

Vol. 217  
No. 10



सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday  
15 July, 2009  
24 Asadha, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

## RAJYA SABHA

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday the 15th July, 2009/24 Asadha, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### उड़ीसा के नक्सल प्रभावित जिले

\*161. श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा के लगभग अठारह जिले नक्सल प्रभावित हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नक्सलवादी गतिविधियों में तीव्रता कब से आई है और केन्द्र के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 2000 से नक्सली हमलों में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए हैं;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस संबंध में वर्ष-वार एवं माह-वार सूचना उपलब्ध है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ड.) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस गंभीर समस्या के समाधान हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से गंभीरतापूर्वक बात की है अथवा कोई सहायता मांगी है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस मुद्दे पर अब तक क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय माकन): (क) से (च) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) से (घ) नक्सली हिंसा प्रोफाइल के आधार पर उड़ीसा के 15 जिलों को सुरक्षा से संबंधित व्यय योजना में शामिल किया गया है। यह योजना नक्सलवाद-रोधी अभियानों में राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए बनाई गई है।

उड़ीसा में वर्ष 1969 से ही नक्सली हिंसा की घटनाओं की सूचना मिलती रही है। तथापि, वर्ष 2008 से इन घटनाओं में तेजी आई है। उड़ीसा में वर्ष 2000 से नक्सली हिंसा के माह-वार/वर्ष-वार आंकड़े विवरण-1 में दिए गए हैं (नीचे देखिए)।

(ड.) और (च) राज्य सरकार ने समय-समय पर केन्द्रीय अर्द्ध-सैनिक बलों और अपनी पुलिस का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए सहायता मांगी है। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए अपनी सुरक्षा संबंधी आधारभूत संरचना को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु उड़ीसा को मंजूर की गई निधियां विवरण-11 में दी गई हैं (नीचे देखिए)।

उड़ीसा के संबंध में राज्य को प्रदान की गई सहायता में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नक्सल-रोधी अभियानों के लिए सी आर पी एफ की चार बटालियनों और कानून और व्यवस्था संबंधी कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए कंधमाल जिले में सी आर पी एफ की पांच अतिरिक्त कंपनियां तैनात करना; छ: इंडिया रिजर्व बटालियनें मंजूर करना शामिल है जिनमें से पांच का गठन कर दिया गया है। केन्द्र सरकार ने नक्सल जैसे गुप्तों से निपटने के लिए वर्ष 2008-09 में विशेष रूप से जंगल वारफेयर एंड काउंटर इंसरजेंसी में प्रशिक्षित दो कमांडो बटालियंस फार रिजोल्यूट एक्शन (कोबरा) का भी गठन किया है जिनमें से एक बटालियन कोरापुट, उड़ीसा में तैनात है। राज्य पुलिस को काउंटर इंसरजेंसी एंड जंगल वायरफेयर में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए उड़ीसा को दो काउंटर

इंसरजेंसी एंड एंटी टेररिज्म (सी आई ए टी) विद्यालय मंजूर किए गए हैं और इन दोनों विद्यालयों को स्थापित करने हेतु जनवरी, 2009 में राज्य को 3.00 (तीन) करोड़ रुपए जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

#### विवरण-I

वर्ष 2000 से 2009 (8 जुलाई तक) उड़ीसा में नक्सली हिंसा की घटनाओं और  
इसके कारण हुई मौतों का ब्यौरा

माह	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (8 जुलाई तक)
जनवरी	4(1)	2(-)	1(-)	6(-)	1(-)	3(-)	6(-)	6(1)	7(2)	14(3)
फरवरी	2(-)	1(1)	9(-)	1(-)	17(4)	9(-)	4(-)	15(3)	16(19)	25(2)
मार्च	1(-)	1(2)	1(-)	1(-)	1(-)	1(1)	7(4)	3(-)	4(-)	20(5)
अप्रैल	3(-)	-	3(-)	6(-)	8(3)	3(-)	3(-)	4(3)	9(6)	56(14)
मई	1(-)	3(-)	8(-)	6(2)	1(-)	6(3)	3(-)	4(1)	12(4)	15(3)
जून	1(-)	-	10(-)	6(-)	-	4(-)	1(1)	13(3)	13(41)	34(13)
जुलाई	1(-)	-	-	8(11)	2(-)	6(6)	5(1)	2(1)	9(17)	3(1)
अगस्त	-	7(5)	5(8)	7(1)	-	1(-)	1(-)	10(4)	2(5)	-
सितम्बर	-	2(2)	2(1)	4(1)	1(-)	4(3)	2(-)	2(-)	8(1)	-
अक्तूबर	2(2)	2(1)	3(1)	1(-)	1(1)	1(1)	4(2)	4(-)	3(-)	-
नवम्बर	-	3(-)	2(1)	2(-)	1(-)	3(-)	3(-)	1(-)	9(4)	-
दिसम्बर	-	9(-)	24(-)	1(-)	2(-)	1(-)	5(1)	3(1)	11(2)	-
कुल	15(3)	30(11)	68(11)	49(15)	35(8)	42(14)	44(9)	67(17)	103(101)	167(41)

#### विवरण-II

सुरक्षा व्यवस्था संबंधी आधारभूत संरचना को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए उड़ीसा को जारी की गई निधियां

(करोड़ रुपए)

योजना	जारी की गई निधियां	
	2007-08	2008-09
राज्य पुलिस बलों की आधुनिकीकरण योजना	45.80	42.54
सुरक्षा से संबंधित व्यय की योजना	12.17	13.09
बामपंथी अलगाववाद से प्रभावित राज्यों में	-	11.77
विशेष आधारभूत संरचना की योजना (नई योजना - 2008-09 में शुरू की गई)		

#### Naxal affected districts of Orissa

† \* 161. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that around eighteen districts of Orissa are Naxal affected;
- (b) if so, the time since it got intensified and the number of lives lost in the Naxal attacks since the year 2000 as per the information available with the Centre;
- (c) whether Central Government has the year-wise and month-wise information;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether State Government has engaged itself in serious deliberations with or sought any assistance from the Central Government to solve this serious problem; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken by Central Government so far, on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (d) On the basis of naxalite violence profile, 15 districts of Orissa have been included under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme, which is meant for reimbursing such expenditure incurred on anti-naxal operations by the State Government.

Incidents of naxal violence have been reported in Orissa since 1969. However, violence has intensified since 2008. Month-wise/year-wise statistics of naxal violence in Orissa since 2000 are at Statement-I (*See below*).

(e) and (f) The State Government has, from time to time, sought Central Para military forces and assistance to modernise its police. The funds sanctioned to Orissa for strengthening its security infrastructure to deal with this problem are at Statement-II (*See below*).

In respect of Orissa, assistance provided to the State, *interalia*, includes deployment of four battalions of CRPF for anti-naxal operations and five additional Coys of CRPF in Kandhamal district for law and order duties; sanctioning of six India Reserve Battalions, five of which have been raised. The Central Government has also raised two Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA), specially trained in Jungle Warfare and Counter Insurgency, to deal with extremist groups such as the naxals, in 2008-09, of which one Battalion has been located at Koraput in Orissa. For imparting training in Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare to the State Police, two Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools have been sanctioned for Orissa and Rs. 3.00 (three) crore has been released in January 2009 to the State, for setting up both the schools.

#### **Statement**

*Incidents and deaths due to naxal violence in Orissa  
from 2000 to 2009 (upto 8th July)*

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (till July 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	4(1)	2(-)	1(-)	6(-)	1(-)	3(-)	6(-)	6(1)	7(2)	14(3)
February	2(-)	1(1)	9(-)	1(-)	17(4)	9(-)	4(-)	15(3)	16(19)	25(2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
March	1(-)	1(2)	1(-)	1(-)	1(-)	1(1)	7(4)	3(-)	4(-)	20(5)
April	3(-)	-	3(-)	6(-)	8(3)	3(-)	3(-)	4(3)	9(6)	56(14)
May	1(-)	3(-)	8(-)	6(2)	1(-)	6(3)	3(-)	4(1)	12(4)	15(3)
June	1(-)	-	10(-)	6(-)	-	4(-)	1(1)	13(3)	13(41)	34(13)
July	1(-)	-	-	8(11)	2(-)	6(6)	5(1)	2(1)	9(17)	3(1)
August	-	7(5)	5(8)	7(1)	-	1(-)	1(-)	10(4)	2(5)	-
September	-	2(2)	2(1)	4(1)	1(-)	4(3)	2(-)	2(-)	8(1)	-
October	2(2)	2(1)	3(1)	1(-)	1(1)	1(1)	4(2)	4(-)	3(-)	-
November	-	3(-)	2(1)	2(-)	1(-)	3(-)	3(-)	1(-)	9(4)	-
December	-	9(-)	24(-)	1(-)	2(-)	1(-)	5(1)	3(1)	11(2)	-
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>15(3)</b>	<b>30(11)</b>	<b>68(11)</b>	<b>49(15)</b>	<b>35(8)</b>	<b>42(14)</b>	<b>44(9)</b>	<b>67(17)</b>	<b>103(101)</b>	<b>167(41)</b>

**Statement-II**

*Funds released to Orissa for strengthening security*

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	Funds Released	
	2007-08	2008-09
Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces	45.80	42.54
Security Related Expenditure Scheme	12.17	13.09
Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States	-	11.77
(New Scheme - launched in 2008-09)		

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सभापति महोदय, हमारे गृह मंत्री विद्वान हैं और सक्रिय भी हैं। सर, मैं ट्रेड यूनियन को belong करता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** जी सवाल करता हूँ। उनकी जो corporate economy है, उससे मैं असहमत था, लेकिन इतने सक्रिय और विद्वान गृह मंत्री होकर उन्होंने नाम कमा लिया है। सर, मार्च में वे उड़ीसा की विजिट पर गए थे, जबकि सरकार बहुमत खो चुकी थी और ध्वनि मत से बहुमत प्राप्त करके अनैतिकता के शिखर पर थी। उस समय, मार्च में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी वहां गए थे। संसद सदस्य ने नाते अगर वे हमें बताते, तो हम भी गुलदस्ता लेकर विमानपत्तन पर उनका स्वागत करने के लिए खड़े होते।

**श्री सभापति :** प्लीज़ .... आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, मार्च में वे गए थे और उस समय चुनाव का माहौल था। जाना कितना महत्वपूर्ण था, सबको पता है। उसके तुरंत बाद अप्रैल में चुनाव चल रहे थे, तो एक क्षेत्रीय पार्टी के उम्मीदवार को

मलकानगिरी में गला काट कर मार दिया गया। वह क्षेत्रीय पार्टी, जिसका नाम "समृद्ध उड़ीसा" है, उसके उम्मीदवार को, वह भी चुनाव के दौरान!

**श्री सभापति :** आपका सवाल क्या है?

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, वे अभी कंधमाल गए थे, तो मेरा focussed question यह है कि वहां पर जो मिशनरी लोग काम करते हैं, गलत काम करते हैं, इससे ...(व्यवधान)...

**सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो :** क्या गलत काम करते हैं? ....(व्यवधान)... सर, इन्होंने कहा कि मिशनरी लोग गलत काम करते हैं, It should be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, मेरा focused सवाल है कि वहां पर 23 अगस्त, 2008, जन्माष्टमी के दिन स्वामी जी की बेरहमी से हत्या की गई ...

**श्री सभापति :** देखिए, सवाल से रिलेटेड ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, उसमें सुपारी किलिंग यानी अगर कहा जाता है कि उसमें नक्सलियों का हाथ है, और स्वामी जी की जो हत्या हुई और साथ में एक साध्वी की भी बेरहमी से हत्या हुई ...(व्यवधान)... टुकड़े-टुकड़े करके मारा गया।

**श्री सभापति :** पाणि जी, आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा pointed सवाल है कि वह जो brutal killing थी, उसके लिए नक्सलियों को क्या सुपारी दी गई थी? मंत्री जी तो अभी प्रदेश को दो बार विजिट कर चुके हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** थैंक यू। आपने अपना सवाल पूछ लिया है, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** और नक्सली और मिशनरियों में कोई सांठगांठ थी क्या, कृपा करके यह बताया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जेसुदासु सीलम :** आप क्या बात करते हो? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** मैं आपको सब उत्तर दे सकता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... वहां पर मिशनरियों का... ईसाई मिशनरियों का ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** देखिए... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** नक्सलियों के साथ गठजोड़ है, सांठ-गांठ है। ...(व्यवधान)... unholy alliance है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं अकेला आप सबको उत्तर दे सकता हूं। यह मत सोचिए कि मैं बीमार हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स, क्वेश्चन ऑवर में या तो सवाल पर सवाल पूछे जाएंगे बतौर सम्प्लीमेंटरी के, मगर general debate करनी है, तो बाहर बहुत जगह है। Let us stick to the procedure. सवाल का जो जवाब दिया गया है, उस पर अगर आपको सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन से क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहिए, तो आप पूछिए और मंत्री जी उसका जवाब देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो :** सर, इन्होंने एक कम्युनिटी को ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: It should not be allowed. ...(Interruptions)... It should not be allowed. ...(Interruptions)...



MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, no interjection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : क्या आप allow नहीं करेंगे...*(व्यवधान)*... \* और हम आवाज़ नहीं उठाएंगे? आप यह धमकी दे रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति** : प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : आप यह धमकी दे रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... You can't allow! \* ...*(Interruptions)*. \*...*(व्यवधान)*... \*यहां पर सदन में धमकी दे रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... We can't allow. देखेंगे, कौन किसको allow करेगा?

