutely necessary to procure the items within a definite time frame on operational grounds to bridge the capability gaps and normally when such equipment cannot be sourced indigenously within a specified timeframe.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Joint ventures where feasible, have been set up with various friendly countries by importing state of-the-art technologies.

Joint venture products would be used by the partner countries, which could also be exported to other friendly countries, depending upon the agreements.

**Crash of ALWH Dhruv**

†1699. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recurring accidents of Advanced Light Weight Helicopter 'Dhruv' of Indian Air Force, jointly developed by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and Ministry of Defence;

(b) if so, the date-wise details of such accidents;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to avoid such accidents; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) One Dhruv helicopter of the Indian Air Force (JAF) met with an accident on 2.2.2007 while practicing for the Aero India Show recently. Since its introduction in the IAF, this is the only case of accident involving 'Dhruv' helicopters.

(c) and (d) A continuous and multi-faceted effort is always underway in the Indian Air Force to enhance and upgrade flight safety. Measures to enhance the quality of training to improve the skill-levels, ability to exercise sound judgment and situational awareness of pilots are being pursued. Constant interaction with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) of concerned countries are also maintained to overcome the technical defects of aircraft. Besides, anti-bird measures are also undertaken.

**Fatalities of defence aircrafts, choppers and human lives**

1700. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of fatalities of Defence aircrafts/choppers and human lives, that occurred in the past years during routine exercise;

(b) the causes for such large number of accidents;

(c) what is the estimated total loss and whether there is a provision for it in the Defence Budget and whether the aircrafts are covered by insurance; and

(d) what is the nature and status of compensation given to the families of the pilots who lost their lives?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) A total number of 65 aircraft of the Defence forces have crasehd since 1st April, 2003 till 5th March, 2007. In these accidents 58 human lives were lost.

(b) The major causes of accident are human error and technical defects. However, in each case of accident, an investigation is carried out and appropriate remedial action is taken.

(c) Besides the loss of aircraft and human lives, the estimated loss of civil property in these accidents was Rs. 10,09,348/-. In another accident which took place on 24 1.2007, the aircraft crashed in cultivated area damaging crops

At the procurement stage itself, the anticipated wastages due to aircraft accidents during the lifespan of the aircraft are taken into account.

Military aircraft are not covered by insurance.

(d) Compensation given to the families of the pilots killed are in nature of *ex-gratia*. In addition to *ex-gratia*, death gratuity, provident fund, payment from insurance scheme, special family pension are also released as per the service norms

**Statement of Naval Chief on global terrorism**

1701. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Naval Chief has stated that the Indian Ocean Region has became *de-facto* home for global terrorism; and

(b) if so, what measures Government are taking to curb terrorism across the ocean?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) During a seminar on "Freedom of the Seas", the Chief of the Naval Staff had expressed his concern over acts of piracy and terrorism affecting the maritime environment in the Indian Ocean.

(b) The Indian Navy frequently conducts 'Presence & Surveillance' missions. Aircraft surveillance sorties and ship patrols are carried out at frequent intervals in close coordination by Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard. Cooperation and constructive engagement with India's maritime neighbours is also maintained to curb terrorism across the ocean.

**Co-ordination between RPF and security forces**

1702. SHRI RAJIV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for closer cordination between RPF and the Central Intelligence and Paramilitary forces in view of the recent events of terrorism on trains in Mumbai and Haryana; and

(b) whether the transfer of RPF and Railway assets protection function to the Home Ministry would be more effective for better co-ordination and to ensure accountability for the critical issue of passenger and train and security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Necessary instructions have been issued to further streamline mechanisms for close co-ordination between RPF, Central and State Intelligence and security agencies at different levels.

(b) There is no such proposal.

**Unauthorised parking lots in Delhi**

1703. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the location and other details of various valid parking lots operating at present in MCD areas, indicating whether these are directly under MCD or are operated through contractors;

(b) whether Government have any assessment of the unauthorized parking lots operating in MCD areas; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have reports of public being overcharged beyond the rates fixed by the MCD; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government propose so as to do away with the menace of unauthorised parking lots/overcharging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) A statement showing the details of parking sites of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, with their locations, name of the contractors to whom the sites have been allotted, period of contracts and monthly licence fee payable by the contractors to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is placed at Annexure. [See Appendix 210 Annexure No. 2]

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, whenever any instance of operation of unauthorisd parking site or overcharging at Municipal Corporation of Delhi's parking sites come to notice, the Corporation takes appropriate action against them.

(d) The steps taken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to prevent the menace of unauthorised parking sites and overcharging include identifying additional parking sites, rationalising parking fee and parking space and stringent action against guilty contractors, who overcharge the public over and above the approved parking fees.

**Satellite linkage at border outposts**

1704. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared a proposal to provide satellite linkage to border outposts on Sino-lndian and Indo-Bangla borders making video conferencing and Internet facilities available;

(b) whether VSATs would be installed along the two borders manned by the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and the Border Security Force (BSF); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) A project has been prepared by Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) for installation of satellite based Communication Network to link border outposts (BOPs) in their area of responsibilities including Sino-lndian borders. This project envisages providing complete secure communication on voice, FAX, Data, Video Conferencing and Internet facility. The proposal of ITBP is under examination of Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) and (c) Both Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and the Border Security Force (BSF) have been provided with V-SAT based Communication Networking under POLNET Scheme which are able to provide Data, FAX and Voice Communication.

165 V-SAT Terminals for BSF and 32 V-SAT Terminals for ITBP respectively have been approved and against the approved terminals, 63 terminals of BSF and 18 of ITBP have been made operational. The remaining terminals will be added in the network in a phased manner. These terminals will be installed along the BOPs manned by BSF and ITBP in their respective areas of deployment.

**Review of Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958**

1705. SHRI URKHAO GWRA BRAHMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre is considering to review imposition of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 in North Eastern State, particularly in Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether any modifications or changes are possible to take place in the Act; and

(d) whether Government would initiate a fresh discussion on the said Act with the Governments of North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) The recommendations of the Committee constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs to review the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 as amended in 1972 are under consideration.

**Tribunals for detection of Bangladeshis in Assam**

1706. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court has quashed Government notification that put the onus of proving an illegal migrant into the country, solely on the complainant, and has directed the Centre to constitute sufficient number of Tribunals within four months, to detect infiltration of thousands of Bangladeshis into Assam;

(b) if so, what steps Centre have taken to implement the directive of the Supreme Court;

(c) if so, what is the total number of Tribunals constituted by the Centre in this regard; and

(d) whether the Supreme Court had also struck down as "unconstitutional" the Illegal Migration Detection by Tribunal Act in July, 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Supreme Court of India *vide* their judgment dated 5.12.2006 has quashed the Foreigners (Tribunals for Assam) Order dated 10.2.2006.

(b) and (c) The Government had approved the proposal of the Government of Assam in December, 2005 for establishing of additional 21 Foreigners Tribunals (in addition to 11 existing Tribunals) in the State of Assam. As per information given by the State Government, 27 Tribunals are already functional.

(d) The Supreme Court of India *vide* their judgement dated 12.7.2005 had struck down the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act 1983.

**Fencing in border areas**

†1707. SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of border areas in the country where fencing has been done in view of the security;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the main areas where there is more danger to India's security;

(c) whether maximum quantities of intoxicants come through these areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any plan for fencing Indo-Myanmar border; if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Govemment have undertaken construction of fencing along India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh borders.

(b) to (d) Although all international borders of the country are sensitive from security point of view, instances of smuggling of intoxicants mainly from across India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh borders have come to the notice of the Government.The details of seizure of narcotic substances along these borders are as under:

| Narcotic item | Year 2006 (in Kg) | Year 2007 (upto Feb.) (in Kg) |
|---|---|---|
| Heroin | 81.94 | 11.04 |
| Opium | 4.54 | — |
| Ganja | 5402.02 | 1598.40 |
| Hemp | 235.00 | 491.50 |
| Brown Sugar | 0.65 | 0.35 |
| Poppy Husk | 581.05 | 50.00 |

(e) The Govemment proposes to undertake fencing in approximately 10 kms stretch near Moreh in Manipur along India-Myanmar border. Discussions have been held at various levels with the Government of Myanmar to seek their cooperation to start Reconnaissance Survey & Trace Cut (RSTC) for border fencing. However, no favourable response has been received from the Government of Myanmar so far.

**Denial of visa to US scholars**

1708. SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of US scholars have been denied visa to India; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) how many scholars from US and Europe applied for study visas in lndia, alongwith the list of those given permission and the subject of their research; and

(c) the list of those US/European scholars who were denied visa and the subject of their research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As per available information, out of 926 proposal of research projects received during the year 2006 from foreign nationals of all countries, approvals for 742 research proposals were conveyed. Of these approvals, 67 cases were from US scholars as sponsored by United States Education Foundation in India (USEFI). 9 research proposals of USEFI were declined after due consideration of the sensitivity of the research proposal within the prescribed guidelines. A list containing details of these scholars and the subjects is at Statement.

***Statement***

*Details regarding scholars and subjects*

| SI.No | Name of the scholar | Subject |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Mr. Banwari Benlal Kedia | Prospects and Problems of outsourcing for India's economic growth: An in-depth analysis. |
| 2. | Ms. Ruth S. DeFfries-Bajpai | Is tourism a win-win for local livelihoods and forest ecosystems in the Central Highlands of India. |
| 3. | Mr. Tariq S. Tapa | The Imaginary Princess: A Muslim girl's story. |
| 4. | Ms. Christina P. Davis | Language ideologies in Mumbai (Bombay) schools. |

| 1. | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | Mr. Saha Souvik | India's Energy Security. |
| 6. | Ms. Keya Mitra | Liberation versus Exploitation: Women's struggle for Empowerment. |
| 7. | Mr. Quinlan B. Bowman | Democratization in Kerala: The role of Association. |
| 8. | Mr. Forrest D. Fleischman | Political Empowerment and Biodiversity protection in Kerala. |
| 9. | Mr. David Asher Ghertner | Green Evictions. The politics of land privatization and access in Delhi, India. |

**Sealing of schools In Delhi**

1709. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schools sealed and the number of students affected during the recent sealing drive in the national capital city;

(b) what is the fate of the affected school children deprived of their education facilities;

(c) whether it is a fact that some residential properties, where people were residing, have also been sealed; and

(d)if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Accused languishing in Jails without conviction**

†1710. DR. PRABHA THAKUR; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many accused persons, without being convicted, are languishing in various jails of the country for the last several years;

(b) whether there is any fixed time-frame or rule, for releasing such accused persons from jails; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A new section *viz* 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has been inserted in the Code to provide that where an undertrial prisoner other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, has been under detention for a period extending to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment, provided for the alleged offence, he should be released on his personal bond with or without sureties. It also provides that in no case will an undertrial prisoner be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment for which he can be convicted for the alleged offence.

Section 436 (1)of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has also been amended to make a mandatory provision that if the arrested person is accused for a bailable offence and he is an indigent and cannot furnish surety, the Court shall release him on his execution of bond without sureties.

**Naxal activities in Dantewada**

1711.KUMARI NIRMALA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many, villages in Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh are affected by Naxalite activities and since when;

(b) whether the State Government is unable to provide education and health facilities to these villages; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the employees working in those areas are being engaged in some other projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the concerned State Government, 1354 villages in districts Dakshin Baster, Dantewada are affected by naxal activities for last 25 years. The State Government is fully capable of providing education and health facilities etc. in all the villages of the naxal affected areas. No employee working in the naxal affected areas are engaged in any other project.

**Activities of terrorists in North-Eastern States**

1712. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorist groups of North-Eastern States are preparing to form a new country like Bangladesh;

(b) whether ULFA, Maoist and other terrorist groups have full control in North Eastern States of India;

(c) how many of them are active terrorist groups in the North-Eastern States; and

(d) what strict action Government had taken or propose to take against such terrorist organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) There is no report to suggest that terrorist groups of North Eastern States are preparing to form a new country like Bangladesh.

(b) According to reports, Maoists are not active in North Eastern States. Some terrorist outfits are operating in the North States.

(c) Details of major militant outfits operating in North Eastern Region (State-wise) are as under:

Assam: United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB), Dima Halam Daogah (DHD) and its faction, and United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS).

Manipur: There are approx. 23 militant groups divided on ethnic lines *viz.* Meiteis, Kukis, Nagas and Pangals.

Nagaland: National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) which is having two factions NSCN (IM) and NSCN (K) and Naga National Council.

Tripura: National Liberation Front of Twipra (NLFT) and All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF).

Arunachal Pradesh: NSCN (IM) and NSCN (K) are active in two districts of Tirap and Changlang in Eastern Arunachal Pradesh adjoining Nagaland and Assam.

Meghalaya: Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC) and Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC)'

(d) The Government has taken various steps to control the separatist and terrorist activities in North Eastern States. These include, *inter alia*, deployment of Para-military Forces and Army in the State, coordinated action by Army, Para Military Forces and State Police to counter insurgency operations, declaration of insurgent groups as unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, declaration of "disturbed area: under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, reimbursement of security related expenditure to the state Government and modernization.up-gradation of State Police Force. Regular review of the situation both at State and Central Government level is being made. A number of outfits in the North East have entered into Suspension of Operations (SoO) Agreement. Currently ceasefire/Suspension of Operations (SoO) is on with: National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN), which is having two faction NSCN (IM) and NSCN (K), National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB), Dima Halam Daogah (DHD), and United .People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) and Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC).

**Naxal attacks in States**

†1713. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards continuous increase in incidents of naxalite attacks in Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Bihar;

(b) if so, the action taken to check such incidents;

(c) whether Government have formulated any action plan for complete solution of naxalite problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Several monitoring mechanisms have been set-up. These include a periodical review by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) of the naxal situation, a Standing Committee of the Chief Ministers of the naxal affected States chaired by the Union Home Minister, quarterly Coordination Centre meetings chaired by the Union Home Secretary with the Chief Secretaries and the Directors General of Police of the Affected States and the monthly Task Force Meetings of Nodal officers of naxal affected States and Central agencies etc.

In accordance with the decision taken at 2nd meeting of the Standing Committee chaired by the Prime Minister on 13th April, 2006, the States have finalized comprehensive but realistic action plans with short-term and long-term approaches and strategies to combat the naxalite menace simultaneously on political security and development fronts. Infrastructure development, land reforms, housing, development of agriculture, education, health, employment including special recruitment drive to fill up vacancies in State police forces, strengthening intelligence set-up, protection and safety of railway passengers and infrastructure, meaningful implementation of PESA, tribal-forest interface issues etc. are addressed under the action plans.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Kidnapping, sexual exploitation and killing of children**

†1714. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:
SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:
SHRI VINAY KATIYAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reports have been received from some parts of the country regarding kidnapping,s exual exploitation and killings of the children;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such incidents;

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the details regarding the outcome of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise incidents of murder, rape, kidnapping and abduction, procuration of minor girls, selling of girls for prostitution and buying of girls for prostitution during 2003 to 2005 as per statistics compiled by NCRB on the basis of reports received from the Governments are give in the Statement (See below|

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India, hence the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the State Governments. However, the Union Government has from time to time issued advisories to the State Governments to give more focused attention to improving administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crimes against all vulnerable section of the society. The Union Government also supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance for modernization of the State Police Forces in terms of weaponry, communication, equipment, mobility, training and other infrastructure under the scheme of Modernisation of the State Police Forces with a view to enhancing their capabilities to fight crime and maintain public order.

***Statement***

*(A) Incidents of Murder, Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction of Children during* 2003-2005

| SI. No. | State/UT | Kidnapping & Abduction | | | Murder | | | Rape | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 373 | 396 | 332 | 116 | 70 | 56 | 383 | 363 | 315 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 9 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| 3 | Assam | 0 | 3 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 90 |
| 4 | Bihar | 33 | 29 | 72 | 8 | 9 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 45 | 70 | 110 | 20 | 32 | 28 | 186 | 308 | 382 |
| 6 | Goa | 9 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 22 | 20 | 15 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 267 | 300 | 285 | 49 | 69 | 74 | 75 | 96 | 90 |
| 8 | Haryana | 92 | 42 | 101 | 19 | 21 | 38 | 77 | 24 | 131 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 23 | 26 | 37 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 36 | 32 | 58 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 38 | 27 | 48 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 3 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 33 | 16 | 43 | 22 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 29 | 41 | 35 | 23 | 46 | 42 | 25 | 42 | 48 |
| 13 | Kerala | 23 | 74 | 45 | 31 | 49 | 45 | 69 | 159 | 140 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 210 | 179 | 240 | 141 | 121 | 122 | 699 | 710 | 870 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 337 | 380 | 420 | 195 | 181 | 189 | 605 | 634 | 634 |
| 16 | Manipur | 26 | 27 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 8 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 1 | 8 | 24 | 22 | 51 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 20 | Orissa | 25 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 55 | 31 | 28 |
| 21 | Punjab | 67 | 53 | 59 | 17 | 35 | 17 | 54 | 54 | 51 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 46 | 128 | 132 | 17 | 20 | 56 | 49 | 137 | 246 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Sikkim | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 14 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 37 | 93 | 69 | 46 | 54 | 53 | 47 | 166 | 115 |
| 25 | Tripura | 0 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 28 | 20 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 561 | 735 | 749 | 439 | 511 | 346 | 301 | 394 | 394 |
| 27 | Uttaranchal | 2 | 2 | 41 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 18 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 32 | 99 | 102 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 19 | 6 |
| | TOTAL : (STATES) | 2298 | 2775 | 2977 | 1175 | 1255 | 1179 | 2793 | 3330 | 3764 |
| 1 | A & N Islands | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| 2 | Chandigarh | 14 | 36 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 21 |
| 3 | Dadra & N. Haveli | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Daman & Diu | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Delhi | 255 | 371 | 507 | 32 | 41 | 34 | 140 | 186 | 235 |
| 6 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Pondichery | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| | TOTAL : UT | 273 | 421 | 541 | 37 | 49 | 40 | 156 | 212 | 262 |
| | TOTAL : (ALL INDIA) | 2571 | 3196 | 3518 | 1212 | 1304 | 1219 | 2949 | 3542 | 4026 |

SOURCE: Crime in India

*(B) Incidence of Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC) Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC) and Procuration of Minor Girls (Sec. 366-A IPC) during* 2003 to 2005

| SIN | State/UT | Procuration of Minor Girls (*Sec.* 366-A IPC) | | | Selling of Girls For Prostitution (Sec. 372. IPC) | | | Buying of Girls For Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 46 | 60 | 48 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Bihar | 1 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Goa | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 2 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Haryana | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 1 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Kerala | 7 | 20 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 13 | 2 | 4 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 20 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Orissa | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 28 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Uttaranchal | 7 | 32 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 12 | 13 | 20 | 6 | 12 | 44 | 18 | 9 | 2 |
| | TOTAL : (STATES) | 171 | 205 | 145 | 36 | 19 | 50 | 24 | 21 | 19 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Dadra & N.Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Pondichery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL: UT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | TOTAL : (ALL INDIA | 171 | 205 | 145 | 36 | 19 | 50 | 24 | 21 | 28 |

SOURCE: Crime in India

**Stringent punishment for crime against children**

1715. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the most dastardly killing of sources of innocent, poor children in Nithari, a village on the outskirts of National Capital, Government have considered any amendment to the criminal law, especially the Indian Penal Code to provide for a punishment, deterrent enough to prevent such a devious and dastardly crime, and disposal of the dead in a fashion unheard of and beyond human imagination;- and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter, and whether the matter has been referred to a Committee; if so, its composition and terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT); (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government as there are stringent punishments for such offences in the existing laws. However, the Government reviews the laws and brings about amendments as and when it is considered necessary. The Government of India had constituted a Committee (Ministry of Women and Child Development) on 3.1.2007 to investigate into allegations of large scale sexual abuse, rape and murder of children in Nithari Village of Noida (U.P.) and give suggestions/recommendations for ensuring that such cases do not recur. The composition and Terms of Reference of the Committee are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Committee constituted by Government of India (Ministry of Women and Child Development) on* 3.1.2007 *to Investigate into allegations of large scale sexual abuse, rape and murder of children in Nithari Village of Noida (U.P.)*

Constitution of the Committee

The constitution of the Committee was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mrs. Manjula Krishnan, Economic Advisor, Ministry of Women and Child Development | — Chairperson |
| 2. | Shri Balvinder Kumar, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Govt, of Uttar Pradesh | — Member |
| 3. | Shri K. Skandan, Joint Secretary, (CS) Ministry of Home Affairs | — Member |
| 4. | Shri J.S. Kochher, Director (Child Welfare), Ministry of Women and Child Development | — Convener |

Subsequently, Shri Balvinder Kumar conveyed his inability to join the Committee.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE

* The efforts made by local administration, especially police to locate all the missing children and reintegrate them with their families.

* The *modus operandi* and the motive of the accused persons into these activities.
* The level of cooperation/assistance provided by local administration, especially police to the affected parents/families and the community.

**Early warning device for disasters**

1716. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that with 13 per cent of world's sea cyclones around India and two tsunami-genic zones-Andaman-Samatra trench and Makran Coast in its vicinity, an early warning device to mitigate potential loss is urgently needed;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard to prepare the Civil authorities to evacuate affected persons, with a minimum loss of time; and

(c) whether the necessary infrastructure in the shape of vehicles, safe temporary dwelling place, timely procurement of tents, rations, etc., has been provided or is being provided, based on our experience of 2004 tsunami tragedy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRl S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Government is aware of the need for an Early Warning System for Tsunami. Accordingly, the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoEs) has undertaken a multi-disciplinary and multi-agency project to realize an operational national early warning system for tsunami and storm surges by September, 2007. The Early Warning Centre at the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad is likely to be made functional by September, 2007. However, an interim TEWS has already been made operational by MoES, 'at INCOIS, Hyderabad.

(b) and (c) Execution of rescue/response and relief operations in the wake of disasters is the primary responsibility of the concerned States for which they are generally prepared. Government of India extends logistic and financial support to the affected States in the event of severe calamities. The Ministry of Home Affairs maintains and Emergency

Operation Centre, which works on 24x7 basis, and the information about impending disasters is disseminated to the States immediately, so that necessary steps in evacuation etc. are immediately initiated by them. Operationalization of TEWS would enable dissemination of information at the earliest.

**Bungling by Delhi Police in cases of murder**

1717. DR. K. MALAISAMY:
SHRI S.P.M. SYED KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the much talked about three cases Jessica Lal, Nitish Katara and Priyadarshini Mattoo are standing examples of official bungling by the police and poor handling of the cases by the lower level judiciary;

(b) whether there is a need for a well defined accountability level for the police; and

(c) if so, what are the initiatives envisaged on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The Session Court in the Jessica Lal murder case investigated by Delhi, acquitted all the accused. Some lacunae were found in the initial investigation. However, the cases ended in conviction in High Court on the appeal prepared by Special Investigation Team of Delhi Police. Delhi Police has already initiated action against some police personnel against whom court had made certain observations. According to CBI which was investigating the Priyadarshini Mattoo murder case, there was no bungling in investigation of the case. However, the Trial Court acquitted the accused. Aggrieved by the order of Trial Court, CBI filed appeal against the order of acquittal in the High Court, which set aside the Trial Court's order and convicted the accused. The accused was sentenced to death by the High Court of Delhi. In both cases, appeals have been filed in the Supreme Court against the order of High Court of Delhi. The Nitish Katara case has been investigated by Uttar Pradesh Police. The system of scrutiny by various courts of the cases investigated by Police authorities makes them accountable. In addition, Section 217 IPC provides punishment to those public servants disobeying the directions of law with intent to

save persons from punishment or property from forfeiture and section 218 IPC provides punishment to those public servants framing incorrect record or writing with intent to save persons from punishment or property from forfeiture.

**Criteria for clearance under FCRA**

1718. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the FCRA clearance is not given to Institutions/ orphanages, fearing the funds may go to some kind of terrorist activities;

(b) if so, whether the institutions who are already having the FCRA clearance, are eligible to receive funds from abroad; and

(c) what are the guidelines for the applicants who apply for fresh FCRA clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The associations which are already registered can receive foreign funds if they are not prohibited from receiving foreign contribution or placed in the Prior Permission category by the Central Government.

(c) The organizations seeking foreign contributions for definite cultural, social, economic, educational or religious programmes may either obtain registration or prior permission to receive foreign contribution from the Ministry of Home Affairs by making an application in the prescribed format and furnishing details of the activities and audited accounts. The registration is granted only to such associations, which have a proven track record of functioning in the chosen field of work during last three years. Registration is granted only after thorough security vetting of the activities and antecedents of the organisation and office bearers thereof. After registration, such organisation is free to receive foreign contribution from any foreign source for the stated objectives.

However, such organizations which are newly established and do not have a proven track record of functioning may also receive foreign contribution for specific activities, for a specific purpose and from a specific source

after seeking project based Prior Permission (PP) from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

To put in place a user-friendly and transparent service delivery system, the website of MHA has been uploaded with FC(R) Act, 1976, Rules, FC forms, common grounds for rejection of cases, check list for ensuring proper filling of forms, illustrative list of activities permitted to be carried out by associations, etc.

**Terrorist attacks**

1719. SHRI THENNALA G. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the State-wise breakup of the total loss of human life due to terrorist attacks during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): As per available information, details of civilians and security forces killed due to terrorist/naxal attacks during the years 2005 and 2006, State-wise, are as under-

| State | Civilians killed | 2005 Security Forces killed | 2006 Civilians killed | Security Forces killed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| J&K | 557 | 189 | 389 | 151 |
| Assam | 173 | 07 | 164 | 32 |
| Manipur | 158 | 50 | 96 | 28 |
| Nagaland | 28 | 01 | 29 | 02 |
| Tripura | 28 | 11 | 14 | 14 |
| Meghalaya | 01 | 00 | 06 | 00 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 03 | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| Mizoram | 02 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 186 | 23 | 37 | 10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jharkhand | 92 | 27 | 81 | 43 |
| Chhattisgarh | 121 | 47 | 304 | 84 |
| Bihar | 72 | 24 | 40 | 05 |
| Maharashtra | 29 | 24 | 257 | 03 |
| Orissa | 13 | 01 | 05 | 04 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 17 | 00 | 19 | 00 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 02 | 01 | 01 | 00 |
| West Bengal | 06 | 01 | 16 | 08 |
| Karnataka | 03 | 06 | 00 | 00 |
| Delhi | 68 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Punjab | 00 | 00 | 03 | 00 |

**Bangladeshi Nationals living illegally in NCR**

1720. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Bangladeshi origin illegally residing in Delhi and the neighbouring areas of National Capital Region detected during 2006, area-wise;

(b) the number of such persons detected and deported during the last three years ending 31st December, 2006, year-wise; and

(c) what, according to the sources of the administration of respective States, is the number of such illegally residing persons in their respective areas and what steps are proposed to detect and deport them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per available information, the number of illegally residing Bangladeshi nationals detected and deported from Delhi during the last three years is as under:

| Year | Number |
|---|---|
| 2004 | 6002 |
| 2005 | 5725 |
| 2006 | 4824 |

No information has been received from the Governments of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan in respect of the areas of those States falling in the National Capital Region (NCR).

(c) According to available reports, Bangladeshi nationals have been using porous Indo-Bangladesh border to enter into India illegally. It is difficult to make a realistic estimate about the number of such illegal Bangladeshi immigrants because they enter surreptitiously and are able to mingle easily with the local population due to ethnic and linguistic similarities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been empowered under section 3 (2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detect and deport foreign nationals illegally staying in India. Administrative instructions are issued from time to time requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations to detect and deport illegal Bangladeshi migrants staying in the country.

**Coastal police stations in Gujarat**

1721. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any revised proposal to upgrade additional 41 coastal police stations and sanction additional amount for coastal security has been received from Gujarat;

(b) if so, what is the status of the proposal;

(c) what was the original proposal of Government of Gujarat;

(d) what amount and items have been sanctioned by Government; and

(e) whether Government would also accord sanction for camel patrolling system, watch towers, etc. under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a)A proposal seeking upgradation of 40 existing

coastal police stations at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 219.50 crore has been received from Government of Gujarat.

(b) and (e) Government of Gujarat have been informed that the Coastal Security Scheme contemplates a review on completion of the 5th year (2010-20.11) and its proposal can be considered at that stage.

(c) Initially, Government of Gujarat proposed a perspective plan for coastal security which included setting up of 51 coastal police stations, 70 out posts, 25 ckeck posts, 90 watch towers, introduction of camel patrolling system etc. with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 392.47 crore.

(d) An assistance of Rs. 5842.60 lakh was sanctioned to Government of Gujarat under the Coastal Security Scheme for setting up Coastal police stations, check posts and out posts and to equip the police stations with vessels, vehicles, equipment etc.

**Extortion of money by Delhi Traffic Police from Blueline Operators**

†1722. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that traffic police in Delhi openly extort pay-off (Hafta) regularly from Blueline operators and others;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Blueline buses are mostly running illegally in Delhi;

(c) if so, steps Government are going to take in this regard;

(d) whether Government are contemplating to implement a holistic policy to tackle the said problem; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (e) It is incorrect to say that Delhi Traffic Police extort pay-off (Hafta) from Blueline operators and others. However, whenever com plaints in this regard are received by Delhi Police, action is taken against the concerned officials as per rules. Transport Department

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

regularly checks Blueline buses for valid permits, their adherence to allotted routes and permit conditions and for valid cerificate of fitness. Recently during a drive, Transport Department issued 346 notices for plying without permits and 815 notices for plying without valid certificate of fitness to buses (including Blueline buses). Moreover, if any bus found plying without valid permit, the same is prosecuted by Delhi Traffic Police under the provisions of law. The details of prosecution Blueline Buses for permit violation during 2004, 2005 and 2006 is given below:

| Year | Number of Challans |
|---|---|
| 2004 | 869 |
| 2005 | 1149 |
| 2006 | 641 |

In addition, the Transport Department has taken following punitive action against the Blueline buses:

| Period | Total Challans | Total Vehicles Challaned | Bus impunded |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005 | 2773 | 1593 | 472 |
| 1:4.2005 to 31.3.2006 | 10858 | 6360 | 1288 |
| 1.4.2006 to 28.2.2007 | 6058 | . 3337 | 1497 |

In order to check corruption/harassment etc. in Delhi Traffic Police, the steps taken by the Delhi Police include visit by supervisory officers regularly in the area to watch the activities of the staff; keeping a watch on personnel of suspicious character; transfer of personnel indulging in malpractices to non-sensitive posts; stringent legal and departmental action against those found to be indulging in malpractices; establishment of Public Grievance Cells in Districts/Units to keep a close watch on

police personnel; surreillance by the Vigilance Branch on the corrupt activities of personnel holding sensitive posts; providing facility to the general public to make complaint against corrupt police personnel through e-mail etc.

**ISI activities in Kashmir Valley**

†1723. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ISI is fomenting terrorist activities in the Kashmir valley;

(b) whether Government have categorically informed Pakistan about it;

(c) if so, Pakistan's reaction thereto;

(d) the number of terror incidents in J&K during the year 2005 and 2006; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The Government of India have been consistently taking up the issue of cross-border terrorism with Pakistan. Involvement of Pak based/Pak ISI sponsored terrorist outfits in terrorist acts in different parts of the country including in J&K, has been consistently taken up in all bilateral meetings at various levels.

(d) and (e) As reported by the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir, the number of terrorist incidents in J&K during the years 2005 and 2006 is 1990 and 1667 respectively.

**Families falling beyond the barbed wire fencing on international border**

1724. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families falling beyond the barbed wire fencing, but within Indian territory in the States having international border, State-wise; tOriginal notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there are proposals from the State Governments for rehabilitation of these families; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The details of the approximate number of families falling beyond the barbed wire fencing, State-wise are as under:

| State | No. of houses within 150 yards | Population within 150 yards |
|---|---|---|
| Tripura | 1573 | 10893 |
| Mizoram | — | — |
| Assam | — | — |
| Meghalaya | 1331 | 9285 |
| West Bengal | 10750 | 69054 |
| TOTAL: | 13654 | 89232 |

(b) and (c) Some State Governments have sent proposals of providing financial assistance for rehabilitation of the families affected by the Indo-Bangladesh border fencing. The land for the purpose of construction of fence is acquired through normal land acquisition procedures. No rehabilitation programmes or scheme was envisaged for the people affected by the fencing project. The needs of the local people are attended to by providing gates at suitable locations along the fencing for facilitating easy movements of the villagers. The timings for opening of these gates have been fixed in consultation with the local people as per their actual requirement. Thus, it may be seen that there is no displacement of people due to fencing and efforts are made to cause minimal disturbance to the local people due to construction of fencing. BSF provides security to these families round the year.

**Increase in strength of ITBP**

1725. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to increase the strength of Indo Tibetan Border Police; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Augmentation in the strength of Central Police Forces personnel is done from time to time, keeping in view the Internal Security scenario and the requirement at the borders. In January 2007, the Government has sanctioned raising of 20 additional Bns. in the Indo Tibetan Border Police alongwith 2 Zonal and 6 Sector Headquarters.

**Communal violence**

1726. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been disturbing reports of the outbreak of communal violence from various parts of the country during last few weeks; and

(b) if so, the details of the major such incidents that took place since January this year and the steps taken by the Union Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) It is not a fact that there has been disturbing reports of outbreak of communal violence in the country during the last few weeks. However, during January, 2007 some major incidents of communal nature have been reported in the country from Bangalore city, Karnataka; Gorakhpur city, Uttar Pradesh; Mewat-Parbhani, Maharashtra and Indore city, Madhya Pradesh.

"Public Order & Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India and the State Governments are primarily responsible for registration, investigation of crime and maintenance of law and order. The Union Government shares information and sends alert messages/ advisories to enable the concerned State Governments to take appropriate action. Detailed guidelines for promotion of communal harmony have been issued in October, 1997 to all States/UTs. The Central Para-Military Forces are made available to them on specific requests, and a special Force called the Rapid Action Force has been deployed exclusively for

dealing with communal tensions. Assistance is also being provided to them for improving their policing infrastructure.

The Union Government has also introduced a Bill named The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' in Rajya Sabha to address all aspects of the issue of communal violence in a uniform way throughout the country.

**Appointing C.P. as authorised person under CTNR Act in A.P.**

1727. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government had requested the Central Government to make the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad city, the Collectors and District Magistrates as 'Authorised Officers' to exercise powers under various provisions of the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1994, since the Head Post Master, though notified as Registration Authority for Cable Television Network under the said Act, does not have field functionaries to ensure implementation of this Act;

(b) if so, the status of the request and time likely to be taken to give clearance to this request; and

(c) the impediments, if any, in giving the clearance?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) References have been received from Andhra Pradesh Government for making the authorized officers under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 the registration authorities also.

(b) and (c) Government is in the process of finalizing the draft of a detailed legislation on Broadcasting Services, namely Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill, 2007. Proposed bill has provisions for authorizing Central Government to notify such officers of the Central/State Government and/or the proposed Broadcasting Regulatory Authority of India as may be considered necessary, as the Licensing/registration Authorities to grant, refuse or revoke licenses/registration. The above proposal when duly approved will meet the request of the State Government. The above status has been conveyed to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

**Increasing capacity of 100 watts relay centres of Doordarshan**

†1728. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) which of the Doordarshan Relay Centres with the capacity of 100 watts have been converted into Relay Centres with more capacity, during the years of 2004-05,2005-06 and 2006-07, upto November, 2006;

(b) which of such centres are proposed to be converted by March, 2007;

(c) how many replaced machines of 100 watts capacity have been kept unused;

(d) whether a machine with 100 watts capacity out of the above machines would be installed in Jashpur District Headquarter (Chhattisgarh); and

(e) if so, the details of action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Doordarshan relay centres (LPTs) of 100 watt power replaced by transmitters of higher power during 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 (till November, 2006) and during December, 06 to March, 07 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The 100 watt LPTs rendered surplus because of replacement by higher power transmitters at various places are very old transmitters, which have already outlived their useful life, and these are not suitable for starting new service.

(d) and (e) AVLPT (10 watt) is functioning at Jashpumagar. There is no scheme to set up a 100 watt transmitter at Jashpumagar.

***Statement***

*LPTs (100 watt) replaced by higher power transmitters during* 2004-05 to 2006-07

| Year | LPTs (100 W) replaced by 500 W LPTs | LPTs (100 W) replaced by HPTs |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 3 | 4 |
| 2004-05 | Hojai | Bareilly(DD News) |

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Ambajogai (DD News) |
| | | | Kharagpur Calicut (DD News) |
| 2005-06 | Moradabad | Jeypore | Vadodara (DD1) |
| | Suratgarh | Seoni | Vadodara (DD News) |
| | Anupgarh | Dhoraji | |
| | Adoni | Mandla | |
| | Produttur | Murwara | |
| | Gadag Betgari | Balaghat | |
| | Car Nicobar | Porbander | |
| | Bantwal | Pithoragarh | |
| | Churu | Nagarcoil | |
| | Ambaji | Harda | |
| | Chota Udaipur | Sidhi | |
| | Bharuch | Jhabua | |
| | Kurwai | Kurasia | |
| | Burhanpur | Dediapara | |
| | Shivpuri | Malanjkhand | |
| | Nazira | Singrauli | |
| | Khetri | Songarh | |
| | Sardarshahar | Diglur | |
| | Gondia | Jhalawar | |
| | Korbad | | |
| 2006-07 (till November, 2006) | | | |
| | Forbesganj | Sasaram | Dharmapuri |
| | Giridih | Puri | |
| | Khagaria | Jammui | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rourkela | Nagaon |
| | | Ghatshila | Dumka |
| | | Gaya | Kayamkulam |
| | | Chaibasa | Guntakal |
| | | Madhepura | |
| 2006-07 (December,2006 to March, 2007) | | | |
| | | Goalpara | Narsinghpur (MP) Tirunelveli |
| | | Madhubani | Thanjavur |
| | | Begusarai | Baliapal (DD News) |
| | | Narsinghpur | Bettiah |
| | | (Orissa) | |
| | | Parlakhemundi | Ukhrul |
| | | Bhadrak | Paradeep |
| | | Rayagada | Anandpur |
| | | Manmad | Sitamarhi |
| | | Pandharpur | Bhagalpur |
| | | Mangrol (Surat) | Gopalganj |
| | | Neemuch | |

**Introduction of new languages by Guwahati Doordarshan**

1729. SHRI URKHAO GWRA BRAHMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Doordarshan Kendra, Guwahati is going to include some more new languages in its spoken word programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some more new Doordarshan Kendras and Transmission Centres are proposed in North-Eastern Region, particularly in Assam; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that **a** high power TV transmitter is under implementation at Kokrajhar, in replacement of the existing low power transmitter, in Assam. However, there is no scheme to set up any new Doordarshan Kendra (Studio Centre) in North-Eastern Region.

**Implementation of CAS**

†1730. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecast through conditional Access System (CAS) has been fully implemented in Delhi and other big cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of cable operators on the same and the rules formulated for set-top box?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Conditional Access System (CAS) has been implemented in the notified areas of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. The Government on 31.7.2006 issued two notifications regarding areas covered under CAS Scheme and Cable TV Networks Rules for CAS areas. These notifications are available on the website (www.mib.nic.in) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(c) The Government has implemented the revised CAS Scheme after due consultation with Stakeholders *viz.* Broadcasters, Multi System Operators, Cable Operators and Telecom Regulatory Authority of India. The rules dated 31.7.2006 pertaining to Set Top Boxes are available on the Ministry's website as above.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Telecast of superstitious and violent programmes**

1731. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of broadcasters are still telecasting, through cable services, serials full of superstitious or violent content and serials causing fear among children in contravention of Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995;

(b) whether Government have taken any action against such cable operators; and

(c) if so, the number of cases in which action has been taken in the years 2006 and 2007?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir. However, certain instances of aberration of general nature have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) All programmes, including serials, of satellite TV channels transmitted or re-transmitted through cable service are required to adhere to the provisions of the Programme/Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The Programme Code *inter alia* prohibits carriage of any programme that encourages superstition, blind belief, denigrates children etc. With a view to look into the violation of the Programme/Advertising Codes, the Central Government has constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee under Section 20 of the Act. The Committee either *suo-motu* or on receipt of complaints, examines cases of violation of the Codes. If any violation is noted by the Committee, the same is communicated to the Government and action is taken against the TV channel as per rules. Although Government from time to time has issued advisories to all the satellite TV channels to strictly adhere to Programme Code and not to telecast horror/supernatural serials or serials encouraging blind belief and superstition and depicting mentally disabled people in a wrong way for alleged violation of Programme and Advertising Code, 166 Show Cause Notices have been issued in 2006-07 which includes violation as referred to at (a) in the question.

**Higher cost of CAS**

1732. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate monthly charges an individual has to pay for viewing cable TV through CAS/Dish TV and other such systems introduced through MTNL etc. including the initial expenditure;

(b) what is the similar monthly expenditure an individual has to pay under the conventional cable TV without CAS; and

(c) whether it is a fact that entertainment through CAS regime is much costlier and is liable to deprive millions of poor families of their right to entertainment and information and if so, the steps proposed to be taken to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Total monthly charges will be dependant on the individual choice and scheme of STB and number of pay channels chosen by consumer for viewing. The charges to be paid in the CAS notified areas for receiving TV channels through Cable Network have been prescribed in Telecom Regulatory Authority of India's (TRAI) Tariff Order dated 31.08.2006. The Tariff Orders are available on the TRAI websitewww.trai.gov. in

(b) For cable TV in non CAS areas, provisions of Tariff Order dated 01.10.2004 as amended from time to time are applicable. The main feature of this tariff order is that price payable by a subscriber is as prevailing on 26.12.2003, with a subsequent enhancement of 7%. If there are any additional pay channels being provided by the service providers after 26.12.2003, then there is a provision for increase in subscription charges.

(c) Whether the subscribers' monthly bill will go up or go down after implementation of CAS will depend on the present monthly bill, on the number of pay channels one desires to watch and the scheme of Set Top Box which the consumer opts for after introduction of CAS. It is not true that millions of poor families would be deprived of entertainment as a result of CAS implementation.

**Installation of VLPTs/LPTs In H.P.**

1733. SHRI ALI ANWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a)the guidelines fixed for installation of VLPTs/LPTs in rural and hilly areas in the country;

(b)whether Government have any proposal to install VLPTs/LPTs in Himachal Pradesh during 2007-08;

(c)if so, the details thereof;

(d)whether Government have received any letter for installation of VLPT in Sundrayali in Shimla district for the benefit of people of Ransar Valley who are not getting the facility of Doordarshan Programmes;

(e)if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether Government would upgrade VLPT in Lowerkoti in Shimla district?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) In view of multi channel TV coverage having been provided in the entire country (except A&N Islands) through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service, new transmitters are now not contemplated. The broad criteria earlier followed by Doordarshan for establishment of TV transmitters included various factors such as existing coverage; extent of resultant coverage to urban and rural population; provision of services to tribal, hilly, remote and border areas; terrain conditions, availability of resources; *inter-se* priorities etc.

(b) and (c) There is no scheme to set up any additional LPT/VLPT in Himachal Pradesh. However, an HPT is under implementation at Dharamshala (in replacement of the existing LPT).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. A request for shifting the existing VLPT at Chirgaon to Sundrayali had been received. After examination, it was found that in case VLPT, Chirgaon is shifted to Sundrayali, some of the area presently receiving TV coverage may not receive coverage. In view of this, shifting of VLPT, Chirgaon to Sundrayali is not envisaged.

(f) There is no scheme to upgrade the VLPT at Rohru (Lowerkoti) in Shimla district.

**Spurt in advertisement industry**

†1734. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a continuous spurt in the advertisement industry of the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the rate of annual growth during 2003-04,2004-05 and 2005-06;

(c) the amount of business transacted during each of the above years; and

(d) the year-wise amount paid to Government in form of tax during the above period on account of this business?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting is the nodal Ministry for dissemination of information to the masses regarding Government's developmental plans and policies. This Ministry's Media Unit—Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity-caters to the communication needs of all Central Ministries/Departments. As such, information in respect of the whole advertisement industry throughout the country is not centrally maintained in this Ministry.

**Live Telecasting of Cricket Matches on Doordarshan**

†1735. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI.

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the match between India and West Indies, played in Cuttack, was telecast on Doordarshan after a delay of seven minutes;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the arrangement being made by Government to ensure that all the matches played with India in future are telecast live on Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The telecast of the match was delayed on Doordarshan as per the interim direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi dated 23.1.2007.

(c) The President has promulgated "The Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Ordinance, 2007" on 2nd February, 2007 [copy given at the Statement (See below)] to provide access to the largest number of listeners and viewers, on a free to air basis, of sporting events of national importance through mandatory sharing of sports broadcasting signals with Prasar Bharati. It will enable live telecast of cricket matches featuring India and other teams. The said Ordinance has been sought to be replaced by a Bill which has been passed by both Houses of the Parliament.

***Statement***

*Copy of the Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Ordinance, 2007*

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 2nd February,* 2007/13 Magha, 1928 *(Saka)*

THE SPORTS BROADCASTING SIGNALS (MANDATORY SHARING WITH PRASAR BHARATI) ORDINANCE, 2007

No. 4 of 2007

Promulgated by the President in the Fifty-eighth Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance to provide access to the largest number of listeners and viewers, on a free to air basis, of sporting events of national importance through mandatory sharing of sports broadcasting signals with Prasar Bharati and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Whereas Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied

that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

Short title, extent and Commencement

1. *(1)* This Ordinance may be called the Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatry Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Ordinance, 2007.

*(2)* It extends to the whole of India.

*(3)* Save as otherwise provided, it shall be deemed to have come into force on the 11th day of November, 2005.