**श्री सभापति** : प्लीज़ ...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would seek your indulgence to read the question once again, and the answer that I have given. And, the supplementary relates to an entirely different subject about the incidents in Kandhamal following the murder of a swami. Now, I have no difficulty in answering that question. But, I think if the supplementary simply is intended to provoke me; I am not going to be provoked. Fact remains that Kandhamal was a blot on the face of Orissa. It is a shame that the minority community was targeted ...*(Interruptions)*... I have visited Kandhamal. It will be one year since. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

**श्री विनय कटियार** : \*...*(व्यवधान)*...\*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You don't have the permission of the Chair to speak, Why are you speaking?

**श्री सभापति** : प्लीज़, आप बैठिए जाइए। I am sorry this is not permitted...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Nothing is going on record. Why are you speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*... First, you must take the permission of the Chair to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not permitted.

**श्री विनय कटियार** : \* \*

**श्री सभापति** : देखिए, सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। देखिए, जो हमारा सवाल-जवाब का प्रोसीजर है, अगर उसका पालन नहीं होगा तो चेयर के पास कोई और रास्ता नहीं है कि उस क्वेश्चन को छोड़कर दूसरे क्वेश्चन पर चले जाएं। या तो आप लोग सवाल पर जो जवाब दिया गया है, उस पर क्लेरीफिकेशन पूछिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री विनय कटियार** : उनसे भी कहिए न।

**श्री सभापति** : मैं सबको कह रहा हूँ।

**श्री विनय कटियार** : मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि वे उसको दूसरी दिशा में ले जा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने सीधा सा प्रश्न पूछा है कि क्या नक्सलियों का इससे कोई संबंध था? इतना सा सवाल है, इसके संबंध में उनको बताना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : यह बिल्कुल दायरे के अंदर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please resume your places? देखिए, मैं आपको जो सुझाव दे रहा हूँ, वह सबके हित में है ताकि जो सवाल पूछे गए हैं, उनके जवाब ठीक से दिए जा सकें। अब अगर आप उस पर डिबेट चाहते हैं तो उसका अलग प्रोसीजर है, वह प्रोसीजर फालो किया जा सकता है। लेकिन अगर आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर में जनरल डिबेट चाहेंगे तो कुछ नहीं हो पाएगा। इसलिए या तो आप लोग सिर्फ जो सवाल पूछा है और उसका जो जवाब दिया है, मंत्री जी उस जवाब पर...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री बलबीर पुंज :** ये लोग वहां से खड़े हो जाते हैं और इंटरप्ट करते हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** मैं सबको कह रहा हूँ, किसी एक को नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

**श्री विनय कटियार :** आपकी नज़रें यहां पर होती हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** क्योंकि आप खड़े थे, इसलिए आपकी तरफ देख रहा हूँ। Let us have the answer please.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, therefore, if they wish to put a question on the Kandhamal riots, I will certainly be very happy to answer that. Come August 23, it will be one year since that incident took place. A large number of people were displaced within Orissa. We helped the State Government to help them return to their homes and villages. I think, there are still about 800 or 900 people who are in camps. I visited the camps and tried to persuade the people to go back. The State Government has arrested a certain number of people for the murder of the swami. One of them, I deeply regret to say, came out on bail to take his oath as an MLA. I don't want to mention the name of that MLA or the Party which gave him a ticket. But, I want the Party to reflect on the number of cases on that MLA. He is an accused. I do not know whether he is guilty or not. But, he has been accused by the State Government's police. Therefore, Kandhamal is a very different issue. This question deals with Naxal violence in Orissa and I will be very happy to answer any supplementary on the Naxal violence in Orissa.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please, put your second supplementary.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** महोदय, जो उत्तर दिया गया है, इसमें कंधमाल का जिक्र है। वहां पर जो सीआरपीएफ को deploy किया गया है, वह कंधमाल में ज्यादा किया गया है, ऐसा कहा गया है इसीलिए मैंने कंधमाल का जिक्र किया। सर, मुझे पांच साल का तर्जुबा हो गया है, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा में जो \* बैठी है, जिसको ये मार्च में जाकर प्रमाण पत्र देकर आए हैं, क्या वह सरकार, केन्द्र की ओर से जितना पैसा सिक्योरिटी से रिलेटिड दिया जाता है, उस पैसे का ढंग से उपयोग कर रही है? दूसरा प्रश्न यह है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** केवल एक प्रश्न करिए।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** मेरे प्रश्न का पार्ट-बी है कि जो बीआरओ है, बॉर्डर रोड ऑरगनाइजेशन है - नक्सल समस्या डेवलपमेंट से जुड़ी हुई है। अगर गांव में विकास होगा, जंगल में विकास होगा, तथा ट्राइबल एरिया में विकास होगा, तो शायद यह नक्सल समस्या घटेगी। सर, इसके आधार पर मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जैसे Border Roads Organisation (BRO) है, इस प्रकार से Interior Roads Organisation (IRO) जैसा कोई आर्गनाइजेशन को फ्लोट करके जो सारा पैसा दिया जाता है पुलिस कमांडो लगाकर मजदूरों के द्वारा वह रोड़ इंटीरियर सैक्टर में बनाने की क्या कोई योजना सरकार के पास है? सर, \* उड़ीसा में बैठी है।...(व्यवधान)...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, how can he ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both the supplementary questions have been asked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, this is something which ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is very interesting to note ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is very interesting to note that when friends fall out, a lot of skeletons tumble out of the cupboard. Thank you very much for your kind words about the Orissa Government.

Sir, as far as development work is concerned, as you are aware, there are 34 focus Districts, which are naxal-affected and which have been selected for development work, and, of these 34 focus Districts, five fall within Orissa, namely, Deogarh, Gajapati, Malkangiri, Sambalpur, and, Rayagada. These districts have been taken up for focussed attention in carrying out development works. If that requires setting up of another organisation to build roads, I shall certainly pass on the suggestion to the Government of Orissa.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am asking this question not in the particular context of Orissa but in the context of naxalite violence in the country. Left Wing Extremism was considered to be infantile disorder; yet, it continues. I agree that it needs to be fought ideologically, politically. But, encouraging non-State players like Salva Judum...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question must relate to the answer given.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it has been proved wrong and disastrous. Besides dialogue, besides tackling it through law and order, what are the other measures that the Government is taking to win over the people and to gain their confidence?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this is essentially a question that has to be addressed by the State Government concerned. The alienation of sections of people is because their development needs have not been addressed for many years. The most recent example — it is not the only example, so, don't take exception to my statement—is what happened in Lalgah. It is quite clear from all the thousands of words that have been written. Frustration and alienation builds up over the years when the State Government neglects development in that area. Therefore, winning the support of the people is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government, at least, after I took over, has made it clear. Our approach to facing the challenge of Left Wing Extremism is two-fold. First is the police action, followed by development; police action, in order to regain control over the territory, which is now dominated by the Left Wing Extremists. First, the State Government must be able to assert its control over the territory. Only when you have the control over the territory, you can really do development. Otherwise, the developmental activity in areas, which are controlled by the Left Wing Extremists, are usually demolished or destroyed by the extremists in a few days. You put

up a telephone tower, it is blasted; you put up a road, it is mined; you put up a school building, it is demolished. Therefore, the first thing is to regain control over the territory.

Now, we are not in favour of non-State players trying to take on the Left Wing Extremists. We are in favour of the State dealing with the Left Wing Extremists.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, if you look at the information given by the hon. Minister, in the year 2000, the death cases were 15 in number. In July 2009, the death cases have gone up to 167. This is an alarming rise.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the situation has become serious because of the continued negligence by the State Government in implementing the development programme or the KBK programme in that area, or whether the assistance given by the Central Government to tackle Naxalism is not adequate, or because the State Government could not complete the action that is why the Naxal violence is increasing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question please.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, I would also like to know whether the hon. Minister will discuss it with the State Government and find out any action plan to tackle the Naxal issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Minister to answer any one question whichever he prefers.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, regrettably, for many years, we did not assess the Left Wing Extremists' challenge correctly. I think we underestimated the challenge. In the meanwhile, the Left Wing Extremists have extended their areas of influence; they have entrenched themselves. Today, they pose a very grave challenge to the State.

And as I have answered an earlier question in this august House, we are preparing to take on the challenge. Its details cannot be disclosed. I have personally visited each State, and I am in close touch with the Chief Ministers. Plans are being drawn up. As I said in the other House, it is our intention to call another meeting of the Chief Ministers of Naxal-affected States in the month of August to finalise the plans.

But we, all sections of the House, must recognise that if we must remain a democratic republic ruled by law, we must collectively rise up and face the challenge of Left Wing Extremists.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Minister is very senior and also a very intelligent person. But I am sorry to say that he unnecessarily made a political comment which is not expected from him. Even about Kandhamal, if it is a shame, it is a shame. I would like him to know that the Mohapatra Committee appointed by the Government has opined that religious conversions are the reasons for what has happened in Kandhamal. You just simply omitted it. I am sorry, I don't want to add further to it, and I don't agree with some of the comments made from this side also.

But I am very clear, Sir, one of the leaders addressed a Press Conference — I do not know whether it has come to the notice of the hon. Minister — and said, 'the Naxalites are influenced, because most of the people of one particular community are working for us. We have done it at the behest of those people.' This was the statement given by Mr. Panda.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid we are drifting away from the question.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he made a comment, that is why, I am saying this. I want him to take note of it. He is the Home Minister of the entire country. He does not belong to one party. Normally, I do not want to join issue with them. I am also pained.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your supplementary.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, my supplementary is, whether the inter-State mechanism, which was agreed upon by the earlier Chief Ministers' Conference, to have the Home Secretary level meeting every three months to review the Naxalite problem, which was discussed with different States to have coordination, is there. That system was there for some time. Is it a fact that that system is now discontinued? Is the Government having any proposal to again revive that system? It is not a State problem. It is an inter-State problem. They hit there and go. They have a plan from Pashupati to Tirupati. They want to have a red corridor. The hon. Home Minister is aware of this fact. Is there going to be any concerted action involving States? You are simply sitting here and making comments that *Salwa Judum* is a non-State player. For the information of the House, it is led by the Congress Leader of the Opposition in Chhattisgarh. I salute him. I know what will be the consequences also. It is the people's movement. They are not taking arms and killing anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your supplementary?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he made a comment. One of my friends made a comment and the hon. Minister immediately responded to that by giving some opinion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister respond.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Home Minister's opinion goes around the country. People are fighting, ruining their lives in Chhattisgarh. You must appreciate it. You may not agree with this thing. But the Government of India taking a stand saying that what is happening is wrong, I do not think it is correct.

Coming back to my supplementary, is the Government going to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Minister makes a comment, then I have to make the comments. There is no other way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have asked the supplementary.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have already asked the supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Let the hon. Minister respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is regarding the mechanism of review by the Home Secretary every three months and to have proper coordination between the States. Is that mechanism in place? Or are you going to revive it?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, with your permission, I need to respond to the reference to Salwa Judum. The question that was put by the hon. Member Mr. Raja was: Is the Government of India in favour of non-State players like Salwa Judum taking on the Left-wing extremists? My answer was carefully worded. I said that we are not in favour of any non-State players. That could be a political party. That could be Salwa Judum. That could be any one else. We don't want any non-State player to take on Left-wing extremists. We want the State to take on the Left-wing extremists. I don't know when my good friend, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, last met the Chief Minister of Chattisgarh. I think the Chief Minister of Chattisgarh now more or less accepts my line on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's a different matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's a different matter.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I will make him talk to you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are in touch very regularly. Sir, as far as this review mechanism is concerned, I don't set much store by these formal reviews which are ritualistic, once in three months. We have gone far beyond that. We have involved the State Governments in drawing up plans. The plans are being drawn up in very close consultation with the State Governments. The plans are reviewed by the Chief Ministers and me. The plans are being drawn up. State plans are also being drawn up. They are integrated with the Central plan. As I said, details cannot be disclosed. But, we have a whole division and we have a military adviser now to draw up these plans. So, we have gone far beyond these ritualistic or formal quarterly consultations. Now, a joint action plan is being drawn up.

#### Highway projects in Phase-III of NHDP

\*162. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: ††

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had planned 48 highway projects in different States at a total projected cost of Rs. 47,181.08 crores in phase-III of National Highways Development Project (NHDP);

(b) if so, whether detailed project reports on these 48 projects were already ready but due to delay of taking decision by Finance Ministry, these projects could not be taken up when these were forwarded to them in 2005;

(c) if so, what were the main reasons for the Finance Ministry not taking necessary steps as required; and

(d) what steps are now being considered to take up those projects and avoid delay in future?