*Definitions.*

2. *(1)* In this Ordinance-, unless the context otherwise requires,—

*(a)* "broadcaster" means any person who provides a content broadcasting service and includes a broadcasting network service provider when he manages and operates his own television or radio channel service;

*(b)* "broadcasting" means assembling and programming any form of communication content, like signs, signals, writing, pictures, images and sounds, and either placing it in the electronic form on electro-magnetic waves on specified frequencies and transmitting it through space or cables to make it continuously available on the carrier waves, or continuously streaming it in digital data form on the computer networks, so as to be accessible to single or multiple users through receiving devices either directly or indirectly; and all its grammatical variations and cognate expressions;

*(c)* "broadcasting service" means assembling, programming and placing communication content in electronic form on the electro-magnetic waves on specified frequencies and transmitting it continuously through broadcasting network or networks so as to enable all or any of the multiple users to access it by connecting their receiver devices to their respective broadcasting networks and includes the content broadcasting services and the broadcasting network services;

*(d)* "broadcasting network service" means a service, which provides a network of infrastructure of cables or transmitting devices for carrying broadcasting content in electronic form on specified frequencies by means of guided or unguided electro-magnetic waves to multiple users, and includes the management and operation of any of the following:

(i) Teleport/Hub/Earth Station,

(ii) Direct-to-Home (DTH) Broadcasting Network,

(iii) Multi-system Cable Television Network,

(iv) Local Cable Television Network,

(v) Satellite Radio Broadcasting Network,

(V) Any other network service as may be prescribed by the Central Government;

*(e)*"cable television channel service" means the assembly, programming and transmission by cables or any broadcasting television content on a given set of frequencies to multiple subscribers;

*(f)* "cable television network" means any system consisting of closed transmission paths and associated signal generation, control and distribution equipment, designed to receive and re-transmit television channels or programmes for reception by mutiple subscribers;

*(g)* "community radio service" means terrestrial radio broadcasting intended and restricted only to a specific community and within specified territory;

*(h)* "content" means any sound, text, data, picture (still or moving), other audio-visual representation, signal or intelligence of any nature or any combination thereof which is capable of being created, processed, stored, retrieved or communicated electronically;

*(i)* "content broadcasting service" means the assembling, programming and placing content in electronic form and transmitting or retransmitting the same on electromagnetic waves on specified frequencies, on a broadcasting network so as to make it available for access by Multiple users by connecting their receiving devices to the network, and includes the management and operation of any of the following:

*(i)* terrestrial television service,

*(ii)* terrestrial radio service,

*(Hi)* satellite television service,

*(iv)* satellite radio service,

*(v)* cable television channel service,

*(vi)* community radio service,

*(vii)* any other content broadcasting services as may be prescribed by the Central Government;

*(j)* "Direct-to-Home (DTH) broadcasting service" means a service for multichannel distribution of programmes direct to a subscriber's premises without passing through an intermediary such as a cable operator by uplinking to a satellite system;

*(k)* "Guidelines" means the Guidelines issued under section 5;

*(I)* "multi-system cable television network" means a system for multi-channel downlinking and distribution of television programmes by a land-based transmission system using wired cable or wireless cable or a combination of both for simultaneous reception either by multiple subscribers directly or through one or more local cable operators;

*(m)* "Prasar Bharati" means the Corporation known as the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) established under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990; 25 of 1990.

*(n)* "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this ordinance;

*(o)* "satellite television service" means a television broadcasting service provided by using a satellite, and received with or without the help of a local delivery system but does not include Direct-to-Home delivery service;

*(p)* "satellite radio service' means a radio broadcasting service provided by using a satellite and directly receivable through receiver sets by multiple subscribers in India;

*(q)* "Service Provider" means provider of a broadcasting service;

*(r)* "specified" means specified under the Guidelines issued under section 5;

*(s)* "sporting events of national importance" means such national or international sporting events, held in India or abroad, as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be of national importance;

*(f)* "terrestrial television service" means a television broadcasting service provided over the air by using a land-based transmitter and directly received through receiver sets by the public;

*(u)* "terrestrial radio service" means a radio broadcasting service provided over the air by using a land-based transmitter and directly received through receiver sets by the public.

(2) Words and expression used and not defined in this Ordinance and defined in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.

07 of 1995.
24 of 1997.
13 of 885.
17 of 1933.

## CHAPTER II

## MANDATORY SHARING OF SPORTS BROADCASTING SIGNALS WITH PRASAR BHARAT

Mandatory sharing of certain sports broadcasting signels

3. *(1)* No content rights owner or holder and no television or radio broadcasting service provider shall carry a live television broadcast on any cable or Direct-to-Home network or radio commentary broadcast in India of sporting events of national importance, unless it simultaneously shares the live broadcasting signal, without its advertisements, with the Prasar Bharati to enable them to re-transmit the same on its terrestrial networks and Direct-to-Home networks in such manner and on such terms and conditions as may be specified.

*(2)* The terms and conditions under sub-section (1) shall also provide that the advertisement revenue sharing between the content rights owner or holder and the Prasar Bharati shall be in the ratio of not less than 75:25 in case of television coverage and 50:50 in case of radio coverage.

*(3)* The Central Government may specify a percentage of the revenue received by the Prasar Bharati under sub-section (2), which shall be utilised by the Prasar Bharati for broadcasting other sporting events.

Penalties.

4. The Central Government may specify penalties to be

imposed, including suspension or revocation of licence, permission or registration, for violation of various terms and conditions as may be specified under section 3, subject to the condition that amount of a pecuniary penalty shall not exceed one crore rupees:

Provided that no penalty shall be imposed without giving a reasonable opportunity to the service provider:

Provided further that no act or omission on the part of any person after the 11th November, 2005 and before the date of promulgation of the Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Ordinance, 2007 shall be subjected to penalties.

## CHAPTER III

### POWERS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE GUIDELINES

Power of the Central issue Guidelines.

5. The Central Government shall take all such measures, as it deems fit or expedient, by way of issuing Guidelines for mandatory sharing of broadcasting signals with Prasar Bharati relating to sporting events of national importance:

Provided that the Guidelines issued before the promulgation of the Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Ordinance, 2007 shall be deemed to have been issued validly under the provision of this section.

## . CHAPTER IV

### MISCELLANEOUS

Validation.

6. *(1)* The provisions of the Guidelines issued by the Central Government for Downlinking of Television Channels on the 11th November, 2005 and for Uplinking from India on the 2nd December, 2005 for mandatory sharing of the sports broadcasting signals shall be deemed to be valid as if they have been issued under this Ordinance.

*(2)* Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgement, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority, any action taken by the Central Government or the Prasar Bharati in pursuance of the guidelines referred to in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be and to have always been for all purposes in accordance with the law, as if the Guidelines had been validly in force at all material times and notwithstanding anything as

aforesaid and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, no legal proceedings shall be mintained or continued in any court for the enforcement of any direction given by any court or any decree or order which would not have been so given had the Guidelines been validly in force at all material times.

Power of the Central Government make rules.

7. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance. .

Rules and Guidelines to be laid before Parliament.

8. Every rule and Guidelines made and issued, as the case may be, under this Ordinance shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made or issued, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the exipiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or Guidelines, or both Houses agree that the rule or Guidelines should not be made, the rule or Guidelines shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule of Guidelines.

Saving.

9. The relevant provisions under the Guidelines for Downlinking of Television Channels issued on the 11th November, 2005 and the Guidelines for Uplinking from India issued on the 2nd December, 2005 for mandatory sharing of sports broadcasting signals wih Prasar Bharati, shall continue to remain in force till fresh Guidelines are issued under this Ordinance.

A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM,

President.

K.N.CHATURVEDI,

Secy, to the Govt, of India.

**Export Promotion Council for Enterainment Industry**

1736. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY. Will the Minister of INFORATION AND.BROADCASTING be pJeased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Information and Broadcasting Ministry is planning to boost the growth of the film industry, through Export Promotion Council for Entertainment Industry; and

(b) if so, by when it would be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Government of India has requested the stakeholders of the entertainment industry on 6th March, 2006 to consider the desirability of setting up of an Export Promotion Council/Forum for the film and television sector in terms of the guidelines of Deptt. of Commerce. As per the guidelines, the EPC/EPF is to be constituted by at least 50% of the exporters representing at least 75% of the value of exports of the film industry in the previous year. Further action would be taken on receipt of proposal from the industry.

**Extending coverage of CAS**

1737. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to extend the coverage of Conditional Access System to more cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the performance of the existing CAS and the benefits availed by common viewers; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) No decision on extension of Conditional Access System (CAS) scheme to more cities has been taken. However, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been asked to provide its comments on further extension of CAS in Zone-ll areas of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata on the basis of success of CAS scheme In the areas where it is currently under implementation.

**Exploitation of labourers in Private Organised Sector**

†1738, SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers employed in private organised sector;

(b) whether there is any provision for 'Wage Board on industrial level for pay scales and other services condition of the labourers in that sector on the lines of Pay Commission of Government employees;

(c) if not, whether Government are aware that Jute, Textiles, Sugar, Steel, Aluminium and other private engineering industries are grossly violating the labour laws and employees are openly exploiting the labourers; and

(d) if so, the action proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Number of persons employed in private organised sector relating to non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more persons as on 31.03.2004 was estimated at 8.25 million.

'(b) Under Section 9 and 13 (c) of the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955, there is provision for constituting Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalists Newspaper employees for fixing or revising the rates of wages.

(c) and (d) Implementation of labour laws in the Central and State Spheres, including the Industries mentioned, is secured by the implementation machineries of the appropriate Governments in terms of the relevant provisions of the respective Acts.

**Educated unemployed in the country**

†1739. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the schemes for self employment being implemented for the educated unemployed and since when being implemented;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted by Government in respect of achievements of these schemes; if so, the results thereof; and

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration for improvement in these schemes or any new scheme is being proposed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation. Last such survey, for which results are available, was conducted during 2004-05. As per this survey, number of educated unemployed (Secondary and above) for persons of age 15 years and above was estimated to be of the order of 6.57 million on usual status basis during 2004-05.

(b) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was launched on 2nd October 1993 to assist educated unemployed youth to set up self-employment ventures. Estimated employment generation/additional employment opportunities created under this scheme is around 39.71 lakhs up to December, 2006 since its inception. Besides, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) launched on 1st April 1999, the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) under Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) operating since December 1997 and Rural Employment Generation Programme operating with effect from 1st April, 1995, also aim at providing employment to both educated and uneducated persons.

(c) and (d) Review and evaluation of Scheme is carried out from time to time and corrective measures are taken accordingly.

**Amending immigration rules for semi-skilled workers**

1740. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are now focusing attention on the semi-skilled and unskilled immigrants;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to amend the immigration rules for the semi-skilled;

(c) whether the new legislation will lay down service standards for recruiting agencies that carry out placement of Indian workers in various countries in the Gulf and other regions; and

(d) if so, whether proposed laws will have provisions to come down heavily on people smuggling and illegal trafficking, including recommending stringent penalties and setting up special courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government is considering amendment of the Emigration Act, 1983 in order to provide for promotion of overseas employment, better protection of emigrant workers and stringent egulation of the recruiting agents including laying down service standards for them. It is proposed to include penal provisions against the offence of human smuggling. There is no proposal for setting up special courts. The amendments are under finalization.

**Problem of Child Labour**

1741. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are working on a mechanism to bring the Ministries concerned together on a common platform in a fresh attempt to address the problem of child labour in the country;

(b) whether the Planning Commission is agreeable for any extra funds for any such initiative; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Women and Child Development would be engaged in carrying out the projects aimed at eradicating the problems of child labour, effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Extra funds have not been sought from Planning Commission for effecting convergence with different Ministries to address the problem of child labour in the country.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development have been requested to provide necessary support in the rehabilitation of child labour covered under the National Child Labour Project Scheme of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

**Violation of Labour Law by Industrial Units**

1742. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the incident of fire on November 22, 2006 in a tannery factory at Topsia in Kolkata in which ten workers were burnt alive;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the factory was being run illegally and in violation of even the basic labour laws and rules;

(d) whether Government are aware of the substantial violation of laws relating to labourers by the owners of industrial units in various States, including West Bengal, as reflected by the above incident; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure adherence to labour laws in States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) The State Government of West Bengal has informed that the fire occurred in a leather goods making unit named Tenex Exports situated at 33-C, Topsia Road, Kolkata-700039, PS. Tiljola. It was not a tannery. Preliminary enquiry was made on 22.11.06 in the afternoon. Inquiry revealed that the said units was occupying the entire third/top floor measuring about 3000 sft. of a building in densely populated residential area. The building had only one staircase. Third floor occupied by the said unit was provided with two doorways (Collapsible gate) leading to common landing of the staircase. First and second floor of the building had been occupied by the other concerns. Reportedly at the time of fire both collapsible gates were under lock and key from the outside and one SK. Khalil in passession of the keys was,sleeping inside. With the spread of the fire he woke up and while trying to open the lock one of the collapsible gates, unfortunately the key bunch fell outside the gate in such a position from where he could not pick them up. Ultimately neighbours could notice the fire and rushed to the third floor of the building and unlocked the collapsible

gates. Bu this time major fire took lives of 9 labourers and injured 18 others.

Considerable quantity of flammable substances mainly rubber solution, rubber mixing compound ahesives in possession of the said unit caught fire resulting the loss of lives and serious injury due to fire burn. Subsequently, it was learnt from local police station that two more workers succumbed to their bum injury raising death toll to 11 (eleven).

(c) The State Government has replied in affirmative.

(d) and (e) For the industrial units which fall in the state sphere, the State Governments are the appropriate authorities vested with legal powers to intervene and settle the issues relating to labour laws.

As and when violation of labour laws come to the notice of this Ministry, the same are forwarded to the State Government concerned for taking necessary action in the matter. The State Government of West Bengal has informed that a joint inspection team comprising inspector of factories, ESIC representatives, local PF. authorities have already been formed and such joint inspection team is visiting different factories to ensure effective implementation of labour laws.

**Establishments punished for violating guidelines of EPFO**

1743. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of establishments convicted for not adhering to the guidelines of EPFO since 2000; and

(b) the action taken by Government against those establishments, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The details of cases, resulting in conviction are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Besides launching of prosecution under section 14of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and filing of complaints under section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code, other actions as provided under the Act are taken against defaulting establishments for recovery of dues. This includes, attachment/sale of movable/immovable properties, arrest of defaulters, etc.

***Statement***

*No. of cases resulting in Convictions (Unexempted)*

| u/s 14 of the Act | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | EPF Scheme, 1952 | EPS, 1995 | EDLI Scheme, 1976 | U/s 406/409 of IPC |
| 2000-01 | 660 | 469 | 351 | 17 |
| 2001-02 | 763 | 241 | 232 | 9 |
| 2002-03 | 681 | 370 | 387 | 0 |
| 2003-04 | 912 | 715 | 769 | 0 |
| 2004-05 | 301 | 150 | 173 | 4 |
| 2005-06 | 859 | 173 | ..177 | 1 |

**Employment Policy for educated/skilled unemployed youths**

1744. SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND . EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any employment policy for the educated/skilled unemployed youths of the country during the current year;

(b) whether any target to provide employment to these unemployed youths in the country has been fixed by the Government; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) Government targeted creation of around five crore, on an average of one crore per year, employment opportunities — three crore through normal growth process and two. crore through special employment generation programmes during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar (SJSRY) especially cater to the requirement of educated unemployed youth. State-wise details (summary) of progress under PMRY for the year 2006-07 for the month ending December, 2006 and cumulative physical and financial

progress under SJSRY since 1.12.1997 are given in Statement I and II respectively.

***Statement-I***

*The Summary of Progress under PMRY for the year 2006-07 for the month ending December, 2006*

| SI. No. | States/UTs | Target (Plan) (No.) | No.of Application Sanctioned by banks | No. of cases Disbursed by banks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Haryana | 5480 | 7758 | 4208 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 3743 | 2428 | 2016 |
| 3. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1461 | 429 | 287 |
| 4. | Punjab | 4236 | 5284 | 3054 |
| 5. | Rajasthan | 9579 | 13094 | 5328 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 492 | 28 | 16 |
| 7. | Delhi | 5457 | 367 | 254 |
| 8. | Assam | 7643 | 1961 | 1526 |
| 9. | Manipur | 1475 | 165 | 75 |
| 10. | Meghalaya | 370 | 117 | 108 |
| 11. | Nagaland | 373 | 172 | 134 |
| 12. | Tripura | 1238 | 1895 | 501 |
| 13. | Arunachal Pradesh | 178 | 208 | 102 |
| 14. | Mizoram | 195 | 30 | 30 |
| 15. | Sikkim | 67 | 22 | 15 |
| 16. | Bihar | 16477 | 4874 | 3622 |
| 17. | Jharkhand | 7213 | 3001 | 2273 |
| 18. | Orissa | 7125 | 11611 | 1966 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19. | West Bengal | 25449 | 2480 | 2019 |
| 20. | A & N Islands | 128 | 86 | 74 |
| 21. | Madhya Pradesh | 13937 | 13567 | 5569 |
| 22. | Chhattisgarh | 5612 | 3030 | 1296 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 26929 | 30342 | 21646 |
| 24. | Uttaranchal | 2189 | 4576 | 3739 |
| 25. | Gujarat | 9859 | 3349 | 2879 |
| 26. | Maharashtra | 25439 | 12870 | 7802 |
| 27. | Daman & Diu | 20 | 3 | 3 |
| 28. | Goa | 504 | 13 | 11 |
| 29. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Andhra Pradesh | 20261 | 6731 | 3718 |
| 31. | Karnataka | 11387 | 10429 | 3522 |
| 32. | Kerala | 18180 | 11073 | 7506 |
| 33. | Tamil Nadu | 21475 | 13091 | 5785 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 50 | 6 | 0 |
| 35. | Pondicherry | 752 | 135 | 63 |
| | NOT SPECIFIED | | 468 | 241 |
| | ALL INDIA | 255000 | 165693 | 91388 |

SOURCE : RBI data

***Statement-Il***

*Cumulative Physical and Financial Progress under SJSRY*

| SI. No | States/UTs | Total Central funds released undera SJSRYtt since 1.12.1997 (Rs. in lakhs) | No.of urban poor ssisteda ) set upto enter-prises (indivi-dual): | No. of urban poor ssisteda r groupt enter-prises under WCUA | Total No. of urban poor ssistedir o set up indivi-dual/ group enter-prises | No.of urban poor mparted skill' training | No.of mandays of work genera-ted under wage employ-ment (in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6=(4+5) | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 12226.48 | 90777 | 54380 | 145157 | 51097 | 89.70 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 266.86 | 442 | 75 | 517 | 314 | 12.05 |
| 3. | Assam | 1862.90 | 7218 | 225 | 7443 | 8864 | 8.32 |
| 4. | Bihar | 2749.44 | 15429 | 19245 | 34674 | 4860 | 28.15 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 891.40 | 10088 | 1142 | 11230 | 9474 | 4.77 |
| 6. | Goa | 84.06 | 480 | 30 | 510 | 996 | 1.41 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 5551.17 | 35734 | 194 | 35928 | 50883 | 23.13 |
| 8. | Haryana | 3309.03 | 17192 | 3832 | 21024 | 25635 | 3.40 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 430.08 | 1649 | 397 | 2046 | 3882 | 6.11 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 502.38 | 11384 | 304 | 11688 | 20657 | 1.67 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 788.37 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 8405.07 | 60562 | 12520 | 73082 | 128363 | 73.46 |
| 13. | Kerala | 4339.05 | 18291 | 16469 | 34760 | 40562 | 2.91 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 11886.62 | 99626 | 9651 | 109277 | 105561 | 29.46 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 12940.10 | 74803 | 31538 | 106341 | 158825 | 36.92 |
| 16. | Manipur | 469.70 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2506 | 6.00 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 237.99 | 1710 | 01 | 1711 | 1345 | 1.83 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 2543.14 | 160 | . 0 | 160 | 5369 | 15.38 |

| 1 | 2 | 3. | 4 | 5 | 6=(4+5) | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19. | Nagaland | 777.52 | 812 | 2982 | 3794 | 2303 | 2.27 |
| 20 | Orissa | 3122.84 | 27160 | 13083 | 40243 | 21251 | 23.85 |
| 21 | Punjab | 648.60 | 8566 | 220 | 8786 | 14061 | 5.09 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 3819.47 | 47014 | 1027 | 48041 | 22774 | 23.47 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 337.27 | 479 | 0 | 479 | 1487 | 3.71 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 8690.65 | 28976 | 1453 | 43329 | 37974 | 84.84 |
| 25 | Tripura | 1401.98 | 4270 | 1840 | 6110 | 12262 | 5.37 |
| 26 | Uttranchal | 662.90 | 812 | 20 | 832 | 1414 | 0.07 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 21091.35 | 130592 | 9732 | 140324 | 122638 | 71.79 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 5704.54 | 18686 | 1404 | 20090 | 7790 | 36.39 |
| 29 | A & N Islands | 261.06 | 47 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 5.55 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 705.50 | 252 | 23 | 275 | 3154 | 0.00 |
| 31 | D & N Haveli | 287.77 | 67 | 0 | 67 | 219 | 0.94 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 161.63 | 68 | 00 | 68 | 00 | 0.04 |
| 33 | Delhi | 275.31 | 1124 | 58 | 1182 | 2570 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Pondicherry | 950.65 | 1748 | 3089 | 4837 | 9743 | 4.09 |
| | TOTAL: | 119382.88 | 716218 | 197834 | 914052 | 948943 | 612.14 |

**Bringing improvement in labour regulations**

1745. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although India has been remarkably successful in boosting economic growth, India's manufacturing sector still accounts for less than 15 per cent of GDP and employs less than 15 percent of the work force, and employment in the formal manufacturing sector declined between 1996 and 2002;

(b) whether it is a fact that in international comparisons, India stands out as having one of most rigid labour laws in world; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring about an improvement in labour regulations, in order to accelerate manufacturing growth and employment in key-labour sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The Advance Estimates (AE) of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2006-07 places the growth of GDP at constant (1999-2000) prices in the current year at 9.2 per cent. India's manufacturing sector in 2006-07 accounts for 15.41 percent of GDP whereas share of employment of manufacturing sector in total employment, as per the lastest report of the labour force survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation during 2004-05, was estimated to be 11.70 per cent on usual status basis. Employment in formal manufacturing sector, as per Annual Survey of Industries, declined from 95.36 lakh in 1996-97 to 79.36 lakh in 2002-03.

(b) and (c) Review/updation of labour laws is an ongoing process in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the economy such as increasing production, productivity, employment, etc. The required changes in the labour laws are accomplished by the Government after detailed consultation with the social partners with a view to harmonize the interests of all stake holders.

**Gujarat Industrial Park Ordinance**

1746. SHRI JAYANTILAL BAROT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state whether the Gujarat Government has proposed to the Central Government an Industrial Park Ordinance, with flexible labour policy, if so, what is the progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): The State Government of Gujarat had sent draft proposal of Gujarat Industrial Park Ordinance, 2003 in the year 2003 for obtaining the approval of the Central Government. The State Government of Gujarat has been advised to submit a revised proposal after due consultation with the Central Trade Unions. The revised proposal as suggested by the Ministry of Labour and Employment is yet to be received.

**Residential facilities for Beedi Workers**

†1747. SHRI ALI ANWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Government schemes for welfare of Beedi Workers;

(b) whether Government have any plan to provide residential facilities to the poor and homeless Beedi Workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the amount allocated to various States under this scheme, and of the amount utilised, State-wise;

(e) whether it is a fact that houses for Beedi Workers of Bihar have not been constructed, despite completion of all the formalities by them; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and by when this construction work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The Government is implementing various welfare schemes for Beedi Workers in the fields of health, education, housing, social security, recreations, water-supply etc. under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A subsidy amount of Rs. 40,000/- per house is granted under the Revised Integrated Housing Schemes (RIHS), 2005.

(d) State-wise details of houses sanctioned and subsidy released during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the Statement (See below).

(e) and (f) 1016 houses were sanctioned to Beedi Workers in Jamui District in Bihar under RIHS on 23rd March, 2006. The workers themselves construct houses and there is a stipulated period of 18 months for the completion of construction of houses from the date of sanction.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of houses sanctioned and subsidy released for construction of houses by the Beedi Workers under Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS) 2005 during 2005-06 & 2006-07*

| SI. No. | Name of State | 2005-06 Houses sanctioned | 2005-06 Amount released Rs. (lakh) | 2006-07 (upto Feb. 2007) Houses sanctioned | 2006-07 (upto Feb. 2007) released Rs. (lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 9595 | 3838.00 | 11485 | 3308.00 |
| 2. | Karnataka | — | — | 778 | 277.00 |
| 3. | Orissa | 43 | 17.20 | 1634 | 384.60 |
| 4. | Tamil Nadu | — | — | 2898 | 615.60 |
| 5. | Bihar | 1016 | 406.40 | 662 | 156.20 |
| 6. | Uttar Pradesh | 21 | 8.40 | 128 | 25.60 |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | — | — | 225 | 45.00 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | — | — | 151 | 30.20 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 187 | 74.80 | 13 | 2.60 |
| 10. | Assam | — | — | 91 | 18.20 |
| 11. | West Bengal | — | — | 168 | 33.60 |
| | TOTAL : | 10862 | 4344.80 | 18233 | 4896.60 |

**Illiteracy amongst labourers**

†1748. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 70 per cent of labourers from organized and unorganized sectors are either illiterate, or are educated upto primary level;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether it is also fact that among the rest 30 per cent labour class, the number of skilled labourers is estimated to be less than 50 per cent;

(d) if not, the Overage number of total skilled labour class during each of last three years; and

(e) the Overage requirement of skilled labourers in the country during each of last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation. Last such survey, for which results are available, was conducted during 2004-05. As per this survey, percentage of the non-literate and literate up to primary level education workers combined together both in organised and unorganised sectors comes to 64.7% of the total work force on usual status basis during 2004-05. The corresponding figure for the year 1999-2000 was about 66.91 per cent. This clearly indicates that there has been an improvement in educational level of the work force over the period, which is attributable to the efforts made by the Central and State Governments through various programmes launched for the purpose of enhancing literacy rate.

(c) to (e) As per the 61st Round Survey Report of National Sample Survey Organisation, among persons of age 15-29 years, about 2% reported to have received formal vocational training and another 8% non formal vocational training. However, average requirement of skilled labourers is not maintained.

**Investment of EPF in equities**

1749. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to invest five per cent of employees'
provident fund into equities;

(b) if so, the amount so invested and the percentage of investment returns expected therefrom; and

(c) the interest on EPF demanded by the employed and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) The recommendation of the Central Board of Trustees (Employees' Provident Fund) has not yet been received by the Government. As such, no investment is being made in equities.

(c) The Employees' Representatives are against any reduction in the existing rate of interest. The rate of interest for the year 2006-07 is, however, yet to be recommended by the Board.

**Special salary to employees of EPFO**

1750. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government issued orders in 2003 for special salary to Accounts related offices, but the benefits were not extended to employees of Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), though they deal with accounts;

(b) if so, the resions therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to increase salaries of employees of EPFO, on par with these of other Accounts-related Government offices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Government of India issued orders dated 28.02.2003 for upgradation of pay scales of Organized Accounts Cadres. The benefit was not extended to any Accounts post not belonging to one of the Organized Accounts Cadres. Employees' Provident Fund Organization is not having any Organized Accounts Cadre post.

(c) and (d) A proposal to increase salaries of employees of EPFO on par with those of Accounts related Government offices is being examined in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

**Success of Indus project**

1751. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the magnitude of child labour population in different States, as per the latest available data;

(b) how far the INDUS Project has been successful in addressing this problem in the different States; and

(c) how far the INDUS Project has been successful in addressing the problem of Child Labour in five States, where it is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Census conducted by the Registrar General of India is the only authentic data in respect of number of child labour in the country. As per Census 2001, the number of child labourers in the country is 1.26 crore. The State-wise magnitude of child labour population is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The Indus Project jointly launched by Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India and the US Department of Labour, aims at ensuring elimination of child labour from identified industries, an identified districts through effective convergence with the Department of Education. The Indus Project is being implemented in 21 districts of 5 States of Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

In 2006-07,13,479 children in the age group of 5-8 years have been mainstreamed in Government schools and 13756 children in the age group of 9-13 years were mainstreamed from Transitional Education Centres to formal schooling system. So far, 42,888 children have been enrolled in the Transitional Education Centres for Child Labour. Besides, 11909 adolescents have been enrolled in Vocational Training Programmes.

***Statement***

*State-wise Distribution of Working Children (in the age group* of 5-14 *years) according to* 2001 *Census*

| SI.No | Name of the State/UT | No. of working children |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 136339 |
| 2 | Assam | 351416 |
| 3 | Bihar | 1117500 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 485530 |

| SI.No | Name of the State/UT | No. of working children |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Haryana | 253491 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 107774 |
| 7 | Jammu & Kashmir | 175630 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 822615 |
| 9 | Kerala | 26156 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 1065259 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 764075 |
| 12 | Chhattisgarh | 364572 |
| 13 | Manipur | 28836 |
| 14 | Meghalaya | 53940 |
| 15 | Jharkhand | 407200 |
| 16 | Uttaranchal | 70183 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 45874 |
| 18 | Orissa | 377594 |
| 19 | Punjab | 177268 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 1262570 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 16457 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 418801 |
| 23 | Tripura | 21756 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 1927997 |
| 25 | West Bengal | 857087 |
| 26 | Andaman & Nicobar Island | 1960 |
| 27 | Arunachal Pradesh | 18482 |
| 28 | Chandigarh | 3779 |
| 29 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 4274 |
| 30 | Delhi | 41899 |
| 31 | Daman and Diu | 729 |

| SI.No | Name of the State/UT | No. of working children |
|---|---|---|
| 32 | Goa | 4138 |
| 33 | Lakshadweep | 27 |
| 34 | Mizoram | 26265 |
| 35 | Pondicherry | 1904 |
| | TOTAL : | 12666377 |

**Verification Committee of Trade Unions**

1752. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports, announcing the results of verification of membership pf central trade unions;

(b) if so, whether Verification Committee of trade unions was convened prior to publication of the report;

(c) if not, the reasons for non-denial by Government about the report; and

(d) whether Government would enquire how the information has leaked out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. Some newspapers have reported about the general outcome of the ongoing exercise of general verification.

(b) The result of general verification has not been finalized as yet. Before finalization of result, the objections of the Central Trade Unions will be invited. Earlier, meetings of Standing Committee were convened on 30.9.2003,5.1.2004,8.3.2004,31.5.2005,14.7.2004,15.12.2004,15.4.2005 and 22.2.2006.

(c) The result of verification reported by newspapers are general in nature, based on the assessment/speculation or information from any other sources. As the result is yet to be finalized, no necessity for denial was felt.

(d) As the result is yet to be finalized, the question of enquiry for leaking out information does not arise.

**Women workers in organized and unorganized sectors**

1753. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of women workers employed in the organized sector;

(b) the total number of women workers engaged in the different industries/trades in the unorganized non-agricultural sector; and

(c) what are the benefits legally available to the women workers in the organized and unorganized sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The total number of women wokers employed in the organized sector is 5016200 as on 31.03.2005.

(b) The total number of women workers engaged in the different industries/trade in unorganized non-agricultural sector is 3,58,77,665 as per Census of India 2001.

(c) Several laws have been enacted for the legal benefits to the women workers in the organized and unorganized sectors. These include the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Factories Act, 1948, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the Inter-State Migrant workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, etc. which provide *inter alia* equal wages for equal work to women workers, Creche facilities for the benefit of women workers, time off for feeding children during working hours, provision of maternity leave and separate toilets and washing facilities for female and male workers near the workplace.

**Financial allocation for NREGA**

1754. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMAA. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of RORAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocations for the NREGA, year-wise, ever since the programme has been under implementation;

(b) the amount Government have been able to spend therefrom;

(c) the reasons for short spending;

(d) whether implementation of the programme in the existing districts has stabilized; and

(e) whether addition of 120 new districts under the programme is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) During 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 2292.57 crores was released to the districts out of National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) budget since there was no separate budget of NREGA. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 11,300 crore has been allocated under NREGA out of which Rs, 7787.36 crore has been released to the districts upto 12th March 2007. The States have utilized Rs. 6016.11 crore during 2006-07 under NREGA.

(c) There is no short fall in expenditure *perse.* Moreover NREGA is a demand driven programme.

(d) Yes Sir. However, States have been requested to further strengthen NREGA systems and processes.

(e) Yes Sir. 130 additional districts are to be covered under NREGA in its second phase.

**Payment of dues through banks/P.O. under EGS**

†1755. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are opening accounts in the banks/post offices

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for all the people living below the poverty line, so that they can be paid their dues under the Employment Guarantee Scheme through banks and post offices;

(b) if so, the efforts made in this direction, till date, and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether two per cent commission is being demanded by the post offices for the same; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government for its redressal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU) (a) and (b) Payment of wages to the beneficiaries of the N REG Act is to be made by the States. Some States have made tie-up with banks and post offices for payment of wages to the beneficiaries through bank/post office accounts and some other are exploring such possibility.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter has been taken up with Department of Posts to waive of the service charge of 2%.

**Decrease in the number of villages**

†1756. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of villages in the country is decreasing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the State-wise number of villages decreased;

(c) whether it is a fact that decrease in the number of villages has led to decrease in production of foodgrains; and .

(d) if so, remedies before Government to deal with such situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (d) According to the Census Data of the Registrar General of India, in the country, the number of villages including uninhabited were 6,34,321 in the year 1991

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and 6,38,635 in the year 2001 *LB*, an increase of 4314 villages. However, correlation between number of villages and production of foodgrains is not established.

**Implementation of NREGS in Bundelkhand**

1757. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Districts of Bundelkhand are covered under the NREG Act Scheme;

(b) if so, what is the progress in implementation in this particular area; and

(c) how many job cards were issued in Bundelkhand, as on 28th February, 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) The districts of Tikamgarh, Satna & Chattarpur of Madhya Pradesh and Jalaun, Lalitpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba & Chitrakoot of Uttar Pradesh of the Bundelkhand area are covered under NREGA. A Statement indicating status of implementation of NREGA including the number of households issued job cards in the above districts is given below:

***Statement***

*Status of implementation of NREGA*

(Rupees in lakhs)

| | States/Districts - | No. of house hold issued job cards | No. of house hold have demanded wage employment | No.of house hold provided employ-ment | Central fund released | Funds utilized |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Madhya Pradesh | | | | | | |
| 1 | Tikamgarh | 215704 | 154000 | 124910 | 11404.59 | 6814.43 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Satna | 336409 | 156769 | 156769 | 8902.91 | 7381.03 |
| 3 | Chattarpur | 232367 | 131626 | 131626 | 9624.39 | 7955.68 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | | | | | |
| 1 | Jalaun | 119072 | 81306 | 72527 | 3414.68 | 1476.2 |
| 2 | Lalitpur | 70978 | 39189 | 38132 | 1195.85 | 1743716 |
| 3 | Banda | 118161 | 42599 | 42231 | 712.88 | 1388.84 |
| 4 | Hamirpur | 87776 | 56536 | 55036 | 2203.92 | 1925.18 |
| 5 | Mahoba | 37197 | 23293 | 23192 | 928.23 | 851.98 |
| 6 | Chitrakoot | 80318 | 78312 | 67639 | 590.66 | 851.43* |

* Expenditure is out of release of current year as well opening balance of last

**year. Projects sanctioned under "CAPART"**

†1758. SHRI DlLIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects sanctioned under 'CAPART' during each of the last three years;

(b) the States where these projects have been sanctioned, year-wise;

(c) the year-wise and State-wise details of the projects, alongwith the cost incurred on their completion; and

(d) the details of achievements made out of these completed projects alongwith the evaluation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The State-wise number of projects sanctioned by CAPART during the last three years are indicated in Statement -1 (See below).

(c) The year-wise and State-wise number of projects completed and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the total cost incurred on their completion are indicated in Statement - II (See below).

(d) These projects have been completed under the various schemes of CAPART such as Public Cooperation (PC), Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB), Advancement of Rural Technology Schemes (ARTS), Disability, Watershed Development (WSD), Innovative Rural Housing (IRH) and Marketing etc. and the envisaged targets have been achieved. The main activities implemented under these schemes in rural areas are land based programmes, excavation of water storage tanks, afforestation, low cost sanitation, minor irrigation, training in income generation trades for self employment, organic farming, rain water harvesting tanks through ferro-cement technology, fuel efficient crematorium, fruits preservation and processing. Innovative techniques for construction of rural houses, general awareness, construction of check dams, community based rehabilitation and vocational training for persons with disabilities, marketing of rural products through Gram Shree Melas etc.

The post completion evaluation of these projects has been done by the empanelled monitors of CAPART.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise No. of projects sanctioned by CAPART during each of the last three years*

| SI. No. | Name of the States/ UTs | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 103 | 91 | 80 | 274 |
| 2. | Assam | 24 | 18 | 11 | 53 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 2 | — | 4 |
| 4. | Bihar | 187 | 11 | 24 | 222 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 7 | 3 | 11 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 4 | — | 3 | 7 |
| 7. | Delhi | 23 | 4 | 5 | 32 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Gujarat | 44 | 13 | 40 | 97 |
| 9. | Haryana | 60 | 30 | 49 | 139 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 27 | 33 | 10 | 70 |
| 11. | J&K | 18 | 13 | 13 | 44 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 18 | 1 | 2 | 21 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 82 | 86 | 58 | 226 |
| 14. | Kerala | 58 | 50 | 47 | 155 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 20 | 18 | 22 | 60 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 73 | 23 | 13 | 109 |
| 17. | Manipur | 17 | 40 | 16 | 73 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 1 | — | 1 | 2 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 5 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 5 | 4 | 7 | 16 |
| 21. | Orissa | 55 | 30 | 47 | 132 |
| 22. | Punjab | 6 | 11 | 2 | 19 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 50 | 28 | 34 | 112 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 1 | — | 1 | 2 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 44 | 46 | 8 | 98 |
| 26. | Tripura | 4 | 2 | 6 | 12 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 263 | 32 | 46 | 341 |
| 28. | Uttaranchal | 41 | 12 | 12 | 65 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 60 | 35 | 26 | 121 |
| 30. | Goa | — | — | — | — |
| 31. | Pondicherry | — | — | — | — |
| | TOTAL : | 1296 | 643 | 589 | 2528 |

***Statement-ll***

*The Year-wise and State-wise No. of projects completed and total cost incurred*

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

| SI. | Name of the States/UTs | 2003-04 | | 2004-05 | | 2005-06 | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of projects | Amount incurred | No of projects | Amount incurred | No of projects | Amount incurred | No. of projects | Amount incurred |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 35 | 175.41 | 18 | 58.01 | 4 | 7.13 | 57 | 240.55 |
| 2. | Assam | 16 | 26.83 | 1 | 3 96 | 1 | 1.70 | 18 | 32.49 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 1.63 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1.63 |
| 4 | Bihar | 10 | 55.78 | 1 | 0.36 | — | — | 11 | 56.14 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 11.46 | 3 | 7.00 | 1. | 1.00 | 5 | 19.46 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 1 | 2.11 | — | — | 1 | 6.26 | 2 | 8.37 |
| 7. | Delhi | 8 | 49.28 | 3 | 3.13 | 1 | 1.14 | 12 | 53.55 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 26 | 190.83 | 1 | 3.91 | — | — | 27 | 194.74 |
| 9. | Haryana | 32 | 198.37 | 6 | 21.85 | 3 | 15.76 | 41 | 235.98 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 12 | 53.29 | 3 | 2.97 | — | — | 15 | 56.26 |
| 11. | J&K | 10 | 31.43 | 3 | 17.17 | 2 | 9.71 | 15 | 58.31 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 2 | 7.22 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 7.22 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 43 | 220.06 | 8 | 26.11 | — | — | 51 | 246.17 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. Kerala | 23 | 88.16 | 3 | 4.29 | 1 | 0.50 | 27 | 92.95 |
| 15. Madhya Pradesh | 5 | 15.45 | 3 | 9.90 | 2 | 2.12 | 10 | 27.47 |
| 16. Maharashtra | 16 | 61.21 | — | — | — | — | 16 | 61.21 |
| 17. Manipur | 8 | 26.51 | 1 | 4.00 | — | — | 9 | 30.51 |
| 18. Meghalaya | 1 | 1.52 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1.52 |
| 19. Mizoram | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20. Nagaland | 4 | 8.40 | 2 | 6.21 | — | — | 6 | 14.61 |
| 21. Orissa | 19 | 72.43 | 7 | 16,74 | 1 | 0.60 | 27 | 89.77 |
| 22. Punjab | 3 | 10.52 | 5 | 16.36 | 1 | 5.63 | 9 | 32.51 |
| 23. Rajasthan | 19 | 134.00 | 9 | 24.78 | 7 | 16.24 | 35 | 175.02 |
| 24. Sikkim | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0.78 | 1 | 0.78 |
| 25. Tamil Nadu | 9 | 9.78 | 1 | 0.10 | 1 | 0.90 | 11 | 10.78 |
| 26. Tripura | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 27. Uttar Pradesh | 61 | 325.95 | 1 | 2.83 | 2 | 1.83 | 64 | 330.61 |
| 28. Uttaranchal | 3 | 17.13 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 17.13 |
| 29. West Bengal | 23 | 138.36 | 4 | 13.36 | — | — | 27 | 151.72 |
| 30. Goa | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 31. Pondicherry | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL: | 391 | 1933.12 | 83 | 243.04 | 29 | 71.30 | 503 | 2247.46 |

**Rozgar guarantee Yojana in M.P.**

†1759. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)the district in Madhya Pradesh covered under Rozgar Guarantee Yojana;

(b)the criteria for including the districts under this scheme;

(c)the reasons for not including the Chhindwara district under the Yojana; and

(d) whether Chhindwara district would be covered under the Rozgar Guarantee Yojana in future; if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Out of 200 districts covered in the first phase under NREGA, 18 districts are from Madhya Pradesh *viz*, Balaghat, Barwani,.Betul, Chattarpur, Dhar, Dindori, Jhabua, Khandwa, Mandla, Satna, Seoni, Shahdol, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Umaria, West Nimar (Khargone). Additional 13 districts *viz.* Chhindwara, Harda, Panna, Katni, Dewas, Guna, Rewa, Datia, Damoh, Rajgarh, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar and Burhanpur have been identified for inclusion in its second phase.

(b)The criteria for inclusion of districts under NREGA is given in the Statement (See below).

(c)and (d) District Chhindwara has been identified for inclusion in second phase.

**Statement**

**CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION OF DISTRICTS UNDER NREGA**

**During First Phase**

200 districts of the country have been identified for implementation of NREGA in the first phase. Out of these 200 districts, 150 districts are those districts where National Food for Work Programme has been implemented. These 150 districts of the country have been identified on the basis of index of backwardness indicated by SC/ST population, agriucultural productivity per worker and agricultural wage rate. 45 districts are those districts covered under Rashtriya Sum Vikas Yojana (RSVY). In addition, 5 districts have been identified as Learning Impact districts. The five Learning Impact districts are Goalpora and Bongaigaon in Assam, Kishanganj in Bihar, Raichur in Karnataka and Amrawati in Maharashtra.

Second Phase

Additional 130 districts have been identifed for inclusion in the second phase. The criteria for selection is given as under:

(i) 50 districts from the list of BRGF districts

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ii) 15 additional districts with incidence of farmers' suicide.

(iii) 5 additional districts that were bifurcated and created with the district with the original name already included in NFFWP/RSVY/ BRGF. The newly created districts with new names which were left out of these programmes are now included.

(iv) 34 districts have been selected from the Planning Commission Ranking of Backwardness used for identifying NFFWP districts, viz., SC/ST population, inverse of agricultural productivity, and inverse of agricultural wages.

(v) In order to make an equitable distribution, at least two districts in addition have been selected from each special category state as well as from States whose minimum number is not covered in items (i) to (iv) above. This covers 22 districts.

(vi) 4 districts have been taken up as Learning mpact districts.

**Number of days for employment under NREGA in Karnataka**

1760. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the drought condition in Karnataka during 2006-07, the worst in the last 36 years, the State Government had requested the Centre to increase the number of days for employment under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, from 100 to 200 days; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Centre's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRASEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government made a request to increase the number of days for employment under NREGA to 200 days. It was found that only 4% of the households demanding employment have completed 100 days and therefore first priority should be to provide 100 days of employment to remaining families. The State Government has Rs. 266.67 crore available resources out of which Rs. 183.84 crore only have been utilized upto January, 2007.

**House under Indira Awas Yojana in Assam**

†1761. SHRI DWIJENDRA NATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of house constructed and allotted to the poor and needy persons in the country, particularly in Assam, under Indira Awas Yojana during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07;

(b) whether Government have achieved any success in attaining set targets in this regard; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) A Statement showing the number of houses constructed and allotted to the rural BPL families under Indira Awaas Yojana in the country during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07, is annexed (See below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. During the year 2005-06,15.52 lakh houses were constructed against a target of 14.41 lakh houses thus achieving 107.68% of the targets. During the current year, as per the information received from the States so far, against a target of 15.33 lakh houses, 9.01 lakh houses have been constructed and 9.70 lakh houses are at various stages of construction. Thus, the physical targets are likely to be achieved during the current year also, by the end of the year. As regards Assam, during the year 2005-06, the State had achieved a physical target of 102.52% and during the current year 2006-07, physical target of 70.95% has been achieved by the end of January, 2007.

***Statement***

*State-wise and Year-wise Physical Target fixed and number of Houses Constructed/Upgraded under Indira Awaas Yojana during the years* 2005-06 and 2006-07

(Units in Number)

| Sl. No | Name of the States/UTs | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Physical Target | Houses Constructed/ Upgraded | Physical Target | Houses Constructed/ Upgraded |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 130130 | 132521 | 138342 | 84192 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4603 | 5327 | 4939 | 3399 |
| 3. | Assam | 101790 | 104353 | 109214 | 77490 |
| 4. | Bihar | 384111 | 331651 | 408350 | 256182 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 20124 | 26578 | 21393 | 2466 |
| 6. | Goa | 801 | 615 | 852 | 818 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 63819 | 65602 | 67846 | 30970 |
| 8. | Haryana | 8960 | 9743 | 9526 | 3326 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2873 | 3031 | 3054 | 1038 |

| 1 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. Jammu & Kashmir | 8924 | 8231 | 9487 | 6029 |
| 11. Jharkhand | 34261 | 75403 | 36423 | 37171 |
| 12. Karnataka | 50136 | 56944 | 53299 | 36128 |
| 13. Kerala | 27880 | 36413 | 29639 | 16679 |
| 14. Madhya Pradesh | 40022 | 59420 | 42548 | 25390 |
| 15. Maharashtra | 78478 | 94274 | 83430 | 35433 |
| 16. Manipur | 3996 | 4962 | 4287 | NR |
| 17. Meghalaya | 6959 | 6678 | 7467 | 1475 |
| 18. Mizoram | 1483 | 2182 | 1591 | 1175 |
| 19. Nagaland | 4605 | 7949 | 4941 | 6046 |
| 20. Orissa | 75465 | 87070 ' | 80228 | 36655 |
| 21. Punjab | 11081 | 7868 | 11780 | 4095 |
| 22. Rajasthan . | 32070 | 38471 | 34094 | 8606 |
| 23. Sikkim | 881 | 1296 | 945 | 911 |
| 24. Tamilnadu | 52101 | 66434 | 55389 | 2275 |
| 25. Tripura | 8967 | 11902 | 9621 | 3456 |
| 26. Uttar Pradesh | 172527 | 185541 | 183414 | 120905 |
| 27. Uttaranchal | 7863 | 21722 | 8359 | 11359 |
| 28. West Bengal | 104098 | 99259 | 110667 | 87164 |
| 29. A&N Islands | 1238 | 90 | 1316 | 50 |
| 30. D&N Haveli | 206 | 101 | 219 | 44 |
| 31. Daman & Diu | 92 | 6 | 98 | 1 |
| 32. Lakshadweep | 80 | 48 | 85 | 76 |
| 33. Pondicherry | 617 | 238 | 655 | 214 |
| TOTAL : | 1441241 | 1551923 | 1533498 | 901218 |

NR Not Reported.