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The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) DPRs for none of 48 projects, except for Barhi-Hazaribagh project, were ready in 2005. As the DPRs were not ready in 2005, there was no occasion for delay in taking decision by the Ministry of Finance in 2005. 4 projects have since been awarded and bids have been received for 4 projects. Restructuring of the remaining projects has been undertaken by the NHAI to improve their viability.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, first let me congratulate Mr. Kamal Nath for taking very dynamic action for building up the National Highways. He has announced a few days back plans to invest Rs.1 lakh crore to build up 12000 kilometres a year. That means, he has stretched that six times more than what was done in the last ten years. So, I would like to say, on the one side, lot of litigation is going on in a number of contracts and projects and, on the other side, lot of red-tapism is there and speed is slow. What about the mechanisms that were introduced to achieve these very ambitious projects? The House would like to know. Also, I would like to congratulate him if he achieves them.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, there is a huge gap in our road projects in the country. Just to give a sense of things, the total roads in the country are 34 lakh kilometres, out of which, the National Highways are a mere 70,000 kilometres. So, a quantum jump is required. It is not just something which is incremental by a few percentage points. That is why, I have set a target of attempting to do 20 kilometres a day which means 7000 kilometres a year. Sir, this involves roads which are six-lane, four-lane and also, enhancing the two-lane. That means, putting shoulders on two-lanes. All this, obviously, depends on what the traffic can bear, it depends upon the traffic. Much of this has to be on the tolling method, on BOT toll basis. We are also looking at the annuity process and the EPC process. So, we are now drawing up work plans, annual work plans, for this year and the next year because before we start constructing a road, we have to have a feasibility report, and we have to invite a bid. With regard to the hon. Member's question about dispute litigations, it is a fact that there are substantial dispute litigations. There is a process; we are looking at this process of dispute resolution, arbitration because, as we all know, in Government, the feeling is, whoever authorises any payment or whoever approves any payment can be hauled up at some point of time. There is this fear. When there is a dispute and it is not resolved at the proper time, it goes to arbitration; then, the arbitrator goes to the court. This, obviously, sucks out the liquidity from contracting companies. Contracting companies are resource also. We are looking at this and how we can improve upon this so that this problem is remedied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second supplementary.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, naturally, we would like to have more competition in bids. Recently, there is a shocking news. Since the pre-qualification criterion has changed, instead of 18-

20 bidders, there are going to be 4-6 bidders. Is it a fact that with the Planning Commission's advice, you are going to change the pre-qualification rules, which is going to minimise the competition? And secondly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, no, Sir; the Minister has not told us what is the magical mechanism to achieve one lakh crores. One lakh crores is not a joke. He has given a simple reply, "One lakh crores are to be achieved in one year!" It is not a joke. So, what is the magical mechanism that he is going to introduce and make us spellbound as a nation? I would like to know this.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, there is no magic in this. To create a structural strength, to plan it correctly, it does involve one lakh crores. But part of this will be funded on the BoT toll process by the private sector. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What is the mechanism, I want to know.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am just coming to that. Sir, where it is going to be funded on the toll process, obviously, the concessionaries will have to look for financing. It will not be a total Government funding. On the other hand, there are annuity and EPC. The Government will look at various methods of funding; whether it is a sovereign fund or whether it is a pension fund, we look at. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What is the mechanism you are going to introduce?

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The system is going on. What is the new mechanism you are introducing or are going to introduce?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I said so at the first instance that for works which have to be taken up next year, the process is being started. Before we can build a road, we are going to have a feasibility study. Even for roads which have to be built two years later, we are looking at the possibility of feasibility studies commencing now. So, the planning process is being modified, is being changed and is being strengthened. The structural strength of NHAI also needs to be strengthened. We require decentralisation of NHAI. NHAI must have its own cadre. So, there is strength. You have to look at the entire spectrum of activities to be able to achieve such a target.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, he has not replied to my supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied with the answer, please write to him.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I will answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, this interruption will not be allowed; I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have asked a question and you have asked two supplementaries.



DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. If he has not done, please write to him and you will get an answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: \* ..*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I will do it. I will do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the hon. Member has raised a valid point about the pre-qualification, about the number of contractors needed. If we have got to do a large amount of construction, we need a large amount of contractors. Now, in the pre-qualification this is being carefully thought of; we want to make sure that the people are not underqualified to bid. So, if there is a specific instance, I do not know which instance he is talking about, but if there is any specific instance, I will be happy to look at that.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, my friend Mr. Subbarami Reddy started his Question by congratulating the Minister, but later on, he was fighting with him! ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I think the Minister is going to face a very uphill task as far as these projects are concerned. The recent statement of NHAI Chairman is very shocking. He has said, "We will not be able to achieve the target of 20 kms. roads per day. We can only make 8 kms. per day in this year." Apart from that in 2008, not even a single contract was awarded; 38 projects did not get even a single bid. So, I want to know from the Minister, how, with all these impediments including land acquisition, he is going to complete the target.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, obviously, when I say 'we are going to do 20 kms. a day', we cannot start this from next month. It is to be a planned process. As I said, the target is 20 kms. to be achieved next year. There is a lot of advance work. One of the biggest challenges in achieving the target is the question of land acquisition. The State Governments are the implementing agencies for land acquisition. I have taken up this issue with various Chief Ministers and I have been assured their cooperation because the States are as hungry for the roads as anyone else. It is development of their States. I am sensitising the State Government and I am sensitising the Chief Ministers to play a more pro-active role in land acquisition. I am hopeful that we will be able to do this. In the case of roads 10 metres this side and 20 metres that side happens and the value of the land goes up. So, it is not a very combative issue, but it is very essential that we streamline all aspects. As I said, there has been a lull in the awarding of contracts. When a contract is awarded, when a project is conceived,

sometimes it could be over-engineered and sometimes it could be under-engineered. By this what I mean is, what is the number of underpasses that we will have, what is the number of service lanes that we will have, etc. So, in the case of some projects for which we have invited bids, we have got no bids. We didn't get bids for reasons, it came at a time when the global economic situation and even the economic situation in the country was a bit uncertain. The global economic situation was under stress.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the Minister has very candidly admitted that in the last two years the progress of the National Highway construction programme has been delayed. He has also mentioned that the usual reason that we hear is the delay in land acquisition and it is the problem which causes delays. But besides land acquisition, — now we have a new Minister and, I am sure, he will give a new impetus to the programme; I am sure, he will be candid in his reply also—in his analysis, is excessive interference of the Ministry of Surface Transport one of the reasons? The change of five Chairmen in a period of two years and the repeated changing of the rules of tender documents to include or exclude certain bidders resulting in excessive litigation, which has also resulted in the delay of highway construction project, is also, in his analysis, one of the causes of delay?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I don't want to say, at the outset, that there was any retard in the progress. If we look at the progress in the last five years, it was better than the progress in the previous five years. That is why when I say that we will do more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, it is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. Please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the question to be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा** : सर, बार-बार चेयरमैन बदले गए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the question to be answered. ऐसा मत कीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... A question has been asked by an hon. Member. Let it be answered.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I was talking of the last five years. It is not my opinion. The roads are on the ground. If the roads are on the ground, they are measurable. What I simply said was that the number of roads or the kilometres built in the last five years was more than the kilometres built in the previous five years. Now you may say we should have doubled it. You can say that. You can have any comments. I don't think that we should try and look at it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I again challenge you. The Annual Report is before the House. I have written .. ...*(Interruptions)*... on this issue. Mr. Minister, you are wrong. Let us have a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. If you wish to have a debate, that is a separate matter. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please allow this question to be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The Annual Report of the NHAI is before the House. I can prove it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. It is fine if you have a point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let the question be answered.

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा** : सर, चार चेयरमैन बदले गए, इस पर तो बताइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति** : आप ज़रा बैठ तो जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद** : आप सच बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप नए हैं। हम आपका सम्मान करते हैं, लेकिन आप सच्चाई स्वीकार कीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति** : आप भी बैठ तो जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I would be very happy to stand corrected by the hon. Member if what he is saying is the fact. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. Let me satisfy the hon. Member. The issue is not of when they were in Government when we were in government. Let us not give it this colour. But if the hon. Member feels so strongly that ten years ago the road progress was faster, certainly I stand corrected. But the figures. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति** : देखिए आप इंटरप्ट मत कीजिए, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर सवाल लीडर ऑफ अपोज़ीशन ने पूछा है, तो आप जवाब तो सुन लीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please don't do it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, so far as the question of the hon. Member about the tenure of the Chairman and the interference of the Ministry is concerned, Sir, I really have not done an analysis of this because I want to look at the future, rather than looking at the past. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there is no purpose in looking at the past. I don't see it having any relevance with the future. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा** : जो चार आदमियों की जानकारी नहीं रख सकता, वह हिन्दुस्तान की सड़कों की क्या जानकारी रखेगा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति** : देखिए और लोग भी सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं, आप वक्त न जाया कीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir,... \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: None of this will go on record. Please complete the answer so that we can go to the next question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I do not believe that there is any aspect of analysis in order for us to be able to do better which has not been done. We are in the process of doing it. That is why I have set this target. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreya. Let us have a precise question. We are losing precious time.

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\*Not recorded.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the hon. Minister's reply very clearly shows that the National Highways Authority of India was virtually non-functional in the last five years. The hon. Prime Minister, himself, on the floor of this House during the reply on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address did admit the inadequacies in the implementation of the NHDP programme. The Minister may not accept it today in the House, but he clearly sees the red signal in the NHDP programme. Yesterday, the hon. Minister spoke about the blueprint, which he is going to present to the....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I feel, between the red signal and the blueprint, we need a 'White Paper'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would come forward with a 'White Paper' on the functioning of the National Highways Authority of India during the past five years, like the hon. Railway Minister.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I don't think there is any need of a 'White Paper'. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. Sir, I will be happy to have any engagement with the Members on the subject of the National Highways Authority about which they may want to know more. I will be very happy to do that. But we must recognise that the National Highways programme, which started ten years ago, is a very big challenge. It is a learning process. The first five-year period was one kind of a learning process when we were doing the Golden Quadrilateral. The next five-year period was another challenge. There are many challenges which...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a learning process.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Of course, it is a learning process. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid this is not helping matters.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, it is because new issues get thrown up and new problems keep coming up. Of course, it is a learning process. If the hon. Member feels that he is the know-all, I will be happy to be advised by him. But I would like to assure the hon. Members that if they want any discussion on this, I would be happy to have this discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, just one clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, there is no clarification please. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no clarification. No clarification, ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid there is no clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place. I think we are wasting precious time. Not even two questions have been completed in 40 minutes.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** सभापति जी, बिहार खराब सड़कों के मामले में काफी चर्चित रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 2004 में बिहार में ईस्ट-वेस्ट कॉरिडोर शुरू हुआ। वह 513.6 किलो मीटर बनाया जाना था, जिसका 15 पैकेज में टेंडर हुआ, लेकिन वह काम आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। एनएचडीपी सैकेंड में भी बिहार में 10,015 किलोमीटर सड़क चिन्हित हुई। 26 जून, 2004 को घोषित हुआ कि बीओपी के ज़रिए हम फोर लेन सड़क बनाएंगे.....। आज तक उसका DPR भी फाइनल नहीं हुआ है। बिहार सड़क के मामले में बहुत कमज़ोर है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो दोनों योजनाएं हैं, इनको कब तक पूरा कराएंगे? जो दावा कर रहे थे पिछले 5 साल का, उसका यह एक नमूना है।

**श्री कमल नाथ :** सर, माननीय सदस्य की यह बात सच है कि जहां तक बिहार का प्रश्न है, तो इस मामले में बिहार में प्रगति कम हुई है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। पर अब बिहार की जो सड़कें हैं, उसमें जहां land acquisition की प्रॉब्लम है या अन्य प्रकार की समस्याएं हैं, इन पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि कौन-सा मॉडल वहां सही रहेगा, क्योंकि बहुत-सारी सड़कें ऐसी हैं, जहां BOT Model नहीं चलेगा। बहुत सारी सड़कों के लिए bids मंगाई गईं, जहां bids नहीं आई या जहां single bid ही आई है; तो इस पर हम बिहार को प्राथमिकता देते हुए इसके लिए एक नई कार्य-योजना बना रहे हैं।

#### **Annual growth of Textile Sector**

\*163. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual growth of textile sector in the country in the last ten years, year-wise and product-wise;

(b) what efforts his Ministry is making to ensure that textile industry sees beyond the US and Europe for its exports so as to ensure the growth of this sector;

(c) whether there is any plan before his Ministry for formulating National Fibre Policy for textile sector so as to achieve 9.10 percent growth; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the proposed policy?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) The details of annual growth of textiles sector in the country in the last ten years, year-wise and product-wise are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) In order to diversify the textiles exports and reduce dependence on EU and USA, Government is promoting an export policy regime which covers all the potential markets including the nations of South East Asia. The efforts envisage not only search for new markets but also of attracting direct foreign investment. Government is therefore promoting Textiles Mega Shows in new potential markets with assured market potential to showcase the entire textiles value addition chain as well as all facets of India's textiles and clothing industry. All the Textiles Export Promotion Councils shall be taking part in these Mega Shows to showcase 'Made-in-India' image in unison. Two such mega events have already been organized at Capetown and Johannesburg in South Africa; Buenos Aires in Argentina and Sao Paulo in Brazil. Another Mega Textiles Show is being organized in Japan

during 21-23 July 2009. Such mega textiles shows are also being planned in Australia, Russia, South Africa, Argentina and Brazil in the later part of this financial year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) India's domestic fibre consumption of cotton and man-made fibres is of the ratio 60:40 against 40:60 ratio prevailing worldwide. Being a natural fibre, cotton has a limitation to satisfy India's ever increasing requirement in coming years. A variety of measures including various policy initiatives have been taken by the Government to ensure sustained growth of Indian textiles and clothing sector inspite of the present global slow down. The proposed National Fibre Policy covering various policy prescriptions would thus aim to achieve the envisioned higher growth for the textiles sector. Apart from ensuring adequate availability of various fibers in the country, the Policy would also take into account measures to meet the likely growth in demand both domestically and internationally in the next decade.

Further, the Policy would set-up a regime to ensure country's self-sufficiency in the fibre not only to meet internal demand but also for exports of fibre as also of the value added finished products. The Policy would address the issue of promoting all fibres equally and equitably to ensure balanced growth of the entire textiles sector and elaborate on the concerted interventions in policy areas for augmenting investment, support mechanisms both at fiscal and non-fiscal front to the growth and competitiveness of the textiles sector.