**Road constructed in Himachal Pradesh under PMGSY**

1762. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads which are proposed to be constructed in Himachal Pradesh by the year 2009 under PMGSY;

(b) the block-wise, Panchayat-wise and district-wise details in this regard; and

(c) the details of financial allocation for these roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Rural Roads is one of the components of Bharat Nirman. Under Bharat Nirman, a goal has been set to provide connectivity to all the habitations with a population of more than 1000 in the plain areas and habitations with the population of 500 or more in hilly and tribal areas by the year 2009. The systematic up-gradation of the existing rural road networks is also an integral component of the scheme. Under Bharat Nirman, the target has been set to provide connectivity to 625 habitations in Himachal Pradesh with 2378.125 km of road length and to upgrade/renew 4713.376 km of existing through routes.

(b) Block-wise and district-wise details of projects cleared by the Ministry are made available by the State Government on the website www.pmqsvonline.nic.in.

(c) From the year 2000-01 to 2006-07, the normative entitlement of funds for Himachal Pradesh is Rs. 464 crore. So far proposals amounting to Rs. 1829.40 crore have been cleared and a sum of Rs. 622.71 crore have been released for these projects.

**Financial assistance under ARWSP to Himachal Pradesh**

1763. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased financial assistance to augment the supply of drinking water in some towns and villages in Himachal Pradesh, as per the requirement under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide adequate drinking water to each town and village in the State, in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) Drinking Water is a State subject. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments, financial assistance and technical support is rendered to the State Governments through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM). The ratio of contribution between Centre and the States is 50:50 The allocation of Central share under ARWSP to the States is made based on the requirement and availability of funds. This aspects has been taken into consideration while allocating funds under ARWSP to Himachal Pradesh. Based on inter State allocation criteria, the total allocation under ARWSP(N) is Rs. 96.63 crores in 2006-07 and Rs. 96.63 crore has been released to Himachal Pradesh. In addition Rs. 4.50 crores and Rs. 43.86 lakhs have been released under the components of calamity relief and Desert Development Programme (DDP) to the State from ARWSP. The provision of drinking water under ARWSP is confined to rural habitations and not to towns.

Under Bharat Nirman Programme, it is proposed to cover uncovered habitations as well as to address problem of slipped back and quality affected habitations by 2008-09.

**Awareness of NREGA**

1764. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to generate awareness among the rural population, regarding Employment Guarantee Act and the result thereof; and

(b) the State-wise total number of minorities employed under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) The Government is making concerted efforts to disseminate information about the scheme in the rural areas by the way of audio-visual and printed material based publicity campaigns. States have been advised to hold special Gram Sabhas. As a result thereof the awareness of NREGA among rural population is gathering momentum.

(b) Community-wise data of beneficiaries is not monitored under NREGA.

**Extension of Employment Guarantee Scheme**

1765. SHRI MOTlUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend Employment Guarantee Scheme 100 more districts and if so, the criteria adopted for the selection of a district and how many persons will be benefited from extension of the scheme,

(b) whether cases of large sale irregularities in paying money to persons selected for jobs under the scheme have come to the notice of Government, if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter; and

(c) the details of measures taken to ensure that ineligible persons do not get benefits under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Yes, Sir. 130 more districts are proposed to be covered under NREGA. Additional districts have been identified on the following criteria:

(i). 50 districts from the list of BRGF districts.

(ii) 15 additional districts with incidence of farmers' suicide.

(iii) 5 additional districts that were bifurcated and created with the district with the original name already included in NFFWP/RSVY/BRGF. The newly created districts with new names which were left out of these programmes are now included.

(iv) 34 districts have been selected from the Planning Commission Ranking of Backwardness used for identifying NFFWP districts, viz. SC/ST population, inverse of agricultural productivity, and inverse of agricultural wages.

(v) In order to make 3n equitable distribution, at least two districts in addition have been selected from each special category State as well as from States whose minimum number is not covered in item (i) to (iv) above. This covers 22 districts.

(vi) 4 districts have been taken up as Learning Impact Districts.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Necessary provisions have been made in the Act itself by providing for monitoring of the Act at each level and also for Social Audit at Gram Sabha level. NREGA guidelines also provide for constitution of local vigilance and monitoring committee of the beneficiaries. States have been requested to ensure compliance with provisions of Act and operational guidelines.

**Drinking water facility in rural school**

1766. SHRI MOTIUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rural schools in India and how many of them are without drinking water facilities, State-wise;

(b) what is the policy to provide drinking water facilities to rural schools;

(c) whether any targets for providing drinking water facilities to rural schools were fixed and if so, the achievements made therein; and

(d) the reasons for not achieving the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) As per the information made available by the State/UTs Government, there are 8.45 lakh rural schools in India. As on 1.4.2006 there were 1.32 lakhs rural schools not having drinking water facilities. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Water is a State subject and State Governments are primarily responsible to provide drinking water to the rural areas. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in this direction, financial assistance and technical support is rendered to the State Governments through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely Accelerated Rural Water Supply Progamme (ARWSP) under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM). There are no separate funds earmarked for school coverage, however, the States are expected to give priority to coverage of rural schools for drinking water from funds available under ARWSP and other programmes. The States are competent to plan and sanction the same at their level. It was envisaged to cover all the schools during the Tenth Plan period by dovetailing funds under various programmes of Centre and State.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State-wise details are given in Statement-Il (See below).

(d) Full coverage could not be achieved by some of the States, as many of these schools located in habitations are in remote and hilly terrains where accessibility is a problem. Further, there is constraint of scattered population and non-availability of safe source, which makes per capita cost very high. The coverage status is ever-changing as many schools which were covered earlier face problems of inadequacy of drinking water due to drying up of source, increase in number of students, poor maintenance etc.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of schools regarding drinking water facilities*

| SI. No | States/UTs | No.of schools | No. of schools not having drinking water facilities as on 1.4.2006 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 71674 | 22227 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2883 | 1739 |
| 3 | Assam | 40859 | 10522 |
| 4 | Bihar | 44629 | 5895 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 32796 | 1569 |
| 6 | Goa | 1069 | 394 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 33260 | 3905 |
| 8 | Haryana | 12434 | 0 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 16203 | 960 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 12854 | 6431 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 21862 | 3650 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 45337 | 16668 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Kerala | 7432 | 1294 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 88591 | 11577 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 58969 | 4896 |
| 16 | Manipur | 1761 | 1470 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 5439 | 1950 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 2926 | 1526 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 1304 | 999 |
| 20 | Orissa | 42686 | 0 |
| 21 | Punjab | 11051 | 2243 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 65941 | 12955 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 746 | 302 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 30920 | 0 |
| 25 | Tripura | 4764 | 90 |
| 26 | U.P. | 109840 | 5824 |
| 27 | Uttaranchal | 17381 | 6770 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 58970 | 6116 |
| 29 | A and N Island | NA | 18 |
| 30 | D and N Haveli | 327 | 0 |
| 31 | Daman and Diu | 103 | 0 |
| 32 | Delhi | NA | 0 |
| 33 | Lakshadweep | NA | 0 |
| 34 | Pondichery | 215 | 0 |
| 35 | Chandigarh | 18 | 0 |
| | TOTAL : | 845244 | 131990 |

***Statement-ll***

*Target and coverage of rural schools under Rural Water Supply Programme during 10th Plan*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2002-03 | | 2003-04 | | 2004-05 | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Target | Coverage | Target | Coverage | Target | Coverage | Target | Coverage | Target Coverage |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 12 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1951 | 47 | 1951 | 1768 | 4673 | 433 | 3600 | 1391 | 573 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | ' 11 | 125 | 80 | 150 | 452 | 306 | 500 | 347 | 147 |
| 3 | Assam | 1200 | 2123 | 2123 | 714 | 2123 | | 10000 | 1838 | 143 |
| 4 | Bihar | 686 | | 686 | 0 | 686 | 0 | 11000 | 350 | 111 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1448 | 1137 | 5928 | 4569 | 4500 | 3511 | 4000 | 3996 | 2394 |
| 6 | Goa | 37 | | 100 | | 100 | 0 | 300 | 0 | |
| 7 | Gujarat | 800 | 600 | 600 | 645 | 600 | 625 | 1000 | 2099 | 715 |
| 8 | Haryana | 76 | 100 | 0 | | 0 | | 2000 | 917 | 2510 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 3000 | 2476 | 0 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 381 | | 381 | 153 | 381 | 473 | 5000 | 3501 | |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 500 | 444 | 9527 | 2334 | 5473 | 1285 | 4000 | 541 | |
| 12 | Karnataka | 1500 | | 11889 | 10516 | 9333 | 663 | 20000 | 7015 | 8667 |
| 13 | Kerala | 114 | 86 | 114 | 76 | 114 | 506 | 4000 | 114 | 214 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 5000 | 4010 | 12000 | 9188 | 4000 | 6155 | 20494 | 12421 | 3038 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 2287 | 2875 | 2287 | 2533 | 5939 | 1889 | 10000 | 5154 | 1172 |
| 16 | Manipur | 440 | 47 | 440 | | 440 | | 500 | 0 | |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 70 | | 70 | 73 | 70 | 66 | 600 | 650 | .57 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .18 Mizoram | 100 | 16 | 583- | 96 | 400 | 56 | 2000 | 685 | 1185 |
| 19 Nagaland | 50 | 125 | 100 | 62 | 100 | 44 | 600 | 36 | 9 |
| 20 Orissa | 1500 | 6000 | 10000 | 0 | 10000 | | 6000 | 9476 | 2018 |
| 21 Punjab | 1650 | 1023 | 1200 | 397 | 2473 | 740 | 2500 | 293 | 54 |
| 22 Rajasthan | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2092 | 4000 | | 7500 | 8736 | 8999 |
| 23 Sikkim | 50 | 40 | 50 | 40 | 67 | 67 | 81 | 51 | 0 |
| 24 Tamil Nadu | 6000 | 6064 | 5358 | 3780 | 269 | 269 | 0 | 5 | 2570 |
| 25 Tripura | 200 | 46 | 500 | 395 | 0 | 216 | 300 | 276 | 72 |
| 26 U.P. | 3811 | | 3811 | | 3811 | 883 | 11000 | 4738 | 5824 |
| 27 Uttaranchal | 229 | | 3852 | 357 | 3852 | | 5000 | 2361 | 858 |
| 28 West Bengal | 2000 | 1800 | 2000 | 1859 | 2000 | 1500 | 5000 | 2970 | 365 |
| 29 A and N Island | 27 | | 12 | 0 | 35 | | 24 | 12 | |
| 30 D and N Haveli | 38 | 38 | 38 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 14 | |
| 31 Daman and Diu | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 32 Delhi | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| 33 Lakshadweep | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| 34 Pondichery | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 0 | | |
| TOTAL: | 35030 | 30017 | 78554 | 42155 | 66273 | 20040 | 140000 | 72464 | 41740 |

*Coverage as on 31.1.2007 reported by States/UTs till 29-2-2007.

NOTE: Targets were not fixed during 2006-07 due to priority for coverage of rural habitations under Bharat Nirman Programme.

**UNDP aided programmes in rural sector**

1767. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any approval has been granted to the national programmes of various States under the United Nations Development Programme in the rural sector;

(b) if so, the details of the programmes aided by the UNDP, Statewise, especially in Bihar and Maharashtra; and

(c) the amount provided for the same by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRASEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the following projects are implemented in Rural Sector aided by UNDP:

| Project | States | Implementing Agency |
|---|---|---|
| Capacity Building of Elected Women Representatives and Functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions | Bihar, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. | Govemment of India (Ministry of Panchayati Raj). |
| Social Mobilization Around Natural Resource Management For Poverty Alleviation | Rajasthan, Orissa, and Jharkhand | Govemment of India (Ministry of Rural Development) |
| "Support to Operationalisation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act." | All States except Goa and Union Territories. | Govemment of India (Ministry of Rural Development) |

(c) Government of India does not provide funds for the above projects.

**Fluorosis due to ground water pollution in NE**

1768. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of States in the North Eastern Region of the country affected by fluorosis due to ground water pollution, particularly in Assam;

(b) how much level of fluoride has reached per litre in North Eastern States;

(c) the number of districts of Assam and other States of the Region affected due to presence of iron and other material in ground water; and

(d) whether Government have taken/are taking steps to check the level of fluoride?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) As a result of water quality survey conducted by North Eastern States as on 1.4.2006, only Assam has been reported to be affected with excess fluoride i.e. more than 1.50 mg/1 in rural drinking water sources.

(c) 9 districts of Arunachal Pradesh, 22 districts of Assam, 5 districts, of Manipur, 6 districts of Meghalaya, 7 districts of Mizoram, one district in Nagaland, 3 districts in Sikkim and 3 districts of Tripura have been reported with excess iron concentration in drinking water sources.

18 districts of Assam and one districts of Tripura have reported excess arsenic concentration in rural drinking water sources.

4 districts of Arunachal Pradesh, 19 districts of Assam, 2 districts of Tripura have reported multiple problems in rural drinking water sources.

(d) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India assists the State Governments technically and financially through the centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Regular water quality testing is being done by the district water quality testing laboratories. National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme has been launched in 2006, which aims at checking quality of all rural drinking water sources by the community themselves by using simple to use field test kits.

**Job cards under NREGA in NE**

1769. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of job cards issued under the National Rural Employment

Guarantee Act during the last one year, State-wise, particularly in the North Eastern Region;

(b) the amount released to States therefor, State-wise, and the amount that has been utilized particularly in Assam; and

(c) the number of households benefited and mandays of work generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRl CHANDRASEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) A statement showing the State-wise requisite details is given below.

***Statement***

*Details regarding job cards alongwith expenditure under NREGA*

(Rs. in lakh)

| States | No.of households issued jobcards (Upto January 2007) | Release (2005-06) | Release (2006-07) Upto 12th March 2007 | Expenditure (2006-07) Upto January 2007 | No. of House-holds Employ-ment (Upto January, 07) | Mandays Employ-ment Genera-ted (2006-07) Upto January 2007 (Lakh Mandays) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4926094 | 16474.81 | 96461.43 | 46542.63 | 1788112 | 503.32 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 16926 | 446.31 | 1210.85 | 221.34 | 16926 | 4.53 |
| Assam | 777295 | 33650.13 | 21470.85 | 40013.46 | 503166 | 401.8 |
| Bihar | 3171198 | 30806.3 | 46081.38 | 45176.18 | 886916 | 297.24 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1815057 | 785 | 60716.74 | 44074.37 | 1045279 | 467.9 |
| Gujarat | 622608 | 4241.12 | 6508.94 | 5799.71 | 146943 | 67.89 |
| Haryana | 91497 | 873.82 | 3129.39 | 2384.24 | 39128 | 17.35 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 93342 | 898.37 | 3707.64 | 2153.96 | 52632 | 17.34 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jammu and Kashmir | 162196 | 1135.29 | 2776.37 | 1062.65 | 16079 | 9.65 |
| Jharkhand | 2098713 | 23429.66 | 51388.59 | 36959.43 | 846401 | 308.14 |
| Karnataka | 771175' | 4402.1 | 19095.69 | 18383.74 | 478767 | 163.41 |
| Kerala | 191752 | 1169.18 | 2179.51 | 870.97 | 60391 | 7.41 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 4435996 | 13713.82 | 178954.2 | 138284.72 | 2582117 | 1590.73 |
| Maharashtra | 2744127 | 19743.56 | 19235.64 | 16733.47 | 353338 | 229.09 |
| Manipur | 17880 | 461.63 | 1252.89 | 950.00 | 17880 | 8.26 |
| Meghalaya | 39658 | 1457.87 | 2064.68 | 121.28 | 12642 | 2.01 |
| Mizoram | 19388 | 770.91 | 1783.9 | 1028.34 | 6666 | 2.37 |
| Nagaland | 27800 | 1031.28 | 430.11 | 1327.91 | 27800 | 11.82 |
| Orissa | 2507736 | 7384.75 | 75456.49 | 42468.08 | 1264957 | 506 64 |
| Punjab | 37326 | 822.54 | 2755.75 | 1727.12 | 30868 | 11.08 |
| Rajasthan | 1513228 | 4142.11 | 73661 | 50622.15 | 1094229 | 806.21 |
| Sikkim | 4384 | 722.16 | 451.5 | 212.59 | 3863 | 2.01 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1087595 | 6571.72 | 17089.21 | 10787.8 | 508243 | 129.13 |
| Tripura | 72481 | 2572.97 | 1914.66 | 4200.56 | 66656 | 45.58 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 3860951 | 33242.07 | 51188.69 | 60449.88 | 2326348 | 617.64 |
| Uttaranchal | 194577 | 1269.11 | 3910.6 | 3201.54 | 107192 | 26.46 |
| West Bengal | 4866988 | 17038.15 | 33858.84 | 25852.8 | 2425415 | 280.98 |
| TOTAL : | 36167968 | 229256.74 | 778735.54 | 601610.93 | 16708954 | 6535.99 |

**Rajiv Gandhi National Rural Water Project in Orissa**

1770. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister pf RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre propose to sanction Rs 38 crore under the Rajiv Gandhi National Rural Water Supply Project for alternative water supply provision to certain village in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Based on the sanction of the State level Scheme Sanctioning Committee of Orissa, which approved new projects worth Rs 52.66 crore, of which central share was Rs 38.83 crore, the Centre has released Rs 17.47 crore as the first instalment in 2006-07. The projects are under various stages of implementation.

**One village one product concept**

1771. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any concept of one village one product;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when such proposal would come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATl SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India has not launched any programme so far on the concept of one village one product. However, the Government of India through the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is coordinating with Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO) and Confederation of Indian Industries (CM) to examine the idea for its usefulness in India.

(b) One Village One Product (OVOP) was originally initiated in Japan, for the following reasons:

(i) to find and nurture products/industries that could best reflect and benefit each region; and

(ii) to reduce heavy dependency upon the Government and to promote autonomy and voluntariness among the people.

The principles of OVOP are oriented toward (i) creating globally accepted products that reflect pride in the local culture; (ii) realization of OVOP through independent actions utilizing the potential of the region; and (iii) fostering of people with a challenging and creative spirit.

(c) Relevance of the concept and its applicability to Indian situation would still have to be studied. There is no time-frame for replication of the concept in India.

**Under utilization of allocation for NREGS**

1772. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had budgeted Rs. 14,300 crore last year, to implement the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in 200 select districts;

(b) whether only about 50 per cent of the budgeted allocation was spent on this account till the end of January 2007, and whether the States have assured utilization of unspent funds before the year closes; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that in future funds allocated for this scheme are evently spent over the year, whereby targets for utilization are set every quarter, rather than for full one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) No Sir. The budget allocation was Rs. 11300 crores in 2006-07.

(b) NREGA is a demand driven programme. However upto 12th March, 2007 funds amounting to Rs. 7787.36 crores have been released and the expenditure incurred upto January, 2007 amounts to Rs 6016.11 crores.

(c) N R EGA is not target based. Work is to be provided to all households as and when they demand work. Next instalment of funds is considered when 60% of available resources are utilized.

**Rehabilitation Scheme for displaced persons**

1773. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK:
DR. VIJAY MALLYA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new resettlement scheme to compensate and give relief to the persons displaced on account of the public projects by Government has come into force;

(b) if so, the essential features of the scheme;

(c) the additional financial burden envisaged for implementing the scheme;

(d) whether Government propose to bring in legislation on the subject; and

(e) if so, when would the said legislation be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (e) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is in the process of drafing a revised resettlement and rehabilitation policy, namely the National Rehabilitation Policy-2007 (NRP-2007), with the objective to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternative; ensure adequate rehabilitation packages and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of affected persons. This policy, once approved and adopted, would replace the current National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families-2003 (NPRR-2003).

A draft of the new policy was circulated to States/UTs for their comments and also put in the public domain on the websites of the Department of Land Resources and Ministry of Rural Development and at the Facilitation Counter of the Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan for public comments. A Public Notice in this regard was also published in the prominent National and Regional newspapers. Comments from a few States and Ministries/ Departments of GOI as well as a number of public comments have been received, and the draft NRP-2007 is being finalized. The modalities for giving a statutory backing to the policy are also being worked out.

**PMGSY in Maharashtra**

1774. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target destinations with population of 250 in hilly, tribal & desert areas are being adequately covered, under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) if so, whether such a connectivity been commissioned or is proposed to be done in the backward and tribal region of Vidarbha;

(c) if so, how many backward and tribal districts, including Yavatmal have been covered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, roads length-wise, funds allocated and time-frame ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 11 districts of Vidarbha region, 4 districts namely Gondia, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Yavatmal falls in tribal area According to information furnished by the State Government, all the habitations with population 250+ in 3 districts namely Gondia, Chandrapur and Yavatmal have been connected in Gadchiroli district, 315 habitations with population of 250 or more have been connected and 82 habitations are unconnected Out of these 82 unconnected habitations, 17 habitations have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Phase-V 30 habitations have been covered under other schemes of State Government & PMGSY and 22 habitations are proposed to be covered under Phase-VI of PMGSY The remaining 13 habitations are proposed to be connected through schemes of the State Government.

(c) All the districts of Vidarbha region have been covered.

(d) For Gadchiroli district the proposal of new connectivity of habitations with population 250+ under PMGSY (Phase-VI) is as under:

| Under Phase-VI | No. | Length | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 22 | 190kms | 3342.40 lacs |

**Providing drinking water to 74,000 habitations**

1775 SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech 2005-06 had promised to provide drinking water by 2008-09 to the remaining 74,000 habitations that are uncovered under Bharat Nirman; and

(b) if so, how much money has been utilized to far in the financial year

2005-06 and the first three quarters of 2006-07 for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and how many households have been provided with drinking water facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 74,000 uncovered habitations which were reported uncovered as per CAP 99 (Comprehensive Action Plan) based on coverage in previous years, under Bharat Nirman Programme for rural drinking water supply, it is proposed to cover uncovered habitations as well as to address issues of quality and slippages.

During 2005-06 a total amount of Rs. 5946.25 crores have been utilized for covering 97215 habitations which included uncovered as also partially covered of CAP 99, slipped back and quality affected habitations. In the first three quarters of 2006-07, a total amount of Rs. 4207.05 crores have been utilized for covering 55452 habitations which similarly included uncovered, partially covered of CAP 99, slipped back and quality affected habitations.

**Funds for Bihar under Swajaldhara Scheme**

1776. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering allocation of more funds to Bihar for Swajaldhara Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that several village are waiting for funds under Swajaldhara in Bihar, where community contribution has already been paid; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRASEKHAR SAHU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Rural drinking water is a State Subject. Government of India only provides technical and financial support to States in this regard, through Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Swajaldhara. Upto 20 % of Accelerated Rural

Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) funds may be allocated for the Swajaldhara scheme annually. At the beginning of each financial year, funds under Swajaldhara scheme are allocated to all States from the Centre as per the inter-State ARWSP allocation ratio fixed for the year. The States then make district-wise allocations and consider specific proposals at District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC) / State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) level and approve them in conformity with Swajaldhara Guidelines. As the proposals from the villages, are not received at the Center details of pending projects at the State/ district level are not maintained.

**Persons registered in Punjab under NREGS**

1777. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: (a) the number of persons registered so far in Punjab under the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and the number out of them, who have been provided employment, with the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring more areas in the State under the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) A total of 37326 households have been issued job cards so far in Punjab out of which 31008 have demanded work and 30868 have been provided work and Rs. 17.27 crores have been utilized till the month of January, 2007 during 2006-07 in the State.

(b) Three more districts of Punjab namely Nawanshahr, Jalandhar and Amritsar have been identified for inclusion under NREGA.

**Second instalment under Indira Awas Yojana in Rajasthan**

†1778. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals of second instalment of all 32 districts under Indira Awaas Yojana, forwarded by the Government of Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact that the second instalment of 17 districts has not been yet released; and

(c) by when the said instalment would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir, proposals for release of second instalment of funds under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) have been received from all the 32 districts of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) As per IAY guidelines, second instalment of funds can be released only if the district has utilized at least 60% of the funds available with it during the year. Accordingly, the second instalment has since been released to 30 districts of Rajasthan who have utilized 60% or more of the available funds. The second instalment could not be released to the remaining two districts i.e. Churu and Sirohi, as these districts have not yet utilized 60% of the funds available with them.

**Allocation under Bharat Nirman Scheme**

1779. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the resources allocated to various projects under Bharat Nirman during the current year and the allocation for the coming year separately;

(b) the projects covered during the years 2006-07 and 2007-08, State-wise;

(c) whether a review of the progress made in implementation of the projects under this programme has been carried out; and

(d) what percentage of population is proposed to be covered by the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

end of 2007-08 and the employment, both partial and full time, generated so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (d) the Bharat Nirman has been conceived as a Business Plan to be implemented over a period of 4 years i.e. 2005-06 to 2008-09 for building infrastructure in rural India and it has six components. The resources allocated for the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 for all the six components of Bharat Nirman are indicated below:

(Rs. crore)

| Component and Scheme | BE 2006-07 | BE proposed in the 2007-08 Budget |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation —Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme | 2350.00 | 3580.00 |
| Drinking Water-Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme | 5200.00 | 6500.00 |
| Rural Housing — Indira Awas Yojana | 2907.53 | 4040.00 |
| Rural Roads — Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana | 5225.62 | 11000.00* |
| Electrification — Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana | 3000.00 | 3983.00 |
| Telephony— Universal Service Obligation Fund** | 117.11 | — |

*Includes Rs. 45.00 crore Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources
**Outside budget

Under all the sic components of Bharat Nirman, the State-wise targets have been identified. Under Rural Roads, every habitation with population over 1000 (500 in hilly and tribal areas) is to be connected with all-weather road by 2009 and such number of habitations is 66802. Under Rural Electricity, 125000 unelectrified villages are to be convered. Every habitation to have a safe source of drinking water and 55067 uncovered habitations to be covered 2009. In addition all habitations which have slipped back from full coverage to partial coverage due to failure of source and habitations which have water quality problems are to be addressed. Under. Rural

Telephone Connectivity, 66822 villages that remain to be covered are to be provided connectivity. Under Irrigation, 100 Jakh ha. of additional irrigation capacity to be created by 2009. Under Rural Housing, 60 lakh houses are to be constructed for the rural poor by 2009.

Bharat Nirman which is primarily a time bound plan for rural infrastructure will also generate employment directly or indirectly, however, no specific estimates are available in this regard. The implementation of all the components of Bharat Nirman is regularly reviewed/monitored by the respective Ministries, Planning Commission and in the PMO. The progress of the implementation of all components of Bharat Nirman is web hosted in the website *www.bharatnirman.gov.in.*

**Projects under REGA**

1780. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the project of Rural Employment Guarantee Programme under REGA pertain to earth-works;

(b) whether the projects like small and village industries needs to be emphasized for work under REGA for providing work to the rural artisans, in addition to the projects already in vogue; and

(c) if so, the items suggested and the proportion of man-days in the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Works permissible under the NREG Act include: (i) Water conservation and water harvesting; (ii) Drought proofing, including afforestation and tree plantation; (iii) Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works; (iv) Irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities on land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or to Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana; (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks; (vi) land development; (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas; (viii) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access; and (ix) any

other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

(b) and (c) NREGA provides for enhancement of livelihood security to those households whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Skilled jobs are not covered under NREGA.

**Use of heavy machines for NREG works**

1781. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have detected that heavy machines like Proclines and Cranes are used in NREG works, instead of manual labour; and

(b) if so, what steps did Government initiate to curb and prevent such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Act provides (Schedule 1 paragraph 12) that as far as practicable, a task funded under the scheme shall be performed by using manual labour and not machines. States have been advised to ensure compliance.

**New proposal for Darjeeling hilly area under PMGSY**

†1782. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any new proposal for Darjeeling hilly areas of West Bengal under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the agencies which have been entrusted with the work of repair under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for hilly areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) No, Sir. No new

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

proposal for Darjeeling hilly areas of West Bengal under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c)As per the PMGSY Programe guidelines, roads are covered by a 5-year maintenance contracts, to be entered into alongwith the construction contract, with the same contractor. Funds for maintenance of the PMGSY roads are provided by the State Government.

**Allocations under Swajaldhara Yojana**

†1783. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the year 2006-07 under Swajaldhara Yojana;

(b) whether priority has been given to the hilly areas, particularly hilly rural areas, under this Scheme; and

(c) to what extent the Scheme has been implemented in the hilly zone Darjeeling of West Bengal in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) The amount allocated to all States under Swajaldhara Yojana for 2006-07 is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Funds under Swajaldhara scheme are allocated to all States from the Centre as per the inter-State Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) allocation ratio fixed for the year, This ratio is worked out on the basis of the Rural Population, States under DDP, DRAP, HADP & special category hill States in terms of rural areas, Not Covered/ Partially Covered villages (at 2:1 ratio) and Quality affected villages.

(c) 33 schemes are reported to have been taken up in the Hilly zone of Darjeeling district.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement***

*Allocation under Swajaldhara during 2006-07*

| SI. No. | State/UT | Allocation |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 20.00 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 2160.00 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 449.00 |
| 4 | Assam | 755.00 |
| 5 | Bihar | 1830.00 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 0.00 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 645.00 |
| 8 | D and N Haveli | 13.00 |
| 9 | Daman and Dieu | 0.00 |
| 10 | Delhi | 10.00 |
| 11 | Goa | 25.00 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 1382.00 |
| 13 | Haryana | 448.00 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 1068.00 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 2578.00 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 715.00 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 1930.00 |
| 18 | Kerala | 687.00 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 0.00 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 1852.00 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 3562.00 |
| 22 | Manipur | 154.00 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 176.00 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 126.00 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 130.00 |

| SI. No. | State/UT | Allocation |
|---|---|---|
| 26 | Orissa | 1018.00 |
| 27 | Pondicherry | 10.00 |
| 28 | Punjab | 404.00 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 2920.00 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 54.00 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 1332.00 |
| 32 | Tripura | 156.00 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 3093.00 |
| 34 | Uttaranchal | 741.00 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 1557.00 |
| | TOTAL : | 32000.00 |

**BT. Road in A.P. under Bharat Nirman Programme**

1784. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not releasing the necessary grants under Bharat Nirman Programme, to the most intensively Naxalite affected remote Agency areas of Thoguta, a mandal under Medak district of Andhra Pradesh for the most crucial and vital nine BT. connectivity roads, as represented by the Chairman, Agricultural Market Committee on 23rd August, 2006 to the Prime Minister;

(b) whether Government would release the necessary grants at the earliest, to develop these remote and backward areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRASEKHAR SAHU): (a)As per the report submitted by the State Government, the roads represented in Thoguta mandal leading to certain villages are not covered in the priority list of Naxal affected villages sanctioned under PMGSY.

(b) Grants are released to the State Government as per PMGSY programme guidelines after receipt of proposal from the State Government and its clearance by Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) Does not arise.

**Increase in Textile units under Integrated Textile Parks**

1785. SHRI SUDARSHAN AKARAPU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a proposal recently for increasing the number of units under the Integrated Textile Parks Scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of units proposed to be set up under the scheme, State-wise, during the current financial year; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned and spent under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) The target under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) during the $10^{th}$ Five Year Plan has been increased to 30 Textile Parks.

(b) Under the SITP, so far, 26 projects have been sanctioned-9 projects in 2005-06 and 17 projects in 2006-07. State-wise break-up is Andhra Pradesh (4), Gujarat (6), Karnataka (1), Maharashtra (6), Rajasthan (2), Tamil Nadu (5), Uttar Pradesh (1) and West Bengal (1).

(c) Estimated project cost of these 26 parks (common infrastructure/ facilities) is Rs. 2433.35 Crore, of which Government of India support would be Rs. 869 Crore. So far, Rs. 73.56 Crore has been released to 22 Textile Parks.

**Implementation of handloom schemes in North Eastern States**

†1786. SHRI DWIJENDRA NATH SHARMAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey with regard to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

handloom schemes being implemented in the country, particularly in North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any new schemes have been formulated or are proposed to be formulated, to promote handlooms in the country, particularly in North Eastern States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A study on Handloom Sector Schemes i.e. Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana, Handloom Export Scheme, Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme, Thrift Fund Scheme, Marketing Promotion Programme has been conducted through National Institute of Small Industries (NISIET) in some of the States including North Eastern States during 2006-07. The study has suggested continuation of the schemes during XI Plan. It is proposed to continue the schemes during the XI Plan with some modifications for implementation in the country including North Eastern States.

(c) and (d) During 2005-06, the Government of India introduced Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, Health Insurance Scheme for providing Health Care Facilities to handloom weavers and the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing Insurance cover to handloom weavers in the country including North Eastern States in case of natural as well as accidental death. During 2006-07, the Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (TUFS) for handloom sector was launched on 31st July, 2006. Handloom Mark was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 28th June, 2006 under Marketing Promotion Programme to provide brand identity to the Handloom products and increase the sales of Handloom products in India and aboard.

**Opening Government/PSU units of benefites of integrated textile parks**

1787. SHRI JAYANTILAL BAROT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme for integrated textiles parks has been

formulated by merging the two existing schemes, namely Scheme for Apparel Parks of Exports and Textiles Sectors Infrastructure Development Scheme;

(b)if so, whether the garment/textile manufactures, groups or certain companies under them only would be beneficiaries of this provision under this scheme;

(c)what are the reasons for depriving Government Institutions or Government PSU Units, the benefits of this Scheme;

(d)whether the Scheme has been formulated to benefit a handful of private exporters only;

(e)whether the proposal under the old Scheme, received at the time of formulation of this Scheme, were not considered by Government; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) The Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) was approved in July 2005 by merging the erstwhile Textile Centers Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS) and the Apparel Parks for Exports Scheme (APES).

(b) to (d) Under the SITP, Industry Associations/Groups of Entrepreneurs are the main promoters of the Textile Park by forming a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). The Scheme provides for funding of project through a mix of Equity/Grant from the Government of India (GOI), State Government, State Industrial Development Corporation, and Loan from Banks/Financial Institutions However, the combined equity stake of GOI/State Government/ State Industrial Development Corporation, if any should not exceed 49%. The remaining 51% of the equity will have to be retained by the SPV so that it shall have operational autonomy.

(e) and (f) All projects sanctioned under the APES and TCIDS where works had started before 31.07.2005 are continued to be eligible for government assistance. However, after merger of the schemes, no further proposal was approved under the APES and TCIDS.- The primary reasons for discontinuation of the APES and TCIDS, *inter alia*, include the following:

The schemes heavily depended on the initiative and resources of

State Governments. In many cases, there was no involvement of the industry at the planning and implementation stages.

- Shortage of resources with the State Government to provide advance money as required under the scheme.
- Protracted delays in acquisition/purchase of land.
- Funding was totally based on Government of India subsidy; virtually no efforts was made for leveraging of market funds to address the infrastructure needs comprehensively.

**Financial Assistance to Handloom Weavers**

1788. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry provides non-institutional finance for handloom weavers; and

(b)ifso, the details of finanace provided for the weavers in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Focus on Handloom Sector**

1789. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Textile Policy, 2000 encouraged the shift of allocations from handloom sector to powerloom-mill sector in the name of modernization;

(b) if so, whether Government tried to shift the focus on handloom again; and

(c) what is the share of textile exports of handloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The handloom sector

also forms a part of the National Textile Policy 2000, the details of which are as under :-

The handloom sector is known for its heritage and the tradition of excellent craftsmanship. It provides livelihood to millions of weavers and crafts person. The industry has not only survived but also grown over the decades due to its inherent strength like flexibility of production in small quantises, openness to innovation, low level of capital investment and immense possibility of designing fabrics. Government will continue to accord priority to this sector. Steps would be taken to promote and develop its exclusiveness for the global market. Measure will include the following:-

- Training modules will be developed for weavers engaged in the production of low value added items, who may not be able to survive the competition consequent on globalization, with the objective of upgrading their skills to enable them to find alternate employment in the textile or other allied sector;
- Comprehensive welfare measures will continue to be implemented in close cooperation with the State Governments, for better working environment and the social security of the weavers;
- Effective support systems in research and development, design inputs, skill upgradation and market linkages will be provided;
- The implementation of the Hank Yarn Obligation Order and the Reservation Orders issued under the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985 will be reviewed keeping in mind the needs of the handloom weavers;
- Weavers Service Centres will be revamped in consonance with the contemporary trends, and using Information Technology for efficacy, their activities suitably dovetailed with activities of centres of design excellence like NIFT and NID;
- As merchandising and marketing will be central to the success of the handloom sector, the present package of schemes for production of value added fabrics will be streamlined; innovative market-oriented schemes will be introduced; and joint ventures

encouraged both at the domestic and international levels. Brand equity of handlooms will be commercially exploited to the extent possible.

(c) Due to the absence of sectoral classification such as Mill made, powerloom, handloom etc. in the schedule of revised ITC (HS) codes adopted by the office of the Central Board of Excise and Customs w.e.f. 1.4.03, data for handloom exports could not be generated from 1.4.2003 onwards. As such, share of textile exports of handloom sector is not available from 1.4.2003 onwards. However, during 2002-03, the export of handlooms was Rs. 2633.27 crore as per information furnished by HEPC.

**Cotton technology Mission**

1790. SHRI K. CHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a)whether Government have launched Cotton Technology Mission for the development of the cotton industry in the country;

(b)if so, the salient feature thereof, and since when the CTM is under implementation;

(c)whether any achievements were made as a result of implementation of CTM;

(d)if so, the details thereof;

(e), whether any complaints were received with regard to the implementation of Mission; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) The Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) was launched, by the Government of India on 21 st February, 2000 with the aim of addressing issues relating to the increase in productivity, improvement of quality and reduction in the cost of production and thus providing the much-needed competitive advantage of the textile industry along with ensuring attractive returns to the farmers. The Mission comprises four Mini Missions (MM), which are jointly being implemented by the Ministries of Agriculture and Textiles, Research and Development on Cotton

and Dissemination of technology to farmers are being undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture through MM-I (Research and Development) and MM-II (Transfer of Technology) respectively The Ministry of Textiles is implementing MM-III (Development of in marketing yards) and MM-IV (Modernisation of Ginning and Pressing factories) through the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI), Mumbai which has established a separate cell for efficient working of TMC.

(c) and (d) benefits being achieved under Mini Mission-Mil

- ∅ Against the target of 250 market yards, 219 market yards have already been approved. The estimated project cost of these market yards is Rs. 419.54 crore with Government of India share of Rs. 218.33 crore. An amount of Rs. 94.64 crore has already been released to various APMCs.
- ∅ It is estimated that by the end of Xth Plan (31/03/2007) the approval to a total of 225 APMCs may be accorded thus achieving a target to the level of 90%.
- ∅ By providing the required civil infrastructure in markets, the sources of contamination are being effectively plugged. Setting up of grading laboratory enables the farmer to get a price commensurate with cotton quality. FICs provide information for better crop management and price realization by which the profitability of cotton cultivation has improved. With the anticipated completion of all the 250 market development projects about 90% Indian cotton would be transacted in clean environments.

Benefits being achieved under Mini Mission-IV

- ∅ Against the target of 1000 G and P Units, 853 projects have already been approved. The estimated project cost for modernization of 853 factories is Rs. 1157.33 crore with a Government of India share of Rs. 194.50 crore. An amount of Rs. 87.54 crore has already been released to various factories that have been modernized.
- ∅ It is estimated that more then 900 G and P units are expected to be approved by the end of Xth Five-year plan i.e. 31/03/2007 thus achieving a target realization of 90%.
- ∅ Trash levels in Indian cotton in the past was in the range of 4%-7%

TMC. has set the following trash limits for cotton processed in modernized ginneries;

| Staple Class | Trash Limit (%) |
|---|---|
| Extra long | 2.0 |
| Long and Superior Medium | 3.0 |
| Medium and Short | 3.5 |
| Closed boll types | 6.0 |

As a result of modernization of G and P factories in the country, quality of cotton has tremendously improved. There are G and P units which produce cotton with least contamination (trash content upto 1%). The modernized G and P factories are getting premium price of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1000 per candy and have good reputation, easy marketing of bales and faster turnover. They have better clientele, quick payments, higher production speed and no hassles of managing labourers, etc.

(e) No, Sir.

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

**Package for Weavers of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh**

1791. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at least 500 poor weavers in the textile belt in Tamil Nadu sold their kidneys to repay loans and meet other financial commitments as reported recently;

(b) if so, whether Government would announce suitable package for the weavers of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government Would formulate a suitable textile policy, in consultation with concerned States and Self Help Groups; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) No such incident has taken place in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) National Textile Policy was announced in the year 2000. The handloom sector also forms a part of the National Textile Policy 2000, the details of which are as under:-

The handloom sector is known for its heritage and the tradition of excellent craftsmanship. It provides livelihood to millions of weavers and craftsperson. The industry has not only survived but also grown over the decades due to its inherent strength like flexibility of production in small quantities, openness to innovation, low level of capital investment and immense possibility of designing fabrics. Government will continue to accord priority to this sector. Steps would be taken to promote and develop its exclusiveness for the global market. Measure will include the following:-

- Training modules will be developed for weavers engaged in the production of low value added items, who may not be able to survive the competition consequent on globalization, with the objective of upgrading their skills to enable them to find alternate employment in the textile or other allied sector;
- Comprehensive welfare measures will continue to be implemented in close cooperation with the State Governments, for better working environment and the social security of the weavers;
- Effective support systems in research and development, design inputs, skill upgradation and market linkages will be provided;
- The implementation of the Hank Yarn Obligation Order and the Reservation Orders issued under the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985 will be reviewed keeping in mind the needs of the handloom weavers;
- Weavers Service Centres will be revamped in consonance with the contemporary trends, and using information Technology for efficacy, their activities suitably dovetailed with activities of centres of design excellence Hike NIFT and NID.
- As merchandising and marketing will be central to the success of

the handloom sector, the present package of schemes for production of value added fabrics will be streamlined; innovative market-oriented schemes will be introduced; and joint ventures encouraged both at the domestic and international levels. Brand equity of handlooms will be commercially exploited to the extent possible.

**Merger of D.A. with Basic pay for NTC Employees**

1792. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of National Textile Corporation have allowed merger of 50 per cent of D.A. with their basic pay, w.e f. October, 2006, while Government had allowed such merger w.e.f. January, 2004;

(b) whether this belated decision of Board of N.T.C. has affected the interests of the employees of NTC badly; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider grant of the merger of 50 percent D.A. with the basic pay of the employees w.e.f. January, 2004, as has been done for all Central Government/PSUs employees, so as to cover the financial interests of the existing/retired employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) to (c) Government had allowed merger of 50 per cent DA with basic pay from 1.4.2004 to the CDA employees in Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). However, as per Deptt. of Public Enterprises orders dated 24.5.2005, such merger shall be allowed to employees of those Public Sector Undertakings that are not loss making and are in a position to absorb the additional expenditure on account of merger of DA with basic pay from their own resources without any budgetary support from the Government. Accordingly, the Board of Directors decided to implement these orders w.e.f. 1.10.2006 only, after reviewing the performance of the Company for the year 2005-2006.

**Demand and Supply of Raw Silk**

1793. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN.: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big gap between demand and supply of raw silk in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the production of raw silk in the country and the quantity imported during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to take any steps to increase the production of raw silk in the country, to meet the demand indigenously; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements proposed to be made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is a gap between the demand and supply of raw silk in the country. The status of production, demand/consumption and import of raw silk is given below:

| Year | Total Raw silk Production | Import of Raw silk | Consumption of Raw silk |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unit | MTs | MTs | MTs |
| 2003-04 | 15,742 | 9,258 | 25,000 |
| 2004-05 | 16,500 | 7,948 | 24,448 |
| 2005-06 | 17,305 | 8,383 | 25,688 |

(c) and (d) Government has taken various steps to increase production and productivity of raw silk in the country. Important steps are-production of new bivoltine breeds to produce international grade of Mulberry raw silk, developing new mulberry strains, tropicalising bivoltine silkworms, developing a new technical device for reeling of cocoons for improving productivity, implementation of catalytic development programme to support farmers/reelers, establishment of silk conditioning and testing houses etc.

**Promotion of Traditional Weaving Craft**

1794. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various schemes being implemented by the Central

Government to promote ages old traditional weaving craft, giving the salient features of these schemes; and

(b) the financial, technical marketing and other types of assistance and support provided to the traditional weavers of Bihar under each of these schemes, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) The Government of India has been implementing the following schemes for promotion of Traditional Weaving Craft for development of handloom sector throughout the country, including State of Bihar; -

i) Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana

ii) Integrated Handloom Training Project

iii) Handloom Export Scheme

iv) ill Gate Price Scheme

v) Marketing Promotion Programme

vi) Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Programme

vii) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme

viii) Health Insurance Scheme

ix) Mahatma Gandhi Bima Bunkar Yojana

x) Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme

The salient features of the various schemes is given in the Statement (see below).

(b) Since 2003-04, a sum Rs. 110.82 lakh has been released so far under the above schemes.

***Statement***

*Salient Feature of the Schemes for Promotion of Traditional Weaving Craft*

*Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY)*

Deen Dayal Hathkarghas Prosahan Yojana, introduced as a Centraly sponsored Plan scheme w.e.f. 1.4.2000, aims at providing assistance for

setting up of handlooms, purchasing handloom accessaries, imparting training to weavers, enhancing working capital, developing designs in the handloom products, developing infrastructure, strengthening of handloom organizations and for marketing of handloom products etc. A special component to provide Transport Subsidy for transportation of finished goods from North Eastern States, Sikkim and J&K has also been incorporated in the scheme. The scheme will be in operation till 31.3.2007.

*Handloom Export Scheme*

The Handloom Export Scheme came into force w.e.f. 31-1-2003. Before that from 1996-97 onwards, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms had been implementing the "Development of Exportable Products and their Marketing Scheme (DEPM)," The objective of the Handloom Export Scheme is to impart financial assistance to the handloom agencies and individuals exporters for development of export-worthy handloom products and their publicity & Marketing.

*Marketing Promotion Programme*

The objective of the scheme is to promote the marketing of handlooms in the country and to improve levels of awareness among handloom weavers and the general public in the interest of overall development of the handloom sector. The components of the scheme are (i) Organization of Exhibitions and fairs; (ii) setting up of Urban Haats; (iii) setting up of Marketing Complexes; (iv) Publicity and awareness.

*Handloom Mark*

The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has introduced 'Handloom Mark Scheme' for the domestic as well as international markets. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India had launched the Scheme on 28th June, 2006. The Scheme will serve as a guarantee for the buyer that the product being purchased is genuinely hand woven and will help in promoting sales of handloom products. It will not only popularize Indian handloom but also improve price realization of the handloom products in domestic and international markets. It will help the buyers in distinguishing the handloom products from the powerloom and mill-made products and thus, also improve the earnings of the handloom weavers for their hard work and skill. The Scheme covers all handloom fabrics and procuts made thereof. The Scheme will

be operational throughout the country. Individual weavers, Weavers Cooperative Societies, master Weavers, Retailers and Exporters are entitled to participate in the scheme and avail of its benefits. The Handloom Mark logo has been developed by the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad. Textile Committee in the Ministry of Textiles is the implementing agency for the Scheme.

*Mill Gate Price Scheme*

Government of India introduced Mill Gate Price Scheme in 1992-93 with the objective of providing all types of yarns to the handloom weavers' organization at the mill gate price. National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) is the only agency authorized to implement the scheme.

(i) *Supply of Yarn:* The expenditure involved for the above activity and also the overhead expenditure involved by the NHDC on this yarn transaction is being reimbursed by the Government at following flat rate:

| | |
|---|---|
| Yarn other than silk and jute | 3.5% of the value of yarn |
| Silk Yarn | 2% of the value of yarn |
| Jute Yarn | 10% of value of yarn |

Where National Handloom Development Corporation will supply yarn for delivery through yarn depots, NHDC will get an additional reimbursement of 1.5% of the value of yarn stated above. Thus, the above mentioned rate of reimbursement will be enhanced as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Other than silk and jute yarn | — 5.0% of the value |
| (ii) . | Silk yarn all types | — 3,5% of the value |
| (iii) | Jute yarn and its blends in which the proportion of Jute is more than 50% | — 11.5% of the value |

*Integrated Handloom Training Project*

"Integrated Handloom Training Project (IHTP)" was introduced in Dec. 2003. The project envisages skill up-gradation of handloom weavers/ workers in Weaving Technology, Design Development, Dyeing Technique & Managerial disciplines, so as to enable them to produce and market a

diversified range of quality products in keeping with current trends in the domestic and international markets.

*Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme*

The scheme is being implemented primarily for providing suitable work place to the weavers thereby achieving better productivity. The scheme is being implemented by the respective State Handloom Development Corporations, Primary Societies or any other specialized agency set up by the concerned State Government for execution of such projects.

The existing funding pattern under the Scheme is given below:-

| Name of the Component | Unit cost In Rs. | Maximum Subsidy | Loan from HUDCO/FIs | Weavers Contribution |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural Workshed | 9000 | 7000 | — | 2000 |
| Urban Workshed | 14000 | 10000 | — | 4000 |
| Rural Workshed-cum-House | 35000 | 18000 | 14000 | 3000 |
| Urban Workshed-cum-Houses | 45000 | 20000 | 20000 | 5000 |

*Bunkar Bima Yojana (BBY)*

The Government of India introduced a Special Contributory Insurance Scheme called "Bunkar Bima Yojana" during December, 2003. This scheme was a combination of the Janshree Bima Yojana and Add-on Group Insurance Scheme implemented in collaboration with the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The objective of the scheme was to provide enhanced insurance cover to the handloom weavers in case of natural as well as accidental death.

This scheme was replaced by the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY), which was introduced in 2005-06.

*Design Developments, Training Programme*

The comprehensive Design Development and Training programme provides for skill up-gradation of weavers through a variety of training programmes, workshops and exhibitions and for development of design inputs to be disseminated to weavers, the collection of traditional designs and skills, and the provision of linkages between various agencies of the handloom sector for corrdinating the design, technological and skill-based

factors for developing products to meet the market demand and improve the productivity and viability of the handloom weavers. The various components of this programme will be implemented by organizations most suited to carry out the particular activities. This is a 100% Central Sector programme except for one component for central assistance to state governments for setting up of IIHTs and WSCs.

*Enforcement Machinery*

*(i) Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985*

The Government of India, in pursuance of the Textiles Policy, 1985, promulgated the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 dated 29.3.1985 with a view to protect the interests of the handloom weavers in the country from the encroachment of the Powerloom and Mill sector on their livelihood. Under the Act, protection to the handloom sector was extended by way of reserving certain textile articles for exclusive production by handlooms. Presently 11 reserved textile articles are reserved under the Handloom Reservation Order, 1996 vide Notification No. S.O. 557(E) dated 26.7.96 as amended vide S.O. 408(E) dated 2.6.99 and (S.) 405(E) dated 25.4.2000. These articles are: 1. Saree, 2. Dhoti, 3. Towel, Gamcha and Angawastaram, 4. Lungi, 5. Khes, Bedsheet, Bedcover, Counterpane. Furnishing (including tapestry, upholstery), 6. Jamakkalam Durry or Durret, 7. Dress Material, 8. Barrack Blankets, Kambal or Kamblies, 9. Shawl, Loi, Muffler, Pankhi etc., 10. Wollen Tweed, 11. Chaddar, Mekhala/Phanek.

*(ii) Scheme for Central Assistance to State/U. T. for establishment of Enforcement Machinery under the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985*

The scheme for Central Assistance to State/UTs for establishment of Enforcement Machinery was introduced by the Government of India in the year 1986-87. The schemes has been operational during the VII, VIII and IX five year plan & 2002-03 and 2003-04 of the Xth Plan as PLAN Scheme. From 2004-05, it is being continued under NON-PLAN with 100% Central Assistance. The basic objective of the scheme is to encourage and assist the States/UTs for establishing Enforcement Machinery to effectively implement the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. The assistance under the scheme is released to the State Director

in-charge of Handloom and Textiles through the State Government/Union Territories.

The following is the Eligibility Criteria to avail assistance:-

5000 or more powerlooms are eligible for assistance; the head quarter office will be under direct control of the State Director in-charge of Handlooms and Textiles; each subsidiary Office shall be set up with additional 20,000 power looms in each pocket of power looms concentration; out of the 24 states only 14 states are eligible, whereas only 7 States have availed assistance under the scheme.

*Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme*

The integrated handloom development cluster scheme launched as a sequel to the pronouncement made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister as a new Central Sector Scheme from 14th November 2005. Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme has been introduced in 20 handloom clusters at a cost of Rs, 40,00 crores to provide for development of handloom clusters in an inclusive and holistic manner and to build up their capacity to meet the challenges of the market and global competition in a sustainable and self-reliant manner, The scheme will support weavers in the cooperative and outside fold including those of Self Help Groups, NGOs, small and medium enterprises and attached weavers. Following a holistic approach the programme will cover the entire needs of the handlooms sector in each cluster for supply of raw materials, marketing support, design inputs, upgradation of technology and welfare fo the weavers. It is expected that through various interventions, the weaknesses of the cluster will be rectified and the scheme would make their products more competition in the market place. Special emphasis would be given on the design component where assistance of professional designers as well as product diversification will be undertaken. The Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad has been appointed as Implementing Agency for development of Handloom Cluster in Varanasi. It has also been selected as Natinal Resource Agency for development of 20 identified handloom clusters throughout the country and work has commenced in all the 20 Clusters through various implementing agencies.

*Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana*

The Mahatama Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) has been

introduced during the year 2005-06. The objective of the scheme is to provide insurance coverage to the handloom weavers in case of natural as well as accidental death. It is an improvement of the earlier scheme in the sense that weaver's contribution has been reduced by Rs. 50/-. The Scheme is implemented through the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The sum assured for natural death is Rs. 50,000/- and that for accidental death is Rs. 80,000/- under the Scheme. In the case of permanent total disability also the sum assured is Rs. 50,000/- while in the case of partial disability the sum assured is Rs. 25,000/-. The annual premium under the scheme is Rs. 330/-. The funding pattern of the Scheme is as under:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Weavers' share | Rs. 80/-weaver per annum |
| (ii) | Government of India' share | Rs. 150/-per weaver per annum |
| (iii) | LIC's share | Rs. 100/-per weaver per annum |
| | Total | Rs. 330/- |

*Additional benefits under MGBBY*

A scholarship of Rs. 300/- per quarter per child is to be paid to students studying in standard IX to XII for a maximum period of four years or till they compete XII standard, whichever event occurs earlier. The scholarship will be for academic year June to May. The benefits are restricted to two children of the member covered. Both the children will be covered for scholarship. This scheme is an improvement over the Bunkar Bima Yojana because the weaver's contribution is less by Rs. 50/- per annum in the new scheme for same amount of benefits.

*Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)*

The Health Insurance Scheme was introduced in 2005-06, in place of earlier Health Package Scheme in which the upper limit for the reimbursement claim received from the State Governments was only Rs. 1500/- in a year. The Health Package Scheme covered only the individual and not member of his family. The newly introduced Health Insurance Scheme covers not only the weaver, but his wife and two children also. It covers all the preexisting and new diseases. The maximum limit per family is Rs. 15000/- per annum, which is 10 times the benefit under the old Health Package Scheme, out of which OPD coven's Rs. 7,500/-.

The benefits under the Scheme are given below:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual Limit per family (1+3) | 15,0007- |
| Sub Limits per Family: | 15,000/- |
| All pre-existing Diseases+New Disease | |
| Maternity Benefits (per child for the first two) | 2,500/- |
| Dental treatment | 250/- |
| Eye treatment | 75/- |
| Spectacles | 250/- |
| Domiciliary Hospitalisation | 4,000/- |
| Ayurvedic/Unani/Homeopathic/Siddha | 4,000/- |
| Pre-Hospitalisation & Post Hospitalisation | 15,000/- |
| Baby coverage | 500/- |
| OPD | 7,500/- |
| Limit per illness | 7,500/- |
| Premium for family of Four | 1000/- |

The existing funding pattern on the scheme is under-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| i) Weavers' share | Rs. 200/- per | weaver per annum |
| ii) Government of India share | Rs. 800/- per | weaver per annum |
| Total: | Rs. 1000/- | |

The scheme is implemented through ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd.

*Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for Handloom Sector*

Launched on 31st July, 2006 as a component of the existing TUF Scheme of the Ministry of Textiles. Salient features of the Scheme: 25% capital subsidy for purchages of the new machinery and equipments for the Pre-loom & post-loom operations, up-gradation of handlooms and trusting & Quality Control equipments for exclusive use bh the handloom production units; capital ceiling per project is Rs. 80.00 Lakh; Maximum capital subsidy Rs. 20.00 lakh.

Eligible Agencies: Existing handloom units having a minimum of 10 handlooms housed in a common workshed, New units, which propose to set up with at least 10 handlooms at one place in a common work-shed.

**Loan provided to handloom weavers**

†1795. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 248 dated the 26th July, 2006 and state:

(a) the State-wise details of the amount of loan, provided to the handloom weavers at low rate of interest till date;

(b) the status of the progress made to set up Yorn Depots at the nearby places for handloom groups of 1000 looms, and the State-wise number of such Yarn Depots established; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) Specific information on loans provided to Handloom weavers at low rate of interest is not maintained by the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms. However, the State-wise information provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in respect of working capital and term loans drawn from Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks by Handlooms weavers and Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies during the years 2003-04 to 2006-07 (upto June 2006) is enclosed at statement I & II respectively (See below).

(b) and (c) In order to ensure uninterrupted and timely supply of all types of yarn at reasonable prices to handloom weavers, the Government of India is implementing the Mill Gate Price Scheme since 1992-93 under which 383 yarn depots have been established throughout the country, a State-wise list of which is enclosed at statement-Ill.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement-I***

*Handloom Sector-Loans "drawn" from Regional Rural Banks*

(Rs. in Lakh)

| Sl | State | Handloom Weavers | | | | | | | | Primary Weavers Co-op Soc | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wonting capital | | | | Term Loan | | | | Working capital | | | | Term Loan | | | |
| | | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (up to June 2006) | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (up to June 2006) | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (up to June) 2006) | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (up to June 2006) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1 | Assam | Nil | Nil | NH | Nil | Nil | Nil | 21880 | Nil | 0.68 | 10.34 | 1032 | Nil | Nil | Nil | NH | Nil |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 97 50 | 8876.93 | 1200 50 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 3 | Bihar | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 12 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 7000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1 12 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 5 | Gujarat | 69.84 | 89.11 | 6006 | 30.67 | 310 | 3.50 | 3 30 | 2 10 | 240.83 | 257 98 | 271 59 | 244.19 | 35 57 | 3571 | 3021 | 31.90 |
| 6 | Haryana | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 302.57 | 296 43 | 269 61 | Nil | Nil | NH | Nil | |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 27 67 | 23 46 | 1800 | 11 38 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 656 83 | 888.84 | 821.09 | 324. 43 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 8 | Karnataka | 476.18 | 51780 | 48675 | 11965 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 40982 | 394.17 | 398.48 | 363.86 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 9 | Kerala | Nil | Nil- | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 321301 | 3289.49 | 2973.3 | 388.96 | 524 91 | 1220 | 122590 | |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 21700 | 15817 | 103.19 | 814 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 13.97 | 1382 | 13 91 | 7 24 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 60613 | . 675.34 | 695 26 | 700.61 | 173 79 | 174 52 | 180 59 | 180.68 |
| 12 | Manipur | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 198 | 004 | 165 | NH | Nil | Nil | Nil | 050 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 13 | Mizoram | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 10.74 | 49.40 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 14 | Nagaland | 1 00 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil- | 100 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 50 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 50 |
| 15 | New Delhi | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 10.13 | 1092 | 11.95 | 240 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 16 | Orissa | Nil | 47 40 | 210 76 | 222 60 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 9746 39 | 10297 43 | 12474 58 | 11292 58 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 17 | Punjab | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 8335 | 8081 | 73 45 | 56 90 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Rajasthan | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1300 | 1480 | 1440 | 1600 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 19 | Tamil Nadu | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 51544 06 | 67967 21 | 7170825 | 2372.26 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 20 | Tripura | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 21 | Uttaranchal | Nil | Nil | 004 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 009 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 22 | Uttar Pradesh | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 4.25 | 63.44 | 0.43 | 1.03 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 23 | West Bengal | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 5273.91 | 5593 93 | 6407 03 | 247596 | 43 49 | 97 32 | 62 79 | 2366 |
| | TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## *Statement-Il*

*Handloom Sector-Loans "drawn" from Regional Rural Banks*

(Rs in Lakh)

| Sl No | Slate | Handloom Weavers | | | | | | | | Primary Weavers Co-op Soc | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Working capital | | | | Term Loan | | | | Working capital | | | | Term Loan | | | |
| | | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (up to June 2006) | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (up to June 2006) | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (up to June) 2006) | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (up to June 2006) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1 | Assam | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NH | Nil | NH | Nil | Nil | Nil | NH | Nil | Nil |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 4521 • | 51.48 | 78.17 | 1326 | 504 78 | 582.10 | 557 75 | 106.19 | Nil | NH | Nil | Nil | NH | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 3 | Bihar | Nil | Nil | 42 74 | 2 75 | 104 95 | 11548 | 9907 | 4500 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NH | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NH | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 5 | Gujarat | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NH | Nil | Nil | NH | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | | |
| 6 | Haryana | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NH | NH | Nil | NH | Nil | NH | NH | NH | Nil | Nil |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 4895 | 55 89 | 5966 | 24 18 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 8 | Karnataka | 13447 | 163.38 | 197 45 | 57 36 | 240 35 | 29513 | 377 01 | 10095 | Nil | NH | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 9 | Kerala | 100 | 390 | 2 31 | 185 | 260 | 1.24 | 150 | 0 25 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NiI | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 11 | Maharashtra | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NH | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| **12** | Manipur | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NH | Nil | Nil | Nil | NH | NH | Nil | Nil |
| 13 | Mizoram | 1 50 | 220 | 2 70 | 1.70 | 120 | 1 70 | 190 | 150 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 14 | Nagaland | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 3 52 | 352 | 341 | 352 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 15 | New Delhi | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 16 | Orissa | 608.20 | 800 71 | 1034 40 | 423 75 | 411.63 | 711.67 | 1037 52 | 409 93 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NH | Nil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Punjab | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 12.16 | 1860 | 2095 | 590 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 18 | Rajasthan | 5.27 | 834 | 9.55 | 1.06 | 2245 | 33.30 | 3862 | 3.73 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 19 | Tamil Nadu | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| 20 | Tripura | 358 | 10.20 | 9086 | 42.03 | 236 | 438 | 38.90 | 18.04 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | NH' |
| 21 | Uttaranchal | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 298 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 22 | Uttar Pradesh | 8503 | 97.89 | 111.18 | 10556 | 36571 | 39566 | 491.23 | 33665 | 198 | 321 | 503 | 5.19 | 0.21 | 0.69 | 1.26 | 1.31 |
| 23 | West Bengal | 111.85 | 12928 | 18645 | 91.67 | 84 02 | 93.75 | 15448 | 41 18 | Nil | Nil | 1500 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| | TOTAL: | 99611 | 1267 38 | 1755 81 | 740 99 | 1804 58 | 2312 42 | 2884 98 | 1097 02 | 1.98 | 3.21 | 2003 | 519 | 0.21 | 069 | 156 | 131 |

***Statement-Ill***

*State-wise list of yam depots under mill gate price scheme*

| SI. No. | State | Number fo Yarn Depots |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 70 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 |
| 3 | Assam | 17 |
| 4 | Bihar | 4 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 4 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 2 |
| 7 | Haryana | 23 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 2 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 2 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 2 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 14 |
| 12 | Kerala | 30 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 18 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 1 |
| 15 | Manipur | 7 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 2 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 2 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 3 |
| 19 | Orissa | 12 |
| 20 | Pondicherry | 2 |
| 21 | Punjab | 2 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 3 |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 86 |
| 24 | Tripura | 2 |
| 25 | Uttar Pradesh | 38 |
| 26 | Uttaranchal | 2 |
| 27 | West Bengal | 31 |
| | TOTAL : | 383 |

**Handloom clusters in Maharashtra**

1796. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHl: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it proposed to set up handloom clusters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating their locations in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) The Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme has been introduced during the year 2005-06. 20 clusters were selected during the year 2005-06 by the Government of India in different States for their holistic development. Further, additional 100 clusters in different parts of the country have been selected in 2006-07 in consultation with the State Government and Weavers' Service Centre concerned. This includes 3 clusters in the State of Maharashtra i.e. (i) Yeola, Distt. Nasik, (ii) Mohadi, Distt. Bhandara and (iii) Kamptee, Distt. Nagpur.

**12.00 NOON**

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**Notification of the Ministry of Defence**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under section 12 of the Army Act, 1950, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification S.O. 135 (E) dated the 29th October, 2006, amending Notification No. S.R.O. 1, dated the 31st December, 1992, regarding the Bifurcation of the Regiment of Artillery and creation of Regiment of Air Defence Artillery to facilitate induction of women officers. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5866/07]

**Notification of the Ministry of Rural Development**

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (i) of section 33 of the National Employment Guarantee Fund Act, 2006, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Rural Development Notification G.S.R.

3 (E) dated the 3rd January, 2007, publishing the National Employment Guarantee Fund Rules, 2006. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5882/07]

I. **Report and Accounts (2005-06) of the Press Council of India, New Delhi and related papers.**

II. **Report and Accounts (2005-06) of various Film and Television Institutes and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

I.(a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2005-06, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under section 20 of the Press Council Act, 1978.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5896/07]

II.(i) (a) Annual Report of the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune, for the year 2005-06.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune, for the year 2005-06, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5897/07]

lll.(ii) (a)Annual Report and Accounts of Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI), Kolkata, for the year 2005-06, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5898/ 07]

**Report and Accounts (2005-06) of the Central Board for Workers' Education, Nagpur and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Board for Workers' Education, Nagpur, for the year 2005-06, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5900/07]

**Report of the CAG of India for the year ended 31st March, 2006 Union Government (Commercial) PSUs in Telecommunications Sector**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMED): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31 st March, 2006 (No. 12 of 2007 Union Government (Commercial) PSU in Telecommunications Sector, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5956/07]

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): Sir, I move the following Motion:

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do joint the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2007 and ending on the 30th April, 2008, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, ten

Members from among the Members of the House to serve the said Committee."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

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): Sir, I move the following Motion:

> "That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2067 and ending on the 30th April, 2008, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

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): Sir, I move the following Motion:

> "That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2007 and ending on the 30th April, 2008, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**RE: POLICE FIRING IN NANDIGRAM, WEST BENGAL**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Brinda Karat...*(Interruptions)*

**श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी** ( पश्चिमी बंगाल)**:** सर, नन्दीग्राम में भय का वातावरण है, पुलिस फायरिंग हो रही है। **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत** (पश्चिमी बंगाल)**:** सर, ये क्या बात कर रहे हैं, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है, गलत प्रचार किया जा रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी:** सर, नंदीग्राम में पुलिस फायरिंग़ कर रही है, लोग मारे जा रहे है। **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत:** सर, यह क्या तरीका है? **...(व्यवधान)....** सर, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात कह रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी:** सर, अभी भी फायरिंग हो रही है। **...(व्यवधान)....** सर, होम मिनिस्टर सदन को बतायें कि वहां क्या हो रहा है? **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत:** सर, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। **...(व्यवधान)....** सर, वे हाउस को मिसलीड कर रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)....**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, when the House is in Session and when a serious incident happens and there is firing, after all the Home Minister is... *(Interruptions)*

**श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी :** सर, वहा पुलिस फायरिंग कर रही है। **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया** ( झारखंड)**:** एक तरफ आंदोलन चलाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ **...(व्यवधान)....**

SHRI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, a serious incident is happening in Gujarat. Let us talk about that. ...*(Interruptions)...* A serious incident is happening in Gujarat. *(Interruptions)* Sir, this is not the way. *(Interruptions)* Without notice, how can they raise an issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): a serious incident has happended. ...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, serious incidents in different States are happening. ...*(Interruptions)...* Sir, we want to take up this issue and discuss all serious incidents happening in all the States. ...*(Interruptions)...*

**श्री सभापति :** एक-एक करके बोलिए। **...(व्यवधान)....**

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, let us discuss. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we are asking the Home Minister to ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, please ask the Home Minister to say something about... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what we are asking is not to... (I*nterruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, let them collect information. *(Interruptions)* सर, आप होम मिनिस्टर को आदेश दें कि वह इसकी जानकारी करके हाउस को बतायें। **...(व्यवधान)....**

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: How are you allowing this, Sir? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, let him collect the information. *(Interruptions)* Let him collect the information. *(Interruptions)*

**श्री सभापति :** माननीय सदस्य आपने जो कुछ कहा है, गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)....** आपने जो कुछ कहा है, वह उन्होंने सुन लिया है, यदि वह कोई जवाब देना चाहें, तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)....**

**श्री एस. वेंकैया नायडुः** सर, तुंरत जवाब देना जरूरी नहीं है। अभी वह कह दें कि जानकारी लेकर हाउस को दे देंगे। **...(व्यवधान)....**

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, what is this? *(Interruptions)* I am on a different issue, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

**श्री सभापति :** वही, तो मैं कह रहा हूं कि वह जानकारी लेकर हाउस को सूचना देंगे। **...(व्यवधान)....**

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: How can this be done, Sir? *(Interruptions)* Sir, you are setting a precedent in this House. *(Interruptions)* How are you allowing people to stand up and speak without notice, Sir? *(Interruptions)*

**श्री सभापति :** गृह मंत्री जी, क्या आप जानकारी लेकर हाउस को बतायेंगे? **...(व्यवधान)....**

**गृह मंत्री ( श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिल ):** Yes Sir **...(व्यवधान)....**

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, how are you allowing him to put a question? *(Interruptions)* How are you allowing this, Sir? *(Interruptions)* सर , हम जानते हैं कि कहां-कहां ...(**व्यवधान**)....

**श्री सभापति :** आप खत्म करिए। श्रीमति वृंदा कारत। जीरो आवर।

## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Demands of tribals from Jharkhand

**श्रीमती वृदा कारत** ( पश्चिमी बंगाल)**:** सर, आज झारखंड के दूर-दराज गांवों से सैकड़ों की तादाद में हमारे गरीब आदिवासी भाई और बहन यहां आए है और मुख्यत **:** इस धरने में उनकी तीन मांगें है। सर, आज झारखंड प्रदेश में जितनी असेम्बली की सीटें है, उनमें जो शैडयुल्ड ट्राइब्स की रिजर्व सीटें है, अभी वे सीटें कम होने जा रही है। अभी 28 सीटें है और अब 21 सीटें होने जा रही है ...।

**श्री सभापति :** वृंदा जी, एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। आज कमेटी ने यह तय किया कि जीरो ऑवर में जो इश्युज़ है, उनको तीन- तीन मिनट का समय दिया जायेगा। मैंने जो इंटरेप्ट किया है, इसमें वह समय भी शामिल कर लीजिए।

**श्रीमति वृंदा कारत:** सर, वह समय मेरे तीन मिनट में से काट दीजिए।

**श्री सभापति :** हां , वह काट दिया।

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत:** धन्यवाद सर, पहली मांग है कि जो विधान सभा की सीट्स है, सर्वसम्मति से विधान सभा ने प्रस्ताव पारित किया था

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

कि उन सीट्स की संख्या बढ़ायी जाए ताकि शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स का जो रीप्रेजेंटेशन का अधिकार है, वह कम न-हो। जब तमाम झारखंड के लोग उससे सहमत हैं, तो मैं समझती हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को तुरंत उसमें हस्तक्षेप करके क्या उचित कदम वह उठा सकती है, उसे देखना चाहिए ताकि आने वाले दिनों में आदिवासियों के नाम जो प्रदेश का गठन हुआ है, उन आदिवासियों के साथ भेदभाव न हो । सर, जो दूसरी मांग है, वह यह है कि 2003 में एक नोटिफिकेशन हुआ था जिसमें सिर्फ शैडयुल्ड इलाके की जो परिभाषा है, उसको बदला गया। पूरे देश भर में जो fifth Schedule इलाका है, वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट के आधार पर है, लेकिन झारखंड में, मुझे पता नहीं क्यों, 2003 में वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बजाय ब्लॉक के लैवल पर आ गया जिसके कारण एक अजीब सी स्थिति है कि देश

भर में डिस्ट्रिक्ट के आधार पर Fifth Schedule एरिया की परिभाषा है, लेकिन झारखंड में ब्लॉक के लैवल पर है जिसके कारण आदिवासियों के जो अधिकार है, उनसे वे वंचित हो रहे है। उसके बारे में भी झारखंड में एक सवाल है। तीसरी बात यह है कि झारखंड में अंत्योदय की जो योजना है, वह योजना पूरे आदिवासी क्षेत्र में बढ़ायी जाए क्योंकि इस समय जो malnutrition deaths है, जो माइग्रेशन की स्थिति है, उससे बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि अगर जीना है, अगर जीने के अधिकार को सुरक्षित रखना है तो निश्चित तौर पर अंत्योदय स्कीम केवल झारखंड में ही नहीं, देश भर में आदिवासी इलाकों में बढ़ानी चाहिए। मैं समझती हूं कि अगर सदन इसका समर्थन करे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

**श्री अजय मारू** (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या की बात का समर्थन करता हूं।

**श्री मोइनुल हसन** ( पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या की बात का समर्थन करता हूं।

**श्री दत्ता मेघे** ( महाराष्ट्र): महोदय मैं माननीय सदस्या की बात का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes; the whole House associates itself with it.

## Alleged undervaluation of the assets of Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Chennai

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the House to a case of allowing a private player to make hefty gains at the cost of public exchequer at the indulgence of those in governance at that point of time. The case pertains to the recent sale of 11 acre prime land at Chennai owned by the Hindustan teleprinters Limited, an erstwhile public sector company, which was privatised almost on a platter only at Rs. 55 crores to a private entity, namely, M/s. Himachal Futuristic. Sir, that 11 acre land which is 10 per cent of the entire landed property of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited is now fetching a price of Rs. 298 crores in the education. It is a premium of 541.8 per cent of the price by which the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited was transferred to a private entity. Even the CAG Report No. 17 of 2006 has confirmed that that 11 acre plot of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited was valued by the asset valuer appointed by the then Government at only Rs. 6 crores, which is now fetching a price of Rs. 298 crores 50 times premium.

Now, Sir, I understand that it is a clear case of undervaluation of public assets, as confirmed by the CAG Report also. It had been a

deliberate under-valuation of public assets to facilitate transfer of the same to the chosen private entity and to facilitate further windfall gain to that private entity. Who knows what had been the price realised by the facilitator for such a 'most favoured treatment' to a chosen private entity by frittering away public assets at a throwaway price? Sir, I demand a CBI inquiry on the CAG Report No. 17 so that *...(Interruptions)..* Let me complete.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondichery): Sir, *...(Interruptions)...* I am with you... *(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sen, we need to find out desi Quattrocchi we are running after the foreign Quattrocchi who are playing ducks and drakes with public assets. So, I demand that the Government of India must intervene in the matter and that transaction must be stopped, as the land deal has not been completed yet. The transaction must be stopped. The Hindustan Teleprinters Limited needs to be revived and this kind of asset stripping is not permissible under the Share Purchase Agreement. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Narayanasamy and Mr. Motiur Rahman associate with this issue.

**Misappropriation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Funds in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue. Time and again, in this august House, we have been saying that for the Centrally-sponsored schemes the funds go to the State Governments and some of the State Governments are misusing the funds. Some of them are not properly implementing the schemes. *(Interruptions)* And, there is one such case. In Madhya Pradesh, the textbooks sent for free distribution to children in the State by the Government of India under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan have been sold as a scrap at Rs. 2 a kg! Sir, the State Government did nothing. In Baitul, in Dag, Narsingpur, it was going on. Ultimately, the Ministry of Human Resource of the Union Government had to intervene. They had to send an officer to inquire into the matter. After an inquiry, it was found that the State officers who had been given the responsibilty of distributing the free textbooks under the

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan were involved in the scam, and the State Government is still not taking any action against those officers, where such a thing has happened. Sir, it is very unfortunate. Rs. 2,200 crores have been sanctioned this year by the Central Government for the Madhya Pradesh State alone under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** ( उत्तराखंड): श्रीमन् 25 हजार नई किताबें गोदाम से बरामद की गई है और सारे जिलों के अंदर यह जो शिक्षा अभियान है **...(व्यवधान)....**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narayanasamy, you have not yielded, how can he speak? Have you yielded? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, he is associating with me on this issue. *...(Interruptions)...Sir,* under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, such a thing is happening. The State Government is not taking any action against those officers. It is very unfortunate. When Rs. 2,200 crores have been sanctioned by the Central Government for Madhya Pradesh *...(Interruptions)...*This is how all the Central Government schemes are being misused by the State Government.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA(Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with what he says.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** ( मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, जो विषय अभी नारायणसामी जी ने उठाया है, मुझे दुख से कहना पड़ता है कि वह घटना सही है। मैंने मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री से बात की। यह घटना केवल बैतूल में घटी है, लेलिन यह कहना कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, यह गलत है। मैं आपकी और सदन की जानकारी के लिए यह बता दूं कि यह घटना बैतूल में सही पाई गई। उर्दू और मराठी की किताबें थी, जो रद्दि में बेच दी गई थीं। लेकिन इसके लिए दो शिक्षकों को दोषी पाया गया। उन्हें सस्पेंड भी कर दिया गया और उन्हें गिरफ्तार भी कर लिया गया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narayanasamy, you have made your point. Please leave it. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** बाकी कही नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)....** जो सच था,मैंने स्वीकार किया।

**Gang rape of a girl and in action by state police**

**श्रीमती विल्पव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, जीरो ऑवर में मैं एक बहुत ही घिनौने और रोंगटे खड़े करने वाले issue पर बोलने जा रही हूं। यू0पी0 में जहा लॉ एंड

ऑर्डर की बहुत बात की जाती है, टी0वीओ पर बहुत आ रहा है, बहुत बताया जा रहा है कि वहां पर लॉ एंड ऑर्डर बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन बागपत के गांव निरपूरा में पंद्रह वर्ष की दलित लड़की के साथ गैंग रेप किया गया। रेप की ही बात नहीं है , पुलिस पार्टी साथ थी, एस0 आई0 साथ था। उसने वहां खड़े होकर यह काम करवाया और वे लोग वहां से चले गए। उस लड़की के पिताजी और बहन को बांध दिया गया। जब उसके पिताजी पुलिस स्टेशन गए, तो उन्होंने सुनवाई नहीं की। फिर उसकी सुनवाई के लिए पूरा गाव गया। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हुए है, ऐसे पुलिस कर्मचारियों को स्टेट के हवाले नहीं करना चाहिए, सेंटर को उको लिए कदम उठाने चाहिए और ऐसे कानून बनाने चाहिए कि पुसिस वाले ऐसी घटनाएं बार-बार न कर सकें।

**डा0 प्रभा ठाकुर** ( राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपके संबंद्व करती हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)....

**सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो** ( झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इसके साथ एसोसिएट करती हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)....

**प्रो0 अलका क्षत्रिय** ( गुजरात ): उपसभापति जी, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय से संबंद्व करती हूं।

SHRIV. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Sir, I associate myself with the subject.

**श्री उपसभापति :** श्री रूद्रनारायण पाणि, बोलिए। ...(**व्यवधान**).... आप बैठिए ...(**व्यवधान**).... आप बैठिए ...(**व्यवधान**).... पाणि जी को बोलने दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**).... आप एसोसिएट कर दीजिए।

**श्रीमति सुषमा स्वराज** ( मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबंद्व करती हूं।

**श्रीमती माया सिंह** ( मध्य प्रदेश ): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** पाणि जी, बोलिए।

## Plight of Anganwadi Workers

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** ( उडीसा): उपसभापति महोदय, सब जानते है कि देश में आंगनवाडी कर्मचारी किस प्रकार से दुख का जीवन जी रहे है। अभी देश में 15 लाख आंनावाडी कर्मचारी है और कई प्रांत्रों में आई0सी0डी0एस0 का जो काम फैल रहा है, उससे आंगवाडी कर्मियों की संख्या लगभग 17 लाख हो जाएगी। इसमें वर्कर होते है और हैल्पर होते है, हमारे देश में सबसे बडा केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठन सैन्ट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन, भारतीय मजदूर संघ के साथ सहबंधित लगभग 25 हजार आंगनवाडी –कर्मी आज आकर संसद के सामने धरने पर बैठे हुए है। उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जीको अपना ज्ञापन भी दिया है। ICDS के अंदर जो आंगवाडी वर्कर्स और हैल्पर काम करते है, उनको सरकारी कर्मचारी घोषित नही किया जा रहा है। महोदय, जो उनका दुख है, मुसीबत है, मैं उसके

बारे में आपके माध्य से, सदन का, देश का और केन्द्र की सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं। चूंकि आज 25 हजार आंगनवाडी वर्कर्स संसद के सामने धरने पर बैठे है, इसलिए जल्द से जल्द उनको सरकारी कर्मचारी घोषित किया जाए। उनको वर्कमैन का स्टेटस दिया जाए और जिस प्रकार माननीय अटल बिहारी जी की सरकार के समय उनकी तनख्वाह में बढ़ोत्तरी की गई थी, अब भी उनकी तनख्वाह में बढ़ोत्तरी की जाए और सभी राज्य सरकारों को बताया जए कि वे भी सभी आंगनवाडी वर्कर्स को और सहायिकाओं को कुछ न कुछ पारिश्रामिक दें, धन्यवाद।

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. member.

SHRI SAMAN PATHAK (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. CHANDRAN PILLAI (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, it is not a political issue or a controversial issue. The issue was discussed in depth earlier also. I only request you to ask the Minister to take note of the agitation that is going on both inside and outside the House and take an early action in regard to the matter concerning the Angwanwadi workers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the Government has heard it and they may take note of it.

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY(Andhra Pradesh): Sir, they are given a lot of responsibility without any proper salary.

**GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION**
**The Budget (Railways), 2007-08**
**and**
**Approving Recommendations Contained in Fifth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (*2004)-Contd.***

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** ( मध्य प्रदेश ): उपसभापति महोदय, वैसे तो रेल बजट पर चर्चा कल मुकम्मल हो जानी थी, लेकिन मैंने आपसे पांद मिनट का समय लिया था। मेरा रेल बजट पर बोलने का इरादा बिल्कुल नहीं था। हमने अपनी पार्टी की ओर से अन्य वक्ता तय किए थे। हमारे साथी श्री वेंकैया नायडु जी ने चर्चा की शुरूआत की थी तथा बाकी साथियों ने भी पार्टि का पश्न रखा था। महोदय, परसों मेरी डाक में एक पत्र आया, जिसने मुझे बोलने के लिए प्रेरित किया है। यह पत्र किसी अपरिचित व्यक्ति का है और वह मुझे नहीं जानता है। यह पत्र एक नोट की शक्ल्त में है। हो सकता है कि उन्होंने बाकी सांसदों बाकी सांसदों को भी यह्पत्र भेजा हो। इस पत्र के पहले पैराग्राफ में यह लिखा है, 'मुझे 24,28 जनवरी , 2007 को मुम्बई से नई दिल्ली तक' स्वर्ण मंदिर एक्सप्रैस' से यात्रा करते समय तत्काल आरक्षण का जो अनुभव हुआ, इससे लालू प्रसाद जी के रेल मंत्रालय के बढ़ते मुनाफे का राज तो खुल ही गया, साथ ही तत्काल आरक्षण के अंतर्गत यात्रा करने वालों की दुर्दशा से भी पर्दा उठा है।

महोदय, मुझे इस पत्र से एक सूत्र मिला है और बार-बार जो यह बात कहीं जा रही है कि रेल मंत्रालय ने बिना आम आदमी पर बोझ डाले 20 हजार करोड़ का मुनाफा कमाया है। मुझे याद है, राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण के दौरान बोलते हुए प्रो0राम देव भंडारी जी ने इसे करिश्मा कहा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि बिना आम आदमी पर बोझ डाले, रेल मंत्रालय ने 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए का मुनाफ कमाया है, यह एक करिश्मा है। लेकिन जब मैंने यह शब्द' मुनाफे का राज' पढ़ा तो मुझे एक सूत्र मिला कि जरूर इस मुनाफे का कोई राज होगा और मैं उस राज को खोजने में लग गई। उस राज के माध्यम से जो तथ्य मेरे सामने आए, मैं उनको आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी के सामने तथा इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहती हूं। अगर यह सच है तो वह राक इस करिश्में की कलई खोलता है। महोदय, रेलवे में एक तत्काल आरक्षण का कोटा होता है। पहले कुछ ट्रेन्स में यह कोटा 10 फीसदी था, यानी टोटल ट्रेन के टिकटों का जो 10 फीसदी था, वह टिकटें तत्काल कोटे के तहत बिकती थीं। इस तत्काल कोटे में एक व्यक्ति को निम्न श्रेणी के लिए 50 रुपए प्रति टिकट ज्यादा देना पड़ता था और उच्च श्रेणी के लिए 100 रुपए प्रति टिकट ज्यादा देने पड़ते थे। लालू जी ने उस तत्काल आरक्षण के कोटे को हर ट्रेन में 30 फीसदी कर दिया तथा 50 रुपए को बढ़ाकर 100 रुपए कर दिया और 100 रुपए को बढ़ाकर 300 रुपए कर दिया। अब मैं इसका प्रभाव बताती हूं। जब 10 परसेंट कोटा था, तो 90 परसेंट टिकटें, उन ट्रेन्स की जिनमें तत्काल

कोटा होता था , सामान्य किराए पर मिलती थी, लेकिन अब हर ट्रेन की 70 फीसदी टिकटें सामान्य किराए पर बेचे जाने के बाद काउंटर क्लोज कर दिया जाता हैं तथा 30 परसेंट टिकटें तत्काल कोटे के तहत बिकती हैं । पहले तत्काल कोटा 24 घंटे पहले ही शुरू होता था, क्योंकि 10 परसेंट कोटा था तो पांच दिन पहले तत्काल कोटा शुरू हो जाता हैं । यानी जब सत्तर परसेंट टिकटें बिक गई तो पांच दिन पहले तत्काल कोटा शुरू हो जाता हैं । उसमें आपको प्रति टिकट डेढ़ सौ रूपए, अब पचास रूपए को बढ़ाकर डेढ़ सौ रूपए कर दिया, सौ रूपए बढ़ाकर तीन सौ रूपए कर दिया हैं । आपको तीस परसेंट डेढ़ सौ रूपए प्रति टिकट निम्न श्रेणी के लिए, तीन सौ रूपए प्रति टिकट उच्च श्रेणी के लिए देनी पड़ती हैं । इसमें एक बात और हैं, जिसे सुनकर आप हैरान होंगे कि तत्काल की टिकट बीच की जर्नी की नहीं मिलती हैं । यात्रा के आरंभ से, जहां से गाड़ी चलती हैं और जहां गाड़ी समाप्त होती है, वहां तक कि टिकट लेनी पड़ती हैं । यानी अगर कोई गाड़ी अमृतसर से मुबंई तक के लिए चलती हैं और कोई व्यक्ति जालंधर से भोपाल तक की यात्रा करना चाहता हैं तो टिकट अमृतसर से मुबंई तक की टिकट खरीदनी पड़ेगी । उस किराया अमृतसर से मुबई तक का देना पड़ेगा । अमृतसर से मुबंई तक का किराया उसमें जोड़ दिया , यद्यपि उसने यात्रा तो जालधर से भोपाल तक की की । गरीब का टिकट पर डेढ़ सौ रूपए ज्यादा गया । अमीर का तो सौ, जिसका उच्च श्रेणी में केवल निम्न दर की बात कर रही हूं, उसने डेढ़ सौ रूपए दिए । पांच दिन पहले तक यानी सत्तर परसेंट टिकटें सामान्य किराए पर और बाकी बीस परसेंट टिकटें इस पर । यह तो पहला राज हैं ।

दूसरा राज , कैसिलेशन चार्जेस होते हैं । आप यात्रा के लिए टिकट खरीदते हैं तो बहुत बार उसके साथ –साथ आप रद्द भी करवाते हैं । कैंसिलेशन चार्जेस को डबल कर दिया। **...(व्यवधान)** ...फर्स्ट ए.सी. का पचास से सत्तर ,मगर सैकिण्ड ए.सी . का तीस से आठ , स्लीपर का बीस से चालीस और वेंटिंग लिस्ट का दस से बीस कर दिया । यह डबल कर दिया ।

तीसरा राज जिसे सुनकर आप हैरान होंगे । पूरी दुनिया में यह प्रथा है कि जब रिटर्न टिकट साथ बनाई जाती हैं तो पैसा कम लगता हैं । अपने यहां भी अगर आप हवाई टिकट दिल्ली – लंदन लंदन –दिल्ली लेंगे तो कम पैसे में मिलेगा , अकेली लेंगे तो ज्यादा पैसे में मिलेगी, लेकिन रेलवे ने कहा कि अगर आप रिटर्न टिकट बनवाएंगे तो आपको प्रतिटिकट दस रूपए , बीस रूपए ज्यादा देने पड़ेंगे । यदि ओन वर्ड जर्नी लेंगे, यहां से भोपाल तक की ली, एक दिन रूककर भोपाल से मुबंई तक की ली, इकट्ठे टिकट बनवाई तो भी आपको दस रूपए , बीस रूपए ज्यादा देने पड़ेगे । यह तीसरा राज था । अब चौथा राज **...(व्यवधान)** ...