#### **Statement**

*Annual growth of textile sector in the country in the last ten years,  
year-wise and product-wise*

Year	Raw Cotton (Cotton year) Mn.Kg.	Man made fibre Mn.Kg.	Cotton Yarn Mn.Kg.	Blended Yarn Mn.Kg.	100% Non-Cotton Yarn Mn.Kg.	Man made filament yarn Mn.Kg.	Fabrics (including Khadi, wool & silk) Mn. Sq.mtr
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1998-99	2,805	782	2,022	595	191	850	36,127
1999-00	2,652	835	2,267	621	221	894	39,208
2000-01	2,380	904	2,267	646	248	920	40,256
2001-02	2,686	834	2,212	609	280	962	42,034
2002-03	2,312	914	2,177	585	320	1,100	41,973
2003-04	2,907	953	2,121	589	342	1,118	42,383
2004-05	4,131	1,023	2,272	585	366	1,109	45,378
2005-06	4,097	968	2,521	588	349	1,179	49,577

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2006-07	4,760	1,139	2,824	635	355	1,370	53,389
2007-08	5,355	1,244	2,948	677	378	1,509	56,025
2008-09	4,930	1,067	2,898	655	359	1,416	54,966

(P)

(Source: The Office of Textiles Commissioner, Mumbai)

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह :** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को उनके विस्तृत जवाब के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सर, हमारी Textile Industry हमारे देश की economic life में बहुत अहम स्थान रखती है। Industrial output, employment generation तथा export में इसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। Industrial production में 14 per cent, GDP में 4 per cent और export में 13.5 per cent का इसका योगदान रहा है। अगर इसमें हम हथकरघा और जूट इंडस्ट्री को भी जोड़ दें तो यह और भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है कि यह साढ़े तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार देता है। यह कृषि के बाद दूसरे स्थान पर है, लेकिन इसका ग्रोथ बहुत कम हो रहा है। पूर्ववर्ती सरकारें 7 से 8 per cent growth का सपना देखती रही हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह :** जी, मैं सवाल पर ही आ रहा हूँ।

सर, यह सेक्टर आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहा है। इसकी टेक्नोलॉजी बहुत पुरानी हो चुकी है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन issues को वह कैसे address करेंगे?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, the hon. Member has stated that in the last couple of years, we were not able to achieve our target growth as was mentioned. These are due to several factors. There are certain factors which are under our control. But most of the factors are not under our control. In fact, the textiles industry has been facing a tough time in the process of exports. Now, these factors are not under our control. Moreover, global slowdown and global recession, especially, in the markets of the U.S. and the European Union, have caused a lot of damage to our exports, and these are not under one control. Basically, while it is true that domestic consumption has been quite static, — we are quite happy, at the moment, that it has been static because it has not been affected by the slowdown — the fact is that we are waiting for these economies to pick up and survive. Moreover, if we look at the percentage of exports, more than two-thirds are to the U.S. and the European markets. So, unless these markets pick up and survive, it will be difficult for us to look at export growth. On the technology part, which the hon. Member has raised, there is already a scheme, the Technology Upgradation Fund, which has been quite successful. In fact, the hon. Finance Minister, in this Budget, has sanctioned Rs.3,140 crores for this scheme for the current financial year, to ensure development and upgradation of machineries. And, I am sure that we are on the right track on technology. Again, there is the organised sector and the unorganised sector. It is a huge industry. We are continuously trying to take steps to ensure that modernisation comes into this sector.

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह :** सर, National Textile Corporation ने textile industry के ग्रोथ में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। लेकिन, सरकार की negligency और private sector को सुविधा देने के कारण NTC की बहुत-सी मिलें sick हो गई हैं। यहां तक कि National Fiber Policy के बारे में मंत्री जी ने अपने reply में जो बताया है, उसमें NTC की mills को revive करने का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या NTC की mills को National Fiber Policy के तहत revive करने के लिए कोई policy decision लेने जा रहे हैं, जिससे कि textile industry में 7-8 per cent की ग्रोथ हो सके?

**श्री सभापति :** कृपया सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह :** सर, इसी के साथ एक पूरक प्रश्न और पूछना चाहता हूं। नेशनल फाइबर पॉलिसी के तहत एक करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या नेशनल फाइबर पॉलिसी के तहत कोई Action Plan बना है?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, I would like to correct the hon. Member here because in my reply I have not spoken anything about the National Textile Corporation mills. I don't know from where the Member got the feeling that I have spoken about the NTC mills. It is a totally different subject. I am willing to answer if the hon. Chairman allows me to.

Now, basically, the national fibre policy is something which the Ministry is trying to formulate in the coming months. This is basically to make sure that all the man-made fibres and the natural fibres are at par so that our manufacturers are able to compete domestically as well as internationally. This has got nothing to do with the National Textile Corporation. Our previous Government and the present Government have been trying to ensure the revival of these mills.

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा :** माननीय सभापति जी, इस पूरी नीति को आप मुख्य रूप से देखें तो हमेशा मानव निर्मित फाइबर के बारे में नीति विनिर्देशन संबंधी पॉलिसी को लक्ष्य बनाने की बात कही गई है। अगर वस्त्र निर्माण को देखें तो 40:60 की तुलना में 60:40 में कॉटन अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र बनता है जबकि जैसे फाइबर पॉलिसी है, वैसे कॉटन पॉलिसी की कोई इस प्रकार की नीति नहीं है यानी उसके growers को इस तरह की मदद नहीं है और इस में मार्केट प्राइस के कारण हमेशा प्रोडक्शन कम, ज्यादा होता है। इसलिए जब तक दोनों का बराबर संतुलन नहीं बैठाया जाएगा तब तक आप वस्त्र उद्योग को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। तो जिस प्रकार आप फाइबर पॉलिसी को ले रहे हैं, उसी तरह क्या आप कॉटन पॉलिसी को लेकर इस पर विचार करेंगे? कॉटन growers को मदद करने के लिए ऐसी कोई पॉलिसी बनाएंगे?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, the hon. Member should understand very clearly, and I would like to explain it to him, through you, Sir, that the national fibre policy is going to be formulated. It is not that we have already formulated it. We are going to formulate a national fibre policy to bring parity and also to ensure that man-made fibres and natural fibres are available at competitive prices to the domestic industry and also for manufacturers of apparels so that they can use this to export. Moreover, Sir, the very idea of bringing such a policy is that a large number of man-made fibres are being introduced which are not being manufactured in our country. For instance, lycra which is



getting more popular at this moment is not manufactured in our country. Sir, basically, all this will be considered in the formulation of the policy. The Technology Mission on Cotton is a totally different aspect, which was formed in 1999 and it has been very successful in our country. I would like to state here that during the year 2000-01, the area under cultivation of cotton was 85.8 lakh hectares and the production was 238 crore kilograms of cotton. But now, in 2008-09, the area under cultivation of cotton is 93.7 lakh hectares, which is a very marginal increase in the area under cultivation. But if you look at the production of cotton, it is 493 crore kgs of cotton. This very clearly shows that the Technology Mission of Cotton has been a huge success in our country where the area under cultivation has marginally increased while production has doubled.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI. Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in page 2 of his reply that the raw cotton production in our country in 2007-08 was 5355 million kg while it was 4930 million kg in 2008-09. He has just now said in his reply that because of better technology production has gone up vis-a-vis the acreage. I think, what has been mentioned here in the statement and what he has said just now are contradictory.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : Sir, the hon. Member must have a look at the letter 'P' besides '2008-09', which means provisional. I am giving you provisional figures. It was a provisional figure, Sir.

**श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी :** सभापति महोदय, यह जो संकट है, कपड़ा उद्योग उससे ज्यादा प्रभावित हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के अंदर फाइबर का जो उत्पादन है, वह कितना है? क्योंकि तमाम सरकारी क्षेत्र की जो Spinning Mills हैं, वे चारों तरफ बंद पड़ी हैं। देश के अंदर धागों का जितना उत्पादन होता है, क्या वह हमारे इस उद्योग के लिए पर्याप्त है?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, I don't know whether the Member is asking for the fibre, but, I have details regarding the production of cotton in our country. Sir, as I said, the provisional figures, for this year, for cotton is 493 crore kg. The consumption in our country is 391 crore kg. We are producing more than we really consume. In fact, we are exporting 119 crore kg. of cotton out of our country.

#### **Four-laning of NH-24 from Delhi to Lucknow**

\*164. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:††

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the four-laning of NH-24 from Delhi to Lucknow via Rampur, Moradabad, Bareilly etc.;

(b) by when the proposed work is likely to be completed and the reasons for the slow pace of progress of the work on this important National Highway;

(c) whether widening of the bridge/construction of a new bridge on river Ganga at Brijghat (Garh Mukteshwar) is also proposed under this project; and

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††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Kamal Akhtar.

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Delhi to Hapur is already 4 laned. The work of four laning from Hapur to Moradabad and Sitapur to Lucknow is in progress. Details regarding present status, likely date of completion and reasons for delay are given in the statement which is laid on the table of the House along with the reply to parts (c) and (d) of the question (see below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The construction of new two lane bridge by the side of existing bridge on river Ganga at Brijghat (Garhmukteshwar) is in progress. The work of foundation and sub-structure has been completed and superstructure is in progress.

**Statement**

*Four-laning of NH-24 from Delhi to Lucknow*

Sl. No.	Section	Present Progress (upto June, 2009)	Likely date of completion	Reasons for Delay
(i)	Hapur to Garhmukteshwar	39.03%	December, 2010	Mainly due to delays in acquisition of land and forest clearances.
(ii)	Garhmukteshwar to Moradabad	91.24%	August, 2009	Delays are mainly due to slow pace of acquisition of land and obtaining forest and wildlife clearance.
(iii)	Moradabad - Bareilly - Sitapur	There are two projects for four laning of existing stretch namely Moradabad to Bareilly (Length=112 km) and Bareilly to Sitapur (Length=152 km) under NHDP Phase III on BOT (Toll). The DPR of the projects have been finalized. Bids have already been floated on BOT (Toll) to be received on 17.08.2009.	Since the award for the project has not yet been finalized, it is too early to indicate the proposed date of completion at this stage.	-
(iv)	Sitapur to Lucknow	30%	June, 2010	Delay in acquisition of land, forest clearances and removal of encroachments.

**श्री कमल अख्तर :** थैंक यू, सर। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है और यह सच भी है कि एनएच-24 इतना महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग है जो देश की राजधानी को सबसे बड़े प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश से जोड़ता है। मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि हापुड़ से दिल्ली तक, पिछले चार सालों से इस रोड़ का जो निर्माण हो रहा है, वह अभी 39.3 परसेंट हुआ है। इसके विलम्ब के जो मुख्य कारण उन्होंने बताये हैं, वे भूमि अधिग्रहण और वन स्वीकृति के संबंध में बताये हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने भूमि अधिग्रहण और वन स्वीकृति के कार्य पूर्ण कर लिये हैं ताकि 2010 तक का जो समय आपने दिया है, ये काम पूर्ण कर लिये जाएं?

**श्री कमल नाथ :** सर, इस पर अभी तक कार्यवाही हो रही है और हमारा प्रयास है कि इसमें हमने जो लक्ष्य सेट किया है, जो टारगेट सेट किया है, वह पूरा किया जाएगा।

**श्री सभापति :** दूसरा सवाल।

**श्री कमल अख्तर :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एनएच-24 का दिल्ली से हापुड़ तक का निर्माण बहुत पहले हो चुका है, लेकिन जब तक हम लोग गाजीपुर मोड़ से चलते हैं और डासना तक पहुंचते हैं, वह अभी Two Lane है, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसे जल्दी Four Lane करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है? अगर है तो यह कब तक पूर्ण होगा?

**श्री कमल नाथ :** सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को इसकी जानकारी दे दूंगा।

**श्री नन्द किशोर यादव :** सर, एन.एच.-19 उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर से बलिया होते हुए बिहार के हाजीपुर तक जाता है। महोदय, इस राजमार्ग के अपग्रेडेशन का कार्य पिछले कई सालों से चल रहा है। गाजीपुर से बलिया तक का अपग्रेडेशन हो गया है, लेकिन बलिया से लेकर मांझी घाट तक का जो मार्ग है, वह इस समय लिंक रोड़ के रूप में हो गया है। इस पर यातायात भी बहुत चलता है और इस पर यातायात का दबाव भी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बलिया से लेकर मांझी घाट तक के अपग्रेडेशन का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा? इस राजमार्ग पर यातायात का जो दबाव है, उसे देखते हुए क्या इसे चार लेन के बनाने की कोई योजना माननीय मंत्री जी के पास विचाराधीन है?

**श्री कमल नाथ :** सर, यह प्रश्न दूसरी सड़क का है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो जानकारी मांगी है और उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिया है कि इसको कार्य योजना में लिया जाए, इस पर मैं विचार करूंगा।

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** Mr. Minister, your immediate past in the Department is quite troubled, I understand, which you cannot own or disown. But, this Delhi-Lucknow is a part of NHDP Phase-I, or part of NHDP Phase-II. My very simple question is: What is the formal outer limit of complete completion of NHDP Phase-I and what is the outer limit of entire completion of NHDP Phase-II? Please be honest and candid.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That is not necessary!

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, every answer of mine is honest and candid; it is not particularly for Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad. I cannot stretch these limits exclusively for him. But, we are in the process of completion as far as NHDP Phase-I is concerned. 99 per cent of the Golden Quadrangle Project will be completed by the end of this year. Phase-II is completed to the extent; that out of 6,600 kms.; 3,192 kms. has been completed; the length under implementation is 2,703 kms. Sir, basically the point I made earlier in reply to a question is that we are looking at a process of expediting this, which

is the concern of all Members. It is too early for me to say what will take in and what will be able to take in; because, there are many dimensions to this — dimensions of looking at what needs to be re-engineered, what needs to be re-bid. Mere land acquisition is a problem and is going to take longer than the other areas. Prioritisation has to be done based on various things.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Please mention some target.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Once we have these plans, I will let the hon. Member know the target. But, for me to commit a target at this point of time, when we are in the process of recasting this, would be very difficult.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I compliment the hon. Minister for trying to make the national highways in a much larger way, much bigger way; the targets are bigger. But, are we making them absolutely safe? What safety precautions you are taking? Are they matching the international standards? Because, we find that most of the highways are highways, but the kind of speed with which we want to travel, we are not getting that. I would like to know whether the internationally accepted standards are fixed for the safety and whether they are on the same levels or not.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, hon. Member has raised very valid points — one thing is building highways and another thing is building safe highways. The safety component is being built into this. Our record of road safety compared to the world standards is not the best. We are looking at building in safety features. We have various committees in this. We will be ensuring that the level of safety on our highways in projects to be implemented in future are built in and are safe highways.