**श्री उपसभापति** : कितने राज हैं ?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : कुछ ट्रेन्स हैं, जिनका नाम सुपर फास्ट कर दिया ।

**प्रो. राम देव भंडारी (बिहार)** : कुछ राज दूसरे दिन के लिए भी रखने चाहिए।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : बिना गति बढ़ाए इन ट्रेन्स का नाम सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन कर दिया और बीस रूपए, पच्चीस रूपए प्रति टिकट लगा दिया।

पांचवां राज। उपसभापति जी, हिन्दुस्तान में लोग बहुत तीर्थ यात्राएं करते हैं हर धर्म के लोग तीर्थयात्राएं करते हैं। हिदूं लोग चारों धाम जाते हैं , मुस्लिम लोग अजमेर शरीफ जाते हैं. उर्स के लिए जाते हैं। जो स्पेशल बोगीज लगाई जाती हैं, उन स्पेशल बोगीज पर सर्विस टैक्स दस परसेंट से बीस परसेंट कर दिया। उनके प्रति घंटा हॉल्टिंग चार्जेस होते थे। 130 रूपए प्रति घंटे का हॉल्टिग चार्ज था,इसे बढ़ाकर 600रूपए प्रति घंटा कर दिया।

**श्री उपसभापति** : यह राज नहीं हैं। यह कल डिबेट में आ गया हैं।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : पेंट्री कार के चार्जेस पच्चीस रूपए प्रति किलोमीटर की बजाय पैंतालीस रूपए प्रति किलोमीटर कर दिया। मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से केवल यह जानना चाहती हूं कि मैंने आपको जितनी मदें बताई हैं , मेरा पहला प्रश्न है कि क्या से सब सही हैं , तथ्य पर आधरित हैं ? अगर यह तथ्य पर आधरित हैं तो क्या वृद्धि आपकी जानकारी और आपकी अनुमति से की गई ? यह वृद्धि आपकी अनुमति से की गई हैं या अधिकरियों ने अपने आप कर दी हैं ? तीसरा सवाल, यदि यह वृद्धि आपकी अनुमति से की गई है तो क्या आप इस वृद्धि को उचित मानते हैं ? अगर आप इस वृद्धि को उचित मानते हैं तो यह गाना गाना बंद कीजिए कि आम आदमी पर बोझ डाले बिना तीस हजार करोड़ रूपए कमाए हैं। यह चमत्कार नहीं चतुराई है,आम आदमी की लुटाई हैं।

**प्रो .राम देव भंडारी** : मान्यवर, ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप बैठिए। नहीं , नहीं आप बैठिए। भंडारी जी यह सही नही हैं। मंत्री जी आप जवाब दीजिए।

**रेल मंत्री ( श्री लालू प्रसाद)** : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं उन तमाम माननीय सदस्यों जिन्होंने बहस में हिस्सा लिया और जिन्होंने नहीं लिया, के प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट करता हूं। मैं आप सभी को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि आपके द्वारा जो सुझाव दिए गए हैं , जो ,खामियां बताई गई हैं, दर्शाई गई हैं, अगर तथ्य पर आधारित होंगी तो हम निश्चित रूप से इस पर उचित कार्रवाई करेंगे। कल मैंने बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण सुने, देश भर की पत्र –पत्रिकाओं के reactions को भी जाना। लोगों ने भारतीय रेल का कायाकल्प की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की हैं और लोगों ने party barriers से अलग हटकर इसकी सराहना की हैं – चाहे पक्ष हो, चाहे प्रतिपक्ष हो, जो पहले काफी aggressive हुआ करते थे, सबने इसकी प्रशंसा की हैं। जब कोई खामी नजर नहीं आई आ रही है,

कोई रास्ता नजर नहीं आ रहा है, तो उन तमाम घिसी –पिटी बातों को खमियां और राज खोलने संदर्भ में कहा गया । मैं माननीय सुषमा जी के सवाल का जवाब दूंगा, लेकिन हमको भी इस राज को जानने का हक हैं कि वह चिट्ठी किसने लिखी ?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : ये बातें चिट्ठी में नहीं है, ये बातें चिट्ठी में नहीं हैं **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री उपसभापति :** वह उनकी रिसर्ज हैं ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : तो बेचारा भुक्तभोगी हैं **...(व्यवधान) ...** कोई भुक्तभोगी हैं **...(व्यवधान) ...** वह चिट्ठी मैं आपको ही दे देती हूं **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री लालू प्रसाद :** लें लेंगे ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : ये सब बातें उसमें नहीं लिखी हैं, उस बेचारे भुक्तभोगी ने तो अपनी दुर्दशा बताई हैं **...(व्यवधान) ...** मैं अभी यह चिट्ठी आपको दे देती हूं **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : हम बाद में ले लेंगे ।

उपसभापति जी, आज इनको कोई रास्ता नजर नहीं आ रहा हैं कि क्या खामी निकाली जाए रेलवे में और रेलवे छोड़ दीजिए , लालू प्रसाद में । खामी निकालने के लिए चारों तरफ लोग बड़े परेशान हैं और खासकर भाजपा के लोग परेशान हैं । अब भाजपा में भी अच्छे –भले लोग हैं । बाहर सारे लोगों ने और कल हाउस में भी आपने देखा होगा कि सबने इस रेल बजट की प्रशंसा की हैं । मैं किन्ही के कार्यकाल के ऊपर टीका –टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता हूं, कब कौन मंत्री थे, कब क्या डबल जीरो उन्होंने बिठाया था, उस राज को भी मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूं । राजनीतिज्ञों को मैं देखता हूं और उनके व्यक्तिगत कैरेक्टर को मैं देखता हूं और जब सार्वजानिक जीवन में लोग आकर भाषण करते हैं तो मुझे हंसी आती हैं । खैर कौन क्या बोलते हैं इसकी परवाह किए बिना भारतीय रेल आज अपनी ऊंचाइयों को छू रही है और UPA की चैयरमैन , श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी के मार्गदर्शन और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के कुशल नेतृत्व में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । लाल किले की प्राचीर से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यह घोषणा की थी कि देश को आगे बढ़ाना है, देश को आगे तरक्की करनी है और globalization के युग में localization पर ध्यान न देकर, जब हम उस युग में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं , तो हमको दुनिया की चुनौती का मुकाबला करना हैं ।

उपसभापति जी, भारतीय रेल, भारत की lifeline है और यह हम सबकी धमनी हैं । एक दिन भी अगर रेल बंद हो गई , तो पूरे देश का आर्थिक ढांचा चरमरा जाएगा, इतना बड़ा हमारा नैटवर्क है और नैटवर्क में हम चारों तरफ देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने में हजारों –हजार गाड़ियां रोज़ चलाते है। हम अपने देशवासियों को ट्रेन में बिठाते हैं , तो लगता है कि भारत के लोग चढ़ रहे हैं – अलग बोली, भाषा यही हमारी भारतीय रेल हैं , लेकिन भारतीय रेल की दशा और दिशा में जंग लगा हुआ था, उसी रेल की आज देश भर में नहीं, दुनिया भर में काफी प्रशंसा हो रही हैं । जो हमारे

उपभोक्ता है, वे इसकी प्रशंसा कर रहे हैं । आप सारे अखबारों को उठाकर देख लीजिए , देश किसी कोने में आप चले जाइए, जब से हमने रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, जब से हम लोग यहां है चारों तरफ भारतीय रेल की प्रशंसा हो रही हैं । चारों तरफ चूंकि लोगों ने खट्टा –मीठा मजा चखा है, एनडीए के शासन में और पहले भी लोगों ने देखा हैं । कोई कारण नहीं कि एक व्यवसायी एक बस निकालता है और उसकी देखभाल से दूसरे साल दूसरा बस निकाल लेता हैं, लेकिन हम 11-12 हजार गड़ियां चलाते हैं और फिर हमारी स्थिति बंद से बदतर थी । सदन के अन्दर और सदन के बाहर जो हमारे कुछ मित्र है, वे आलोचना करते हैं कि यह तो मानते हैं , स्वीकार करते हैं कि यह जो हैं कि जो यह जो Turn around है, यह उनके द्वारा दिया गया नींव है, उन्हीं का दिया हुआ foundation हैं और safety की बात करते हैं कि safety fund निधि आपने बनाया था । महोदय , रेलवे की हालत इतनी बद से बदतर थी कि रेल मंत्रालय को अपने asset को अपनी सारी सम्पतियों के , लाइनों के रखरखाव के लिए पूरे भारतीय रेल का दिवाला निकला हुआ था और accidents का सिलसिला जारी था । आपको मालूम होगा की वजह से डा. राकेश मोहन कमेटी बनी थी । मैं नहीं था, अगर मैंने बनाया होता, तो लोग कहते कि आपने बनवा कर इस तरह की रिपोर्ट दिलवाई । डा. राकेश मोहन कमेटी के गठन का एक ही उद्देश्य था और जो terms and conditions थे कि क्या हम इसको प्राइवैट सेक्टर में दे सकते हैं या नहीं दे सकते हैं, इस पर भी आप अपना सुझाव दें और कैसे हमें accidents को दुर्घटनाओं को रोक सकें और रोक ही नहीं सके, इस रेल को चलाया कैसे जाए । महोदय , हमने यह कहा कि लगता है कि भारतीय रेल को जंग लगा हुआ है और काफी ठोक-ठठा कर डा.राकेश मोहन कमेटी ने इसे देखा । रेलवे के पास पैसा नहीं था , हालत बद से बदतर थी, जिन्होंने यह foundation दिया, कैसा foundation दिया,आपने उसी को लेकर आप देश भर में हल्ला करते रहे, सब जगह , इलेक्ट्रानिक मीडिया से लेकर टेलीफोन से, India is shining , India is shining आपने कैसा पेड़ लगाया कि वह shining ही करते रह गया और बिल्कूल बांझ पेड़ निकला , उससे एक भी फल और फूल नहीं निकला । ...(**व्यवधान**) ... आप रूकिए न ! आपने क्या आदत बना लिया हैं । आपको सुनना चाहिए न । आप सुन लीजिए , सुनने के बाद फिर कुछ पूछना होगा, तो पूछिएगा , जैसे माननीय सदस्या सुषमा जी ने पूछा है, उनका भी हम जवाब देंगे । टीवी पर भी रात को एक घंटा एक टीवी वाले ने जो * उसमें भी आपकी महक आती हैं, उसमें हम बताएंगे । महोदय हमारे मित्र जेटली जी बैठे हुए हैं , वे काफी जानकार हैं कानून के भी ...(**व्यवधान**) ... नहीं, आपको कहां कहा, हमने टीवी को कहा कि * आजकल आप लोग कम सुनते हैं, संशकित रहते हैं ।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया** : आप टीवी के बारे भी नहीं कह सकते । आप टीवी के बारे में कैसे कह सकते हैं ।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : * खिलाफ बात नहीं हैं ।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया**: खिलाफ बात नहीं हैं , लेकिन आप उसका माखौल क्यो उड़ा रहे हैं । आज टीवी हमारे समाज का एक स्तम्भ हैं ।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : यह जो foundation की बात आपने **...(व्यवधान)** ... अब बात छोड़ दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are checking it.

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : विशेषज्ञ दल ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में कहा था कि भारतीय रेल आज वित्तीय संकट के कगार पर खड़ी हैं । दो टूक शब्दों में ,यदि वर्तमान प्रगति दर आगे जारी रही , तो वह दिन दूर नहीं जब भारतीय रेल वित्तीय रूप से कंगान हो जाएगी, अगले 16 वर्षो में भारत पर 61 हजार करोड़ रूपए की अतिरिक्त देयता आन पड़ेगी । यदि सिर्फ संचालन स्तर पर देखा जाए, तो भारतीय रेल लाइलाज ऋण संकट के जाल में फंस चुकी है। यह रेल की हालत थी, जिसको हम लोगों ने यहां पहुंचाया है और महोदय, उसमें देशवासियों का ही नहीं, श्री कृष्ण भगवान ने गोवर्द्धन पर्वत को अंगुली पर उठाया था, तो वे गिरिधर कहलाए, लेकिन उनके साथ हजारों लाठी वाले लोगों ने सहारा दिया था । आखिर यह turn around क्यों हुआ ? बाहर के बच्चे ,देश के बच्चे creams of the society आते हैं , हमारे बच्चे आते हैं और पुछते हैं, लालू प्रसाद ने क्या जादू किया ? हमने कहा कि अभी जादू देखा है, टोना बाकी हैं । जादू टोना का खेल हो गया, अब अगले वर्ष इंद्रजाल का खेल होगा, वह देश के सामने आएगा ।

महोदय , अभी वर्ष 2007-08 के लिए 7594 करोड़ की पूरक मांग –मुक्तक डीजल कीमत यातायात में वृद्धि के कारण बढ़ी हुई ईधन पर लागत –यह रेलवे निधि से अधिक विनियोग आदि के लिए की जा रही हैं । महोदय, विस्तार से आगे फिर बहस करेंगे, बहस करेंगे । महोदय, सब से बड़ी बात , छिपाने वाली बात नहीं, हम कोई बात छिपाकर नहीं करते , कहां क्या बढ़ाया, कहीं नहीं बढ़ाया , लेकिन यह जो सर्विस टैक्स फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा लगाया जाता हैं **...(व्यवधान)** ... वह अलग बात हैं उस पर बाद में चर्चा होगी । महोदय3-4 रूपया बढ़ाया हैं लेकिन उस में हम कुछ करने जा रहे हैं । उसमें 20 तरह के आइटम्स होंगे –उसमें drumstick रहता है, बिस्कुट,सलाद खुला होगा क्योंकि बदं रहने से Infection हो सकता हैं । दल , तरकारी, मुर्गा , मछली – ये 10 तरह कि बात होतील हैं । हम सोचते हैं कि उस को शॉर्टकट कराया जाए, छोटा आइटम कम रहे हैं और वह हाइजैनिक हो और लिट्टी –चोखा बिकता हैं । वैजेटेरियन जो लोग है, साउथ के भाई हैं, उनके लिए अलग खान – पान है, उसमें भी हम शॉर्टकट करेंगे । हम सॉलिड भोजन देना चाहते हैं । महोदय , हम इसको

दिखवा रहे हैं और दिखवा ही नहीं रहे हैं हम चाहते हैं जैसे नॉर्थ बिहार के लोग हैं उन्हें भात और बढ़िया गाढ़ा दाल और पापड़ हो और आलू का चोखा **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री वनवारी लाल कंछल (उत्तर प्रदेश)** : मट्ठा नहीं मिल रहा हैं।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : मट्ठा नहीं मिलता तो छाछ पीजिए। महोदय, मैंने भोजन के लिए कहा हैं कि इसमें मीनू बदलकर रखिए , रोज मीनू को बदलना हैं। महोदय आखिर हम लोग घर में जो खाना खाते हैं सो पार्टी में खाते है सो, होटल में खाते हैं सौ और रेलवे में खाते हैं सो। अब उस में हजारों – हजार आदमी का भोजन बनता हैं, उसकी वह पैकिंग करता है, उसको ठंडा करता हैं, गर्म करता हैं तो फर्क आ जाता हैं , पेट बैलून हो जाता है, लोगों का पेट भर जाता हैं , यह हम स्वीकार करते हैं। हमें देखना हे कि इसको हम कैसे हाइजैनिक बना सकें।

महोदय , जब से हम रेलवे मंत्री बने हैं , हमने भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ाया है, सब –अर्बन ट्रेन में नहीं बढ़ाया हैं। उस में 70-80 लाख लोग ट्रेवल करते हैं। मुबंई में हम घाटे में हैं हम उसमें पहले से घाट में हैं। कोलकाता में अगर उस पर एक पैसा बढ़ा दिया तो कल से सारे रेल जलाना शुरू हो जाएगा।वह सब –अर्बन टेन हैं और उसमें भी हम ने reduce उसमें भी कॉपोरिटी में ऑफिस में काम करने वाले लोग जाते हैं और भाड़ा क्या लगाता है -3 रूपए, 4 रूपए, 5रूपए। उसका बहुत जगह रिअम्बरर्समेंट होता हैं। फिर भी हमने कम किया। महोदय , मुबई की जो हालत है, वहां जो भीड़ भाड़ है, उस पर भी हमारा काफी ध्यान हैं। हम उसे कैसे disburse करें, इसके लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि हमने दी हैं।हमने भाड़ा इस साल भी नहीं बढ़ाया , हमने एक रूपया कम किया है, सुपर फास्ट चार्ज 20 प्रतिशत कम किया हैं। और महोदय, जनरल कोच में जिसमें सचमुच में लोग खड़े होकर जाते थे उसमे भी विस्तार किया है, गद्देदार सीटें लगायी हैं। महोदय, हमने काठ युग में शुरू किया था और काठ पर बैठकर लोग जा रहे थे, हमने उनके लिए दो इंच की गद्देदार सीट लगाने का काम किया है। महोदय 2 ए.सी.के हम हजार कोच हर साल नए डिजाइन से बनाने जा रहे हैं। हमने इसमें भेदभाव नहीं किया हैं। 23 ए.सी , 3ए.सी में लोग बैठते हैं। महोदय लोग गरीब रथ की बात करते हैं , कहते हैं गरीब रथ का नाम बदल लो।गरीब रथ का नाम काहे बदल दो ? लोगों को इसमे शर्म आती हैं ? महोदय , पैसा है, लेकिन हमारे गरीब रथ में लोग बैठते हैं। बैठिए, उसमे कोई रोक नहीं हैं। जिनको बैठना हो , बैठिए । हमारा देश गरीब हैं। हमारे यहां कितने प्रतिशत लोग अमीर हैं ? कितने आदमी अमीर हैं ? जो हाई फाई वाले लोग हैं , अगर आप उनको छोड़कर देखेंगे तो बहुत कम लोग अमीर हैं। इसलिए महोदय, गरीब रथ ही नहीं , अब आगे भविष्य में पूरी भारतीय रेल में एयर कंडीशंस गाड़िया ही हम चलाएंगे, हम यह आश्वस्त करना चाहते हैं। हमने पूरे विस्तार से बताया हैं कि हमने कितनी गड़ियां दीं हमने सेवा में कितना विस्तार किया और फंड कितना दिया।

राकेश मोहन कमेटी में प्राइवेट की ओर आप चले थे –स्वामी जी हैं कि नहीं हैं –स्वामी जी बोल रहे थे कि होटल दे दिया, फलां जगह होटल दे दिया , फलां जगह मोटल दे दिया , यह कर दिया , वह कर दिया । यह हाउस और सुषमा जी गवाह हैं कि आपके अपने शासन मे भारत सरकार का फंड ठीक करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर सारे डिपार्टमेंट से कर्मचारियों की छंट नी और पोस्ट्स को समाप्त कराया गया था । जहां हम 16 लाख थे, आपके शासन काल मे छंटनी कराकर , पोस्ट्स खत्म करके भारतीय रेल में भी एक –डेढ़ लाख थे, आपके शासन काल में छंटनी कराकर, पोस्ट्स खत्म करके, भारतीय रेल मे भी एक डेढ़ लाख पदों को समाप्त कर दिया गया था और उन पर बहाली नहीं हुई । मैं यहां उन चीजों का उल्लेख करना चाहता नहीं चाहता , चिट्ठी का उल्लेख करना नहीं चाहता हूं ।वह स्थिति थी । यह जो मैन पावर है, हमारा जो human being है, हमारे देश में जो गरीब -मुरब्बा बेरोजगार लोग हैं । बेरोजगारी की चर्चा हुई थी । अगर चाहेंगे तो बेरोजगारी पर कभी हम हाइट पेपर अपनी सरकार के सामने रखेंगे । हम इन पदों को बहाली कर रहे हैं । हमने कहा कि कोई छंटनी नहीं होगी, भारतीय रेल में पद समाप्त नहीं किए जाएंगे । हम ए.सी , एस.टी .और ओ.वी .सी . का बैकलॉग पूरा कर रहे हैं । आर.पी.एफ. में 8 हजार लोगों की बहाली जारी हैं आपको पता करना चाहिए । हम चाहते हैं कि हम 40 हजार बहाली करें, 40 हजार कम-से –कम । हमें फाइनांस डिपार्टमेंट में जाना पड़ता है, ताकि वे हमको यह स्वीकृति दे दें । तो पौधा हमने लगाया और आप लोग कह रहे हैं कि फल हम खा रहे हैं । हम फल नहीं खा रहे हैं । दुनिया भर के लोग –ठीक है, आपने भी प्रशंसा की । हार्वर्ड के बच्चे यहां पढ़ने आए, जानने आए, क्योंकि यह उनका part of the education है । दुनिया भर से चिट्ठी आई हैं । मैं चिट्ठी दे दूंगा । यह भी राज मैं आपके सामने खोलना चाहता हूं । यह हार्वर्ड बिजनेस स्कूल, अमेरिका …(**व्यवधान**) … आप सुनिए न ? …(**व्यवधान**) … नहीं, आप सुनिए …(**व्यवधान**) … आप सुन तो लीजिए । भारतीय रेलवे ने देश का मान –सम्मान और गौरव कितना बढ़ाया , इस पर मोहित होकर, एट्रेक्ट होकर हार्वर्ड बिजनेस स्कूल , अमेरिका की एक चिट्ठी आई हैं कि वहां अप्रैल ने एक सेमिनार हैं । उन्होंने हमे बुलाया है,वे लोग आए थे, अब मै जा रहा हूं । …(**व्यवधान**) … प्रेसिडेंट फॉर यूनिवर्सिटी अमेरिका मैं जिम्मेवारी से बोल रहा हूं, वहां से भी एक चिट्ठी आई हैं , मैं वहां भी जा रहा हूं । विश्व बैंक , वाशिंगटन भी हैरत में हैं । उसने भी बुलाया है । मैं वहां यू.पी चुनाव के बाद जा रहा हूं । …(**व्यवधान**) .. हां , आएंगे नहीं तो क्या वहीं रह जाएंगे ? …(**व्यवधान**) … वहां रहने का हमारा अब –इसके आगे हम नहीं बोलेंगे …(**व्यवधान**) … Silicon Valley, Woodmission , Americe ने भी बुलाया हैं …(**व्यवधान**) … निम्नलिखित विद्यार्थी पढ़ने आ रहे हैं, - सुन लीजिए पहले । MIT अमेरिका । MIT कोई साधारण संस्था नहीं हैं । University of Texas , America , विश्वविख्यात Virginia University , America तो जब अमेरिका मेरी तरफ देख रहा है, पूर भारतीय रेल की तरफ देख रहा है, तो आप भी बताइए कि किससे सर्टिफिकेट लिया जाए । यह है क्रेडिट हमारी भारतीय रेल का । हमारे कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों ने कंधे-से कंधा मिलाकर भारतीय रेल का और भारत का शान बढ़ाया । …(**व्यवधान**) … पहले भी बच्चे आ चुके हैं …(**व्यवधान**) … और राकेश मोहन कहा था कि रेलवे बोर्ड में …(**व्यवधान**) …

**श्री एस.एस . अहलुवलिया** : रेलवे बोर्ड में राकेश मोहन को क्या करना हैं ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**प्रो. राम देव भंडारी** : महोदय , ...(**व्यवधान**) .. . अहलुवालिया साहब कह रहे थे कि ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री उपसभापति** : अहलुवलिया जी, मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : महोदय, सारी फाइलें हैं, बाते हैं कि ये कहां जा रहे थे ? ये निजीकरण की तरफ जा रहे थे। जितने भी होटल हैं। RCTC हैं जितना है बजट होटल खोलने का वह इनके द्वारा हुआ था , NDA के समय हुआ था, हमारे छोटे भाई नीतीश कुमार जी मंत्री थे, उनके आदेश पर , महोदय , आगे जो खेल होने वाले हैं , स्पोर्ट्स होने वाले है, इसके लिए। मैं किसी को भी यह नहीं कहता कि होटल खोलना है, मोटल खोलना है या क्या खोलना है, जमीनों के मामले में। निजीकरण की तरफ जा रहे थे। मैं आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं, महोदय, कि हमने 20 बार कहा है कि भारतीय रेल किसी भी सूरत में , जो हमारा कोर सैक्टर है, भारतीय रेल को हम किसी भी सूरत में निजी हाथों में नहीं जाने देंगे। आपके टर्म्स एंड कंडीशंस में था भारतीय रेल के मामले में कि रेलवे बोर्ड को खत्म कर दो। यह भी रिकार्ड में कि रेलवे बोर्ड को खत्म करिए और हर साल 20 प्रतिशत भाड़ा बढ़ाते जाइए। पदों को खत्म करिए उसी के अनुरूप नीतीश कुमार जी काम कर रहे थे , NDA काम कर रहा था और आपने देश के बेरोजगारों के साथ नाइंसाफी की थी। हम आज इंसाफ कर रहे हैं। सेनिया जी, मनमोहन सिंह जी इंसाफ करा रहे हैं ये जलन के शिकार लोग हैं मैं उन चीजों को नहीं लाना चाहता हूं , कंट्रोवर्शियल बात को। जब सोनिया जी का ये लोग नाम सुनते हैं, तो खासकर सुषमा जी को न जाने क्या परेशानी हो जाती हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : सुषमा जी ने तो बैल्लारी में पटखनी दी हैं सोनिया जी को ...(**व्यवधान**) ... यह दुखती रग हैं ...(**व्यवधान**) ... इसको मत दिखाया करो। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री उपसभापति** : बैठिए , बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**) ... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**) ... पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**) ... भारद्वाज जी, आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री रूद्रनारायण पाणि** : *

**श्री सुरेश भारद्वाज** : *

**श्री उपसभापति** : पाणि जी, ...(**व्यवधान**) ... भारद्वाज जी, आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

**श्री रूद्रनारायण पाणि** : *

**श्री सुरेश भारद्वाज** : *

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप लोग बैठिए । **...(व्यवधान) ...** पाणि जी , आप बैठिए । बैठिए । **...(व्यवधान) ...** यह क्या हो रहा हैं । बैठिए । **...(व्यवधान) ...**Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions* देखिए , सुरेश भारद्वाज जी, ऐसा बिहेव ठीक नहीं हैं ।

**श्री लालु प्रसाद** : महोदय , इन्होंने भाड़ा बढ़ाया और देश की जनता से हम लोगों ने आह्मन किया कि इनको कोसों दूर रखिए नहीं तो ये देश की रेलवे को निजी हाथों में दें देगे और कहेंगे कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों की छंटनी करो,छंटनी करो । बिना हर्रे फिटकारी के, वही पुरानी रेल, वही स्टाक , वही कर्मचारियों और वही अधिकारी और अब हमको यह डराते हैं कि इतना आप लदान कर रहे हो , रेल टुकड़े –टुकड़े हो जाएगी । DRF में, रख –रखाव में हम इतने पैसे खर्च कर रहे हैं और जितना हम लदान कर रहे हैं , उतना लदान होता था उनके समय में, लेकिन अंडरवेट करके काफी पैसे की उगाही की जाती थी । मैं बार-बार कहता हूं **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री यंशवत सिन्हा (झारखंड )** : उपसभापति जी , यह एक बहुत गंभीर चार्ज लालू जी लगा रहे हैं और मंत्री है, उसी बिहार के मंत्री है, इनको जनरल बोलने का हक नहीं हैं । **...(व्यवधान) ...** यह स्पोसिफिक लड़ाई है, आप स्पेसिफिक बोलिए । **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया** : यह क्या है, सर ? **...(व्यवधान) ...** यह किस पर इल्जाम लगा रहे हैं ? **...(व्यवधान) ...** राम विलास पासवान भी थे रेल मंत्री. माधवराव सिंधिया भी थे रेल मंत्री नीतीश कुमार भी थे मंत्री **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री उपसभापति** : अहलुवालिया जी, आप बैठिए । **...(व्यवधान) ...**

SHRIARUN JAITLEY (Gujarat): Sir, this is the reply on the Railway Budget, Therefore, the Minister must be told to give a serious reply. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु ( कर्णाटक)**: सर , हम डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहते , हम सुनना चाहते हैं । **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : आप मेरी बात को सुन तो लीजिए । **...(व्यवधान) ...**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Have you the licence to speak when the Minister is speaking? *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया** : सर, यह नहीं चलेगा **...(व्यवधान) ...**

*Not recorded.

**श्री उपसभापति** : अहलुवालिया जी, आप बैठिए **...(व्यवधान) ...** पाणि जी , बैठिए **...(व्यवधान) ...** जब आपकी तरफ से वे लोग बोल रहे हैं, तब आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री यशंवत सिन्हा** : सर, हम इनसे यह पूछना चाहते हैं , सारी दुनिया इस बात को जानती है कि **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : इनमें सच्चाई को सुनने का साहस नही है, आप बाहर जाइए **...(व्यवधान) ...**

SHRI ARUN JAITELY: He has made specific charges that his predecessors have made money. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Either he must prove the charges he has made or withdraw *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री उपसभापति** : देखिए , आप सुनिए **...(व्यवधान) ...** वह बोल रहे हैं ना, तब आप बैठिए **...(व्यवधान) ...** मंत्री को बोलना है, यह बात मैं उन्हें बताऊंगा **...(व्यवधान) ...** प्लीज , आप बैठिए, बैठिए, **...(व्यवधान) ...** He is giving the reply. देखिए यह क्या बात हैं ? प्लीज , आप बैठिए , **...(व्यवधान) ...** आप बैठिए **...(व्यवधान) ...** देखिए*...(Interruptions):..* The Chair cannot direct him to speak in a particular way. *...(Interruptions)...* Can I direct? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: He has not answered even a single question. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप बैठिए **...(व्यवधान) ...** आप बैठिए**...(व्यवधान) ...** देखिए , it isvery difficult for the Chair to tell the speaker that he can and cannot speak in this way. The Chair has also got its responsibility. The Minister is giving the reply on the debate which has taken place.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: No, he is not. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री उपसभापति**: आप बैठिए **...(व्यवधान) .. .** आप बैठिए **...(व्यवधान) ...** This is not the way ... (Interruptions) **..** आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए, **...(व्यवधान) ...** आप मेरी बात भी कंप्लीट नहीं होने देते हैं तो मैं क्या करूं ?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you have the full authority to give directions to the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know when to give directions and there is no need for you to tell the Chair. When directions are to be given, the Chair would do so. Now, the Minister is giving a reply to the debate and it is for the Minister to answer on whatever debate has taken place. The Chair cannot direct him on what reply he has to give, how he has to give it, what words he has to use; unless the words used are unparliamentary, I cannot give any directions. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : सर, मैं यह बता रहा था **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : उपसभापति जी, आपने बिल्कुल सही कहा कि आप मंत्री जी को कोई निर्देश नहीं दे सकते हैं, लेकिन जिस शब्द का उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किया हैं, वह कोलोकियल शब्द है, और आप उसका अर्थ नहीं जानते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इससे के मंत्री उगाही करते थे , इसका मतलब यह है कि वह करप्शन करते थे और ब्राइब लेते थे । इस शब्द के ऊपर ही हमारी तरफ से यह ऐतराज हुआ हैं **...(व्यवधान) ...** उसके ऊपर ही हमने ऐतराज किया हैं **...(व्यवधान) ...** यह कोलोकियल वर्ड हैं **...(व्यवधान) ...**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK(Goa): Does she have the right to speak in between? *(Interruptions)*

**श्री उपसभापति** : मैं अभी देखता हूं कि उन्होंने क्या शब्द इस्तेमाल किया हैं **...(व्यवधान) ...** I shall look into it. (*Interruptions)* I shall look into those, words. *(Interruptions)* मैं इसे देखूंगा **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद** ( **बिहार**) : सर, मैं भी बिहार से हूं। जिस शब्द का इस्तेमाल इन्होंने किया, उस शब्द का मतलब घूस लेना होता हैं।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: There is nothing unparliamentary about it, but he is levelling a charge. *(Interruptions)*

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : सर, हमारा यह चार्ज हैं **...(व्यवधान) ...** या तो वह इस चार्ज को सबस्टैशिएट करें **...(व्यवधान) ...**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Just a minute, Sir. We had a healthy debate and we had healthy exchanges also. Even now we could have healthy exchanges, but unfortunately, we object on two counts? One is, the hon, Minister is not speaking on the Railway Budget. Secondly, he has levelled serious charges. *(Interruptions)*

1.00 P.M.

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : हम और किस चीज पर बोल रहे हैं

**श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया** : श्री राम विलास पासवान जी मंत्री रहे हैं और भी बहुत बड़े-बड़े व्यक्ति मंत्री रहे हैं , उनमें से कौन उगाही लेता था ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, that is *(Interruptions)...* If he is making a charge, you could move a Privilege Motion. What can I do? *(Interruptions)...* If he is making allegations, you may-give a Notice under the rules. *(Interruptions)....* I need to examine the records. *...(Interruptions)...* If he has made any mis-statement *...(Interruptions)...* वे क्लेरिफाइ करना चाहते हैं । He wants to clarify. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA. Sir, day before yesterday. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wants to clarify. *...(Interruptions)...* He wants to clarify. *..(Interruptions)...* देखिए वे आपके ऑब्जेक्शन को क्लेरिफाइ करना चाहते हैं ।

**श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया** : महोदय, **…**(**व्यवधान**) **…**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wants to clarify. *...(Interruptions)...* He wants to clarify. *...(Interruptions)...* वे क्लोरिफाइ करना चाहते हैं, Mr. Ahluwalia, he wants to clarify. *...(Interruptions)..*

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद** : वह **…**(**व्यवधान**) **…**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ahluwalia, he wants to clarify. . *(Interruptions)..* What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...*
मि. अहलुवलिया , वे क्लोरिफाइ करना चाहते हैं , उनको मौका तो दीजिए ।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवलिया** : *

**श्री यशंवत सिन्हा** : *

**श्री उपसभापति** : अब आप छोड़िए , यह आपके ऊपर है, मैं क्या करूं । अहलुवालिया जी, **…**(**व्यवधान**) **…**

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : आप बैठिए, हमको बोलने दीजिए **…**(**व्यवधान**) **…**

*Not recorded.

**श्री उपसभापति** : श्री यशवंत सिन्हा जी, अब वे क्लेरिफाइ करना चाहते हैं । **...(व्यवधान)** ...यह तो जबर्दस्ती हैं । **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : महोदय, आप इस पूरी प्रोसीडिंग को निकल कर देखिए **...(व्यवधान)** ... सुन तो लीजिए। आप लोग अपने ऊपर लेकर और दूसरी बात में चले गए । महोदय, प्रोसीडिग निकाल कर देखें ।

**श्री उपसभापति** : मैं निकाल कर देखूंगा ।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : उसको मैं फिर दोहराता हूं । मेरी बात को आप सुन लीजिए । मैं फिर दोहराता हूं कि हमने क्या कहा हैं । चतुर्वेदी जी ने कहा कि आप रेल में जो लगाम कस कर अपनी जो पीठ थपथपा रहे हो, इन्होंने कहा था रेल टुकड़ा –टुकड़ा हो जाएगा । महोदय, मैंने यह कहा कि किसी पार्टी , किसी नेता को उगाही की बात अगर हो तो हमको जो सजा देना हो दे दीजिए ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : क्या कहा ?

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : महोदय, आप रिकार्ड निकालकर देखिए, । मैंने यह कहा कि लदान हम जितना कर रहे हैं उतना ही लदान उस समय भी होता था । हम जो एक्सल लोड की बात कर रहे हैं लेकिन सामानों का अंडर वेट करके ऐसे उगाही की जाती थी , अफसरों को मैंने पनिश किया था । **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री उपसभापति** : अगर मंत्रियों का है तो मैं निकाल दूंगा । **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : क्या बात करते हो ? **...(व्यवधान) ...** गलत बात है, हमने नहीं कहा । **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री उपसभापति** : देखिए, उन्होंने भी कहा है कि आप रिकार्ड देखिए । **...(व्यवधान) ...** मैं रिकार्ड देखूंगा । अगर उसमें मंत्री का नाम है, तो मैं निकाल दूंगा **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : मंत्री ने घूस लिया है, ऐसा मैंने नहीं कहा हैं । मैं यह पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलता हूं । **...(व्यवधान) ...** दानापुर में मिलेनियम ट्रेन का हमने रोका। **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी** : क्या बोल रहे हैं ? **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप बैठ जाइये । **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : नहीं, नहीं । इतना शरूर हमको है,उतना शरूर हैं, जितना आप समझ रहे हैं । महोदय, दानापुर में स्वतः उस मिलेनियम ट्रेन को हमने रोका । **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री एम . वेंकैया नायडु**: सर, तरीका देखिए । **...(व्यवधान) ...**

यह तो होना चाहिए । otherwise, how can you move forward? He is agreeing to see the records. *...(Interruptions).*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that I would see the records. *...(Interruptions).*

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : हम लोग आपकी कतई खोल देंगे । **...(व्यवधान) ...** आपकी की कलई हम लोग खोल देंगे । **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री एस. एस. अहलुवलिया** : देखिए, क्या कलई खोलेगे ? **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री यशवंत सिन्हा** : हम लोगों को धमकी दे रहे हैं ? **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : क्या बात हैं ? **...(व्यवधान) ...** देखिए , **...(व्यवधान) ...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

The House then adjourned at seven minutes past one of the clock.

The House then reassembled at twenty minutes past one of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The house is adjourned for half-an-hour.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes ' past one of the clock.

The House reassembled at fifty one minutes past one of the clock,

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

**श्री सभापति** : माननीय सदस्यगण, जिस बात को लेकर विवाद चल रहा था, उसकी प्रोसीडिंग्ज मैने देख ली हैं । उन प्रोसीडिंग्ज में इन्होंने किसी मंत्री पर कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया है और इसका स्पष्टीकरण स्वयं लालू जी भी कर देंगे ।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : सर, भारतीय रेल मेरी नहीं है , यह सभी की रेल है, सब लोगों की है, देश की हैं और यह भारत की शान है । इसका सम्मान देश में तो है ही , दुनियाभर में भी इसका डंका पिट रहा हैं । दुनिया में जो बाहर के देशों की रेल है, वह सबसे महंगी है और हमने सबसे सस्ता चला कर **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री सभापति** : पहले थोड़ा सा उस विषय पर बोल दीजिए, फिर मुझे जाना हैं।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : हां, तो वह क्लौरिफिकेशन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि ये लोग आधी बात ही सुन पाए और आधी बात में ही इनको Confusion हो गया। मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोल रहा हूं कि मैंने कभी भी, किसी मंत्री या एन.डी.ए सरकार द्वारा उगाही की बात नहीं कहीं हैं। मैंने वह कहा जो अफसर लोग करते थे, अंडरवेट करते थे, मैं आपको रिकार्ड भी दिखा दूंगा। असल में लोग पूरी बात समझ नहीं पाए , इसलिए वह Confusion हुआ।

**श्री सभापति** : ठीक है, अब शुरू कीजिए।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : तो इसके लिए हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कई तरह की बाते कहीं कि रेलवे में उस समय छंटनी का सिलसिला चला था। 5th Pay Commission के बाद सारे महकमों में, रेलवे मे भी कमी आई , उतनी हम छंटनी नहीं करते और उस कॉन्सेप्ट को आज हमने झुठलाया है , जिसमें अगर कोई कारपोरेट हाऊस सरकारी उपकरण घाटे में चलता हो, तो एक तर्क रहता हैं कि लोगों की छंटनी कर दो, पद को खत्म कर दो, इस मिथ को तोड़ा है, इसी के लिए देश और दुनिया भर में आश्चर्य हैं। सिर्फ हमने आम आदमी का ही ध्यान नहीं रखा है, मंहगाई पर भी तमाचा मारा हैं। मैं आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि मंहगाई रोकने के लिए और Further रिलीफ देने के लिए भारतीय रेल हमेशा राष्ट्र की सेवा के लिए तैयार हैं। और भी कोई कमी होगी, कोई दिक्कत होगी , कोई त्रुटि होगी, तो हम सुझाव invite करते हैं और उसमे हम रेल का पूरा योगदान देंगे, यह भरोसा हम दिलाना चाहते हैं।

महोदय, आज गरीब लोग स्वाभिमान की जिंदगी जीते हैं और स्वाभिमानी होकर हमारी भारतीय रेल में सफर करते हैं। Passenger amenities से लेकर साफ –सफाई और सुरंक्षा हमारी Priority है। चाहे गोधरा में जो हुआ , उसे आप जानते हैं , इनके समय में जो लोग जले, मुम्बई मे हुआ और अब यह समझौता एक्सप्रेस में हुआ – यह हम लोगों के लिए चुनौती है, जो आतंकवादी घटनांए घटती हैं , जो प्रतिवेदित हुआ हैं। हम देशवासियों को यह आश्वासन देना चाहते हैं कि हमारी सुरंक्षा पर कोई भी कोताही हम नहीं उठा रखेंगे । संरक्षा हमारे लिए प्राथमिकता है, ताकि निर्भय होकर,निडर होकर लोग जाएं। आज गरीब लोग स्वाभिमान के साथ महसूस कर रहे हैं कि आम आदमी को ध्यान में रखकर हमने बजट बनाया है और यह जो गरीब रथ हमने चलाया हैं।

महोदय, बहुत सारे हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा , जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश की बात कहीं गई , पहाड़ो की बात की गई , देखेंगे , भाषण में हमने उल्लेख किया हैं कि पूरे ईस्ट में , असम से

लेकर पूर्वांचल की जो हमारी seven sisters स्टेट्स हैं , वहां पर हमने ज्यादा से ज्यादा बोगी व्हील्स देकर ज्यादा राशि हमने दी है । महोदय , अपने पड़ौसी देशों से भी संबंध सुधारने में रेल का योगदान पहले भी था और आज भी हैं । मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि बंगला देश और कोलकाता के बीच रेल चलाने के लिए समझौता हो चुका हैं । हम अप्रैल माह से कोलकाता टू ढाका रेल चलाने जा रहे हैं , ताकि जो हमारा पड़ौसी देश बंगला देश है, वह भी हमारे साथ जुड़े और लोग आपस में विचारों का आदान – प्रदान करें । हमने अपने पड़ौसी देश पाकिस्तान में भी रेल चलाई हैं । पाकिस्तान और हमारे देश के बीच चलने वाली रेल लाइन पर जो घास – पात और खरपत वार जमी हुई थी, हमने उसको हटाकर पुनः रेल लाइन को चालू किया हैं । महोदय, कई लोगों को जानकारी न होने की वजह से गलतफहमी में होते हैं, कई लोग बोलते हैं कि बीजेपी के कुछ माननीय सांसदों ने आरोप लगाया कि सार्वजानिक निजी भागीदारी योजना के तहत बजट होटल का निर्माण एवम् यात्री बीमा योजना इत्यादि को निजी हाथों में सौंपा जा रहा हैं । महोदय , मैं इस संबंध में सम्मनित सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूं कि इंडियन रेलवे कैटंरिंग एवं टूरिज्म कारपोरेशन का गठन एनडीए सरकार के द्वारा 1999 मे हुआ था । इस निगम के गठन के समय में ही एनडीए सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि बजट होटल का निर्माण सरकारी पैसे से नहीं, बल्कि सार्वजानिक निजी भागीदारी योजना के अंतर्गत किया जाएगा । एनडीए सरकार ने यह भी निर्णय लिया था कैटरिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा यात्री सुविधा से जुड़े अन्य कार्यो का रिटायरिंग रूम , यात्री निवास इत्यादि ।

**( श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए )**

को भी निजी पार्टियो के साथ सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी के तहत चलाया जाएगा । महोदय , मैं यह साफ –साफ बताना चाहता हूं कि हम हमेशा इसके पक्षधर रहे हैं कि हम अपने यहां स्टील तथा अन्य जो चीज हम अपने देश में बना सकते हैं, बनाएंगे और हम विदेशों पर निर्भर नहीं रहेंगे , इसके लिए हमने बार –बार कहा है कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए , भारतीय रेल को निजी हाथों में नहीं सौंपा जाएगा । यह हमारा कोर सैक्टर हैं । जैसा कि ये जो छोटे-छाटे हैं जैसे बजट होटल है या कंटेनर कॉरपोरशन है, इसमें हमें एक्सपोर्ट की डिमांड आ रही हैं तो इसके लिए हमने कंटेनर सर्विस को एलाऊ किया गया हैं । हमारा रेलवे कोर सैक्टर है, इसलिए हम रेल चलाएंगे । जो डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कोरिडोर है, हम उसके लिए जो थर्ड रेल लाइन डालने जा रहे हैं , अब अंतिम चरण में हैं ।अब तो इसके लिए एमडी और सदस्यों का नाम सर्च कमेटी में जाना बाकी है। भारतीय रेल का डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कोरिडोर निकट भविष्य में सपना ही नहीं है, बल्कि यह हमारी सरकार का, हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री का सोनिया जी का संकल्प है कि दुनिया की रेलों में भारतीय रेल को एक नम्बर का बनाना है और हम उस दिशा में जा रहे है । बहुत से लोग हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाते हैं कि हम बिहार को ही देखते है, ऐसी बात नहीं हैं ।हमारा बिहार में घुमाकर

ही गाड़ी चलाने का काम नहीं हैं, केवल लोकलाइजेशन से काम नहीं चलता है , बल्कि पूरे देश को ध्यान में रखकर गाड़ी चलाते हैं । जो गाड़ी बिहार से चलती है, जो आन्ध्र प्रदेश से चलती हैं , जो चेन्नई से चलती है, इन सभी से पूरे देश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ होता है । माननीय सोनिया जी की कास्टीट्यूएसी उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां हमने कोच का कारखाना दिया, वहीं पर हमने कॉ – आडिनेट करने के लिए अपने सबसे बड़े उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को ज्यादा से ज्यादा गाड़िया दी हैं । हमने बहुत जगह सेवाओं में विस्तार भी किया हैं । हमने गरीब रथ आठ जोड़े हैं, राजधानी टू राजधानी ।अभी हम इसको ब्रांच लाइन में नहीं ले रहे हैं , हम कोच बनाते जाएंगे और हम इसको प्रोवाइड भी करते चले जाएंगे़ । हमारी इकोनोमी ठीक हुई है तो हम, कोच बनाते जाएंगे ओर हम इसको प्रोवाइड भी करते चले जाएंगे । हमारी इकोनोमी ठीक हुई हैं तो हर गरीब आदमी एफोर्ड करना चाहता हैं । एक आदमी 1200 रूपए में जहाज में जा रहा हैं । भारत का ट्रैफिक बढ़ रहा है और जो हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उसको जहाज कैरी नहीं कर सकता है, उसको तो हमारी रेल ही कैरी कर सकती हैं । हम पूरे देश में फर्स्ट फैज में इसको करेंगे , अब इनके पास तो पैसे नहीं थे , जो सेफ्टी के लिए DRF बनाया था । अब ये बोलते हैं कि यह बीस हजार करोड़ का छलावा हैं । यह सरप्लस है, सार खर्चा निकालाकर, हम इसमें से डिविडेंड देंगे । और हम DRF मे जो रि- इन्वेस्टमेंट करेंगे कि इतने पैसे का इन्तजाम किया हैं । महोदय, यह छलावा नहीं है, ये हाथी के दांत दिखाने के लिए नही हैं । यह खाने के लिए हैं । हमारी सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि यह है कि जो हम जो बोलते हैं , हाउस में जो घोषणा करते हैं , जो बजट लेकर आते हैं , वह करते हैं । यशंवत बाबू फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, आपको जानकारी होगी कि जो बजट है, उसमें बहुत से लोग कुछ और बात बोल देते हैं । वह उनको नहीं बोली चहिए । जो कर सकते हैं , वहीं करना चहिए । आज भारतीय रेल के बजट के साथ – साथ हम आउटकम बजट भी लाए हैं । हमारा क्या आउटम रहा , उसके सारे कागज हमने बांट दिए हैं । आप लोगों को उसे पढ़ना चहिए । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह टेबल पर बंधे का बंधा ही रह जाए । जब बंधा रह जाएगा तो क्या होगा । वैकेया नायडु जी के प्रति हमारा बहुत आदर है । ये अच्छे आदमी हैं । हमने कोई राज खोलने की बात नहीं कहीं हें राज में बहुत बात होती हैं । राज का मतलब राज ही होता है, इसलिए आपने जो सोचा होगा कि हमने आपके विषय में क्या कह दिया, यह सब पूछ खोलने वाला नहीं हैं । पुछैया ही नहीं है तो खोलना क्या । **…(व्यवधान) …**

**श्री एम . वैंकैया नायडु** : पूछं ही नहीं है तो खोलना क्या ।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : आप एक पार्टी के जिम्मेदारी प्रेसिडेट रहे हैं । जब आप बोलते हैं । जो हम आपकी बात सुनते हैं । रांची से कराची तक, कराची से रांची तक चले जाते हैं । अच्छी बात हैं । हमारा ऊपर आपके ऊपर कोई आरोप नहीं है, न ही कोई काम का आरोप रहता हैं । काम कर रहे है । हम इसलिए पूछ रहे है , आप वह फांउडेशन बताइए । आप एन.डी.ए का बोलते हैं । उसी पर चढ़कर हम चढ़ हैं । हम रेल का टियर वेट कम करने जा रहे हैं महोदय , एक –एक

किलोमीटर की जो गुड्स ट्रेन है, अगर देखा जाए तो जितना बोगी का वजन है, हर डिब्बे का वजन है, यदि हर एक का वजन देखा जाए तो empty गाड़ी को खीचनें के लिए सारा फ्यूल और पावर कज्यूम खाली करना है । फिर माल का लादान कैसे होगा, हमारी कमाई कैसे होगी ? हम आगे कैसे बढ़ाएंगे ? आप उदाहरण देते हैं । आप कहते हैं कि चीन में कोच का टियर वेट कम हैं ? हमारी गुड्स ट्रेन का जो कोच है, उसमे हम टियर वेट को घटाने जा रहे हैं । हमने एडवरटाइज किया है ? हम उसको चार टन कम करने जा रहे है । हम रीडिजाइन करवा रहे हैं । रीडिजाइन करने से जब एक डिब्बे काचार टन कम होगा तो एक किलोमीटर लाइन , जो गुड्स ट्रन की होती है, आप समझिए कितना वजन कम हो जाएगा, तो उतना माल लादेंगे । महोदय, यह जो piecemeal माल है, हमारा जो ट्रांसपोर्ट है, माननीय सदस्यों ने जिसके प्रति चिता जताई है, तो हम वेयर हाउसिंग बनाने जा रहे हैं । वेयर हाउसिंग के द्वारा ही नहीं, डेडिकेटिड फ्रेट कोरिडोर पर piecemeal माल , जो ट्रको से जा रहा है, उस माल को हम लेना चाहते हैं । अभी हमने सीमेंट के मामले में, आयरन ओर के मामले में, कोल के मामले मे कहा है । एफ . सी.आई को करना चाहिए , फूड डिपार्टमेट को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए । Empty – flow direciton में जो गाड़ी जाती हैं , इसके लिए हमने फूड डिपार्टमेंट से आग्रह किया है कि अभी प्रॉक्योरमेंट कीजिएगा । गेहूं को उत्तर प्रदेश, अन्य राज्यों से यां पंजाब से तो हम तैतीलास प्रतिशत तक की छूट देगे । आप बांधकर ले चलिए । नजदीक तक पहले एफ.सी. आई में राशन को पहुचाइए । हमे क्यों बाहर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा ? सिर्फ वहीं नहीं , मंहगाई पर तमाचा मारने की बात भी हम करते हैं । डीजल और पट्रोल , इतना मंहगा है, तभी हमने भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ाया है । बल्कि इसके भाड़े में हमने पांच प्रतिशत की कमी कर दी हैं । जो डोमोस्टिक इंडस्टी आयरन ओर बाक्साइट लाइम स्टोन है, उसमे भी हमने छह प्रतिशत की कमी कर दी हैं ताकि उसका बाजार पर बुरा असर न पड़े । यह जो कदम है, उसी के संदर्भ में मुबंई में, जो एक भीड़ - भाड़ वाला इलाका है, उसमे पैसा हम एक लाइन सेपरेट करने जा रहे है । हमने काफी पैसा दिया है क्योंकि यह हमारी प्राइम सिटी है, देश का ट्रेड सेंटर हैं । Picemeal में हम कई शहरों को , जो बिग शहर है , फास्ट ट्रेन चलाने के लिए फिजिबिलिटी रिपार्ट ले रहे हैं । हमने वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन की बात कही हैं । हमने कृषि रिटैल चेन की बात कही हैं । यह अंतिम चरण में हैं । अगर देश के किसान की जेब गरम नहीं होगी, उसको मार्केट नहीं मिलेगी , तो फिर हमारा देश आगे कैसे बढ़ेगा ।हम लोग उस दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं ।ये लोग निजी हाथों को सौपंने की ओर चल पड़े थे, यह बात राकेश मोहन कमेटी में आई थी, लेकिन जमाना बदला UPA सरकार आई ओर आज कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर सब लोग काम कर रहे हैं । रेलवे के अधिकरियों और कर्मचरियों को मालूम होता हो गया है कि हमारी नौकारी सुरक्षित हैं । केवल नौकरी ही सुरक्षित नहीं है, हमने बोर्ड को Centralise नहीं किया, बल्कि अपनी पावर विकेन्द्रीकरण किया । एक – एक सौ करोड़ रूपए के सिविल

वर्क के काम के लिए अब जनरल मैने जरों को रेलवे बोर्ड के चक्कर नहीं लगाने पड़ेगे , हमने सबको जोन में दे दिया हे, ताकि उन्हें यहां न आना पड़े और वे काम कर सकें । हम 2,000 रेल लाइनें बना चुके है, आगे हम और नयी रेल लाइनें बनाने जा रहे है । यह जो legacy and liability हम carry कर रहे थे,. देश में ऐसी बहुत सी रेलवे लाइनें sancitoned हैं जिन पर माननीय सदस्यों को चिंता होती है, Political considerations के आधार पर लाइनें तो santion हो जाती हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए पैसा नहीं है, इसको भी हम कम कर रहे हैं । बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने हमको दिया, जो बहुत जरूरी हैं हम invite करते हैं कि जो बहुत जरूरी रूट है, आप उसके लिए हमें पैसा दीजिए और dedicated freight corrridor पर जो exisiting line congestion है, इस pressure को हटाकर हम मालगाड़ी उधर ले जाएंगे, तो हमारी गाड़ी और तेज होगी ।

अभी दिल्ली आने में हमको गजियाबाद से आगे अलीगढ़ में गड़ियों को रोक देना पड़ता है । फास्ट गाड़ी जो आती है, उसे रूकना पड़ता है क्योंकि लोकल पैसेजर्स कहते हैं कि पहले हमारी लोकल पैसेजर गाड़ी को pass करो, नहीं वे पत्थर फेंक देते हैं । यह भारतीय रेल तो सबकी संपति है, सबकी propety हैं । हमने कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया । आजादी मिलने के बाद यह पहला अवसर है कि UPA के द्वारा बिहार के साथ इंसाफ हो रहा है ।बिहार की बात लोग कहते हैं , लोग कहते हैं कि बिहारी लोग खाओं । बिहारी गरीब आदमी हे, लेकिन आज माननीय श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी और श्री मनमोहन सिंह जी नेतृत्व में UPA सरकार ने बिहार के साथ न्याय किया हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि बिहार के विकास के बिना ,देश के विकास का नाम लेना बेमानी होगा । इसलिए हमने वहां लोको का कारखाना स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है । हम लोको, डीजल का कारखाना लगा रहे हैं, मधईपुरा मे, छपरा में हम व्हील का कारखाना लगा रहे हैं । अब व्हील हम मंगा रहे हैं विदेश से और हमारी रोजी –रोटी मारी जा रही है, यहां का आदमी क्या करेगा, कहां जाएगा ?

हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री अवनि राय साहब बोल रहे थे कि जिले की चाय –पूरी खत्म करके पिज्जा –पिज्जा कर दिया हैं । अरे, कितने प्रतिशत आदमी पिज्जा खाते हैं ? हम लोगों के घरों में भी हमारे बच्चे अब मडुआ , मकई का रगड़ा ,चटनी , माठा. छाछ से कोसों दूर भागकर पिज्जा लाओ कहते हैं । ये पिज्जा युग में पहंचाने वाले लोगों से परहेज करना चाहिए । एक अखबार ने छाप दिया कि लालू यादव ने चतुराई से तरकारी और पूरी का दाम बजट में बढ़ा दिया । कहां लिखा है हमने बजट में ? गाड़ी चलते –चलते प्लेटफार्म पर आती है, वहां ए.बी. सी.डी. कैटेगरी में कोई आदमी पूरा छान रहा है. गाड़ी खुलने वाली हैं , किसी ने आधा पैसा दिया , किसी ने बेशी दिया, रेजगारी दिया, नोट छोड़ दिए । पूरी –जलेबी अगर बिकती हैं और गरीब आदमी बेच रहा है और उसे दो पैसे बेशी मिल गए तो यह पैसा अमरीका थोड़े ही जा रहा है, किसी न किसी गरीब के घर में ही जा रहा हैं । इसको भी हम देखेंगे कि कैसे hygienic करना हैं । बहुत सी गड़ियों में pantry cardsनहीं हैं । जितना कचरा था , जितनी legacy थी, इसको साफ करते

करते हम 3 सालों मे आप सबके सहयोग से और हमारे रेलकमियों के सहयोग से, रेलवे को आज उंचाई की ओर ले जा रहे हैं और जो एक प्रतिशत बच गया है, उसे ठीक करके हम 100 परसेंट पर पहुंचकर दुनिया को बात देंगे कि भारत में हमारा हुनर है, हमारा स्किल है । रेलवे में टेलेंट की कमी नहीं हे, अफसरों की कमी नहीं है, ईमानदारों की कमी नहीं हैं । इतने बड़े सिस्टम को चलाना साधारण काम नहीं हैं । हम electrification कर रहे हैं , हम अपने सिगनल सिस्टम को ठीक कर रहे है, हम ब्रिजों को ठीक रहे हैं , ब्रिजो को ठीक करने में बहुत जगह caution लगा रहता है, जहां विलंब हो जाता हैं । समय सीमा के अन्दर ब्रिज बना कर हम इस बात को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं । भारतीय रेल में आज गरीब आदमी के लिए एक रूपया ही कम नहीं हुआ है, अगर तीन स्टेशन जाएगा, तो 10 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा, चौथे स्टेशन से 20 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा । यह भाड़ा कोई भाड़ा नहीं है, लेकिन भाड़ा कम करने पर भी हमको पैसेंजर ट्रैफिक से आमदनी आई हैं । भारतीय रेल में इसके पूरे ढांचे में आप सबका सहयोग हैं । आप लोगों से हम और सहयोग चाहते हैं और हमको इसको आगे बढ़ाना हैं ।

महोदय, हमारी माननीया सुषमा जी ने 4-5 बिन्दु उठाया था, बाकी तो सारा रेलवे के बजट भाषण में है ,उसको देख लिया जाएगा । एक ही बात को बार –बार दोहराने से कोई फायदा नहीं हैं । पहले सारी बाते air में चली गई । यहां थोड़ा लेट हो गया । ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री यशवंत सिन्हा** : सोनिया जी वाला दोहराते रहिए ।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : सोनिया जी जैसी नेता ...(**व्यवधान**) ... सेनिया जी ने देश से कुछ लिया नहीं है, देश को दिया हैं ...(**व्यवधान**) ... हमारी सम्मनित सुषमा जी, जो पहले हम लोगों की ही पार्टी में थी, सोशालिस्ट विचाराधारा, समाजवाद , लोहिया जी , सारे लोगों के साथ ...(**व्यवधान**) ... अभी भी ...(**व्यवधान**) ... आप अभी नए आए हैं । इनका पूरा इतिहास जानिए, वे सोशलिस्ट है, सोशलिस्ट ...(**व्यवधान**) ... स्वराज भाई भी सोशलिस्ट , वे भी सोशालिस्ट ...(**व्यवधान**) ... इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री उपसभापति** : पाणि जी, आप बैठिए ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : आप भी सोशलिस्ट है।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : मैंने सवाल पूछा है, इतिहास नहीं पूछा हैं । मेरे सवालों का जवाब दीजिए ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : आप भी सोशलिस्ट , जो आप बोल रहे हैं ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री रूद्रनारायण पाणि** : हम आरएसएस के हैं ।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद :** आरएसएस के हैं , अब पता लग रहा हैं कि गलती से आपको सोशिलिस्ट कहा गया हैं **...(व्यवधान) ...** हम लोगों ने सुषमा जी को इनकी लंका में आग लगाने का लिए भेज है -**...(व्यवधान) ...** पहले तत्काल सेवा गाड़ी प्रारंभ होने के पहले **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : मैंने जो सवाल पूछे हैं, उनका जवाब दीजिए **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री लालू प्रसाद :** यह preamble हैं पहले तत्काल सेवा गाड़ी प्रारंभ होने के स्टेशन से अंतिम स्टेशन के बीच थी । अब रूट के बीच महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों के यात्री भी उसी स्टेशन से टिकट लेकर तत्काल सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकते हैं । यह सत्य नहीं है कि तत्काल सेवा केवल यात्रा के आंरभ से अंत तक ही उपलब्ध हैं । पहले तत्काल कोटा 10 प्रतिशत था, जिससे पैंजेंजर्स की मांग पूरी नहीं होती थी । अंतिम दिन यात्रा करने वाले पैसेंजर्स की संख्या अधिक थी । उससे ट्रेवल एजेंट 500 से 1000 रूपया प्रति व्यक्ति bluff कर देता था, उसको देना पड़ता था । रेलवे ट्रैवल एजेंट पहले से सारे टिकट बुक करा कर अंतिम दिन नाम बदल कर उसे बचते थे । उसी से बचने के लिए तत्काल कोटा बढ़ाया गया । तत्काल का चार्ज non –peak समय से स्लीपर और एसी चेयर के लिए 75 रूपया है, peak समय में यह चार्ज 150 रूपया हैं । तत्काल कोटा सामान्य 30 प्रतिशत नहीं हैं, यह आवश्यकता अनुसार, फिर भी आपने इस सवाल को उठाया है, हम इसको देख लेंगे । देख कर ठीक है, तो नहीं तो नहीं । हम इसको देख लेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)** ...

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :** इसका मतलब है कि जो मैंने बोला है, वह ठीक हैं । बाकी चीजों के ऊपर बोलिए । बाकी चीजें , cancellation charges बढ़ाया , return ticket पर बढ़ाया । मैंने 6 चीजें गिनाई हैं ।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद :** एक चीज और माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाई और कुछ लोगों को भ्रम हो गया हैं कि ऑल टूरिस्ट पिलग्रिम के ऊपर चार्ज बढ़ा दिया हैं । जो टूरिस्ट जाते हैं , उनके बारे में यह हमको कहा गया। हम भारत दर्शन ट्रेन चलाते हैं । हम सारे तीर्थ यात्रा करने वालों को importance देते हैं । हम सारे टूरिज्म को जोड़ते हैं और उस में हम ने ज्यादा सुविधांए दी हुई है । हम उस गाड़ी को चलवा रहे हैं, आम लोग उस में जाएंगे । महोदय, उसमें नाश्ता –चाय फ्री देते है, भोजन दिन का फ्री देते हैं ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :** आप सीधे कह दीजिए कि आप ने वृद्धि की और आप वृद्धि को मानते हैं । आप की बात से यह निकला कि आप वृद्धि को उचित मानते हैं ।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद :** हम बता रहे हैं आप सुन लिजिए । हमारी भारत यात्रा चलती है और ये कौन लोग है, वह मैं बताता हूं । वे हैं ऑल इंडिया यात्रा आर्गनाइजेशन , पिलग्रिमिस्टस वैलफेयर एसोसिऐशन । इन्होंने हम को चिट्ठी में बधाई भी दी हैं। इनका नाम हैं जे.डी.बत्रा, चेयरमैन – एक्सऑफिसियों ,

प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी रेलवे बोर्ड को लिखा हैं । बादेव जी को लिखा हैं, इनका नाम हैं वाइस –प्रेसीडेंट रमेश कुमार चतुर्वेदी , राजस्थान । वह देश के यत्रियों के लिए वैलफेयर का काम कर रहे हैं । महोदय, आप इसमें रेल के 13 कोच रिजर्व कराते हैं इसे पालिटिकल पार्टीज के लोग कराते हैं जैसे मायावती जी ने कराए, राम विलास जी ने कराए , हम लोगों ने भी कराए, बी.जे.पी के लोगों ने भी करांए हैं । महोदय, हमने इस मे कहीं भेदभाव नहीं किया हैं । मुरली मनोहर जोशी जी ने कराए । महोदय, दूसरे पेज पर इसके प्रेसीडेंट का नाम है ,उसमें भी हमने concession करके दिए हैं । तो एक तो हम चलाते हैं और दूसरी 13 कोच की गाड़ी हैं । महोदय , इसमें हुआ हैं यह है कि ये लोग ले लेते हैं और फिर आप आदमी से काटैक्ट करके चाहे जो लेते हैं, चाहे जो चार्ज करते हों , वे उन्हें घुमाते हैं । महोदय, 13 कोच की ट्रेन दी तो उसके हर डिब्बे की स्ट्रेन्थ का पैसा देना पड़ेगा । जाने का देना पड़ेगा , फिर आने का , हाल्ट किया तो उसका देना पड़ेगा , detain किया तो देना पड़ेगा । महोदय, हम कई गाड़ियों से नोंचकर डिब्बे बनाते हैं और देते हैं । अब पेंट्री कार लेनीहैं तो उसका दाम आपको देना पड़ेगा । महोदय ये नियम पहले से हैं ,हमने नहीं बनाए हैं, सब का सामान लादना है तो उसका अलग चार्ज देना पड़ेगा और जितने दिन की देरी करिएगा, उसका चार्ज देना पड़ेगा । आप कम –से –कम में जाइए , पेट्रीं कार का मत दीजिए , आप जाइए और डिटेशन मत कीजिए । महोदय. डिटेंशन को रोकने के लिए बात इस में उठायी गयी है, फिर भी अगर इससे कोई हार्डशिप होगी तो उसे हम देखेंगे । ये तो रिलीजियस माइंड के लोग हैं और हम तो चाहते है लोग ज्यादा – से –ज्यादा घूमते रहे ताकि सोचने का मौका नहीं मिले ।

महोदय, यह आरोप लगाया गया कि बिहार को ज्यादा दिया हैं । अब अगर बिहार की तरक्की करेगा तो यह भी अच्छी बात हैं और बिहार आप को सब जगह तरक्की करवा रहा हैं । हम सब जगह दौलत पैदा करवा रहे हैं । महोदय, आज घर में भोजन बनाते हैं , हर आदमी की हजामत बनाते हैं , हर आदमी के घर दूध पहुंचाते है, हर आदमी के घर पर केतारी पेरकर उसे गिलास में पिलाते हैं । महोदय , हमारे बिहार के लोग देश में ही नही , सूरीनाम , मॉरीसस और दुनियाभर में, जैसे मारवाड़ी भाई है, उसी तरह से बिहारी भाई हैं ।

महोदय, नायडु साहब ने कहा कि भेदभाव हो गया । अरे भाई, क्या भेदभाव हुआ ? आप शुरू से देख लिजिए, आप एक साल का एवरेज देख लें –एन.डी.ए. र्वस यू.पी.ए । महोदय , हम जो पैसा दे रहे हैं । क्या बांधकर ले जाएंगे रूपया ? हम जाकर चिदम्बरम जी के खजाने में जमा कर देंगे । महोदय, पहले आध्र प्रदेश के लिए एवरेज था 259 करोड़ और अभी हमने दिया 640 करोड़ । महोदय , बिहार के लिए पहले, जब नीतीश जी थे , 250 करोड़ था और हमने किया 1251 हम ने यह किया क्योंकि बिहार में कुछ था ही नहीं । उन्होंने अन्याय किया था इसाफ नहीं किया था ।

गुजरात में पहले से 178 था और इस बात हमने 322 किया । कर्नाटक में पहले 162 था, तो हमने कर्नाटक में एक साल में खर्च करने के लिए 630 किया । केरल में पहले 158 था, हमने उसे 283 किया । मध्य प्रदेश में 158 था ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु** : सर, एक मिनट ...(**व्यवधान**) ... केरल के बारे में ...(**व्यवधान**) ... आप स्पष्टीकरण देने के लिए तैयार हैं , तो ठीक हैं ...(**व्यवधान**) ... आप केरल के बारे मे जो फिगर कोट कर रहे है, तो मेरे पास जो जानकारी है, उसके अनुसार 2002 में केरल में 169 करोड़ । हमारे पास दो साल के फिगर्स हैं ।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : हम तो एवरेज बोल रहे हैं । ...(**व्यवधान**) ... अच्छा दोनों में डिफरेंस हो रहा है, तो हम लोग बाहर के करेक्ट कर देंगे । ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री एम.वेंकैया नायडु** : केरल के साथ अन्याय हुआ हैं । ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : मध्य प्रदेश में पहले 158 था, तो हमने 328 किया । महाराष्ट्र में 374 था, तो हमने 1048 किया । जहां सबसे ज्यादा रूपया है और पहली पंक्ति का राज्य है, उसके साथ भी हमने अन्याय नही किया । उड़ीसा में 239 था, वहां हमने 764 दिया हैं राजस्थान में 108 था । राजस्थान की बात कही गई थी । चतुर्वेदी जी थे और मिश्रा जी भी थे । राजस्थान में 108 ही मिलता था आप लोगों को, जब आप लोगों का राज था और देखिए , हमने बढ़ा कर 673 किया । तमिलनाडु में 210 ही था इतने लड़ाका नेता लोग वहां थे और वहां पर हमने 726 किया हैं । वहीं नहीं आप पैसा खर्च करवाइए और जहां भी प्रोजेक्ट में कमी आएगी,वहां पैसा देने का मैं आश्वासन देता हूं । ...(**व्यवधान**) ... लेकिन यह काम टाइम पर होना चाहिए । होता क्या हैं कि ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री श्री गोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़)** : झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़ का ? ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : झारखंड का तो अलग फिगर है, वह हम दे देंगे ।
...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री उपसभापति** : दें देंगे, दे देंगे । ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री लालू प्रसाद**: मूलत : उधर की चर्चा की गई थी, इसलिए हम लोग इसको लेते आए थे । इसलिए भारतीय रेल में कई जगह, यहां पर यवतमाल में था कि महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने लिखा हैं कि हम 40 प्रतिशत अर्थ पर स्टेट कंटीब्यूशन करा देंगे । यवतमाल से औरगाबाद का जहां आत्महत्याएं हुई हैं...(**व्यवधान**) ... विजय दर्डा जी की थी । वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी से भी हमारी बात हुई थी । चिट्ठी लिखी, कि वहां पर बहुत जरूरी हैं । आत्महत्या क्यो हो रही हैं ? तो मान लीजिए हमें वहां पर पानी ही पहुंचाना है, बहुत काम है, उधर विकास नहीं हो पाता है, वहां लोग आत्महत्याएं करते हैं , फूड ग्रेन हमें पहुंचाना है, तो हम लोग उसलाइन का काम करने जा रहे हैं । साथ ही श्री सुरेश पचौरी जी ने आग्रह किया हैं कि होशंगाबाद , करेली, पिपरिया में अंडर

ब्रिज का निर्माण हो । इस पर शीघ्र कार्रवाई होगी । इस पर जल्दी कार्रवाई करके अंडरग्राउंड जल्दी खुदवा कर हम सब बनवा देंगे । वहां पर सब काम हो जाएगा । इसके साथ ही उनकी मांग के अनुसार कोलकाता का मेल का स्टॉपेज करेली में होगा ।

आप लोगों के और भी जो सुझाव है, इस पक्ष में हों या उस पक्ष के, हमारा हृदय साफ है हम साफ-साफ बात करते हैं , हमारे पेट में दांत नहीं हैं , जो भी दांत हैं वे बाहर दांत हैं । इसलिए हम कहीं भी भेदभाव नहीं करने वाले हैं । यह रेल जब हमारा **...(व्यवधान) ...** स्टॉपेज भी इसमें है **...(व्यवधान) ...** आज जो –जो ट्रेन बोलिएगा । इटारसी से , कौन-कौन सी ट्रेन **...(व्यवधान) ...** हो, कोलकाता मेल का स्टॉपेज करेली में कर देना हैं । करेली सब्जी वाला तो नहीं न ? **...(व्यवधान) ...** यह तो कभी भी हो जाएगा ।

इसलिए हम आपके सारे सुझावों को फिर इनवाइट करते हैं कि हमे सुझाव जरूर दीजिएगा । हमारीखमियां हो सकती है , त्रुटि हो सकती हैं और **...(व्यवधान) ...**

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, we have raised one issue relating to the Salem Division. What is your response? That is a very important issue.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You are talking about Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: It is very serious issue.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You are taking about Salem and Palakkad Divisions, सर, हमने तमिलनाडु में एक सेलम डिवीजन बनाने की घोषणा की । पालघाट इनके यहां हैं । इसमें लोगों के मन में कोई डिफेरस , कोई आशंका हैं । इसलिए दोनों पार्टियों के सभी माननीय सांसद, दोनों पक्षों के, हमारे पास आए थे । हमने उचित समझा कि देश के सभी राज्यो के भाई बराबर -बराबर हैं । फिर आप दोनों तो पड़ौसी है, इसलिए कोई झगड़ा -झंझट नहीं हो । इसलिए दोनों राज्यो के आदरणीय , रिस्पेक्टड श्री करूणानिधि जी और श्री अच्युतानन्द जी से भी मैने फोन पर बात करके, चिट्ठी लिखकर कहा कि दोनों मुख्य मंत्री बैठकर छोटी –छोटी बातों को, यह प्रोजेक्ट इधर चला गया या वह प्रोजेक्ट उधर चला गया, सार्टआउट कर दीजिए, दोनों तय कर दीजिए कि क्या –क्या ज्युरिडिक्शंस किधर –किधर क्या –क्या रहेगा , उसको हम कद देंगे । इसलिए आप लोगों से, दोनों राज्यों के लोगों से अपील है कि सेटिमेट्स की आग में न बहें उसको हम देखेंगे ।

SHRI K CHANDRAN PILLAI (Kerala): The MoS is repeatedly saying .....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You forget about that. The Minister has given an assurance that the two Chief Ministers would decide ..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. CHANDRAN PILLAI: The MoS is repeatedly saying that there is no more discussion on it *...(Interruptions)...* He has given a reply in the House *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has given a reply in the House *...(Interruptions)*

**श्री अजय मारू** (**झारखंड**): झारखंड के बारे में मैंने कहा था ।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : झारखंड के मुख्यमंत्री , श्री कौड़ा जी से बात हुई हैं और आज हजारी बाग होकर जाने वाली जो रेल लाइन है और **CPI** के जो नेता हैऔर यशवंत बाबू भी बोलते रहते है, उसको भी हम बहुत जल्दी , समय –सीमा के अंदर **…**(**व्यवधान**) **…**

**श्री यशवंत सिन्हा** : लालू जी , मैं आपको सुचना दे दें कि उसका काम रूक गया हैं । पुल जो बन रहा था, उसका ठेकेदार भाग गया हैं । लोग ट्रक लगाकर वहां से लोहे की छड़ काट –काट कर ले गए हैं । काम आगे बढ़ने की बजाए पीछे की तरफ जा रहा है।

श्री लालू प्रसाद **:** मैं इसको दिखवा लेता हूं ।

**श्री यशवंत सिन्हा :** जी, दिखवा लीजिए ।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद :** इसलिए , महोदय , सारे सुझावों को मैं गृहण करता हूं और आश्वस्त करता हूं कि सब पर समय –सीमा के अंदर हम कार्यवाही करेंगे और सारे रीज़न्स को और सैगमेंट्स को ध्यान में रखकर भारतीय रेल को ऊचांई पर पहुंचाने का हमारा संकल्प हैं । आप लोगों का बहुत –बहुत धन्यवाद । **…**(**व्यवधान**) **…**

**श्री उपसभापति** : वे पूरी शिकायतें देखेंगे । **…**(**व्यवधान**) **…**

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमिटी की अनुशंसा को लागू करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर अपनी स्वीकृति दें । बहुत **–**बहुत धन्यवाद ।

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY(Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Assembly has passed a Resolution *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: His reply is not satisfactory. We are not here to quarell *...(Interruptions)* We have raised a number of issues like, electrification, track conversion, allocation to various States *...(Interruptbns)* Also, Sir, one lakh and fifty eight thousand posts are vacant. There should be some response from the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given an assurance that he would look into all the issues.

I shall now put the Resolution moved by Shri Lalu Prasad to vote. The question is:

> That this House approves the recommendations contained in Paras 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51 of the Fifth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2004) appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues etc., which was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 18th August, 2006, with modification to Para 50 that appropriation of the principle component of the lease charges to the Capital Fund would be made through Major head 3006 instead of Major Head 2001."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to move the Bills.

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## GOVERNMENT BILLS

### The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2007 and The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2007

**श्री लालू प्रसाद**: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि :-

" रेलों के प्रयोजनार्थ वित्तीय वर्ष 2007-2008 के एक भाग की सेवाओं के लिए भारत की संचित निधि में से कतिपय राशियां निकालने का उपलंध करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा परित रूप में, विचार किया जाए। "

महोदय, मैं यह भी प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि : -

" रेलो के प्रयोजनार्थ वित्तीय वर्ष 2006-2007 की सेवाओं के लिए भारत की सचिंत निधि में से कतिपय और राशियों के संदाय और विनियोग को प्राधिकृत करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा परित रूप में, विचार किया जाए । "

The *questions were proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2007.

**श्री लालू प्रसाद :** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि : -

रेलो के प्रयोजनार्थ वित्तीय वर्ष 2007-2008 के एक भाग की सेवाओं के लिए भारत संचित निधि में से कतिपय राशिंया निकालने का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा परित रूप में विचार किया जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

Clasue 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

**श्री लालू प्रसाद :** महोदय, मैं विधेयक को लौटाए जाने का प्रस्ताव करता हूं।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, we naturally approve it because we all have a responsibility. But, मेरी इतनी ही रिक्वेस्ट है कि यहां से इतने सदस्यों ने अपने अलग-अलग इलाको के बारे में बोला, कम से कम रेल मंत्री बाद में उन स्पेशल इश्यूज़ के बारे में सभी को समाधान भेजें।

**श्री लालू प्रसाद :** ठीक हैं। महोदय, इनका सुझाव अच्छा है और हम आन्ध्र प्रदेश , केरल, तमिलनाडु एवं अन्य राज्यों के सभी लोगों का बुला कर सतुंष्ट कर देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is that the Bill be ....(Interruptions)

**श्री लालित किशोर चतुर्वेदी** (**राजस्थान**) **:** माननीय सभापति उपसभापति महोदय , मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं **...(व्यवधान) ...** सर, मैं केवल दो शब्द बोलना चाहता हूं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इन्होंने आम आदमी के लिए सवारी गाड़ियां चलाने की चर्चा की थी, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने एक भी नहीं चलाई **...(व्यवधान) ...** मंत्री महोदय ने किनी सवारी गाड़ियां चलाई हैं ? **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री उपसभापति** : वे आपको लेटर लिखेंगे **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री प्यारे लाल खंडेलवाल** ( **मध्य प्रदेश**) : सर, एक बात मैं भी पूछना चाहता हूं।

**श्री उपसभापति** : नहीं, यह बिल्कुल सही नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं होता हैं **...(व्यवधान) ...**

**श्री प्यारे लाल खंडेलवाल** : सर, कुलियों के लिए रेल मंत्री जी ने कूछ नहीं कहा हैं। इन्होंने

आश्वासन दिया था कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी की **...(व्यवधान)** ... उस पर इन्होंने एक शब्द भी नहीं बोला **...(व्यवधान)** ...

**श्री उपसभापति** : वह आपको लैटर लिखेंगे।

We shall now take up the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2007.

**श्री उपसभापति** : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि :-

रेलो के प्रयोजनार्थ वित्तीय वर्ष 2006-2007 की सेवाओं के लिए भारत की संचित निधि में से कतिपय और रशियों के संदाय और विनियोग को प्रधिकृत करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा, द्वारा परित रूप में विचार किया जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

**श्री लालू प्रसाद** : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को लौटाए जाने का प्रस्ताव करता हूं।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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## SPECIAL MENTIONS

### Concern over crime against children

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA(Rajasthan): Sir, I rise to command the attention of this House to the worrying increase in the crime against children that are being reported regularly from various parts of the country. This is despite constitutional guarantees and obligations of the Government and citizens alike. Nithari like incidents in the vicinity of Delhi, mock at the recurrent legislative and policy measures taken by this Parliament to provide a more conducive and enabling environment for our children. India has been a signatory to the international conventions that recognised the rights of child, yet, kidnapping and abuse of children is fast assuming dimensions of an organsiged industry. As per the CBI figures, as reported in the media, there are, at least, eight hundred such gangs of kidnappers which are operating in different parts of the country with Bihar and Delhi being the

largest concentrations of such gangs. The operations of such large number of gangs in the vicinity of Delhi indicates impunity with which heinous crimes against children are being committed. The reports of trafficking of young girls from small villages and tribal regions to the bigger metros occur in media with alarming regularity. Children are being recruited by the begging gangs and drug peddlers. I only wonder how does the Government propose to honour its pronounced commitments to children in face of such a hostile social environment. I call upon the Government to strengthen district level monitoring of the policies and surveillance of the crime against children with involvement of local citizens, parents, teachers and social workers.

**Concern over plight of children due to malnutrition**

**श्री दत्ता मेघे** ( **महाराष्ट्र**) : महोदय, मैं । इस विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान महाराष्ट्र के अदिवासी के क्षेत्रों में कुपोषण के कारण बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाल कुप्रभाव की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । समाचार पत्रों में आए दिन जो खबरें छपती हैं उनमें बताया जाता हैं कि हर साल कुपोषण के कारण हजारों बच्चों की मृत्यृ होजाती हैं । ये घटनांए उस प्रदेश में घटती हैं जिसको हमारे देश में एक सम्पन्न राज्य के रूप में माना जाता हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि जो अनाज सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली केअन्तर्गत आदिवासियों को मिलना चाहिए वह उनको नहीं मिल पाता हैं । इस प्रणाली में व्यापक रूप से भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त हैं । आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार का ध्यान खास तौर से इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र के मेलघाट घारणी नन्दरबार,गढ़चिरौली , यवतमाल आदि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों मे अनाज के साथ – साथ चिकित्सा की भी व्यवस्था की जानी चहिए । अभी स्थिति यह हैं कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में अस्पताल होना तो दूर की बात है, बच्चों के उपचार के लिए डिस्पेंसरियां भी नहीं हैं । अदिवासी बच्चों को कुपोषण से बचाने के लिए प्रभवी और कारगर कदम उठाने की जरूरत हैं । इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को गरीबोन्मुखी बनाया जाना चहिए ।

**Demand to ban use of word 'kinnar' in the context of eunuchs**

**श्री सुरेश भारद्वाज** ( **हिमाचल प्रदेश** ) : महोदय " किन्नर" शब्द का प्रयोग वैदिक साहित्य से लेकर अब तक देवातओं की एक श्रेणी के लिए किया जाता हैं । हिमाचल के निवासी किन्नर , गंधर्व तथा यक्ष आदि श्रेष्ठ मानव जातियां थी । महापंडित राहुल सांकृत्यायन ने 1948 में लिखित अपनी पुस्तक "किन्नर देश में हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन्नौर जिला के निवासियों को किन्नर प्रमाणित किया हैं । किन्नर क्षेत्र पर विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनेक पुस्तकें लिख गई हैं ।1976 में डा. बशीधर शर्मा ने किन्नर क्षेत्र पर शोध करके अपना शोघ प्रबंध प्रकाशित किया जिसमें

किन्नर को आर्यो की अत्यन्त प्राचीन जाति प्रमाणित किया हैं । " किन्नर " हिमाचल प्रदेश की एक महत्वपूर्ण जनजाति है जो किन्नौर जिला में निवास करती हैं । संविधान में किसी वर्ग अथवा समुदाय को तभी अनुसूचित श्रेणी में लाया जाता हैं जब उसके संबधं में पूरी तरह से जांच पड़ताल कर ली गई हो । "किन्नर" अथवा " किन्नौरा " दोनों शब्द " किन्नर जनजाति के लिए शैडयूल में प्रयुक्त हुए हैं ।

गत कुछ समय से हिन्दी , अंग्रेजी और अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के अखबारों में " हिजड़ो " के लिए " किन्नर " शब्द का प्रयोग करके समाचार प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं । एक फिल्मकार मधुर भण्डारकर ने तो अपनी फिल्म में भी हिजड़ों के लिए किन्नर शब्द का प्रयोग किया है, जिसका विरोध होने पर उस फिल्म का फिल्मांकन हिमाचल प्रदेश में सरकार को प्रतिबंधित करना पड़ा । हिजड़ों के लिए जानबुझकर सोची समझी साजिश के तहत " किन्नर " शब्द का प्रयोग किया जा रहा हैं जिसके कारण किन्नौर की " किन्नर जनजाति" के लोग अपमानित व प्रताड़ित महसूस कर रहे हैं । हिमाचल प्रदेश विधान सभा ने इस शब्द के दुरूप्रयोग को प्रतिबंधित करने के बारे में प्रस्ताव पारित किया हैं ।

महोदय, मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि " किन्नर " शब्द को हिजड़ों के लिए प्रयोग पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाए तथा ऐसा न करने वालों पर कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाए । धन्यवाद ।

**Demand for use of Tamil as court language in Madras High Court**

SHRI R. SHUNMUGASUNDARAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil, the classical language is used as the official language in Tamil Nadu. Millions of Tamils, for decades together have been yearning that Tamil should also become the language of the Madras High Court. A resolution was moved by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the introduction of Tamil as court language in Madras High Court, as per article 348(2) of Constitution of India read with section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963. The resolution was unanimously passed on 6.12.2006. The Madras High Court has also given its in-principle concurrence for the use of Tamil in the High Court proceedings. His excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu has recommended in favour of the proposal and forwarded to the Union Government for getting the consent of His Excellency, the President of India authorising the use of Tamil in Madras High Court proceedings. The Union Government has turned down the proposal for the present.

Tamil has already been widely used in the proceedings of the subordinate courts in Tamil Nadu for several years and there is no difficulty found in

translating the proceedings when litigants approach the High Court. In the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the use of the official language of those States has been authorised in all the proceedings of the High Courts. Therefore, I request the Government to accede to the request to use Tamil in all proceedings of the Madras High Court.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): I associate myself with the subject.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, it is a very important matter; maybe not now, but the Government should respond because not only in Tamil Nadu, but even in other parts also...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be responded. Replies will be given.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: In other parts also the demand is there. Sir, the reply will be given in a casual manner on an issue on which there is agreement by every body. The High Court also has given an in-principle consent. It should be taken seriously.

**Discrimination against Hindu Community in Jammu and Kashmir**

**श्री प्यारे लाल खंडेलवाल (मध्य प्रदेश)** : उपसभापति महोदय , जम्मू –कश्मीर में रह रहे अल्पसंख्यक हिन्दू समुदाय के साथ हो रहे अत्याचार , मानवधिकारों का घोर उल्लघंन के साथ – साथ सरकारी भेदभाव के बावजूद राष्ट्रीय मानवधिकार आयोग या फिर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानवधिकार संगठनों द्वारा इस त्रासदी पर मौन रहना चिंता का विषय है । देश के विभिन्न भागों में निर्वासित जीवन बिता रहे, इन हिन्दुओं की सुरक्षित घर वापसी की पहल तो दूर उनको पर्याप्त सुरक्षा मुहैया नहीं करा पाने के कारण शेष बचे अल्पसंख्यक हिन्दु समुदाय का तेजी से पलायन जारी हैं । प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के गृह जिले डोडा की स्थिति तो ज्यादा बदतर हैं । वहां कि हिन्दू आबादी धमकी से डर कर जान बचाकर पैदल भागकर सीमावर्ती हिमाचल प्रदेश की ओर पलायन करने का समाचार हैं । घाटी से ताजा पलयान स्थिति की गंभीरता को दर्शाती हैं ।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि जम्मू –कश्मीर में रह रहे हिन्दु एंव अन्य अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के जानमाल की पर्याप्त सुरक्षा तथा देश के विभिन्न भागों में निवर्सित जीवन बिता रहे उक्त समुदाय के सुरक्षित घर वापिसी हेतु शीघ्र समग्र नीति बनाई जाए, जिससे निश्चित कालखण्ड मे इन्हें पुन :

जम्मू –कश्मीर में स्थापित किया जा सके । चूंकि डोडा जिले में बचे हुए हिन्दू समुदाय को वहां से भगाने हेतु , जानमाल के नुकसान की धमकी एवं इसके बाद तेजी से पलायन की खबर के मद्देनजर सरकार से त्वारित कार्यवाही करने का आग्रह करता हूं । साथ ही मांग करता हूं कि स्थिति की समीक्षा हेतु शीघ्र केन्द्रीय दल भेजा जाए ।

**श्री गोपाल व्यास** (**छत्तीसगढ़**) : महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री सुरेश भारद्वाज** ( **हिमाचल प्रदेश** ) : महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूं

**Demand for upgradation of airports at Tirupati, Vijayawada and Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, in-principle approval has been accorded by Government of India to upgrade the facilities of Vijayawada airport in the XI Plan. The AAI have approved the draft MoU in respect of Vijayawada airport for undertaking upgradation of the existing facilities for running and maintenance of the airport to facilitate landing of bigger type of aircrafts like A-320. Since Vijayawada is a commercial hub of Andhra Pradesh, it is requested to issue instructions for taking up upgradation works on priority.

In-principle approval has also been given by Government of India for upgradation of the terminal building, runway and for providing nightlanding facility at Rajahmundry. A survey team has visited Rajahmundry in the last week of November, 2006 for preparation of a Master Plan for upgradation of the existing airport for operation and landing of bigger aircraft like B-737/ A-320. It is requested to take up the expansion works from the financial year 2007-08.

Upgradation works at the Tirupati airport relating to expansion of apron to facilitate parking of three aircraft and night landing facility are in progress. Night landing facility, solar panel lights have been installed on the hills. The instrument landing system has to be installed. It is requested to issue instructions for early completion of night landing facility and increasing the length of the runway.

**Demand to handover Mumbai train bomb blast probe to C.B.I.**

**श्री अबू आसिम आज़मी** (**उत्तर प्रदेश** ) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश की जनता और अल्पसंख्यकों की इस मांग के बाद कि मालेगावं में 8 सितम्बर , 2006 को, मुम्बई में 11 जुलाई 2006 को और नांदेड़, परभणी ,

जालना और पूर्णा आदि में हुए बम धमाको की जांच सीबीआई से करवायी जाए। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने आखिरकार पिछले विधानसभा सत्र ( नागपुर ) में यह घोषणा की थी कि मालेगांव के 8 सितम्बर 2006और नांदेड के 6 अप्रैल 2006 के बम धमाको की जांच सीबीआई से करवायी जाएगी लेकिन महीनों गुजरने के बाद भी इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कार्रवाई नहीं हुई हैं। इसके साथ ही यह कहना आवश्यक हैं कि मुम्बई लोकल ट्रेन बम धमाकों की जांच को एटीएस और महाराष्ट्र पुलिस को सौपते हुए केवल मालेगांव बम धमाको की जांच में क्या आरोप पत्र में एटीएस और महाराष्ट्र पुलिस ने मुम्बई बम धमाकों व मालेगावं बम धमाकों को एक दूसरे से जोड़ा है और दोनों बम धमाकों को एक कॉमन साजिश करार दिया हैं और दोनों में लश्करे तयैबा और आई एस आई का सौपने का फैसला किया हैं तो फिर मुम्बई लोकल ट्रेन बम ब्लास्ट केस को सीबीआई के हवाले क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा हैं ? परभणी , जालना, पूर्णा और नागपुर में मस्जिदों पर बम हमलों की घटनांए और शास्त्री नगर, नांदेड के फायर बम ब्लास्ट की जांच को सीबीआई के हवाले क्यो नहीं जा रहा हैं ? मैं सरकार से पुरजोर शब्दों में मांग करता हूं कि तत्काल ही मुम्बई , परभणी ,जालना और पूर्णा आदि के बम धमाको की जांच सीबीआई से करवायी जाए।

धन्यवाद।

† **شری ابو عاصم اعظمي (اتر پردیش):** اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں سرکار کا دھیان اس اہم مدعے کی اور اکرشک کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پورے دیش کی جنتا اور الپسنخیکوں کی اس مانگ کے بعد کہ ملیگؤں میں 8 ستمبر، 2006 کو، ممبئی میں 11 جولائی 2006 کو اور ناندیڑ، پربھنی ، جالنا اور پورنا وغیرہ میں ہوئے بم دھماکوں کی جانچ سی۔بی۔آئي۔ سے کروائی جائے۔ مہاراشٹر سرکار نے آخر کار پچھلے ودھان سبھا ستر (ناگپور) میں یہ گھوشنا کی تھی کہ مالیگؤں کے 8 ستمبر 2006 اور ناندیڑ کے 6 اپریل 2006 کے بم دھماکوں کی جانچ سی۔بی۔آئی۔ سے کروائی جائے گی لیکن مہینوں گزر نے کے بعد بھی اس دشا میں کوئی ٹھوس کاروائی نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ اس کے ساتھہ ہی کہنا آوشیک ہے کہ ممبئی لوکل ٹرین بم دھماکوں کی جانچ کو اے۔ٹی۔ایس۔ اور مہاراشٹر پولیس کو سونپتے ہوئے صرف مالیگاؤں بم دھماکوں کی جانچ میں کیوں آروپ پتر میں اے۔ٹی۔ایس۔ اور مہاراشٹر

†[transliteration in Urdu Script]

†پولیس نے ممبئی بم دھماکوں اور مالیگاؤں بم دھماکوں کو ایک دوسرے سے جوڑا ہے اور دونوں بم دھماکوں کو ایک کامن سازش قرار دیا ہے اور دونوں میں لشکر طیبہ اور آئی۔ایس۔آئی۔ کا ہاتھہ بتایا ہے؟ اس لئے اگر مالیگاؤں بم دھماکے کی جانچ مہاراشٹر سرکار نے سی۔بی۔آئی۔ کو سونپنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے تو پھر ممبئی لوکل ٹرین بم بلاسٹ کیس کو سي۔بی۔آئی۔ کے حوالے کیوں نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے؟ پر بھنی ، جالنا، پورنا اور ناگپور میں مسجدوں پر بم حملوں کی گھٹنائیں اور شاستری نگر، ناندیڑ کے فائر بم بلاسٹ کی جانچ کی سی۔بی۔آئی۔ کے حوالے کیوں نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے؟ میں سرکار سے پرزور شبدوں میں مانگ کرتا ہوں کہ تتکال ہی ممبئی پربھنی، جالنا اور پورنا وغیرہ کے بم دھماکوں کی جانچ سی۔بی۔آئی۔ سے کروائی جائے۔ دھنیواد۔

### Demand for Procurement of Mustarad Seeds at Support Price

**श्री लालित किशोर चतुर्वेदी** ( **राजस्थान** ) **:** महोदय , राजस्थान में सरसों की समर्थन मूल्य की खरीद का प्रकरण समय –समय पर ससंद के दोनों में उठाया जाता रहा हैं इस वर्ष राजस्थान में लगभग 30 लाख टन सरसों का उत्पादन होने की सभावना हैं । अभी पिछले दिनों हुई वर्षा से सरसों की फसल को कुछ नुकसान हुआ है तथापि 27-28 लाखटन सरसों बाजार में बिकने के लिए आएगी । इस मात्रा में सरसों की खरीद के लिए जो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कि गयी हैं । सामान्यत **:** नाफेड समर्थन मूल्य पर अपने स्वयं की एजेंसी द्वारा अथवा राजफैड की एजेंसी द्वारा खरीद करवाता हैं । इसके लिए न तो स्टोरेज की कोई व्यवस्था की गयी है और न तक प्रोक्योरमेंट सेंटर स्थापति किए गए हैं । किसानों को पिछले वर्षो की खरीद का पूरा मूल्य नहीं मिला हैं । व्यवस्था के अभाव में किसान अपनी फसल को औने –पौने दामों में बेच रहा हैं ।राज्य सरकार इस विषय में केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन कर चुकी है किन्तु केन्द्र सरकार की असहयोग की नीति और नाफेड द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करने से उत्पन्न स्थिति के फलस्वरूप कास्तकारों में भयंकर आक्रोश व्याप्त है और यह कभी भी आन्दोलन का रूप ले सकता हैं । विशेष उल्लेख के जरिए मैं इस समस्या के तत्काल समाधान हेतु सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । धन्यवाद ।

**श्री प्यारे लाल खंडेलवाल** ( **मध्य प्रदेश** ) **:** महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं ।

### Demand for Environmental Clearance for Athirapally Hydro Electric Power Project

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, the State of Kerala has only

†[transliteration in Urdu Script]

hydro sources for generation of power. The State does not have any other States. Such a situation warrants the maximum utilization of hydel potential to overcome the power crisis. It is a fact over a quarter of a country, the State is waiting for early clearance of so many hydro electrical projects which are pending with the Central Government for environmental clearance. After waiting for so many years, the State has a hope that the Central Government is going to give clearance to Athirapally hydro electro project (163 MW) without any delay. Since the Centre is also aiming to add at least 50000 MW of power through hydro generation during the 11th plan this project will be the premium project, which will help to fulfil this target tn Kerala. The execution of the Athirapally project was delayed due to some litigation on the environmental issues. However, the State Government has taken the initiative to solve such issues and finally obtain all clearance in 2005. Now, it was reported that the clearance of the said project was suspended by the Central Government because of the intervention of the Prime Minister. This action by the Centre is a set back for the State in its attempt for providing cheap power for its citizens. I would urge upon the Central Govemment and the Prime Minister to look into the matter and also to take necessary steps for the clearance of the said project at the earliest.