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान :** सदर-ए-मोहतरम، میں آپ کے دوارا منتری جی سے جاننا چاہتا تھا کہ National Highway No. 9 & 7 کی progress کیا ہے اور وہ کب تک complete ہوگا؟

**جناب محمد علی خان :** صدر محترم، میں آپ کے دوارا منتری جی سے جاننا چاہتا تھا کہ نیشنل ہائی وے نمبر 9 اور 7 کی پروگریس کیا ہے اور وہ کب تک کمپلیٹ ہوگا؟

**श्री कमल नाथ :** सर, यह प्रश्न National Highway No.24 से संबंधित है। National Highway No. 7 & 9 की जानकारी मेरे पास अभी नहीं है, वह जानकारी मैं माननीय सदस्य को भिजवा दूंगा।

**श्री सभापति :** आपको इस सवाल पर कुछ पूछना है?

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान :** जी, नहीं।

**جناب محمد علی خان :** جی نہیں۔

**श्री सभापति :** Thank you.

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†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

### वैश्विक आर्थिक मंदी के कारण बेरोजगार हुए लोग

† \*165. श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने वैश्विक आर्थिक मंदी के कारण बेरोजगार हुए लोगों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ऐसा सर्वेक्षण कराने का विचार रखती है ताकि एहतियाती उपाय किए जा सकें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन दीर्घकालिक नीतिगत प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके माध्यम से सरकार उन्हें अपना रोजगार पुनः प्राप्त करने में मदद करेगी?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खर्गे): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) और (ख) खनन, वस्त्र, धातु, रत्न एवं आभूषण, आटोमोबाइल, परिवहन तथा आई टी/बी पी ओ जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के संबंध में 11 राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के 20 केन्द्रों में 2581 इकाइयों को दायरे में लेते हुए श्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा कराए गए एक प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण में, यह देखा गया कि अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर, 2008 की तिमाही के दौरान लगभग आधा मिलियन कामगारों को अपनी नौकरियों से हाथ धोना पड़ा। मंदी का प्रमुख प्रभाव निर्यातानुमुखी इकाइयों में देखा गया। रोजगार में समग्र गिरावट रत्न एवं आभूषण, परिवहन तथा आटोमोबाइल में क्रमशः 8.58%, 4.03% तथा 2.42%, देखी गई।

श्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा 11 राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में 21 केन्द्रों में वस्त्र तथा परिधान, हथकरघा/विद्युतकरघा, चमड़ा, धातु, रत्न एवं आभूषण, आटोमोबाइल, परिवहन तथा आई टी/बी पी ओ से संबंधित 3192 इकाइयों में कराए गए इसी तरह के सर्वेक्षण में, यह देखा गया कि चुनिन्दा क्षेत्रों में रोजगार में जनवरी-मार्च, 2009 की अवधि के दौरान चौथाई मिलियन की वृद्धि हुई है। जनवरी-मार्च, 2009 की अवधि के दौरान, रोजगार में वृद्धि दर्ज किए गए क्षेत्रों में रत्न एवं आभूषण (3.08%), वस्त्र (0.96%), आई टी - बी पी ओ (0.82%), हथकरघा/विद्युतकरघा (0.28%) तथा आटोमोबाइल (0.10%) हैं। तथापि, जनवरी-मार्च, 2009 के दौरान रोजगार में गिरावट चमड़ा (2.76%), धातु (0.56%) तथा परिवहन में (0.36%) देखी गई है।

(ग) आर्थिक मंदी के विपरीत प्रभाव के शमन हेतु सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई में घोषित तीन प्रोत्साहक पैकेज, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना आदि, अर्थव्यवस्था को पुनर्जीवित और नौकरियों को सृजन करने में योगदान करते हैं, जिससे नौकरी से हाथ धो बैठे लोगों को मदद मिलती है। 'राजीव गांधी श्रमिक कल्याण योजना' का क्रियान्वयन जिसमें बीमित कामगार और उसका परिवार नौकरी खोने के मामले में एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए लगभग 50 प्रतिशत मजदूरी और चिकित्सा लाभ का हकदार है, के अलावा राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना, आम आदमी बीमा योजना, तथा इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना, से भी कामगारों पर पड़ने वाले विपरीत प्रभाव का शमन होता है। इसके अलावा, कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम भी कामगारों को रोजगार के अवसर दिलाने में सक्षम बनाते हैं।

#### Persons rendered jobless due to global economic recession

† \*165. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the number of persons who have been rendered jobless because of global economic recession;

(b) if not, whether Government proposes to have such a survey so that precautionary measures could be taken up; and

(c) if so, the details of the long term policy proposals through which Government would help them in getting employment again?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) In a sample survey conducted by Labour Bureau covering 2581 units in 20 centres across 11 States/UT relating to important sectors like mining, textiles, metals, gems & jewellery, automobile, transport and IT/BPO, it was observed that about half a million workers have lost their jobs during the quarter October-December, 2008. The major impact of the slowdown was observed in the export oriented units. The overall decline in employment was observed in gems & jewellery, transport and automobiles by 8.58%, 4.03% and 2.42 % respectively.

In a similar survey conducted by Labour Bureau covering 3192 units in 21 centres across 11 States/UT relating to sectors like textiles and apparel, handloom/powerloom, leather, metals, gems and jewellery, automobile, transport and IT / BPO, it was observed that the employment in selected sectors has increased by a quarter million during January-March, 2009 period. The sectors registering increase in employment during January-March, 2009 period are gems & jewellery (3.08%), textiles (0.96%), IT-BPO (0.82%), handloom/powerloom (0.28%) and automobiles (0.10%). However, the decline in employment during January-March, 2009 has been observed in leather (2.76%), metals (0.56%) and transport (0.36%).

(c) The action taken by the Government to overcome economic slowdown like the three stimulus packages announced, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme etc., contribute to reviving the economy and creating jobs, which help those rendered jobless as well. Besides, the implementation of the 'Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana' wherein the insured worker and his family are entitled to about 50% of wages upto a period of one year and medical benefits in the case of loss of job, schemes such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Aam Admi Bima Yojana, and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme also mitigate the adverse impact on workers. Further, the skill development programmes enable workers to harness job opportunities.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय का जो जवाब है, वह stereo-type bureaucratic लगता है और उसमें संवेदना तथा गंभीरता की कमी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है.....

**श्री सभापति :** प्रश्न काल खत्म हो रहा है, जल्दी पूछिए।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** सर, मैं वही कर रहा हूँ। इन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि सबसे ज्यादा वस्त्र उद्योग के लोगों पर मंदी की मार पड़ी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसको ठीक करने के लिए आप उनको कौन सी सहूलियत दे रहे हैं - उनका कर्जा माफ कर रहे हैं या नहीं, उनको सस्ती दर पर कर्जा देने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं या नहीं? और इसी में.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, Question Hour is over.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

**Collecting data on Honour Killings**

\*166. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 1771 given in the Rajya Sabha on 17th December, 2008 and state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a United Nations report on violence against women has specifically included India in the context of honour killings;
- (b) whether Government would consider collecting the data separately on this crime;
- (c) whether Government is aware that many countries view such cases very seriously and have specific laws to deal with this crime; and
- (d) if so, the details of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Government is aware of the "Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences 2002" as well as the latest report *i.e.* "15 Years of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women (1994-2009) - A Critical Review". These reports do not mention India in the context of honour killings. However, the Government of India is sensitive to any violence against women and has made sincere efforts to deal with the matter in a holistic manner, which includes enforcement of various legislations related to crime against women as well as tackling the socio-economic dimension of the problem.

(b) Since "Honour killing" is not a separately classified crime under the Indian laws it is not possible to collect data separately regarding this crime by the National Crime Records Bureau as the same is covered under murders. Moreover, it is extremely difficult to identify or classify an honour killing as such in any given community since the reason for such killings often remain a closely guarded private family affair.

(c) and (d) Government has no information on the specific laws framed by the other countries to deal with this crime. However, the above mentioned UN report mentions that honour defences, partial or complete, are found in the Penal Codes of Peru, Bangladesh, Argentina, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, the West Bank and Venezuela whereas in

India all such crimes are already treated as murder punishable with the highest punishment under IPC.

#### **Road accidents in India**

\*167. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 280 people die in road accidents everyday in our country and more than 90 per cent of pedestrians feel unsafe while crossing road as per survey conducted by Central Road Research Institute (CRRI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that India accounts for 10 per cent of the total accidents in the world and International Road Federation has set a target of reducing fatal road accidents in India by 50 per cent by 2010; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) conducted a study in April, 2008 which indicated that 90% of the pedestrians in Delhi feel that the roads have become unsafe. This study was limited to urban intersections in Delhi alone. Therefore, it does not provide picture of the entire country. However, as per the data available for the last five years, on an average 271 persons die in road accidents in the country every day. India's share in total road accidents in the world is only 5.6% compared to its share in the world population of around 17.5%.

The detailed point-wise reply is given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) As per the data available for road accidents for the last five years (2003-2007), on an average 271 people die in road accidents every day. A survey conducted by Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) on "Pedestrian Safety at Urban Intersections in Delhi" in April, 2008 indicates that around 90% pedestrians feel that the situation has become more unsafe after widening the roads during the last five years. The reasons for unsafe roads as brought out in the survey report are complex nature of intersections, decrease in size of footpaths and increase in vehicle speed. Since the survey conducted by Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) is limited to the urban intersections in Delhi only, it cannot be construed as the feeling of pedestrians for the country as a whole.

(c) and (d) The latest edition of the World Road Statistics 2008, brought out by the International Road Federation, has reported a total of 78,84,804 road accidents in 122 countries for the year 2006



wherever available and for previous year(s) otherwise. India's figure (for 2005) reported at 4,39,200 works out to a 5.6 percent share of the total road accidents. The International Road Federation during two-day conference on "Mobility and Safety in Road Transport" held in October, 2008 in Delhi resolved and urged all the stake holders to work collectively to reduce road accident fatalities by 50% in the next three years. Other recommendations of the IRF Conference include involvement of all stake holders in the national mission, display of suitable road safety messages along highways, airports etc., coverage of road safety messages both in print and electronic media, development of excellent traffic management skills, specific design and planning of urban roads, application of intelligent transport system, higher allocation of funds for safety features in road system, etc.

#### **Highway projects pending in Bihar**

\*168. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several highway projects are pending in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the enhancement of lanes on existing roads;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that these projects are taking more time than expected;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps Government is taking for early completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) Yes. Sir. Some projects for four laning of NH 2, 31, 57 and 28 have been delayed. Details of these projects including present progress, schedule date of completion, likely date of completion and reasons for delay are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Steps taken for early completion of the projects are:-

- i) All efforts are being made for making the balance encumbrance free site available to contractors.
- ii) Targets are being fixed as per revised work programme and being monitored at every level.
- iii) Supplementary Agreements are being entered fixing the minimum monthly progress wherever the contractor's performance is very poor.
- iv) Frequent meetings by the top officials of NHAI with State Government officials are being made to clear the above impediments.

**Statement**

*Highway Projects pending in Bihar*

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Length (KM)	Start (Actual Commencement)	Date of Completion (Original)	Likely Completion	4 - lane Completed	Funded by	Cumulative Physical progress (%)	Reasons of Delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Varanasi-Mohania (55 Kms. in UP and 21 Kms. in Bihar)	2	76	March, 2002	March, 2005	Dec,2009	75.1	World Bank	94.84%	Slow progress by the contractor.
2	Purnia - Gayakota Km.447-Km.419	31	28.084	Sep,2001	Sep, 2004	March, 2010	25.56	NHAI	91.00	
3	Purnia -Forbesganj Km. 310.00-Km. 267.50	57	42.50	Nov, 2005	April, 2008	Dec,2009	34	NHAI	82.00	
4	Purnia -Forbesganj Km. 267.50 - Km. 230.00	57	37.50	Nov, 2005	April, 2008	Dec,2009	24	NHAI	79	
5	Forbesganj -Simrahi Km. 230.00 - Km. 190.00	57	40	April, 2006	Sep, 2008	Dec,2010	2	NHAI	34.25	
6	Simrahi - Ring bund of Kosi Km. 190.00-Km. 165.00	57	25 (Actual 15.15)	April, 2006	Sep, 2008	Dec,2009	8	NHAI	63	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Kosi Bridge including approaches and guidebund Km. 165.00-Km. 155.00	57	10.00	April, 2007	April, 2010	June, 2010	-	BOT (Annuity)	49	
8	Kosi ring bund - Jhanjharpur Km. 155.00 - Km. 110.00	57	38.55	Jan, 2006	July, 2008	June, 2010	15	NHAI	64.81	
9	Jhanjharpur - Darbhanga Km. 110.00-Km. 70.00	57	40	April, 2006	Oct, 2008	Dec,2010	-	NHAI	25.47	
10	Darbhangha - Muzzafarpur Km. 70.00 - Km. 37.75	57	32	Jan, 2006	July, 2008	June, 2010	10.00	NHAI	69.76	
11	Darbhangha - Muzzafarpur Km. 37.75 - Km. 0.00	57	37.75	Jan, 2006	July, 2008	June, 2010	21.50	NHAI	71.45	
12	Muzzafarpur -Mehsi Km. 520.00 - Km. 480.00	28	40	Oct,2005	Oct, 2008	Dec, 2010	5.5	World Bank	32.96	
13	Mehsi - Kotwa Km. 480.00 - Km. 440.00	28	40	Oct., 2005	Oct., 2008	Dec,2010	6	World Bank	30.03	
14	Kotwa - Dewapur Km. 440.00 - Km. 402.00	28	38	Oct., 2005	Oct., 2008	Dec, 2010	-	World Bank	27.36	
15	Dewapur -Bihar/ UP Border Km. 402.00 - Km. 360.915	28	41.15	Oct., 2005	Oct., 2008	Terminated on 07.02.2009	2	World Bank	18.29% as on 07.02.2009	

#### **NHAI Report on Highway projects**

\*169. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of sluggish progress in the highway projects, the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has prepared a detailed report and submitted it to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the execution of several road projects has considerably slowed down in the past few years; and

(d) if so, the factors responsible for the same and the reaction of Government on the inadequate progress of various road projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Review of progress of implementation of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) by the National Highways authority of India (NHAI) is an ongoing process. During the process of review, various constraints in implementation are identified and necessary steps are taken for resolution of the issues so as to ensure timely implementation of the project.