SHRI P.R. RAJAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with Special Mention made by Shri A.Vijayaraghavan.

**Demand for declaring North Bengal as tax tree zone**

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I stand to draw the attention of the Government to a long-standing demand of people from North Bengal to declare tax holidays throughout the districts of North Bengal. It is noteworthy to mention here that since pre-independence period, no major industry has been established in the entire North Bengal. As such, the entire North Bengal is dependent on Tea, Timber and Tourism only. This has obviously given a high-rise in number of educated unemployed youths. Recently, at the behest of Government of West Bengal, some new entrepreneus have shown their interests to establish industry in North Bengal. But is impossible to attract more investments unless the entire North Bengal is brought under Tax Free Zone like it has been done in Sikkim, North East States, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and so on. The deteriorating law and order situations of North Bengal are within the

knowledge of the Government. Separatist movements are gaining momentum and separatist groups are trying to organize the unemployed youths, likewise North East States. In order to curb the separatist movements in North East States, the Union Government has already declared Special packages including Tax Holidays to attract investments for establishing new industries. On the same logic, the people of North Bengal are demanding Tax Holidays throughout the districts of North Bengal, which I hope that the Union Government will accede to. Thank you.

**Demand for Expeditious farming of Rules under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forests Rights) Act, 2006.**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK(Goa): Sir, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has constituted Technical Support Group on 12th February 2007 for framing the draft rules for carrying out the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. In fact, when a legislation is conceived, draft rules concerning the proposed Bill should be kept ready, so that, the Bill when it becomes a law, can be brought into force immediately after the Bill becomes an Act. The Committee has been given three months time to prepare draft rules, which period will on 26th May, 2007. Thereafter, Government will take another three months to approve the draft rules and publish them in the official Gazette. After the publication in the Gazette, at least 60 days will have to be given for the members of public to give their objections or suggestions and another three months to examine the suggestions/ objections before they are brought into force. Drafting of Rules should be a routine job of the concerned Departments and this method of outsourcing the task is likely to cause tremendous delay. As it is, on account of Supreme Court decision and other problems, it took five years for the Bill to see the light of the day. Any further delay will be killing and, therefore, the Government should ensure the publication of rules expeditiously.

DR. PRABHA THAKUR (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik.

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik.

CHOWDHARY MOHAMMAD ASLAM (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik.

**Demand for Hassle-free Medical Assistance to victims of road Accidents.**

**डा.प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) :** उपसभापति महोदय, देश में विकोस के साथ जितनी वाहनों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, उसी तादाद में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में भी वृद्धि हो रही हैं । हर रोज ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं मे अनेक लोगों की अकाल मृत्यू या अपाहिज हो कर जीवन बिताने की मजबूरी , रोजमर्रा की बात हो गई हैं । ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं में अनेक व्यक्तियों की मृत्यू का कारण होता है , उनको समय पर चिकित्सा सहायता न मिल पाना ।

यह कठोर सत्य हैं कि अनेक बार दुर्घटनाग्रस्त पीड़ित सड़क पर जीव न के लिए बड़ी देर तक छटपटाता है, किन्तु पास से गुजरने वाले वाहनों के लिए उसकी सहायता करने की नहीं आते । पुलिस थानों और अदालतों के चक्कर काटने की परेशानी से बचने के लिए अथवा पुलिस के शिंकजे में फंस जाने के भय के कारण लोगों की मदद से पीड़ित वंचित रह जाते हैं । अत: समय पर मदद न मिले पाने के कारण अधिकाशं लोगों की मृत्यू भी हो जाती हैं । दुर्घटना पीड़ितो के लिए आवश्यक है, एक व्याहारिक नीति बनाए जाने की , ताकि पुलिस और अदालतो के भय से लोग पूर्णतया मुक्त होकर पीडितो की सहायता कर सकें । ऐसी व्यवस्था होने पर अनेक लोगों की जान बच सकेगी तथा दुर्घटना पीड़ितो को तत्काल उचित मदद मिल सकेगी । सहायता करने वाले व्यक्ति के वाहन का देखकर ही जानकर लोग निश्चित रूप से बता सकते हैं कि उस वाहन द्वारा दुर्घटना हुई है अथवा नहीं । मददगार के वाहन को देखकर तत्काल यदि इस प्रकार का प्रमाण –पत्र उसे संबंधित थाने द्वारा देकर मुक्त किया जा सके, तो अनेक पीड़ितों को समय पर सहायता मिल सकेगी तथा प्रतिवर्ष देश में सैकड़ो लोगों की प्राण रक्षा हो सकेगी ।

**Request to Revise Package for Farmers and Write-Off Loans Taken by Farmers**

DR. M.V. MYSURA REDDY(Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention towards increase in suicides

by farmers in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra States. Despite announcement of special package in these affected States, farmers have not been benefited substantially.

The announced package appears to be very attractive, but the Budget allocation to various agriculture and allied departments are clubbed and partial amount is added to the package. There is some lacuna in the package. No rebate on bank loan interest has given to those farmers who had paid their loans to the banks before 5th July, 2006. Some banks, especially cooperative banks, rescheduled loan without concurrence of the loaners. Reschedule did not mitigate the problem, but enhanced the burden on the farmers. Subsidies on seeds and fertilizers are not reaching the farmers. The MSP on agricultural product is not reflecting the actual cost of production *i.e.,* remunerative price. And, also, there is no proper mechanism to protect the remunerative price at the end of season. Sir, because of these guidelines, the farmers are not getting the insurance benefits to the damages of crops due to natural calamities and pest.

t, therefore, urge upon the Government to revise the package to cater to the needs of farmers and also waive off the bank loans taken by Indian farmers for agriculture purposes. Thank you.

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Mr. Reddy.

SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague about revival package and write-off of loans taken by farmers.

**Need for comprehensive legislation on clinical trails in India**

SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, clinical trials in India are on the rise in the last 2 years. Currently, over 10,000 volunteers across India testing 350 drugs when compared to 250 trials in 2004. The number of drugs being tested has grown ever since Schedule "Y" of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made there under is amended in 2005. Taking advantage of this, pharma companies are exploiting unsuspending and ill-informed volunteers. Earlier, India allowed foreign drug makers trials only if

3.00 P.M.

drug had gone through one phase of testing abroad. Now, local clinical research market is swamped with requests with more and more trials being outsourced to India. The problem is, volunteers have virtually no rights. Most trials are conducted on illiterates who are asked to sign contract which they cannot read. They are unaware of the possible side-effects of drug being tested on them. In 2003, a pharma company illegally tried Letrozole on 400 women. Same is the case with AIDS drugs. Why India is allowing trials of AIDS drugs without waiting for results of the same trials abroad. Phase-I results, just two-weeks after Indian trials, found that vaccine did not elicit significant immune response. So, there is a need for closer monitoring of clinical trials in lndia by DCGl and others. I understand that ethical guidelines which have been laid down by Indian Council of Medical Research are only advisory in nature, ICMR also recommended to give them legislative backup. So, I request GOI to immediately take measures to bring a comprehensive law incorporating guidelines of ICMR on clinical trials, as number of people taking part in tests expected to go up by 1 lakh by 2010. Thank you.

**Demand to expedite completion of Teesta Irrigation project**

DR. BARUN MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, though thirty-one years have passed, since its inception in 1976, yet the work of Teesta Irrigation Project is far from completion. It is a vital project for the overall development of the northern part of West Bengal. Its Approach Paper stated that the proejct would enhance North Bengal's food production by 62,000 MT, would generate additional 4,000 crore man-days; and, the installation of tunnel in the river flow would produce 1325 MW hydro-electric power. The project was designed to be completed in three phases. But, unfortunately, only 30 per cent of the first phase work has so far been completed. Since 2000, the work is completely stalled. On the other hand, the giant projects, like, the Bhakra Nangal Project of Punjab, the Nagarjuna Sagar Irrigation Project of Andhra Pradesh and other major projects of Rajasthan have successfully been completed as national projects. I urge upon the Union Government to declare this long-pending and neglected Teesta Irrigation Project as a national proejct and expedite its completion within a time frame to fulfil the aspirations and urgent needs of the people of North Bengal.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Dr. Barun Mukherjee, has said.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Dr. Barun Mukherjee, has said.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Dr. Barun Mukherjee, has said.

**Demand for development of National Highways in Orissa**

**श्री रूद्रनारायण पाणि** (**उड़ीसा** ) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय । उपसभापति जी, उडीसा में ग्रामीण पथ और राज्य राजमार्ग सबकी हालत अत्यतं गंभीर हैं । प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़कों का छोड़कर अन्य सड़कों की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। अब तो प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना में भी खामियां आ गई हैं । सड़को की बदहाली मे एकमात्र आशा रह गई हैं । राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग । भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, एन.एच.डि.पी तथा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विभाग , अगर सब मिलकर कुछ कदम नहीं उठाएंगे तो राज्य में लोगों का दैनंदिन आने – जाने से लेकर माल परिवाहन सब एकदम ठप्प हो जाएगा । राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग क्र. 215 यानी की पाणिकोइलि से राजामुडा तक, रा.रा.मा.क्र. 23 (बअंरपाल से राची तक ) की हालत अत्यंत खराब हैं । इन दो रा. राजमार्गो में क्योझर जिला और सुदंरगढ़ जिला का आयरन ओर की ढुलाई की जाती है और तालचेर से कोयले का भी परिवाहन होता हैं । बड़बिल और क्योंझर के बीच के रास्ते नं 215 में आता हैं । महोदय, उस खंड पर रफ्तार घंटे में पांच कि. मी. से भी कम हो जाती हैं । अत : मैं आपके माध्यम से इन दो रा. रा. मार्गो की मरम्मत का काम युद्ध स्तर पर करने के लिए पुरजोर मांग कर रहा हूं । महोदय, यह सरकार PPP द्वारा करे या BOT स्की म में करे , लेकिन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गो की मरम्मत , प्रशास्तिकरण फोर लेनिंग और बायपास का निर्माण का काम जल्द से जल्द होना चहिए । NH -42 के मंगुलि से कम से कम बंअरपाल तक फोर लेनिंग का काम अविलंब प्रारभं किया जाए । उस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर नालको नगर और अनुगुल सहर के लिए बायपास का प्रावधान तुरंत किया जाए । खोरघा – बलंगिर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का संपूर्णीकरण तथा भुवनेश्वर –पुरी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का फोर लेनिंग का काम भी शीघ्रातिशीघ्र किया जाए । सड़क परिवाहन मंत्रालय राज्य के सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गो की मरम्मत पर पर्याप्त ध्यान दें ऐसा मेरा आपके माध्यम से विनम्र निवेदन हैं ।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र लाठ** (**उड़ीसा** ) : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं ।

**श्रीमती सुश्री देवी (उड़ीसा )** : उपसभापति जी, मैं अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

**सुश्री प्रमिला बोहीदर (उडीसा)** : उपसभापति जी , मैं अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास ( छत्तीसगढ़)** : उपसभापति जी , मैं अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध हूं।

**Demand for an Immediate Relocation Plan for existing habitation from Tiger reserves**

SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, our late Prime Ministers, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, advocated the need to have sanctuaries, national parks and tiger reserves to regenerate forest cover. There are 67 national parks and 398 wildlife sanctuaries, out of which 17 have been brought under the Project, "Tiger Reserves". Their effective management envisages exclusion of human interference in the form of habitation, domestic livestock, agriculture and other land-use practices, it is a fact that for safeguarding precious gene pool and flora and fauna, concerted steps are indispensable to eliminate human interference, involving relocation of the existing habitations. There is no doubt that about 40 villages have been relocated from the tiger reserves, but more than 125 villages from the tiger reserves are still awaiting relocation. There may even be more if we take into consideration other national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. In. 1989-90, the then Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife had prepared a scheme, envisaging an expenditure of Rs. 200 crores. During the Seventh Five Year Plan. How and where that money has been spent is hardly visible. Tiger reserves in Central India remain unrelocated. In Melghat Tiger Reserve, 19 villages out of 22, in Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve 59 villages out of 65, and in Pench Tiger Reserve, 19 villages out of 20, remain unrelocated. Even on the resettled ten villages, grossly inadequate funds have been spent, thus leaving them in lurch. A complete relocation plan is an immediate necessity, with adequate funds and time-bound implementation thereof.

**Demand to continue EEE mode for ad Savings Instruments**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the

saving instruments comprising Provident Fund, small savings, insurance policies etc. have all been exempted from taxation at all the three stages, viz. contribution, accumulation and withdrawal, known as EEE system. But the proposed migration to the EET system, on which an expert committee is reportedly at work, which would virtually, make exemption at the earlier stages of contribution and accumulation is a mockery. The imposition of tax at the withdrawal stage is nothing but cumulative taxation on the entire corpus, which will be at the peak rate of tax. This will not only discourage savings from a vast section of the people, it will also doom the institutions like LIC, GIC, PF, Small Savings and cause financial hardships to the millions of workers, employees and a vast community of small public savings, including that of senior citizens.

Sir, the previous Government had, over the years, cut down the administered rate of interest payable on all these instruments from 12 per cent in June 2000 to 8 per cent in 2002. The present Government has not replaced the position, though the unanimous demand of the trade unions is to restore the interest rate to 12 per cent. The move to tax all saving instruments at the withdrawal stage is a further attack on the workers, employees and public savings.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to give up this retrograde move and continue with the decades-old EEE mode for all saving instruments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Now, general discussion on the Budget (General), 2007-08. Shri Yashwant Sinha.

## RE. COVERAGE OF PROCEEDINGS OF RAJYA SABHA BY NEWSPAPERS

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, such a senior Member is speaking; I was wondering - Ministers are also there - whether there was any relevance for speeches made in this Upper House. Because, I have found that very rarely newspapers take note of what is said here, not about this man or that man, or, this issue or that issue. It is a matter that the entire House should really ponder over. We can't force anybody; we can't give a direction to any newspaper. But if something constructive is discussed here which is concerning larger section of people, and, unfortunately, we don't have a channel; there is a channel for the other House..;.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajya Sabha channel is seen all over the country.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Not this channel, Sir...*(Interruptions)...* I don't want to make any reference to the other House *...(interruptions)...*

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): We are also supporting. *..(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are in a democracy. Democracy means communicating to the people, not to put it only on record of the House. इसलिए मैं चेयर से भी अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि इसके बारे में थोडी गम्भीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा। क्या कर पाएंगे, इसका क्या उपाय है, इसके बारे में सब लोगों को मिल कर सोचना चाहिए। यह कोई बीजेपी का विषय नहीं है और कांग्रेस का भी विषय नहीं है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपने सही कहा। Efforts have been made by the presiding officers to call the editors, senior reporters to see that whatever legislative debates are going on should be given due publicity, but our efforts are continuing.

**श्री विजय जे0 दर्डा** ( महाराष्ट्र ): सर, वेंकैया जी ने जो बात कही है ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप प्रेस को represent करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री विजय जे0 दर्डा:** सर, लोकमत की बात नहीं है ...(व्यवधान).... वेंकैया जी ने जो बात बोली है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। उन्होंने जो बात की है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारे देश की दृष्टि से लोगों को , अन्दर यहां क्या हो रहा है, यह जानकारी होना बहुत आवश्यक है। अगर हम लोग उठा पटक कर लेते है, तो छप जाता है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** बहुत जोर से छपता है।

**श्री विजय जे0 दर्डा:** इसलिए मैं यह चाहूँगा कि यह प्रयास करने में कोई बुरी बात नहीं है कि आप सब एडीटर्स को बुलाएँ, उनसे चर्चा करें, उनको चाय पिलाएँ, भोजन कराएँ...(व्यवधान)....

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): That is an insinuation.. *(Interruptions)..*

**श्री विजय जे0 दर्डा:** सर, आप देखिए, लोगों ने बजट कितना अच्छा छापा है। चिदम्बरम जी के बजट को उन्होंने तो एडिट भी किया है।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद** (बिहार): सर, अभी मेरे विद्वान मित्र ने जो बात कही है, वह कल लोकमत में छपेगा कि नहीं ।

**श्री उपसभापतिः** वह हम कल देखेंगे।

**प्रो0 पी0 जे0 कुरियनः** लोकमत में पूरा न्यूज़ आएगा ...(व्यवधान)....The point made is very good. *...(Interruptions)...* Good speeches never come; whatever is indiscipline, that is reproted very well. Good speeches that are made never come out. They do come, but rarely *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is too much, Mr. Kurien, let him start.

## THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2007-08

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA(Jharkhand): Sir, we should not really mind it. Maybe, the media is gone for lunch. We have been working hard or as you say in *Bihari* 'hardly'. *...(Interruptions)...* You know they have been very busy. They might have gone to eat their lunch.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

Sir, I rise to offer the comments of my party on the Budget of 2007-08. Sir, this is the fourth Budget of the UPA Government, last but one, because next year, if they are around, they will present the last Budget of the UPA Government. In 2009, there will be no Budget. As we know, there will be only a Vote on Account. Virtually, for the Finance Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, this was his sixth Budget, and if he looks into the records of the Finance Ministry as I have done, there have been only two Finance Ministers in this country who have presented six Budgets or more. He has a very distinguished predecessor in Morarji Desai who presented, I think, eight Budgets, and Mr. Chidambaram has presented, with this one, his sixth Budget. There is a saying that 'practice makes perfect', and, obviously, if somebody is at the same job for two, three, four, five or six times, then you expect that the sixth will be better than the fifth, the fifth will be better than the fourth and so on. So, in his sixth Budget, the fourth one for the UPA, there were a lot of expectations, expectations which were voiced through the media, print and television. There were expecations which emanated from every section of society on the economy.

Sir, he had presented a dream Budget, in 1997-98, and this was the tenth anniversary of that dream Budget and, therefore, some people were

predicting that the 2007-08 Budget will also be a dream Budget. As far as I am concerned, I am happy that he has not presented a dream Budget because we know what happened to the 1997-98 dream Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dream need not always come true.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: But the point I would like to make, Sir, is that every Budget has an economic context. The Finance Minister takes into account, the economic context, the prevailling economic situation and prepares his Budget in that context. And, as we are all aware, the context was a dream-like context. I don't think there has been a Finance Minister in a very long time, or, perhaps, every who has had the kind of elbow room that the present Finance Minister has had with regard to almost every index of the economic performance of this country. As the Finance Minister has said in his Budget speech, there was the Tenth Plan which is gong to end on the 31 st March, and he informed the country that the eight per cent growth rate of the Tenth Plan is Iikely to be achieved, will be nearly—I think 'nearly' is the word that he has used—achieved. And I am very happy that the Tenth Plan target of eight percent growth is going to be achieved because I recall that when this target was fixed by the Planning Commission at the beginning of the Tenth Plan, then it was said that it represented nothing more than *'Mungeri Lal ke sunhere sapne'*and I am glad that *mungeri lal's sunahare sapney* have actually come true. It is good for the country if we rise above party politics.

Sir, there are also some underlying concerns. The Finance Minister told us in his Budget Speech that he would refer to the strengths and the weaknesses, the achievements and the failures, as candidly as possible. The underlying concerns are, obviously, low agricultural growth and its declining contribution to the GDP, high inflation, especially of essential commodities, rising interest rates, a growing current account deficit, an infrastructure deficit in the economy, which has been coming for a long time now, and the slow pace of economic reforms. Even if we don't refer to economic reforms in a larger context and limit it only to the reforms promised by this Government, the pace of economic reforms is quite slow. Obviously, in this situation, the Budget was expected to take advantage of the prevailing favourable conditions and address the underlying concerns. The question is whether the Finance Minister been able to do so.

Sir, before I go into an analysis of the question that I have put before the House, I would like to raise a somewhat different issue. All of us are applauding the high growth rate that the economy has registered in the last four years. And, the fact that this growth rate is likely to continue for many years to come means that the growth rate is not a flash in the pan; the growth rate is not temporary; the growth rate is sustainable and it is going to last. But, very few people are asking the question, what has made this growth rate possible? I will, of course, offer an explanation, and I would expect the Finance Minister, when he replies to the Budget debate, to throw further light on it, or joint issue with me if he wants to. But, it is important for us to recall at this stage what has made the Indian economy achieve this sustainable growth rate of eight per cent and above. Now, some economists have tried to answer this question, and it is not a secret anymore that the most important contributing factor has been the control of inflation, as a result of which it was possible to moderate interest rates, as a result of which it was possible to have greater liquidity in the market. Liberalisation unleashed consumer demand, especially the demand for real estate, both housing and commercial, with its multiplier effect on the economy as a whole. Everyone agrees that because of the low inflation, because of moderate interest rates and becuase of the unleashing of consumer demand in the country, which has been suppressed for decades, we have had tremendous economic activity, especially in the services sector and in the manufacturing sector. And, all the economists, Sir, now point out that India's growth is a consumer demand-led growth as against China's growth, which is an investment-led growth. They are also expressing an opinion that sooner than later, if China wants to continue its high growth rate—it is another question whether they want to or not—and if India wants to continue with its high growth rate, then our consumer demand-led growth will have to be accompanied by investment-led growth and China's investment-led growth will have to be supplemented by a consumer demand-led growth.

I am saying this because if we miss this basic point, then the road that we shall chart out for ourselves in future will perhaps not be the right road. Sir, when the Budget was presented, there was a general disappointment. No section of society and no sector of the economy appeared to be happy with the Budget. Then I came across a startling comment from the representatives of the Government including the

Finance Minister saying that, at least, we have not caused any damage to anyone. This, to my mind, is a very peculiar view to take that we have done a massive thing like a Budget for a whole year and the only satisfaction is that it has not caused any damage to anyone. But more than that, Sir, I would like to say that, to my mind, the central issue in the economy today is inflation. Why is it the central issue? Inflation had gone up in 2004 also in later parts. In August 2004, WPI had touched a high of 8.7 per cent. But why didn't inflation bother people so much in 2004 as it has bothered in 2006 and is bothering at this point of time. The difference between the rise in inflation then and the rise in inflation now is a very basic difference. Inflation today is largely accounted for by rise in the prices of essential commodities which hurts the common man. So, they are not some manufactured goods, they are not fuel and lubricants, but they are primary products, essential commodities which are at the centre of this inflationary spiral and that is why I am saying that inflation is the central issue in the economy today. Now, I was suprised and I am saying this with a degree of sadness as to what is the mindset that the Finance Minister has brought to bear on this question. He has said, and I would like my colleagues in this House, especially on this side to take note of this, in this Budget Speech, "When the UPA Government assumed office in 2004, the inflation graph was on the rise", and thereby trying to create an impression as if the N DA was responsible or is responsible for this price rise. I was wondering why he said this? I came across on 1st March an interview that he gave to a newspaper, Business Standard. What was the question that the journalist asked him? The question was on the UPA's performance on inflation management. I am quoting. The Finance Minister's reply was, "In 1998-99 for 11 weeks inflation was well above 6 per cent; in 1999-2000 it was well above 6 per cent for 48 of the 52 weeks." *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): It was in 2000-2001, not in 1999-2000. I said this in this House also. Don't go by newspapers. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA. I was not perhaps in the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Don't go by newspapers only. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't go by the view that everything that is printed in newspapers is correct. *...(Interruptions)...* It was in 2000-2001.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Okay. I am glad that you corrected it. In terms of the Finance Minister, in 2000-2001 it was well over 6 per cent for 48 of the 52 weeks. In 2000-01, it was well over 6 per cent for 48 or 52 weeks. In fact, it was above 7 per cent for 22 weeks, and above 8 per cent for 12 weeks in that year. In May-June, 2004, when UFA Government came into power, inflation crossed 6 per cent, went up to 8 per cent and "we moderated it to 3.8 per cent. So, the Government has moderated inflation in the past and we can do it again. All the stars are round and, therefore, the earth is round; we have done it in the past and, therefore, we can do it again. I am not going into that. I am talking about the mindset. What is the mindset? He has not said as to how we are toing to do it; nothing of that kind. When the NDA was in power, inflation was so much. In this year, in this week, it was so much. Now, therefore, it forced me to go into the various Economic Surveys that this Government has presented after it came into office in 2004. And, what does it say? I am quoting the Economic Survey of 2003-04. जसवंत सिन्ह जी, आप इस बात को नोट कीजिए क्योंकि उस समय आप वित्त मंत्री थे।"The point-to-point inflation rate, after declining sharply in the first quarter of 2004 to 4.6 per cent at the end of March, 2004. inched up to 5.5 per cent on June 5, 2004." But, it also says very clearly that the point-to-point inflation declined to 4.2 per cent in mid-May, 2004 when

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

we demitted office. They assumed office on 22nd of May and I am talking of mid-May. In mid-May, inflation declined to 4.20 per cent, and what did the Economic Survey say when it crossed 5 per cent after they came into office? The Economy Survey says, "Mainly because of the seasonal increase in the prices of fruits and vegetables during this part of the year". And, Sir, while WPI, the Wholesale Price Index, might have gone up the CPI for industrial workers, Consumer Price Index, was only 2.8 per cent for May, 2004, and what was the WPI for food articles? It was 3.6 per cent. It went up subsequently after they came into power and the Economic Survey presented before the Budget of 8th July, 2004, clearly stated, 'There is nothing to worry; the outlook is benign", and they allowed inflation to go up. As I said, it went up to 8.7 per cent in August, 2004. In our time, when Shri Jaswant Singh assumed charge of the Finance Ministry, we had the worst drought in this country in the year 2002. Agricultural production

declined by minus seven to eight per cent. Foodgrains production actually declined by over 30 million tonnes in that year. But, what does their Economic Survey say? "The comfortable supply situation and remarkable price stability in respect of foodgrains in different parts of the country despite 2002 poor monsoon have demonstrated the relevance of our food security system." Because we had foodgrains in our godowns, we were able to take care of that shortage in production and we did not allow prices to rise even when there was a massive shortfall in the production of foodgrains. The same Economic Survey talks about a structural decline, and I am quoting. "The structural decline"— I am emphasising the work 'structural'— "in inflation has also narrowed the differential with inflation in developed economies". We came almost at par with the rate of inflation which prevailed in developed economies." Now, this is the context. These are not my words. These are the words of Economic Survey that the present Finance Minister submitted to Parliament in July, 2004. I have taken quotations from there to prove the point that the Finance Minister, Sir, is entirely in the wrong in saying that he inherited an inflationary situation from the NDA. I would not have been compelled to begin my speech with this point if the Finance Minister had not put the blame on us. But be that as it May, the point I am making is: okay, the inflation was above seven per cent, ten per cent, twelve per cent, or, whatever it was, is that the reason why inflation should be going up in your time, is this the reply, Sir, that a Finance Minister is expected to give, is this the reply that I ever gave in the four years when I was the Finance Minister. I would like to tell Mr. Chidambaram, through you, Sir, that if I wanted to, I would have said what I am going to say now that when the "greatest" Finance Minister of the country, Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister for five years between 1991-1996, it is his economic survey presented this year which says that the annual average rate of inflation was 10.6 per cent during those five years. Sir, it is 10.6 per cent, a double-digit figure, in every year of those five years. If you do not believe me, then, Sir, any one is free to take a look at this Economic Survey. So, if inflation went up in my time, will I take shelter behind the fact that it was 10.6 per cent in Manmohan Singh's time, or it was so and so when Mr. Chidambaram was the Finance Minister. I am making this point, Sir, because they showed a certain arrogance; it shows a state of mind, which the Finance Minister should not have. A Finance Minister of India should be humble, and, it he is faced with a problem, he should not try to throw blame on other parties, he should look into his own doings and find out as to why this is happening.

Sir, not only this, just look at paragraph 69 of the Budget Speech. He is talking about and , again, this is a mindset problem power. What does it say? It says that the electricity generation has recorded a growth rate, and, the Tenth Plan target for the power sector was, whatever it was, 40,000 MW or so, and 23,163 MW was achieved. This is a matter of fact and nobody can quarrel with it that we did not reach the target, though the Economic Survey will show that it was a better achievement than the previous Plans. But what does he say, Sir? He makes a political point, what is that political point? He says, "16,339 MW were added in the three years, beginning 2004-05". They came into office; they waved a magic wand, and, immediately, the power plants were set up and started producing, and, 16,339 MW goes to their credit.

I would like to say that if he has that magic want, please wave it and control the inflation. Why are not you doing it for the *amm-aadmi.* I would like to ask him a pointed question here. How many projects in the power sector have actually started where the first pour of a concrete has taken place in the last three years. How many of them have actually gone into production and have contributed to 16,339 MW of electricity for which they are claiming credit. It is well known, every Member of this House knows, everyone outside knows that the Government is a continuous business. When we came into office, we inherited whatever they had started. We might have completed them. We moved on. But, to say that 16,339 MW were produced in my time, so, I will take credit. I don't think that we should indulge in this cheap game of credit taking. Similarly, Sir, on savings rate, he had made a point in the Budget Speech, I think, of last year, and I had talked about it when I intervened in the Budget debate, so I am not going into that now. But, what I notice is, at that point of time last year he had taken credit for the gross domestic savings rate of 29.1 per cent, and when Mr. Jaswant Singh left the Finance Ministry in May 2004, for that year, March end 2004, it was 28.9 per cent. And, I have said all the great reasons that Mr. Chidambaram had mentioned in his 2006 Budget Speech have contributed 20 basis points, 0.2 per cent, from 28.9 to 29.1 per cent. But, these figures have been revised. And, what are the revised figures, Sir? In this year's Economic Survey, the revised figure of 2003-04 is 29.7 per cent as against 28.1 per cent and for 2004-05, it is 31.1 per cent as against 29.1 per cent. So, there is a revision, and 29.1 per cent becoming 31.1 per cent of the GDP is two

percentage points of the GDP which, at present calculations, will be something like 120 or 130 thousand crores of rupees. एक लाख 20 हजार रुपये और एक लाख 30 हजार रुपये के बीच में यह रकम होगी। Now, the point Tarn asking is, whoever is collecting these figures, how did they miss such a massive amount. I am pointing this out again, Sir, as far as this Government is concerned, I find that figures are being revised much too often. Trade figures are revised; manufacturing sector figures are revised, you come up with one set of figures at one time, revise it to another set. We recently had, two days ago, figures revised from 11 per cent in the growth in the manufacturing sector to 12.5 percent. The point I am making is, there is a case for somebody looking into this matter as to why, figures are not being collected properly. I remember, I was aware of the fact that there were defects and shortcomings in the Government collecting figures, especially, very important economic figures, and, therefore, we set up the Rangarajan Committee to go into this. The Committee went into this; submitted its report. Mr. Rangarajan himself is now the Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council of the Prime Minister. My specific question is: Have the recommendations been implemented? Why is it that we are making such massive mistakes in the collection of figures? But, apart from that, I would like to make another point, as far as saving rate is concerned, that we are all celebrating the fact that India has reached the big league, that our savings rate is now 30 per cent plus, we have also a gross investment rate of 32-33 per cent. That is all very good. But, if you look closely at the figures, there is one thing which worries me and that is the stagnation that one notices over three years, as far as household savings are concerned. Why is the rate going up? Because the private sector savings have gone up. Public dis-savings have now got converted into public savings. But, as far as household savings are concerned, they have started to stagnate. And therefore, Sir, the Finance Minister, perhaps, will do well to tell us why household savings which is the bulk of savings is stagnating around 22 per cent of the GDP or so.

Sir, as far as inflation is concerned, there is precious little that this Government has done. As far as inflation is concerned, the Finance Minister has gone on record to say, "Nothing can be done immediately; that we have to wait, maybe, until the end of the year". He has appealed to Lord *Varun* to be kind to us; give us rains so that production of

foodgrains goes up, of oilseeds goes up, of pulses goes up so that the situation will ease.

The point is, if production goes up, naturally, situation will ease. The challenge is: If there is a shortage, if production does not go up, then what is it that you are going to do to control inflation? I am sorry, there is no report; there is no clear indication of what the Government's plan of action is. They had some meeting yesterday. Television channels were showing that the Minister for Agriculture had again said that we would be importing wheat. They imported 5.5 million tonnes of wheat last year. Bulk of it arrived in India by the end of January. But it has had no impact on wheat prices. And what is it that we are going to do? This issue had been discussed in the House a number of times that we were giving to our farmers Rs. 750, including bonus, and we were importing wheat at Rs. 1000 per quintal from abroad. Naturally, all of us here in this House were making this point. We have repeatedly made this point: Why don't we give more to the Indian farmer? The whole issue is: Why is it that in our time the stock of foodgrains in our godowns reached the embarrassing level of 65 million tonnes? Why? Only because we were offering attractive procurement prices. Who can force a farmer to sell his produce cheap to the Government or to the FCI or to the State agencies and not at a higher price to the private trader? You can do what you like to control the market operation. But the fact remains that as long as the Indian farmer is getting more in the *mandi* from the private trader, he would like to sell to the private trader rather than to the Government procurement agencies. So, this year when there is already a shortfall, as recorded in the Economic Survey, of over 5 million tonnes in the procurement of wheat, what is it that the Government is thinking? And it is in that context that I am referring to yesterday's meeting. The Agriculture Minister is saying we will import wheat again, another 5-10 million tonnes. But why are not you prepared to pay more to our farmers, our own farmers? उनको अधिक पैसे देने में आपको क्या तकलीफ है? यह आप यहां पर स्पष्ट कीजिए। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मिनिमम स्पोर्ट प्राइस के दो पहलू है। The first is that you don't want the prices to crash below this. The State Agencies are there in the market, in the *mandis.* They will buy if prices come below this. So, there is support to the farmer. दूसरा पहलू क्या है दूसरा यह है कि we have a huge Public Distribution System, good, bad or indifferent. But we have a huge Public Distribution System in which we

have such useful schemes as Annapurna and Antyodaya. And we need foodgrains for that Public Distribution System. Now, we get it through the procurement at MSP. But if MSP is not sufficient, then should not the Government of the day think of something different? Should we remain prisoners of the MSP for that year? My suggestion to the Government is that please think about it. If you are not able to procure more, then, for God's sake, go to the market at the right time with higher prices to the Indian farmer. Give him a 50-rupee bonus or a 100-rupee bonus. But please buy at a cheaper price than you will be importing at from abroad. I would like a specific assurance from the Finance Minister when he replies to the debate that they will not make the mistake of buying at higher prices from abroad. But they will make available better prices to the Indian farmer and get it from the Indian farmer.

Sir, I am coming to the agricultural situation prevailing in the country, because the Finance Minister very proudly announced, when he was reading out his speech in the Lok Sabha, that he had devoted 15 or 20 minutes of his time to agriculture. So, if he has devoted 15-20 minutes of his time to agriculture, then agriculture must have started growing in this country, कहीं न कही चारों तरफ इस समय फसल लहलहा रही होगी क्योंकि पूरे देश ने सुना कि वित्त मंत्री ने 15 मिनट एग्रीकल्चर से ऊपर बोला। सारे किसान खुशी से फूले नहीं समाए औड़ उन्होंने धड़ाधड़ खेती शुरू कर दी कि वित्त मंत्री से जो चाहिए था, मिल गया। नहीं, नहीं जैसे उन्होंने बिजली पैदा कर दी, वैसे ही कृषि की पैदावार भी बढ़ा दी। Sir, what is the central issue in agriculture today? There are many issues, but, the central issue is the suicides that our farmers are committing. It is endemic to certain areas और इसीलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी जब विदर्भ गए, तो उन्होंने वहां के लिए स्पेशल पैकेज की घोषणा की। On the question of suicide by the Indian farmers in these areas, one, at least, expected that if nothing else, the Finance Minister, in his Budget speech, will tell us what exactly they have done, even if it is just a description of what they have done like the Vidharbha package, that is what they have done, this is what they propose to do, etc. कुछ नहीं। What have they said? राधाकृष्णन कमेटी बना दी है, राधाकृष्णन कमेटी इस पर विचार कर रही है। किस पर ? famers के indebtedness के सवाल पर और विचार करने के बाद जब वह अपना प्रतिवेदन देगी, तो उस पर सरकार विचार करेगी और विचार करने के बाद सरकार सही कदम या उचित कदम उठाएगी । Aiready, Swaminathanji has given a report. लेकिन indebtedness के ऊपर इन्होंने कमेटी बना दी। अब मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से बहुत नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस पैराग्राफ में ...(व्यवधान)....

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पवन कुमार बंसल )**: आप पैराग्राफ 48 पढ़ रहे है?

**श्री यशंवत सिंहा:** हां, देखिए, मेरे पास वह है ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री पवल कुमार बंसल:** आप मेरा पैड़ा 47 भी पढ़ लीजिए।

श्री यशंवत सिन्हा नहीं, मैं पढ़ चुका हूं, एक-एक शब्द मैं पढ़ चुका हूं बंसल जी , और आप तो स्पीच देखकर बोल रहे हैं, मैं बिना स्पीच देखे बोल रहा हूं क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूं। इन्होंने राधाकृष्णन कमेटी बना दी, तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि उसमें एक लाइन और जोड़ देते, he could have added one more line here that the Government will act on the report as soon as it is received and in the meanwhile, farmers of India are free to commit suicide, हां, वह रिपोर्ट आएगी, समस्या का समाधान होगा, तब तक मरो। अब इन्होंने कृषि के ऊपर जो 15 मिनट भाषण दिया, उसमें इन्होंने इस बात का बहुत श्रेय लिया, क्रेडिट लिया कि रूरल क्रेडिट, फार्म क्रेडिट को हमने इतने से बढ़ाकर इतना कर दिया और 53 lakh farmers को बैंकों के साथ जोड़ने का काम किया upto December and fifty three lakh is a very impressive figure. उसको देखते हुए इन्होंने एक महती टार्गेट की घोषणा की। बहुत बड़ा टार्गेट कि दिसंबर तक 53 लाख हो गए है, लेकिन अगले पूरे सल के लिए 50 लाख और करेंगे। अगर वे कहते कि एक करोड़ करेंगे, तो मैं कहता कि हां, बहुत खुशी की बात है, तो इन्होंने वह किया।

अब फिर मैं मानसिकता की बात कर रहा हूं कि किस माइंडसेट के साथ ये लोग सोचते है? एक किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड स्कीम मैंने शुरू की थी। इन्होंने अपने चार बजटों में एक बार भी किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड का ज़िक्र तक नहीं किया है। बजट स्पीच में एक बार भी इसका ज़िक्र नहीं किया, ऐसी क्या खुंदक है? खुंदक तो आपको है, इसीलिए मेरे यहां जो ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स खुले थे, उनको आपने बंद कर दिया। अब पता नहीं और क्या कर रहे हैं उनके साथ, और क्या-क्या करेंगे? खुंदाक तो है, लेकिन उस खुंदक में आप देश का नुकसान क्यों कर रहे हैं कि आप किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड का ज़िक्र तक नहीं करेगे? तो साहब , मैं इनके "इकानॉमिक सर्वे" में गया, इन्हीं के द्वारा किया गया है और किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के बारे में यह क्या कहता है-The KCC Scheme, Kisan Credit Card Scheme, made rapid progress with cumulatively more than 645 lakh cards issued upto October, 2006.

अक्टूबर, 2006 तक 6 करोड़ 45 लाख किसानों को किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड issue कर दिए गए थे। अगर मैं भूलता नहीं हूं, तो हम लोगों ने जब सरकार छोडी थी, उस समय सवा चार करोड़ किसानों को हम लोगों ने क्रेडिट कार्ड issue किए थे, इन लोगों ने उसमें और इजाफा किया है, बहुत खुशी की बात है। कुछ परिवर्तन भी इन्होंने उसमें किया है।

The same Survey says. "KCC Scheme is meant to provide adequate and timely support from the banking system to the farmers for all their cultivation needs including purchase of all inputs in a flexible and cost-effective manner." And all farmers were supposed to be covered under the KCC Scheme by the end of March, 2007. आज हम लोग बात कर रहे है 14 मार्च, हो गया है। वित्त मंत्री जी जब उत्तर देंगे, तो क्या वे इस बात पर भी प्रकाश डालेंगे कि अब तक इन्होंने कितने किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड दे दिए है, मार्च के एंड तक। ये अक्तूबर तक एक फीगर्स है और यह जो इनका लक्ष्य था कि सारे इलिजिबल फारमर्स को कवर करेंगे, क्या ये 31 मार्च तक कवर करेंगे या नही? दूसरी बात यह है कि जो एडिशनल क्रेडिट की बात कर रहे हैं, फार्म ट्रेड की, उसमें से कितना पोर्शन किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के माध्यम से किसानों को उपलब्ध कराया गया है और कितना दूसरे स्रोतों से उपलब्ध कराया गया है। सर, अब मैं कृषि की दूसरी समस्याओं की ओर आता हूं, जो इन्होंने इकनॉमिक सर्वे प्रजेंट किया है, It has identified many problems in the agricultural sector. The first is, low investment. Now, gross capital formation in agriculture had declined from 1.92 of the GDP. It continued to decline when Dr. Manmohan Singh became the Finance Minister of this country. It was 1.92 in 1990-91,1.92 of the GDP. जीडीपी का लगभग दो परसेंट ग्रोस कैपिटल पॉरमेशन एग्रील्कचर में था।, दो साल चिदम्बरम साहब भी वित्त मंत्री रहे, वह गिरते-गिरते चला अया कितने पर , वह आ गया, It touched a low in 1998-99 when I was the Finance Minister to 1.26 per cent of the GDP, from 1.92 to 1.26 percent उसके बाद हम लोगों ने कुछ परिश्रम किया कि ग्रोस कैपिटल फॉरमेशन इम्प्रूव करें, तो इम्प्रूव करके कभी 2.2 तो कभी 2 परसेंट, यह जनरली रहा, 1999-2000 से इम्प्रूव करना शुरू किया। It is again stagnating at 1.9 per cent of the GDP. इनके जो दो साक के फीगर्स आए है, उन दोनो सालों में It is just 1.9 per cent of the GDP, and what is worrisome there is the fact that private investment in agriculture. बहुत पीपीपी की बात होती है, उसमें और भी पीपीपीपीपी पीए जा, इतना कि वह लगातार गिरते जा रहा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इन फीगर्स को देंखे, ध्यान से देखें और इस सदन को बताएं कि ग्रोस कैपिटल फॉरमेशन का जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, ये उसको बढ़ाने के लिए अब क्या करने जा रहे हैं। महोदय, इसके बाद उन्होंने बहुत जोर से घोषणा की थी, Water is the lifeline of humanity etc. शब्द कहे थे और इन्होंने 2004 की बजट स्पीच में कहा था कि हम वाटर बॉडी का रेस्टोरेशन करेंगे। देश में जितने वाटर बॉडीज है, उनमें स्पेशली जो सिंचाई से संबंधित है, हम उनका रेस्टोरेशन करेंगे। इन्होंने 2004 के बजट में कहा कि लगभग पांच लाख वाटर बॉडीज है, जो कि सिंचाई से संबंधित हैं, हम इनके लिए योजना बना रहे हैं। इन्होंने इस साल जो रिपोर्ट दी है , उसमें कहा है, Work has been completed in these 3 years in 232 water bodies.

यहां पांच लाख में से 232 में कम्पलीट हुआ है और 844 में चलने वाला है और यह कह रहे है, He is encouraging the State Governments to go to the World Bank and negotiate loans from them. Very good." लीजिए, क्योंकि लोन तो लोन ही होता है, तो लोन ले लो। एक –दो स्टेट है, शायद उन्होंने वर्ल्ड बैंक के साथ समझौता भी कर लिया है, दो-तीन और रास्ते में लगे हुए है, पाइप लाइन में है, लेकिन मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि Water is the lifeline of humanity.

आपने इतनी बडी घोषणा FANFARE के साथ की है कि हम पांच लाख वाटर बॉडीज को पूरा करेंगे रेस्टोरेशन और उनमें से अभी 232 में पूरा हुआ है, दोनों का ले लीजिए तो हजार की संख्या से नीचे है और इससे आप समझ सकते है। कि कहां तक इसमें सफलता हासिल कर पाए हैं।

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme इस मुल्क में इन्होंने ही शुरू की। अच्छी योजना थी, हम लोगों ने भी चलाया, उसमें कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट भी किया । अब इन्होंने पिछले साल क्या किया। इन्होंने स्टेट्स को कह दिया कि हम भारत सरकार से नहीं देंगे, आप मार्किट से लोन उठा लेना। जो सब्सिडी का एलीमेंट है, हम सिर्फ वहीं देंगे और लोन मार्किट से उठाओ। यह स्टेट्स पर डिपेंड करता है कि वे मार्किट से लोन लें, न लें। ए आई बीपी का यह हाल हो गया। मैने पिछले साल इसी सदन मे यह बोलते हुए कहा था, I had requested the Finance Minister to start, like we had started the Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojana or the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, *....(Interruptions)....* I had told him to start, because water is the central issue in agriculture today, a Sampurna Sinchal Yojana. नाम भी मैंने इनसे कहा। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि अगर नाम पसंद नहीं आए तो आप नेहरू परिवार के किसी भी व्यक्ति के नाम के ऊपर नाम रख सकते है, उससे हमें कोई परेशानी नहीं होगी। ....(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this statement is completely unnecessary. *...(Interruptions)...* The last sentence, dragging in unnecessarily a family, is completely unnecessary. Let him make his point. Why does he make this disparaging remark? What is he doing by that? *...(Interruptions)...* Does it not show his mindset? *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल** ( राजस्थान ): गलत कह रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Does it not show his mindset? *...(Interruptions)...* When I said 'It is his mindset and arrogance', they are raising objection. *...(Interruptions)...* Why do you say this? Tell me *...(Interruptions)...*

4.00 P.M.

**श्री अजय मारू** ( झारखंड)**:** नाम बदल देते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I insist that he should withdraw that reference made to a family. It is completely unnecesary. *...(Interruptions)...* It shows his mindset; it shows his arrogance. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री यशवंत सिन्हा:** सर, एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... लैट मी ...(व्यवधान)... हम लोगों के टाइम में ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What is your mindset? What is your *....(Interruptions)....* Why do you draw unnecessarily that?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I will come to your arrogance.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You used the word and *....(Interruptions)....*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I will come to your arrogance, Mr. Finance Minister.