(c) and (d) There have been some delays in execution of projects during past few years due to problems in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, delays in obtaining Environmental and Forest clearances, poor law and order situation in some parts of the country, and poor performance by contractors etc. It is the endeavour of the Government to address various issues after due consultations with all concerned to expedite the execution of various projects. The details of steps taken to expedite the implementation of Projects under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) are given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Efforts of Government to expedite implementation of the projects*

- a) The Contracts are regularly monitored at various levels such as by Supervision Consultant, Project Directors, Senior officers of NHAI. Progress reviews are also held at the level of Chairman, NHAI, Secretary, Department of Road Transport & Highways.
- b) State Governments have appointed Senior officers as nodal officers for resolving problems associated with implementation of the NHDP such as land acquisition, removal of utilities, forest/pollution/environment clearances etc. These nodal officers hold periodic meetings to review the projects and take action to resolve the problems.
- c) A Committee of Secretaries has been constituted under Cabinet Secretary to address inter-ministerial and Centre - State issues such as land acquisition, utility shifting, environment approvals, clearance of ROBs.
- d) The procedure of issue of Land Acquisition notifications has been simplified. Earlier all the

notification under NH Act were vetted by the Ministry of Law. Recently, an amendment has been made in the Allocation of Business Rules by which these notifications are not required to be sent to the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law has approved the standard formats of various notifications keeping in view the similar nature of the notifications of Land Acquisition.

- e) To expedite the construction of ROB's an officer of the Railways has been posted to NHAI to coordinate with Ministry of Railways. MOU has also been signed with M/s. IRCON for construction of some of the ROB's.
- f) Action has been taken against non-performing contractors and they are not allowed to bid for future projects unless they improve the performance in existing contracts.
- g) Terminated contracts have been re-awarded by the NHAI.

**NIA to investigate fake currency crimes**

\*170. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently directed the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to investigate a fake Indian currency notes (FICN) related crime registered by anti-terrorism squad of Maharashtra police recently;

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

(c) whether the Inter-State and International linkages behind the printing and circulation of fake Indian currency notes have increased in the past few years; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to eliminate such networks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has directed the National Investigation Agency to investigate a Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) case No. 07/09 registered at Police Station, ATS, Mumbai under sections 489A, 489B, 489C and 120B IPC.

(c) As per available information, cases having inter-State and international linkages behind printing and circulation of FICNs have come to notice. Available inputs also indicate that the international dimension of FICN circulation has increased in the last few years.

(d) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Intelligence Agencies of the Centre, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), etc. are working in tandem to thwart the nefarious activity related to FICNs. The activities of these agencies are also periodically reviewed in a nodal group set up for this purpose. In this context, at the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States; the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead intelligence Agency for this purpose. Apart from the above, the State

Governments have been asked to set up dedicated and well-equipped Cell under senior level supervision to comprehensively monitor and deal with organized crimes including FICN, and also specifically designate a nodal officer to coordinate activities relating to FICNs. The States have also been asked to set up a Committee headed by the DGP of the State with GM/DGM of RBI, senior officers of SIB, Intelligence Branch of State Police, CID of State Police, etc. as members.

Further, the offences under IPC, relating to counterfeit currency have been included in the schedule to the National Investigation Agency Act, thereby empowering the National Investigation Agency to investigate and prosecute such offences.

#### **Denotifying of SEZs**

\*171. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain developers have asked the Government to denotify the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) developed by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken the decision to denotify the SEZs; if so, what are the revenue implications for Government;

(d) whether the developers of the SEZs have to pay any security or penalty in lieu of revenue loss for denotifying the SEZs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Requests for de-notification have been received from seven developers out of which six have been approved by the Board of Approval for SEZs subject to confirmation from concerned authorities that all the fiscal benefits if availed by them are refunded.

(d) and (e) The denotification has been allowed subject to refund of fiscal benefits availed by the Developers.

#### **Request to hike customs duty on palmolein and palm oil**

\*172. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Palmolein and Palm oil are imported at zero duty;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government of Kerala has requested to hike the duty in order to save coconut growers from crash of price of coconut; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Crude palm oil and crude Palmolein are allowed to be imported at 'Zero'

percent duty from 01.04.2008. Refined, Bleached and Deodorised (RBD) Palmolein and Palm oil are allowed for import at 7.5% duty. The import of Palm oil and Palmolein is allowed at 'Zero' duty to meet the gap between demand and supply of edible oils in the country and to ensure availability of edible oil at reasonable prices to the consumers.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala has requested the Government of India on 25th of June 2009 to reimpose import duty on ' Palm oil. However, in order to keep the domestic edible oil prices at affordable levels and within reach of the common man, at present there is no proposal to increase import duty on Palmolein and Palm oil.

#### **Dilution upto 25 per cent in use of jute bags**

\*173. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is allowing a dilution of upto 25 per cent in the use of jute bags for packaging foodgrains meant for Government procurement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how it would protect the environment?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) to (c) Government is mandated to provide reservation of products for compulsory packaging in jute under the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory use in Packaging Commodity) Act, 1987 (JPM Act). Under the said Act, Government has been specifying the products and percentage for compulsory packaging in jute separately for each year, considering the recommendations of Standing Advisory Committee (SAC), constituted under the JPM Act. SAC looks into all the relevant issues like availability of raw jute, capacity of jute industry, the likely demand and other such issues before making a recommendation. Proposal for deciding the products and percentage of reservation for compulsory packaging in jute for the jute year 2009-10 (July-June) is under consideration.

Whenever there is shortage of supply of jute bags, Ministry resorts to providing exemptions from the reservation in order to meet the demand of packaging material.

The Government considers the use of Jute as environmentally friendly because it is biodegradable, reusable and environmentally sustainable. Therefore, providing for compulsory packaging of certain products in jute protects the environment.

#### **Recommendations of Prabhu Committee on Commodity Boards**

\*174. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

(a) what were the findings and recommendations of the Prabhu Committee that was set up to look into the performance of Commodity Boards;

(b) whether Government has taken a final view on the recommendations;

(c) if so, which are the recommendations accepted and which recommendations have not been accepted so far and why; and

(d) what is the status of implementation of the Committee's recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) to (c) The one-man committee headed by Shri P.P. Prabhu that was set up to look into the performance of Commodity Boards made 199 recommendations which broadly cover rationalization and reformulation of existing schemes, promotion of interest of the small growers, reduction in membership and manpower of the Boards, enhancing of financial powers, strengthening of research activities with periodical evaluation, privatization of domestic sales outlets, withdrawing from the control activities, etc. The Government after examination accepted 128 recommendations. 36 recommendations were not accepted, as they were not found to be feasible and practicable. No action was required in respect of 8 recommendations, which were of advisory nature. Final view on 27 recommendations was not taken pending further examination.

(d) Directions have been issued by the Government to the respective Commodity Boards to implement the accepted recommendations.

#### **Increasing road accidents in the country**

† \*175. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road accidents are increasing day by day in country which has led the country to top the list of road accident deaths in the world;

(b) if so, whether Government is working on any effective plan to protect lacs of people from such untimely deaths every year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) It is true that road accidents are increasing in the country. However, in terms of road accident deaths per one lakh population, India (10.1) is better than many of the developed and developing countries like USA (14.66), Russian Federation (22.95) and South Africa (32.53). The Government has taken several actions to improve the road safety, the details of which are given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Increasing road accidents in the country*

(a) The number of road accidents, fatal road accidents and the number of persons killed in India during the years 2003-2007 (the latest available data) is as under :

Year	Number of Accidents		Number of Persons
	Total	Fatal	Killed
1	2	3	4
2003	406726	73589	85998
2004	429910	79357	92618

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



1	2	3	4
2005	4339255	83491	94968
2006	460920	93917	105749
2007(P)	479216	101161	114444

P. Provisional

Regarding cross-country status of road accidents and number of persons killed due to such accidents it is the normalized figures which are comparable and not the absolute figures due to large differences in population etc. among the countries. Although in absolute terms, number of persons killed due to road accidents is one of the highest in India among the countries reporting data for the World Road Statistics, the normalized terms (persons killed per 1,00,000 population), the Indian figure is well below many developed and developing countries.

(b) and (c) The safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. This Ministry, however, has taken several actions to improve road safety, which are given below:

- (i) Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/Expressways.
- (ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.
- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.
- (iv) Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India.
- (v) Setting up of Driving Training School in the country.
- (vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.
- (vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
- (viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.
- (ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation & Maintenance contracts.
- (x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

#### Expanding the scope of textile sector

\*176. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is expanding the scope of the Textile Sector to 'Look East' policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are the details of measures being conceived to modernize different segments of the Textile Industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) and (b) In order to diversify the textiles exports and reduce dependence on EU and USA, the Government is promoting an export policy regime which covers all the potential markets including the nations of South East Asia. The policy envisages not only search for new markets but also attracting direct foreign investment. The Government is promoting Textiles Mega Shows in focused countries with assured market potential to showcase the entire textiles value addition chain as well as all facets of India's textiles and clothing industry. All the Textiles Export Promotion Councils shall be taking part in these Mega Shows to showcase 'Made-in-India' image in unison. Two such mega events have already been organized at Capetown and Johannesburg in South Africa; Buenos Aires in Argentina and Sao Paulo in Brazil. Another Mega Textiles Show is being organized in Japan during 21-23 July 2009. Such mega textiles shows are also being planned in Australia, Russia, South Africa, Argentina and Brazil in the later part of this financial year.

(c) Various policy initiatives have been taken by the Government to ensure modernization and sustained growth of Indian textiles and clothing sector, which, *inter-alia* include the following:-

- (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) in 2000.
- (ii) To facilitate the modernization and upgradation of the textile industry both in the organised and unorganised sector, the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was launched in 1999. The Scheme has been further fine tuned to increase the rapid investments in the targeted sub-sectors of the textile industry.
- (iii) To equip the textiles industry with world-class infrastructure, a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) based Scheme known as the "Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)" was introduced in August 2005.
- (iv) The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalized to achieve growth and maximum value addition within the country in successive Budgets from 2004-05 onwards.
- (v) Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment in the textile sector under automatic route.
- (vi) Government has de-reserved the readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from SSI sector so that large scale investments may be encouraged in these sectors.
- (vii) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) has been set up to provide a 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.

The Government has continuously been monitoring the implementation of various schemes and requisite modifications are incorporated whenever required. TUFs and SITP have been continued in the 11th Five Year Plan.

#### Highway projects earmarked for Jharkhand

\*177. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of highway projects earmarked for implementation *vis-a-vis* actual implementation in the State of Jharkhand from 2003-04 till 2008-09;

(b) whether Government is seized of deterioration in existing highway networks in Jharkhand which is aggravated due to movement of heavy transport vehicles engaged in transportation of iron ore and other minerals in bulk;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of special attention, if any, given to address this phenomenon of the road-uses and condition in Jharkhand; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (e) The details of National highway projects by Government of India in Jharkhand during the period from 2003-04 till 2008-09 with details of status of implementation are given in the Statement (*See* below). The Government is seized of the deterioration in condition of existing National Highway (NH) network in Jharkhand due to movement of heavy transport vehicles and has taken necessary steps to improve the condition of NH network.