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM: ...I am turning it on you.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: No, you can't turn it around me. I am just going to demonstrate, I am just going to prove my point. We had, Sir, started for urban renewal, for urban improvement, a scheme which we call the Balmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana. What have they done in this Budget? They have abolished the name of 'Ambedkar' from this Scheme and they have merged it in the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission! *...(Interruptions)...* You call it the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. *...(Interruptions)...* अम्बेडकर के नाम पर न करके जवाहर लाल नेहरू के नाम पर कर दिया ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): He himself is violating *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल:** महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** बैठिए, बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... बोलने दीजिए, इनको बोलने दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He has replaced *...(Interruptions)...* Let him respond to this.: बाल्मीकि, अम्बेडकर को क्यों एबोलिश किया ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** बोलने दीजिए, इनको बोलने दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...He will reply to it.

**श्री एम0 वेंकैया नायडुः** स्कमी में एक ही परिवर्तन क्यों किया ...(व्यवधान)...Why has he dropped? Is he untouchable? Is 'Ambedkar' untouchable to you? *...(Interruptions)...* Is 'Balmiki' untouchable to you? *...(Interruptions)...* Then, why have you changed the name of 'Balmiki Ambedkar'"? *...(Interruptions)...* Why they have changed the names of 'Ambedkar' and 'Balmiki', let them reply. *...(Interruptions)...* Let there be a debate on this *...(Interruptions)...* इतना क्यों रिएक्ट कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... इस विषय में इन्होंने गलती की है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** चलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रामदास अग्रवालः** सर, जब इन्होने बाल्मीकि अम्बेडकर का नाम हटा दिया तो उसका जवाब दें ...(व्यवधान)... इस समय क्यों चीख रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... अब सारे जवाब देते हुए घबरा रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think he will be withdrawing everything. *...(Interruptions)...* बजट, देख लेंगे, कोई बात नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am only using the words that he has used. *...(Interruptions)...* I kept quiet when he accused *...(Interruptions)...* That is all. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please take your seats. Let him reply. *...(Interruptions)...* चलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I did not *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, it was not my intention to drag him into a trap *...(Interruptions)...* but the manner in which he reacted to my first statement, and the manner in which he has kept quiet after my second statement, shows the guilty mind. *...(Interruptions)...* This is the guilty mind. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. *...(Interruptions)..:*

**श्री यशंवत सिन्हाः** सभी कुछ जवाहर लाल नेहरू, इंदिरा गांधी, राजीव गांधी। इस मुल्क में यही चल रहा है। क्या और कोई दूसरा नहीं है? ...(व्यवधान)... अम्बेडकर का नाम बदल दिया ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** चलिए, चलिए ...(व्यवधान)...Please take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please take your seats. He will speak. *...(Interruptions)...* आप बैठिए, इनको बोलने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... टाइम हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** ( हिमाचल प्रदेश): सभापति जी, ये गलत बात कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** गलत नहीं है, जवाब देंगे मंत्री महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): This is nothing but arrogance. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, as far as irrigation is concerned, returning to the question of water... *(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): He was a former Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pany, please take your seat. What is this?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I was raising the question of water for every parched field. I was talking about Sampoorna Sichai Yojana which this Government could start on the lines of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojan. Why I am referring to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana because Mr. Venkaiah Naidu was the Minister of Rural Development. We sat together and worked out a scheme where we made sure that the 100 per cent money that we gave to the States was not wasted. Therefore, we drew up a very good scheme without stepping on the federal sensitivities of the States. We were able to work together with the States to make a success of the scheme. The point I am making is that minor irrigation and medium irrigation are the preferred sources of irrigation in our rural areas, not so much big irrigation because big irrigation involves land issues. So, the Government of India could start a scheme where we could make total funds available from the Centre and drawing on the experience of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, you can draw a scheme where it will be possible for you to make sure that the projects are properly implemented and completed in time and the water starts flowing into the parched fields of the farmers. Unless we do this drought-proofing and reach irrigation water to the fields of our farmers-we can take fifteen minutes or twenty minutes or half-an-hour in our Budget Speech-nothing is going to happen.

Now, the other problems identified by the Economic Survey were imbalance in fertilizer use, low seed replacement rate, a distorted incentive system and low post-harvest value addition. In his fifteen or twenty minutes

long speech, I am sorry, the Finance Minister has not touched on some of these major issues which the Indian agriculture is facing. दूसरी बात यह है कि इन्होंने इस बजट में एक नयी स्कीम की घोषणा की है। बहुत रोचक है।

He said that there are, 1,065 assessment blocks in this country where the groundwater has receded and it has assumed critical proportions. So, there is need to recharge groundwater, इन्होंने कहा है कि 4,000 रुपए प्रति प्रोजेक्ट के BASIS पर मैं गड्ढ़े खुदवाऊंगा ताकि उसमें बारिश का पानी जमा हो और वह जमीन के अंदर जाए और GROUND WATER LEVEL ऊंचा हो । अब इनको किसी एक्सपर्ट ने ही बताया होगा कि ऐसा करना चाहिए, गड्ढ़ा खोदने की बारे में एक बहुत मशहूर ECONOMIST हुए हैं।, उन्होंने कहा कि गड्ढ़ा खोदो और भरो, तो तुम्हारी अर्थव्यवस्था चलेगी, लेकिन अगर किसी को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का जरी भी IDEA है, तो मैं बहुत अदब के साथ वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि 4 हजार रुपए प्रति गड्ढ़े के हिसाब से इस तरह के 70 लाख गड्ढ़े खुदने हैं, यानि 2,800 करोड़ रुपया इन गड्ढ़ों को खोदने पर हम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। लगभग 3,000 करोड़ रुपया हम इन गड्ढ़ों को खोदने पर खर्च करेंगे और इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा था कि अगर किसी को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का तनिक भी IDEA है, हम सब जानते है । कि मिट्टी के काम में कितनी हेराफेरी होती है। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा था कि शायद इनको एक्सपर्ट्स ने राय दी होगी। एक्सपर्ट्स को जमीनी स्तर का कितना ज्ञन है, कितना अनुभव है, मैं नहीं जानता हूं , लेकिन इन गड्ढ़ों को खोदने में बहुत सावधान रहने की जरूरत है। सभापति महोदय, हमारे यहां जब हम लोग एक 10 फीट का कुआं बनवाते है, तो वह लगभग 35-40 हजार रुपए में बनता है यह चार रुपए का गड्ढ़ा खोदा जाएगा, उस चार हजार रुपए में कितना गढ्ढ़ा खोदा जाएगा, फिर उस गढ्ढ़े में क्या होगा, लेकिन अगर सावधानी नहीं बरती गई, जो भी गढ्ढ़ा खोदने की योजना बना रहा है, तो यह सारा का सारा पैसा उसी गढ्ढ़े में जाएगा।

अब मैं एग्रीकल्चर से ही सम्बान्धित इनकी नीतियों के बारे में एक और विषय बताता हूं। मध्य प्रदेश में एक फसल होती है, जिसको डॉलर चना कहते हैं। उसे डॉलर चना इसलिए कहते है कि वह सारा एक्सपोर्ट होता है। इन्होंने PANIC में आकर सारे PULSES के एक्सपोर्ट को BAN कर दिया, तो उसमें डॉलर चना भी BAN हो गया। अभी मैं हाल में शानिवार –एतवार को इन्दौर गया था, तो वहां पर डॉलर चना की बात खूब आई। सारे PULSES को BAN कर दिया, तो डॉलर चना भी BAN हो गया। अब उसकी देश में तो खपत है नहीं, तो सब किसान हाहाकार करने लगे। फिर इन्होंने इसमें थोड़ा संशोधन किया, संशोधन करके यह कहा कि डॉलर चना का तो हम एक्सपोर्ट PERMIT करेंगे, लेकिन यह DGFT के throrugh जाएगा। वह वहां से आए, DGFT से permission ले, तब डॉलर चना एक्सपोर्ट करेगा। फिर इन्होंने पूरी छूट दे दी कि नहीं, export restrictions removed, डॉलर चना का एक्सपोर्ट होगा। आप जानते हैं कि इसी बीच में यह जो सरकार ने नीतियों में करिश्मा दिखया, डॉलर चना का भाव गिरा और डॉलर चना का भाव उठा। डॉलर चना

है, जिनको अप्रत्याशित लाभ होने जा रहा है इस बात से कि जब गिरा, तो उन्होंने इसको खदीद लिया और अब higher rates पर वे एक्सपोर्ट करने जा रहे है। ...(व्यवधान)... अब दाल में क्या काला है, यह वित्त मंत्री जी बताएंगे।

अब उसके बाद वित्त मत्री जी ने इस बार के बहुत महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा की कि A pilot programme in, at least, one district in each State in 2007-08'- किस बात के लिए —'pilot programme to deliver fertilizer directly to the farmer so that we can do away with the system of giving subsidy to the fertilizer factories.' इसकों करेंगे। ठीक है, बहुत खुशी की बात है, अब सीधे-सीधे दीजिए, लेकिन pilot project शुरु करेंगे । इसके पहले इन्होने एक food stamp की pilot project शुरू की थी। अब उसका जिक्र वित्त मंत्री वित्त मंत्री जी नहीं करते है कि उस food stamp का क्या हुआ। उसी तरह agricultural insurance को इन्होने pilot weather insurance scheme खरीफ 2004 से ही शुरू किया था। अभी इस साल के बजट में क्या कह रहे हैं, The Government will ask the Agricultural Insurance Corporation to start a weather based crop insurance scheme on a pilot basis in two or three States.' Pilot से pilot,pilot से pilot. जब किसी प्लेन में बहुत ज्यादा piolot होते है, तो वह प्लेन crash कर जाता है, उड़ता नहीं है। यह हर चीज में pilot ही ले जाता है , pilot इसका, pilot उसका, ये तीन साल में piloting कर रहे है, नतीजा कुछ सामने नहीं आ रहा है। हम लोगों ने सुझाव दिया था कि income insurance scheme शुरू करनी चाहिए। उसकी तरफ इनका ध्यान नहीं गया। हम लोगों ने सुझाव दिया...(व्यवधान)... आपने शुरू की थी,उसको इन्होंने खत्म कर दिया और अब ये weather insurance scheme कर रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने जो rate of interest on agricltural credit है, उ सको घटाने का काम किया, उसे 9 परसेंट पर लाए, आप 7 परसेंट पर लाए। मिल रहा है या नहीं मिल रहा है, उसके बारे में एक दिन सदन में चर्चा हुई थी, लेकिन उसकी बात छोड़ दीजिए। हमारी डिमांड है कि जो आज के दिन का differential rate of interest है, 4 per cent उस पर आप किसानों को farm credit उपलब्ध कराइए, तब उसकी परेशानी थोडी कम होगी। सर, अब यह तो रही कृषि की बात।

मैं तुंरत 15 मिनट के भीतर खत्म करूंगा। अब आप देखिए कि उन्होंने इस बात का बहुत credit लिया है श्रेय लिया है कि मैंने social sectors के ऊपर खूब बढ़ाया। महोदय, बहुत जोर-जोर से, उस दिन मैं देख रहा था वित्त मंत्री थी, 31 percent here , 32 percent here, 40 percent there, ये सब बातें कर रहे थे। अब इस बात को वित्त मंत्री जी भी जानते है और हम भी जानते है। यह उनसे भी नहीं छिपा हुआ है और न हम से छिपा हुआ है कि इस allocation

में वित्त मंत्रालय की कोई खास भूमिका नहीं होती है। वह प्लानिंग कमीशन को ग्रॉस बजटरी सपोर्ट दे देते है, फिर प्लानिंग कमीशन के डिप्टी चैयरमेन इसको करते हैं। अब उन्होंने कहा सर्व-शिक्षा अभीयान । मैं अपने वामपंथी मित्रों से कहना चाहूंगा, सीताराम येचुरी जी यहां नहीं है, वह एक टी0वि0 प्रोग्राम में मेरे साथ थे, उन्होंने कहा कि सर्व-शिक्षा अभियान में allocation 11300 करोड़ से 12000 करोड़ हो गया। यह नहीं है, thata is only transfer to the Fund. अ इसमें मैंने जो calculation किया है and the Finance Minister can cporrect me if I am wrong. मैंने जो calculation किया है, two per cent Education Cess on all taxes. The figure for 2007-08 works out to Rs. 11,921 crores . इन्होंने announce किया है कि हम प्रारंभिक शिक्षा कोष में 10.393 करोड़ ट्रांसफर करेंगे। This amount of Rs. 10,393 crores is less than Rs. 11,921 crores . महोदय,मैं कोई दावा नहीं कर रहा हूं कि मेरा गाणित इतना मजबूत है कि यही फिगर सही है, लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह सही फिगर बताएं कि अगले वर्ष में इन को कितना मिलने वाला है और कितना ये प्रांभिक शिक्षा कोष को ट्रांसफर कर रहे हैं और अभी तक प्रारंभिक शिक्षा कोष में कितनी राशि ज़मा हो गयी है, अभी उसमें से कितनी निकासी हुई है, और प्रारंभिक शिक्षा कोष का कितना बैलेंष है? महोदय, तब हमको पता चलेगा कि सचमुच में क्या स्थिति आज के दिन है। इसके साथ-ही- साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने जो mid year review दिसंबर के महीने में पार्लियामेंट में पेश किया था, उस में expenditure on Elementary Education which is some what more than the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. There, the expenditure was only 38 percent. बाकी जितना था, वह तो कहीं जीरो परसेंट भी है, कहीं 15 परसेंट है और कहीं 8 परसेंट है। Buton all important flagship schemes like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, it was only 38 percent upto September, 2006. अब इस साल जो इन्होंने सर्व-शिक्षा अभियान के लिए allocation किया है, that is Rs. 10,671 crores, which is barely enough to account for inflation. इस तरह सही मायने में कोई improvement सर्व –शिक्षा अभियान में नहीं हो रहा है।

अब महोदय, मैं जल्दी-जल्दी अपनी बात रख देता हूं । इन्होंने National Common Minimum Programme भी बनाया, उसमें शिक्षा के लिए कहा 6 percent of the GDP. अभी है 3.08 percent of the GDP स्टेट्स को लेकर हम आधे पर है, एक साल बचा है, अब क्या एक साल में आप क्या 3 percent of the GDP देंगे? महोदय, 3 percent of the GDP का मतलब होगा 2 लाख करोड़ रुपया। आप अगले साल के बजट में क्या 2 लाख करोड़ रुपया देने जा रहे है? उसी तरह इन्होंने कहा कि हम हैल्थ में 3 परसेंट ऑफ जी0डी0पी0 ले जाऍंगे यह नेशनल कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्रम है। अभी है 0.94 परसेंट है। तो उसको 2 परसेंट और बढ़ाएंगे एक बजट में जिसका मतलब होगा सवा लाख से डेढ़ लाख करोड़ क बीच में । अब हैल्थ में नेशनल रूरल हैल्थ मिशन के लिए इन्होंने मार्जिनलि पैसे बढ़ाए हैं, लेकिन जो सबसे अधिक चिंता का विषय है कि जो हम लोगों के टाइम मेम , हम छोड़कर गए थे AIMS type of institutions, उसके लिए इन्होंने प्रावधान तो इस साल के बजट में 75 करोड़ का किया

और उसमें the Revised Estmate is only Rs.10 crores. इसका मतलब यह है कि कोई खर्चा नहीं हो रहा है। तो आप उसमें रूचि लीजिए कि मामला आगे क्यों नहीं बढ़ रहा है, बताइए? महोदय, इसी तरह उन्होंने रूरल एम्पलॉयमेंट गारंटी स्कीम में जो पैसे बढ़ाए हैं, सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने रूरल इम्पलायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम में जिलों की संख्या 200 से बढ़ाकर 330 कर दी है और allocation जो increase किया है, that is about Rs. 600 crores only. अब 600 करोड़ में क्या आप 130 डिस्ट्रक्ट्स को कवर करेंगे? इसका मतलब है, Somewhere somethin is wrong. या तो ये सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड लेकर आएंगे या he will spread his resources thin . अभी भी जो हम लोग जिलों –जिलों में घूमते हैं, उनको यह अनुभव है कि जो यह रूरल एम्पलायमेंट गांरटी स्कीम चल रही है, इसमें भारी धांधली हो रही है और आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह जाकर मुकदमा लड़ेगा।

सर, आज के दिन जो एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है, वह है- इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर । वहां भी देखिए कि क्या । इन्होंने अपने फर्स्ट बजट में, 2004 में, कहा कि "I am going to set up an inter-institutional group consisting of IDBI, IDFC, ICICI Bank, SBI, LIC, BOB, PNB of Rs. 40,000 crores वेन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के ऊपर खर्च करेंगे। इन्होंने हम लोगों को दोबारा रिपोर्ट नहीं दी कि क्या हुआ। उसके बाद 2005 में he talked of a Special Purpose Vehicle. उसके बाद in 2006 , he said, "We have set up the India Infrastructure Finance company Limited. "मैंने इनको पहले भी कहा था।, आप ही ने बनाया था – India infrastructure Devlopment Finance Corporation. पहले जब यह वित्त मंत्री थे, तो इन्होंने इसे बनाया था। it is a dedicated finacial instituton for infrastructure. फिर भी इन्होंने India infrastructure Finance company बनाया। इस बार यह क्या कह रहे है, City Group, Black Stone, IDFC and IIFCL have put together a fund of five billion US dollars, इस तरह लगातार हर बजट में नई बात, हर बजट में नई बात। Inter institutional group से हम लोग Black Stone औड़ City Group पर आ गए । My point, Sir, is that the three years that the UPA Goverment has is been in office, not a single major infrastructure project has got off the ground, आप हमें बताइए। मैं चैलेंज के साथ इस बात को कहता हूं कि एक भी मेजर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रोजेक्ट बताइए, which is comparable to our National Highway Development Programme. उसके बारे में आप सदन को बताइए। क्या आपने इसमें कोई शुरू किया है? नहीं शुरू किया है। पैसा, finance is not the issue in infrastructure, Sir. The real issue in infrastructure is user charges. अभी जो आपने सासान का बताया, अब उसकी इन्क्वायरी शुरू हो गई कि उसने गलत-सलत आप लोगों को दिया, आपने बजट में उसकी घोषणा की थी।

So, infrastructure is not moving forward. Even the Finance Minister has admitted that the work is

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

Slow. इसमें आपको अब और एग्रोसिव होना पड़ेगा। कितना एग्रेसिव होंगे शायद इतना एग्रेसिव तो नहीं होगे कि मेरी धुलाई शुरू कर देंगे, लेकिन इनको कुछ- न- कुछ करना पड़ेगा। सिर्फ फंड्स के बारे मे बात करने से कुछ नहीं हो रहा है और न ही SEZ से कुछ होने वाला है। SEZ is too much of good thing. एक स्टेट में एक SEZ बना दो, बहुत हुआ, लेकिन यहां पर 300 SEZ 400 SEZ ऐसा लग रहा है, जैसा कि कोई भूखा खाना खाना शुरू कर देता है, वेसे ही सर के सामने Special Economic Zone आ गया और उसमें धड़ाधड़ उसकी sancation करने लगे। उसमें कितनी धांधली हुई है, क्या आप इस बात को जानते हैं? ....(व्यवधान)....

**श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी** ( पश्चिमी बंगाल ): सर, ....(व्यवधान).... लोगों की जान लेकर, गोली मार के बंगाल में SEZ बनाया जा रहा है। वहां 50 लोग मर गए, ऐसी खबर मुझे अभी-अभी मिली है। ....(व्यवधान).... शर्म आनी चाहिए ....(व्यवधान)....

**श्री यशंवत सिन्हा**: यह तो बस वही है कि किसानों की जमीनें लो, SEZ बनाओं, रीयल स्टेट वालों को वहां पर लाकर बिठा दो। SEZ बने या न बने, लेकिन उनको मुनाफा मिलना चाहिए। यह मैं कह रहा हूं। This is the only thinking of this Government, as far as infrastructure is concerned. सब हाई वेज खत्म हो रहे है।

अब उसके बाद इकोनॉमिक रिफॉर्म्स की बात है। इन्होंने कहा पेंशन रिफॉर्म्स । यह एक ऑर्डिनेंस लाए। आर्डिनेंस लाने के बाद , जब हमारे वामपंथी मित्रों ने उसका विरोध किया, तो उसके बाद एक बिल लाए। बिल आया, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में । स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में, अहलुवालिया जी ने सूचना दी है कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 26.07.2005 को पार्लियामेंट के सामने आ गई। उसी तरह बैंकिंग रेग्यूलेशन एक्ट में भी आ गया। वित्त मंत्री जी अभी शायद कहीं और मशगूल हैं। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप छोड़, दीजिए बाकी रिफॉर्म्स की बात, जो आपने घोषणा की पेंशन रिफॉर्म्स की, आपने घोषणा की बैंकिंग़ रेग्यूलेशन एमेंडमेंट बिल की, तो क्या आपमें हिम्मत नहीं है कि उसको लेकर सदन के सामने आएं, इस सदन में या सदन में ? और जब हिम्मत नहीं है लाने की,जब स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आपके पास महीनों से पडी हुई है, तो आप यही खड़े होकर इसी सदन में यह वादा कीजिए कि आप बिना लेफ्ट पार्टीज की इजाजत के एक भी लेजिस्लेशन नहीं लाएंगे । सबका टाइम बरबाद करते हैं। हम लोगों ने स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में इन दोनों बिल्स के ऊपर इतना परिश्रम किया कि किसी तरह एक सहमति बने। रिपोर्ट दी गई और रिपोर्ट देने के बाद भी नही। My point is, does he have a veto? Do they have a veto? पार्लियामेंट को

बिलकुल नजर अंदाज करके एक दल वीटो चलाएगा कि साहब, यह नहीं होगा, वह नहीं होगा। अगर नहीं हो रहा है, तो मत करो।

इसलिए, चूंकि इन्होंने कहा कि UPA has remained committed to economic reforms. मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि if you have remained committed to economic reforms, then have the courage and bring the Pension Bill. उपसभापति जी, आप जानते हैं कि पेंशन बिल में क्या हो रहा है? 01.01.2004 से जितने नए इम्प्लाइज हैं, सबका पैसा जमा हो रहा है -10 परसैट उनका कंट्रीब्यूशन है और 10 परसैंट सरकार का कंट्रीब्यूशन है । अभी तीन साल से ऊपरी हो गए हैं, इन्होंने उस पैसे को 8 परसैंट पर सरकारी काम-काम में लगाया हुआ है। स्टडीज हुई है, जिनमें यह दिखाया गया है। the returns could be 29 per cent. If you are denying that return to the individual contributor to the pension fund, then you are betraying him. My charge is आपको कोई हक नहीं बनता है कि उनके पैसे को लेकर आप अपने काम में लगाएं, सरकारी घाटे को पूरा करने में लगाएं और उनको 8 परसैंट दें। हमने क्या कहा था? हमने कहा था कि हरेक व्यक्ति को यह छूट दो कि अगर वह 8 परसैंट में लगाना चाहता है तो 29 परसैंट में लगाए। लेकिन , यह्जो सिलसिला चल पड़ा है कि बिल पेश होते हैं, बिल आते है और उसके बाद कुछ नहीं होता।

Insurance sector reforms, pending. इन्होंने कहा कि मुम्बई को financial hub बनाएंगे, प्रधान मंत्री ने घोषणा की कि financial hub बनाएंगे, शंघाई बनाएंगे। सपने ! सपने ! मुंगेरी लाल के सुनहरे सपने तो यह है और उसके बाद क्या कर रहे हैं, Capital account convertibility कुछ नहीं, committee after committee, committee after committee. Liberalisation भी कुछ नहीं उसमें disinvestment privation तो भूल ही गए हैं ये लोग।My charge is, as far as the economic reforms are concerned, they have turned the clock back, they have gone back on what we had started and they have not started anything new. उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जानता हूं कि टैक्स पर बोलने का यह मौका नहीं है लेकिन जब तक इस सदन को मौका मिलता है तब तक बात पूरी हो चुकी होती है। मैं टैक्स के बारे में एक ही बात वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि What is your philosophy of taxation? Please tell us when you are replying to the debate: What is your philosophy of taxation? I brought to bear a certain philosophy of taxation. I said, the Cenvat rate would be 16 per cent, will compress all rates to that, आपने कहा था कि हम exemption खत्म करेंगे, लेकिन आपने नए exemption दिए, आप discretionary taxation को वापिस लाए और मेरा चार्ज है कि चाहे वह सीमेंट का मामला हो, चाहे कोल का, without

going into ash content, 100 per cent ash content can be imported into the country duty free. यह इनका है और उसके बाद सीमेंट के बारे में दो तरह की डयूटी लगा दी। He is using fiscal measures to control prices in the market. और उसके बाद सीमेंट वालों ने कैसा रिस्पांड किया, 12 रुपए प्रति बैग की उन्होंने इनके मुंह पर चप्त मारी और अपनी कीमत बढ़ाई। 12 रुपए कीमत बढ़ा दी, वापिस नहीं ली। अब यह इन्फलेशन बढ़ा या इन्फलेशन घटा?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have, of course, used the fiscal measure in order to moderate prices. I may succeed. I may not succeed. I wanted to clarify whether the Government should be silent when cement manufacturers raise their prices by 40 per cent in a matter of 8 months. What is your party's stand on that?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The party's position is, you do exactly what the Commerce Minister of your Government did; namely, that he called them and talked to them and got an assurance from them that they will not raise the prices for one year. But...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Do you support the statement that after raising it by 40 per cent they will not raise it further?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: No, this is what I am saying. You are trying to lock the stable after the horses have been bolted. You should have done it before. What is a Finance Minister who does not even have the clout to call the cement manufacturers and tell them 'do not raise prices'?-

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What we will do, I will tell you in my reply. I want to know what is your party's stand?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA' No, we are not in Government, Mr. Chidambaram. *(Interruptions)* We are not in Government and it is your responsibility. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pani, Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*

**श्री यशंवत सिन्हाः** सर, मैं अपने टाइम की फिगर्स दे चुका हूं, इन्फलेशन के बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी को हमारे ऊपर चार्ज लगाने का कोई हक नहीं बनता। अगर इनमें जरा भी मर्यादा है, तो ये हमारे समय की इन्फ्लूशन की बान नहीं करेंगे, अपने समय की करेंगे।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am only asking you about your party's

stand. *...(Interruptions)...* I am asking you about your party's stand. *...(Interruptions)...* I am only requesting you to clarify your party's stand. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Learn from what we did *(Interruptions)...*Learn from what we did. You have done something which is very, very evil कि 90 से ऊपर होगा तो इतना टैक्स और 190 से नीचे होगा तो इतना टैक्स *....(Interruptions)...* It is as evil *...(Interruptions)...* It is as bad *....(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just a moment ..... *(Interruptions)...*'I succeed, I may not succeed', I said so ..... *(Interruptions)...* I may succeed or I may not succeed *....(Interruptions)...*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: You have not succeeded. *....(Interruptions)...* It is already there..... *(Interruptions)...* They have raised the prices. *....(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Do not come to any conclusions. *....(Interruptions)...*

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH: I am not ..... *(Interruptions)...* It is just a fact.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just a moment ..... *(Interruptions)...* The Dual Sales Tax was attempted in a State Government some years ago and it succeeded in moderating prices. I said so in my post-Budget Conference. I said, we are attempting a dual excise rate; I may suceed or I may not suceed. But I still appeal to the cement manufacturers that they should moderate prices. There are other options open to Government. All I am requesting you most respectfully is to please clarify your party's stand whether the Government should keep quiet when the cement manufacturers raised their prices by 40 per cent over a period of six to seven months. Please clarify it, if your party *....(Interruptions)...*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I have already responded to him and I told him that he should have done as Finance Minister what the Commerce Minister of his Government has done *(Interruptions)...* आऊंगा, तब आपको बता दूंगा कि हमारा क्या स्टैंड है ...(व्यवधान)... उसमें अब ज्यादा दिन नहीं हैं ...(व्यवधान)... अब ज्यादा दिन नहीं हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शान्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक** ( गोवा): सर, यह जो कह रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** मिस्टर नायक, दर्डा जी, आप वहां से बात नहीं कर सकते हैं।

**श्री यशंवत सिन्हा**: उपसभापति महोदय, इन्होंने एक काम और किया है ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने यह काम किया कि Iron ore exports and chrome ore exports, मैं झारखंड स्टेट से आता हूं, इसलिए मैं यह इश्यू रेज़ कर रहा हूं कि I Iron ore exports के ऊपर इन्होंने 300 रुपय प्रति टन एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी लगा दी, ठीक है, लेकिन अब ये कह क्या रहे हैं? ये कह रहे हैं कि what he said in his Budget Speech, "I have done this with a view to conserving natural resources.." and at the same time, he raised revenue ये दोनों कैसे हो सकते हैं? Conserve natural resources, इसका मतलब यह है कि आप एक्सपोर्ट के ऊपर बैन लगाइए if your do not want iron orn fines to go out लेकिन ये एक्सपोर्ट्स के ऊपर 3000 करोड़ रुपये का रेविन्यू रेज़ करेंगे, जो 3000 करोड़ रुपये का जो भी रेविन्यू होता है, इसका मतलब यह है कि एक्सपोर्ट कंटीन्यू करेगा। और शायद इन्हें पता होगा कि जब Iron ore mining होती है, तब उसमें fines automatically निकलते हैं, there are 70 per cent fines and 30 per cent lumps. इन्होंने कहा, taking a leaf out of the Hoda Committee Report. Hoda Committee Report has not been presented to the House लेकिन कहीं से मैंने उसकी एक कॉपी ऊपर कर ली और वित्त मंत्री महोदय बिल्कुल गलत है in trying to give the impression that Hoda Committee has actually supported the imposition duty on iron ore fines. होडा कमेटी ने यह कहा था कि हम सारी बात देखने के बाद we should revisit this matter after ten years. But in the meanwhile as a way of abundant precaution, the Committee recommend that an export duty may be levied and exports of iron ore in lump from with SE content of 65 per cent. SE content of 65 per cent उन्होंने यह कहा, लेकिन इन्होंने कहा कि taking a leaf outof Hoda Committee, I am imposing a duty on iron ore exports, अरे आप लम्प के ऊपर यह लाओं तो बात समझ में आती है fines which is an essential by-Prpdict dust जो कि हमारे यहां पर बर्बाद होता रहा है, एनवायरनमेंट के ऊपर उसका असर पड़ता रहा है, उसके नीचे जमीन दबी रहती है, उसके ऊपर and what are the miners saying now? The miners are saying that iron ore exports are already stopped, चाइना ने मना कर दिया है और अब यह जितनी माइनिंग होगी,क्योंकि हमारे यहां पर लम्प्स यूज़ करते है, तो वह लम्प यूज़ करेंगे। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से एक सिम्पल सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि, is he in a position here, when he replies to the debate, to give us an assurance that 70 million tonnes or whatever is the production, 89 millions tonnes of fines in a year,—will he ensure—that they are bought by local steel makers, manufacturers? नहीं तो उसका क्या होगा? इन्होंने उसके ऊपर यह लगा दिया तो अब एक्सपोर्ट नहीं होगा और उपसभापति महोदय, इसमें लाखों लोग बेकार होंगे। माइन्स

बंद हो जाएंगी, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन बंद हो जाएगा, पोर्ट का लोडिंग बंद हो जाएगा, एक्सपोर्ट का नुकसान होगा और मेस्सिव अनएम्प्लोयमेंट होगा। तो मेरा यह कहना है कि कोई फिलॉस्फी ऑफ टैक्सेशन नहीं है, छाता का बढ़ा दिया, उसका घटा दिया, किसी का कुछ कर दिया। अरे क्यों भई क्यों कर रहे हो? ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आता हूं कुत्ते पर भी। लेकिन मैं इनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने दो बिल्कुल ही इविल, जिसको मैं कहता हूं इविल टैक्स लगाए थे। एक है बैकिंग कैश ट्रांजेक्शन टैक्स और एक था फ्रिंज़ बेनिफिट टैक्स फ्रिंज़ बेनिफिट टैक्स में उन्होंने इस बार इस ESOPS को भी डाल दिया। और उसके बाद इन्होंने बैकिंग कैश ट्रांजेक्शन टैक्स के बारे में जो बड़ा रोचक है, उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने इसी सदन में वित्त मंत्री जी से एक सवाल पूछा था कि आप रेवेन्यू के लिए इसको नहीं कर रहे है, आप कहते हैं आप काले धन को पकड़ने के लिए इसको कर रहे है, तो आप क्या हाउस के साथ शेयर करेंगे कि कितने काले धन को अभी तक आपने पकड़ा है, थ्रू दि बैकिंग कैश ट्रांजेक्शन टैक्स। पिछले साल के बजट में बजट स्पीच में इन्होंने घोषणा की, क्या कहा कि चांदनी चौक में कुछ लोग पकड़े है जो किसी बैंक के थ्रू भारी घोटाला कर रहे थे। यह इन्होंने अपनी बजट स्पीच में कहा है। इस बार कुछ नहीं बताया कि उस केस का क्या हुआ।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You were not present when I replied. This time I hope you will be present.

**श्री यशंवत सिन्हाः** और सुनिए उपसभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं वित्त मंत्री को बतला दूं कि इन्हीं की पार्टी के सदस्य से मैंने यह कहा कि कम से कम उन्होंने एक केस तो पकड़ा तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं उस आदमी को जानता हूं, जिनको इन्होंने पकड़ा है, वह बिल्कुल छूट जाएगा, कोई केस ही नहीं बनता है सरकार का। आज के दिन मैं इस सवाल को दोबारा वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछ रहा हूं कि banking cash transaction tax से आप यह बताइए कि अभी तक आपको कितने काले धन का पता चला है, जो आपने इतने दिनों से लगाया हुआ है। मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ इस तरफ से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग जब सरकार में आएंगे तो फ्रिंज बेनिफिट टैक्स और बैंकिंग कैश ट्रांजेशन टैक्स दोनों को एबॉलिश करेंगे। यह हमारा वायदा रहा। और काला धन पता करते है Hassan Ali 35,000 करोड़ रुपया या 42,000 करोड़ रुपया one does not know. Why didn't you discover it through your BCCT? Tell the House. Why didn't it help you? Tell the House हसन अली के बारे में क्या सच्चाई है because all kinds of things are being said about the involvement of Ministers and politicians, अब सबसे बडी जो इन्होंने बात की है उपसभापति महोदय, इस बजट में कि इन्होंने जो फिस्कल डेफिसिट था वह 3.7 per cent के बदले 3.6 per cent कर दिए, रेवेयू डेफिसिट को कम कर दिया। अब मैं कुछ फिगर्स की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा Revenue deficit is 1.5 per cent of the GDP अगले साल इनको निल करना है। 1.5 per cent of the GDP, in

the Budget figures it is Rs. 71,000 crores but if the economy expands the figure will be more. इनका रिकार्ड है पिछले 3 वर्षो में 0.5 per cent of reduction in revenue deficit every year, अब एक ही झटकें में ये 1.5 परसेंट को कम कर देंगे। यह करामात ये कैसे करेंगे, यह मुझे बताएं। उसके बाद इन्होंने और क्या किया है, इन्होंने इस साल के बजट में फूड कापोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के लिए 16 हजार करोड़ रुपए का सिक्योरिटी इश्यू किया। इन्होंने Petroleum companies के लिए Rs. 19,000 crores का सिक्योरिटी इश्यू किया। Securities, as we all know, is expenditure postponed. At least Rs. 35,000 crores is what he has covered through securities. It is for public sector undertakings. So it is not reflected in the Budget because it is revenue neutral, और उसके बाद क्या है कि पेट्रोलियम प्राइसेज में जो इन्होने करामात दिखाई उसके चलते under-recovery of the petroleum companies is of the order of Rs. 75,000 crores. So the national deficit is Rs. 75,000 crores plus Rs. 75,000 crores, और उसके अलावा मुझे यह बताएं क्योंकि मैंने कहीं किसी अखबार में देखा कि Fertilizer companies w\ Rs. 11,500 crores is overdue. The Budget allocation for next year is Rs. 11,400 crores, तो वे क्या करेंगे इसका This is also a suppression of figures. Sir, there are lot of inanities in the Budget Speech but for shortage of time I will not go into them. I would only like to emphasis that the underlying concerns of the Indian economy have not been addressed. I would like to emphasise that no economy can go on running on momentum provided in the past. Sometime or the other the increasing interest rates in the economy are bound to have an impact on consumer demand. If nothing much is happening on the infrastructure side, then, it will have a debilitating effect on economic growth, and, जैसा मैं कह रहा था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का और महंगाई का इतना निकट का संबंध क्यों? क्या वित्त मंत्री इस पर कोई प्रकाश डालेंगे की डा0 मनमोहन सिंह के टाइम में 10.6 परसेंट था, मनमोहन सिंह और महंगाई सिंह में कोई निकट का रिश्ता है क्या? जब मनमोहन सिंह सरकार में आते है, तो महंगाई शुरू हो जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): At least, the hon. Prime Minister is accused of "TFTif. But, he will never be accused of UTI *...(Interruptions)...* He does not carry the cap of the UTl *...(Interruptions)...* He is carrying that *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If he is saying something in a light hearted way, I take it in a light hearted way. But, I think, there is an undercurrent of malice in his statements to which I object *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: If you notice an undercurrent *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If he says in a light hearted way, it is okay *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री यशवंत सिन्हाः** अच्छा, मंत्री जी बोल रहे है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसलः** सर, 18 अक्टूबर ,1998 को कहा था ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH: Sir, if the Finance Minister noted an undercurrent of malice in my statement, he should look into all the he has done and said in the Budget Speech and reply to this question has to why did he make it such apartisan document.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: What partisan document?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What partisan document? *...(Interruptions)...* The Budget is a political document *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Of course, it is a partisan document *...(Interruptions)...* You are taking credit for the production of electricity which was started in our time *...(Interruptions)...* And, you are blaming us for inflation इन्फलेशन का दोष हमारे ऊपर और हमारे टाइम में जो बिजली के संयंत्र लगे, उनका क्रेडिट इनके ऊपर, यह है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसलः** सरकार महंगाई के प्रति कुछ नहीं कर सकती। ...(व्यवधान)...Which statements are incorrect? *...(Interruptions)...*

, SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Both are factual statements *...(Interruptions)...* We have shown what you have done in five years and what we have done in three years *...(Interruptions)...* Don't mix the statements *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री यशवंत सिन्हाः** सर, मेरा अंत में यह कहना है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, सारी बात कहने के बाद ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: They referred to the hon. Prime Minister. So, they responded *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री यशंवत सिन्हाः** सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि सारे बजट को देखने के बाद जो इस सरकार का सत्ता में होने का, सत्ता में बने रहने का, सबसे बड़ा दाव है- आम आदमी, इस आम आदमी को

बजट में, उसी गड्ढे में ढकेल दिया, जो गड्ढे ये चार हजार रुपये की कीमत पर सारे देश के कोने-कोने में बनाने जा रहे हैं। आम आदमी की बात को तो छोडिए , इन्होंने आम कुत्तों का भी ध्यान नहीं रखा, उसके लिए भी खाली Pedigree का खाना, उसमें छूट दी है। आम कुत्ता भी दुखी है, आम आदमी भी दुखी है, इस बजट से। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Janardhana Poojary.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Karnataka): Sir, I am very thankful to you *...(Interruptions)...*

Re. POLICE FIRING IN NANDIGRAM, WEST BENGAL— ***Contd.***

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, at what time are we going to have the statement of the hon. Home Minister on Nandigram? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; I will check-up *...(Interruptions)...* There is a direction from the Chair to the Home Minister to report back *...(Interruptions)...* We will find out.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, Home Minister is taking such a long time *...(Interruptions)...* सर, वहां जलियांवाला कांड हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, हम यहां बात कर रहे हैं और वहां लोग मारे जा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** ( मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, सुबह जिस समय यह विषय उठाया गया था, उस समय से लेकर अब तक स्थिति बदतर हो गयि है। पचास लोग मारे गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह से मारा जा रहा है जैषे जनरल डायर ने घेर का मारा था ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत** ( पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, ऐसा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सुषमा स्वराज:** सर, जैसे जनरल डायर ने घेर कर मारा था, उसी तरह से लोगों को मारा जा रहा है ।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why discussion? *...(Interruptions)...* A direction has been given to the Minister *...(Interruptions)...* देखिए, त्रिवेदी जी, ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठे जाइये। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया**( झारखंड): सर, पचास लोग मार दिए है । ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** सरकार का स्टेटमेंट होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... The Chair has given a direction to the Home Minister to report back to the House *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदीः** सर, जब तक होम मिनिस्टर नहीं आयेंगे, यह हाउस नहीं चल सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... होम मिनिस्टर को बुलाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... अब तक होम मिनिस्टर नहीं आएंगे , हाउस नहीं चलने देंगे।...(व्यवधान)...We can't have the House in this way. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया :** जलियांवाला बांग बना ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी :** जलियांवाला बाग ...(व्यवधान)... यह हिन्दुस्तान का जलियांवाला बाग है ...(व्यवधान)... होम मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए ...(व्यवधान)... होम मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालियाः** जबर्दस्ती करके जलियांवाला बाग ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी :** नन्दीग्राम को जलियांवाला बाग बना दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Home Minister will make a statement, as per the direction of the Chair *...(Interruptions)...* A statement will be made before the House rises.... *(Interruptions)...*

**श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालियाः** इस देश के ...(व्यवधान)... वहां हालत बदतर होती जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the morning, the Chairman had directed the Home Minister to come out with a statement, and that statement is *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः** वहां किसानों की हत्या कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) Sir, this must not be allowed. *...(Interruptions)...* They are out to create disturbance. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालियाः** वहां गरीब किसानों की नृशंस हत्या हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर्स कुछ कहना चाहते है। आप जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...He is a Parliamentary Affairs Minister. He is entitled to make a statement. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* आप जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...He is a Parliamentary Affairs Minister, he is entitled. *...(Interruptions)...* अब यह क्या बात है? ...(व्यवधान)...Don't you want a statement? *...(Interruptions)...* क्यों नहीं चलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या आप सुनना नहीं

चाहते ? ...(व्यवधान)... होम मिनिस्टर आ रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...The Home Minister is coming within five minutes. यह सही बात नहीं है। No; no, you are not helping. *...(Interuptions)...* When the Home Minister is coming to make a statement, then, why are you *...(Interruptions)...* He is coming. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not correct. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not fair. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* देखिए, बैठिए न ...(व्यवधान)...There should be some. *...(Interruptions)...* अभी होम मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट ...(व्यवधान)... मिस्टर अहलुवालिया ...(व्यवधान)...are you not interested in the statement? *...(Interruptions)...* The Home Minister wants to make a statement, are you not interested in it? *...(Interruptions)...* आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...Mr. Vijayaraghavan, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* अहलुवालिया जी, ...(व्यवधान)...Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWAUA*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: *

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बैठिए ...आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... इतनी देर से आप कह रहे थे कि होम मिनिस्टर को बुलाओं। होम मिनिस्टर जब स्टेटमेंट करना चाहते है, तो आप सुनना नहीं चाहते है, यह क्या बात है? ...(व्यवधान)... अरे आप सुनिये तो सही सरकार क्या जबाव देना चाहती है। it is very strange. *...(Interruptions)... You* wanted a statement of the Home Minister. *...(Interruptions).* ..You said, 'You call the Home Minister". The Home Minister has come and when he wants to make a statement, you are not interested. *...(Interruptions)...* माननीय मंत्री जी, स्टेटमेंट कीजिए।

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Where is the copy of the statement?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is by direction.

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## INFORMATION TO THE HOUSE

### INCIDENT OF FIRING IN NANDIGRAM. WEST BENGAL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I was directed to get the information from the State Government and give it to this hon. House. Our officers have been talking to the officers in the State Government. The Home Secretary has spoken to the Chief Secretary. I had the occasion to speak to the Chief Minister also. We are trying to get

the information from them. We have not yet received any information in writing. Whatever information we have received telephonically, I am just giving it to the House.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): When did you speak? What was the time?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am giving the information

**श्री उपसभापति :** बोलेंगे न ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He called it the latest news, that is why, I am asking.

**श्री उपसभापतिः** सुनिए, पूरी बात सुन लीजिए न।

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, at Nandigram some people had collected and they were not allowing the construction of the road to be continued over there and some bridge construction is also going on there. When the workers were going to that place, they were obstructed. So, the police had to help the workers to reach those places. And, we are told that there were about 20,000 people standing over there. They had *gheraoed* those two places, areas. There was resistance offered by the people who had gathered there, and the police was trying to see that the workers go there and start the work. In the process, pelting of stone was started, and then, the police also, it seems, resisted. And they burst some teargas shells and, then, rubber bullets were also fired We were told that a few crude bombs were also burst and some firing was done and police also fired. And, in the process, the telephonic information we have received up to this time is that six persons have died.

Six persons have died and about 20 persons have been injured. Out of 20 persons, 8 persons are policemen. They have been sent to the hospitals and they are being treated. We are told that now the situation is under control. This is the kind of information we have received up to this time. Our officers are in touch with the officers there telephonically. We could get only this much information which I am sharing with you *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, about...*(Interruptions).,.*people have died and 100 people have been injured*...(Interruptions).,*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, kindly give mean opportunity to speak...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record ...*(Interruptions)...* You wanted the Home Minister's statement. ...*(Interruptions)...* The Home Minister has made the Statement...*(Interruptions)...* No, no, it is your Statement. ..*(Interruptions)...* You wanted Government's Statement.. *(Interruptions)...* The Government has made the statement after collecting the information...*(Interruptions)...*

आप क्या चाहते है? ...(व्यवधान)... आप चाहते क्या है। ...(व्यवधान)... होम मिनिस्टर ने रेप्लाई कर दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... होम मिनिस्टर ने इन्फॉर्मेशन दे दी है । आप बात करने के लिए बाद में नोटिस दीजीए। ...(व्यवधान)...The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-seven minutes past four of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 15th March. 2007.*