#### Statement

##### Highway Projects Earmarked for Jharkhand

#### A. Implementation Status of National Highways Development projects (NHDP) in Jharkhand:

S.No.	NHDP Component	Total length (Km)	Completed 4-Lane (Km.)	Under Implementation		Balance for award of civil works
				Total length in (km.)	No. of package	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	<b>NHDP Phase-I</b> (Golden Quadrilateral): 4-laning of Barachatti - Gorhar-Barwadda - Barakasi Section from km. 240.00 to 442.00 of NH-2	192	188	4	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	<b>NHDP Phase III</b> 4-laning of Barhi- Hazaribagh-Ranchi- Rargaon-Mahulua section of NH-3					
i	Hazaribagh-Ranchi Section	75	-	-	-	75 (Award awaiting approval by the CCEA)
ii	Ranchi-Rargaon- Mahulia Section	150	-	-	-	150 (PPPAC approval awaited. Request for Proposal (RFP) to be invited after PPPAC approval is obtained.
iii	Barhi-Hazaribagh Section	40	-	-	-	40 (Updating/prepara tion of fresh Detailed Project Report (DPR) is in progress)
3	<b>NHDP Phase V</b> 6-laning of Barachatti - Gorhar-Barwadda-Barakasr Section from km 240.00 to 442.00 of NH-2	192	-	-	-	192 (Preparation of feasibility study for six laning is in progress)
4	NHDP Phase- VI	The alignment study of Kolkata-Dhanbad Expressway (length 277 km.) is under progress.				
5	NHDP Phase VII	The feasibility study of two stand alone projects of Ring road at Dhanbad and Grade Separated Intersection at Ranchi on NH-75 is in progress.				
TOTAL		649	188	4	1	457

**B. Implementation status of projects on National Highways entrusted with Road Construction Department, Jharkhand**

Total length of National Highways in Jharkhand is 1844 km. Out of this 1652 km. length is entrusted with State RCD, Jharkhand and balance is with NHAI. Details of various improvement works sanctioned during 2003-04 to 2008-09 on National Highways entrusted with Road Construction Department, Jharkhand and their present status is as under:

Year	Total works sanctioned		Works completed		Works in progress		Works under Tender/Award Stage	
	Nos.	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	Nos.	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	Nos.	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	Nos.	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)
2003-04	9	1956.02	9	1946.02	-	-	-	-
2004-05	16	5661.38	16	5661.38	-	-	-	-
2005-06	11	2019.98	11	2019.98	-	-	-	-
2006-07	32	9114.11	22	5160.92	10	3953.19	-	-
2007-08	51	18710.52	22	5336.67	22	9403.98	7	3970.47
2008-09	31	18077.15	-	-	10	1979.48	21	16097.67

#### Anti-dumping duty on alloy from China

\*178. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether Government has been actively considering to impose antidumping and safeguard duties on the import of alloy from China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a surge in cheap imports of alloy from China which is affecting directly the domestic companies; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) Based on an application filed by the domestic industry, following an alleged surge in imports, the DG Safeguards, Department of Revenue, has taken up investigation whether to impose a safeguard duty on aluminium alloy as well as non-alloy, falling under Customs Tariff Heading 7601. As this is a safeguard investigation, it applies to all countries, including China. The notice for initiation was issued on 22nd May, 2009 and the recommendation to impose a provisional safeguard duty was made on 28th May, 2009 through the preliminary findings dated 28th May, 2009.

On the basis of an application filed by the domestic industry, Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) initiated anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of "Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, Korea, European Union, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and USA" on 25th November, 2008. Preliminary findings recommending provisional anti-dumping duties were issued on 27 March, 2009 and provisional anti-dumping duties was levied by Department of Revenue on 22nd April, 2009.

### SEZs operating in the country

† \*179. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

- (a) the total number of SEZs sanctioned to be established in the country till June, 2009;
- (b) the number of SEZs till June, 2009, that have started industrial production; and
- (c) the volume of average capital investment made in the industrial units operating in these SEZs and average number of persons employed therein?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) In addition to the Seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 578 proposals out of which 323 SEZs have been notified.

(b) A total of 91 SEZs are operational.

(c) Investment of Rs. 1,08,903 crore has been made in SEZs and direct employment for 3,87,439 persons have been generated. Total export of Rs. 99,689 crore has been made from SEZs during the financial year 2008-09 registering a growth of 50% over the exports for the year 2007-08.

### Decline in Industrial Production

\*180. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial production during February to April, 2009 showed a marked decline compared to the corresponding period in the year 2008, if so, the comparative growth figures during the two years;

(b) whether it was largely attributable to the manufacturing growth which nose-dived; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The growth of industrial production and manufacturing, as measured by the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) during February to April, 2009 and the corresponding period in 2008 is given in the table below. It can be seen that there is a strong linkage between the performance of manufacturing sector and the IIP. Manufacturing sector accounts for about 80% of the IIP in terms of weight.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Growth in Index of Industrial Production and manufacturing during February to April 2009**

(in per cent)

	2008			2009		
	February	March	April	February	March	April
Manufacturing	9.6	5.7	6.7	0.2	-1.6	0.4
Overall Industrial Production	9.5	5.5	6.2	0.2	-0.8	1.2

(c) Growth in the manufacturing sector was affected by the global recession and consequent slowdown of industrial production. The major reasons of the slowdown, *inter alia*, include contraction in demand particularly in respect of for export oriented industries, adverse conditions for access to external capital, high cost of credit, high cost of inputs, and depressed business confidence.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

**New Trade Policy**

1176. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

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

- (a) by when the Government is going to announce its New Trade Policy;
- (b) what measures proposed to be taken in the New Trade Policy to stabilize the industrial production, incentives to exports, etc.; and
- (c) what would be the other salient features of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The existing comprehensive Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2004-09 has been extended beyond 31.3.2009 "till further amendments" vide Notification No. 70 dated 8.12.2008. Government has been taking appropriate measures to arrest the decline in exports. Measures announced in the form of stimulus packages (including the Trade Facilitation Measures announced in February '09) and in the Budget 2009-10, by the Government, particularly for exporting sector is given in the Statement (see below). Government closely monitors the different export sectors and need based measures are taken keeping in view the financial implications.

**Statement**

*Steps taken by Government/RIB to address the concerns arising out of present global economic slow down.*

**(A) Measures taken by the Government:**

- (1) Interest subvention of 2% provided, till 30.9.2009, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:-

Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Leather, Gems & Jewellery, Marine Products and SMEs;

- (2) Additional funds of Rs 350 crore provided (in December 2008) for Handicraft items etc. in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY);
- (3) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme extended for bicycle parts, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, Apparels and Clothing accessories, Auto Components etc. for exports from 1.4.09 to 30.09.09;
- (4) Rs 1100 crore provided to ensure full refund of pending claims of CST / Terminal Excise duty /Duty drawback on deemed exports;
- (5) Exporter friendly and the popular Duty Neutralisation Scheme i.e., Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme extended upto 31st December, 2009;
- (6) DEPB rates for all items where they were reduced in November, 2008, restored to higher rates from retrospective effect;
- (7) Duty Drawback rates on certain items restored to higher rates effective from 1st September, 2008;
- (8) DEPB and Freely Transferable Incentive Schemes allowed without the initial requirement of Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC);
- (9) Export Obligation Period under Advance authorization Scheme enhanced from 24 months to 36 months without payment of composition fee.
- (10) Back-up guarantee made available to ECGC to the extent of Rs 350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/ products. ECGC is now been able to widen its coverage;
- (11) Additional funds of Rs 1400 crore provided to the Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textile units under Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF);
- (12) Export duty on iron ore fines eliminated, and for lumps, reduced to 5%;
- (13) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports — resolved. However many issues remain un resolved;
- (14) For Fast Track Resolution of a number of procedural issues thereby reducing delays V for the exporters, a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary including Secretaries of Department of Revenue and Commerce; A number of issues sorted out accordingly;
- (15) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent, for all products except petroleum products and those products where current rate was less than 4%. Excise Duty was further reduced by another 2% in certain products like Leather etc.;
- (16) The guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises on loans doubled to Rs 1 crore, with a guarantee cover of 50%. The



guarantee cover extended by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust increased to 85% for credit facility upto Rs. 5 lakh. The lock-in period for such collateral-free loans reduced.

- (17) To protect the domestic manufacturing industry from dumped/cheap imports, in particular, from China, import restrictions have been imposed on HR coil, Carbon Black, Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Radial Tyres (Bus & Trucks).
- (18) Import duty on naphtha for power sector eliminated;
- (19) CVD on TMT bars and structurals and on cement removed;
- (20) Exemption from basic customs duty on Zinc and Ferro Alloys withdrawn;
- (21) Regular monitoring mechanism:
  - (a) The situation is being regularly monitored at the highest level of Government, so that immediate further corrective measures, can be taken as may be required. In this regard, the Government has constituted the following two High Level Committees which have been deliberating the issue on regular basis:
    - (i) An Apex Group chaired by Prime Minister with Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), RBI Governor;
    - (ii) Committee of officers chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Finance Secretary, Commerce Secretary, Secretary(DIPP), Secretary (Planning Commission) to meet regularly to look into the suggestions made by Trade and Industry and the respective Administrative Ministries in respect of the current global economic and financial crisis and to recommend action to the Apex Group.
  - (b) Department of MSME and Department of Financial Services to jointly monitor on the progress of the meetings of Monthly meeting of State level Bankers' Committee for resolution of credit issues of MSME.

**(B) Measures taken by RBI:**

- (a) Increase in Liquidity to the banks for improving credit flow, by:
  - (i) Reducing CRR, SLR, Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate (from Oct '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5%, SLR reduced from 25% to 24%, Repo Rate reduced from 7.5 % to 4.75%, and Reverse Repo Rate reduced from 6% to 3.25%).
  - (ii) Refinance facility to the EXIM Bank for an amount of Rs. 5000 crores for providing pre-shipment and post-shipment credit in Rs. or dollars;

- (iii) A special re-finance facility has been put in place for banks for the purpose of extending finance to exports, micro and small enterprises, mutual funds and NBFCs. Provisioning requirements have been lowered. Export Credit Refinance facility for commercial banks increased to 50% of the outstanding Rupee Export Credit.
- (b) Increase in FOREX Liquidity:
  - (i) RBIs assurance for continued selling of foreign exchange (US \$) through banks, to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market;
  - (ii) To enable banks to profitably lend to exporters in Foreign Exchange, Ceiling rates on export credit in foreign currency has been raised to LIBOR + 350 basis points, subject to the condition that the banks will not levy any other charges, *i.e.*, service charge, management charge, etc. except for recovery towards out of pocket expenses incurred.
- (c) Easing of Credit Terms:
  - (i) The period of pre-shipment and post-shipment Rupee Export Credit enhanced by 90 days each;
  - (ii) Time period of export realization for non-status holder exporters increased to 12 months, at par with the Status holders. This facility which was available upto 03.06.09, has been extended for one more year;
  - (iii) PSU Banks, consequent to measures announced by RBI, reduced the margin money on Guarantees for export units;
- (C) **Recent Steps Announced in Budget 2009-10:**
  - (1) MDA Scheme- allocation increased to Rs.124 crores (increased by 148%);
  - (2) Interest subvention of 2% on preshipment credit for 7 specified sectors extended beyond 30.9.09 till 31st March, 2010;
  - (3) An adjustment assistance scheme initiated in December '08 to provide enhanced ECGC cover at 95% to the badly hit sectors continued till March, 2010;
  - (4) Mega Handloom clusters in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and Powerloom cluster in Rajasthan and New Mega clusters for carpets in Srinagar and Mirzapur approved;
  - (5) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) abolished;
  - (6) Section 10A and 10B related to Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively extended for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA related to taxation benefit of 'unit *vis-a-vis* assessee';

- (7) Additional items allowed within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following employment oriented sectors:
  - (i) 5 additional items for sports goods sector;
  - (ii) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.
- (8) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough/Unworked corals abolished;
- (9) Service Tax- Following changes have been made.
  - (i) Exemption from Service tax on services linked to exports:
    - (a) On service related to transport of export goods by road from any CFS or ICD to the port or Airport and on service related to transport of export goods by road directly from their place of removal, to an ICD, a CFS, a port or airport;
    - (b) Services provided by Foreign Agent Commission service.
  - (ii) Procedure for refund of service tax simplified by allowing refund on self certification in case refund claim does not exceed 0.25% of FOB value of exports; and certification by Chartered Accountant in case of others;
  - (iii) Time period for filing refund claim increased to 1 year from the date of export (as against half-yearly).

**Evaluation of large scale industries in retail market**

†1177. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that many committees and prominent people have recommended to the Government not to allow foreign and domestic large-scale industries to trade in the retail market of the country;
- (b) if so, the number of memorandum received by the Government;
- (c) whether Government has evaluated socio-economic loss with the entry of large scale industries to the retail market; and
- (d) if so, the details of the evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce in its ninetyeth report on foreign and domestic investment in retail sector, has deliberated on this issue and made a number of observations and recommendations. In addition, Government has received 21 representations from various members of Parliament and 48 memorandums from various industry associations.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The extant policy does not permit Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail trading. The policy only allows FDI up to 51% in retail trading of single brand products subject to the following conditions:

- i. Products should be sold should be of a single brand only.
- ii. Products should be sold under the same brand internationally.
- iii. Single brand product retailing would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

The present policy addresses the needs of the brand conscious middle class and young population which is a niche distinct from that catered by the small retailers. The policy is expected to encourage sourcing from India and provide market access to domestic suppliers. The single brand retail outlets are expected to be located in the high street shopping areas or inside shopping malls and attract brand loyal clientele which often has pre-set positive disposition towards the brand. It is therefore not expected to affect the existing small retailers.

Government had instituted a study on the subject "Impact of large domestic retailers on unorganised retail" through Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). Main findings of the ICRIER study are given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Findings and Recommendations of ICRIER*

The retail GDP is expected to grow at 8-10 per cent per annum in the next five years. As a result, the consuming class with annual household incomes above Rs. 90,000 is expected to rise from about 370 million in 2006-07 to 620 million in 2011-12. Consequently, the retail business in India is estimated to grow at 13 per cent annually from US\$ 322 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 590 billion in 2011-12. The study shows:

- The unorganized retail sector is expected to grow at about 10 per cent per annum with sales rising from US\$ 309 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 496 billion in 2011-12.
- Given the relatively weak financial state of unorganized retailers, and the physical space constraints on their expansion prospects, this sector alone will not be able to meet the growing demand for retail.
- Hence, organized retail which now constitutes a small four per cent of total retail sector is likely to grow at a much faster pace of 45-50 per cent per annum and quadruple its share in total retail trade to 16 per cent by 2011-12.
- This represents a positive sum game in which both unorganized and organized retail not only coexist but also grow substantially in size.
- The majority of unorganized retailers surveyed in this study, indicated their preference to continue in the business and compete rather than exit.

#### **The Empirical Basis**

The study comprised of survey of all segments of the economy that could be affected by the entry of large corporates in the retail business. The findings are based on a survey of 2020

unorganized small retailers across 10 major cities; 1318 consumers shopping at both organized and unorganized retail outlets; 100 intermediaries; and 197 farmers. In addition, a "control sample" survey was done of 805 unorganized retailers who are not in the vicinity of organized retail outlets in four metro cities.

Detailed interviews were also carried out for 12 large manufacturers, 20 small manufacturers and six established modern retailers.

The study contains an extensive review of international retail experience, particularly from the major emerging market economies.

### **Main Findings**

#### **Impact on Unorganized Retailers**

- Unorganized retailers in the vicinity of organized retailers experienced a decline in their volume of business and profit in the initial years after the entry of large organized retailers.
- The adverse impact on sales and profit weakens over time.
- There was no evidence of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector as a result of the entry of organized retailers.
- There is some decline in employment in the North and West regions which, however, also weakens over time.
- The rate of closure of unorganized retail shops in gross terms is found to be 4.2 per cent per annum which is much lower than the international rate of closure of small businesses.
- The rate of closure on account of competition from organized retail is lower still at 1.7 per cent per annum.
- There is competitive response from traditional retailers through improved business practices and technology upgradation.
- A majority of unorganized retailers is keen to stay in the business and compete, while also wanting the next generation to continue likewise.
- Small retailers have been extending more credit to attract and retain customers.
- However, only 12 per cent of unorganized retailers have access to institutional credit and 37 per cent felt the need for better access to commercial bank credit.
- Most unorganized retailers are committed to remaining independent and barely 10 per cent preferred to become franchisees of organized retailers.

#### **Impact on Consumers**

- Consumers have definitely gained from organized retail on multiple counts.
- Overall consumer spending has increased with the entry of the organized retail.
- While all income groups saved through organized retail purchases, the survey revealed that lower income consumers saved more. Thus, organized retail is relatively more beneficial to the less well-off consumers.

- Proximity is a major comparative advantage of unorganized outlets.
- Unorganized retailers have significant competitive strengths that include consumer goodwill, credit sales, amenability to bargaining, ability to sell loose items, convenient timings, and home delivery.

#### **Impact on Intermediaries**

- The study did not find any evidence so far of adverse impact of organized retail on intermediaries.
- There is, however, some adverse impact on turnover and profit of intermediaries dealing in products such as, fruit, vegetables, and apparel.
- Over two-thirds of the intermediaries plan to expand their businesses in response to increased business opportunities opened by the expansion of retail.
- Only 22 per cent do not want the next generation to enter the same business.

#### **Impact on Farmers**

- Farmers benefit significantly from the option of direct sales to organized retailers.
- Average price realization for cauliflower farmers selling directly to organized retail is about 25 per cent higher than their proceeds from sale to regulated government *mandi*.
- Profit realization for farmers selling directly to organized retailers is about 60 per cent higher than that received from selling in the *mandi*.
- The difference is even larger when the amount charged by the commission agent (usually 10 per cent of sale price) in the *mandi* is taken into account.

#### **Impact on Manufacturers**

- Large manufacturers have started feeling the competitive impact of organized retail through price and payment pressures.
- Manufacturers have responded through building and reinforcing their brand strength, increasing their own retail presence, 'adopting' small retailers, and setting up dedicated teams to deal with modern retailers.
- Entry of organized retail is transforming the logistics industry. This will create significant positive externalities across the economy.
- Small manufacturers did not report any significant impact of organized retail.

#### **Policy Recommendations**

On the basis of the results of the surveys and the review of international retail experience, the study makes the following major recommendations:

1. Modernization of wetmarkets through public-private partnerships.
2. Facilitate *cash-and-carry* outlets, like Metro, for sale to unorganized retail and procurement from farmers, as in China.
3. Encourage co-operatives and associations of unorganized retailers for direct procurement from suppliers and farmers.
4. Ensure better credit availability to unorganized retailers from banks and micro-credit institutions through innovative banking solutions.

5. Facilitate the formation of farmers' co-operatives to directly sell, to organized retailers.
6. Encourage formulation of "private codes of conduct" by organized retail for dealing with small suppliers. These may then be incorporated into enforceable legislation.
7. Simplification of the licensing and permit regime for organized retail and move towards a nationwide uniform licensing regime in the states to facilitate modern retail.
8. Strengthening the Competition Commission's role for enforcing rules against collusion and predatory pricing.
9. Modernization of APMC markets as modelled on the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) Safal market in Bangalore.

**Follow-up action on the ICRIER Report**

- The ICRIER Report has been forwarded to the State Governments and Secretaries of the Central Government Ministries.

**Comprehensive economic co-operation agreement between India and Singapore**

†1178. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and Singapore had entered into Comprehensive Economic-Co-operation Agreement in 2005;
- (b) if so, the number of articles from which the customs duty has been abolished till June, 2009 in Singapore and in India in pursuance of the agreement; and
- (c) the year wise details of the value of imports and exports from India and Singapore during the period from 2005 to March, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India-2710 tariff lines; Singapore - all tariff lines.

(c) Details of India's trade with Singapore are as under:

(In US\$ Million)			
Year	Export	Import	Total Trade
2005-2006	5425.29	3353.77	8779.06
2006-2007	6064.19	5485.26	11549.45
2007-2008	7367.54	8117.64	15485.18
2008-2009 (Apr to Feb)	7273.43	6628.92	13902.35

**Disparity of Salary in Cardamom Research Institute *vis-a-vis* ICAR and CSIR**

1179. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that scientists from the Indian Cardamom Research Institute have been leaving the Institute due to disparity in salary with other institutes, like ICAR and CSIR;

(b) if so, the details of the scientists who left the institute during last three years and the reasons of retaining such disparity; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. During the last three years two Scientists had resigned from the ICRI/Board. One Scientist resigned to join the University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore as Assistant Professor while a Junior Scientist resigned on personal ground. The pay scales of the scientists of ICRI and research institutes of other Commodity Boards are the same. However, the scientists in the Indian Cardamom Research Institute (ICRI) are drawing lower Grade Pay compared to that of scientists in the ICAR and CSIR institutions.

(c) The Government decides such issues from time to time on the basis of qualifications and experience as per the Recruitment Rules of respective Organization.

#### **Under performance by Spices Board**

1180. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was serious under performance by the Spices Board in terms of Tenth Plan Targets and utilization of outlays;

(b) if so, details of Board's performance against Plan targets;

(c) what were the reasons of such under performance by the Board; and

(d) what steps are being taken to offset such under performance in Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. There was no under performance by Spices Board during X Plan. Spices Board was allotted an amount of Rs. 137 crores during X plan period which was fully utilized.

(b) Scheme-wise financial outlay and expenditure during X Plan period is as follows:

X plan — name of the scheme	Budget allocations (Rs. Crores)	Actual expenditure (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3
Export oriented production	76.36	76.18
Export development and production	35.17	35.64
Export oriented research	14.03	13.38



1	2	3
Quality improvement	10.60	10.71
Human resource development & works	1.04	1.09
Total (X Plan period)	137.20	137.00

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### Spices exported through Spice Board

1181. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

(a) how many spices are exported through Spice Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that cultivation, harvesting and production of most of the spices is not under the preview of the Spice Board;

(c) whether it has been observed that such multiplicity of agencies/Departments has had an adverse effect in cultivation and production of such spices; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to streamline the institutional arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Spices Board is an export promotion organization and not directly involved in the export business of spices. Presently about 185 different items of spices in whole and processed form are exported from India.

(b) Yes, Sir. As per the Spices Board Act, production development of cardamom (small & large) is vested with Spices Board. Production development of spices other than cardamom is the responsibility of Union Ministry of Agriculture and concerned State Government.

(c) and (d) Since production development of spices falls within the mandate of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and State Governments and the export promotion is the responsibility of the Spices Board, concerted efforts are required for coordinating the overall performance of the sector. The Board is interacting with various research institutions such as state Agriculture Universities, National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science & Technology, Indian Institute of Spices Research etc. Spices Board is also extending its activities in coordination with National Horticulture Mission/State Horticulture Mission, Directorate of Arecanut and Spices for development of identified spices based on specific projects/proposals.

#### Decline in Exports from India

1182. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

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

(a) the details of exports of India during the last three years, month-wise, sector-wise;

(b) whether it is true that February 2009, recorded the lowest exports in the thirteen years; and

(c) what plans does Ministry has to export more and more goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of export of India during the last three years, month-wise, sector wise are available in the official website of the Department of Commerce- [www.commerce.nic.in](http://www.commerce.nic.in)

(b) Exports during February 2009 recorded negative growth of (-)10.95% as compared to the corresponding month of the previous year. Information on India's exports in the months of February during the last 13 years (1997-2009), in Rupee terms, is given below:

Month/Year	Exports *	
	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)	% Growth
February, 1997	985263	-
February, 1998	1144811	16.19
February, 1999	1211835	5.85
February, 2000	1484593	22.51
February, 2001	1718619	15.76
February, 2002	1721152	0.15
February, 2003	2045930	18.87
February, 2004	2818780	37.77
February, 2005	3514658	24.69
February, 2006	4019259	14.36
February, 2007	4663628	16.03
February, 2008	6047581	29.68
February, 2009 **	5385512	-10.95

\* Export including Re-Export

\*\* Provisional

(c) In the context of global slowdown and consequent fall in India's exports, a number of steps have been taken by the Government which, *inter-alia*, include interest subvention on pre and post shipment credit for labour intensive exports; additional allocation of funds for export incentive schemes; enhancement of Duty Drawback Benefits on certain items; provision of additional funds for textile sector Under the Technology Up gradation fund (TUF) etc.

#### **Ban on handicraft products imported from China**

†1183. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to put a ban on handicraft products imported from China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken to promote Indian handicraft export during last five years by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the exports of handicrafts including hand-knotted carpets consist of providing assistance for participation in Fairs/Exhibitions abroad; organization of buyer-seller's meet; Brand Image Promotion of Indian Handicrafts abroad; awareness programmes about technology, packaging and various relevant policies in India; organizing Sourcing shows and Thematic promotion of Indian Handicrafts. Handicraft products exports is also entitled for benefits under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana.

#### **Effect of economic slowdown on country's export**

1184. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

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

- (a) whether country's exports shrink by 2 per cent during the current fiscal, the first in seven years, due to economic slowdown;
- (b) whether in 2008-09, exports had grown up by an average of 30 per cent till September, 2008 and since then it has been reducing;
- (c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to improve the position;
- (d) whether iron ore exports also remained weak and in April it dip by 33 per cent; and
- (e) what is latest position and what are steps being considered to improve exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Quick Estimates of monthly trade statistics compiled by DGCI&S indicate declining trend in India's Merchandise exports during the last few months since Oct. 08. Details of Quick Estimates of monthly merchandise exports from April, 2008 till May, 2009 (along with figures of corresponding month of previous year) and the Quick Estimates of Iron-Ore exports are given in the Statement-I (See below).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The measures announced by the Government in the stimulus packages, and in the Budget 2009-10, particularly for exporting sector are given in the statement-II [Refer to statement appended to answer to USQ 1176 Part (a) to (c)]

**Statement-I**

*Details of Quick Estimates of monthly merchandise exports from  
April, 2008 till May, 2009*

(Figures in US \$ Billion)

Month	2007-08*	2008-09**	Increase(+)/Decrease (-)
April	11.327	16.227	+43.3
May	12.456	16.062	+ 29.0
June	12.101	17.005	+ 40.5
July	12.513	17.318	+ 38.4
August	12.640	16.126	+ 27.6
September	12.521	14.298	+ 14.2
October	14.675	12.861	- 12.4
November	12.909	10.308	- 20.2
December	14.625	12.690	- 13.2
January, 09	14.889	12.381	- 16.8
February	15.221	11.913	- 21.7
March	17.254	11.516	33.3
Month	2008-09	2009-10	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
April	16.076	10.743	-33.2
May	15.550	11.010	-29.2

(Source: DGCI&S)

\* Revised Estimate

\*\* Revised Quick Estimate

*Month-wise India's Exports of Iron Ore under ITC(HS) Code: 2601 during  
January – April, 08 vis-a-vis January.- April, 09*

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Month	2008	2009
January	2240	2935
February	3137	2771
March	3440	2007
April	2471	2207

Note: February, 09 onwards data are provisional and subject to revision.

(Source: DGCI&S)

### Effect of global recession on future of SEZs

†1185. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment about the effect of global economic recession on the utilization and future of Special Economic Zones sanctioned in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government proposes to bring changes in the existing policy of Special Economic Zones;
- (d) if so, the details of the changes that are proposed to be brought therein; and
- (e) the total number of Special Economic Zones approved by the Government alongwith the total land area specified by the Government for establishing these sanctioned areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The impact of economic meltdown on the performance of SEZs cannot generally be ruled out. However, export from the SEZ during the financial year 2008-09 has been to the tune of Rs. 99,689 crores registering a growth of 50% over the export for the year 2007-08. The Development Commissioners and Approval Committee continuously monitor the operation of SEZs. Corrective steps are taken as and when required under the provisions of SEZ Act and Rules.

(e) In addition to the Seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approvals have been accorded to 578 proposals out of which 323 SEZs have been notified. A total of 91 SEZs are operational. An investment of Rs. 1,08,903 crore has been made and direct employment for 3,87,439 persons have been generated in the SEZs. The total land area involved in notified SEZs is 39,060 hectare approximately.

### Recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on FDI in Retail Trade

1186. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Parliamentary Standing Committee has recommended a blanket ban on domestic corporate and foreign retailers from entering retail trade in grocery, foods and vegetables;
- (b) whether Committee has also suggested putting in place a regulation 'National Shopping Mall Regulation Act' to protect the indigenous small retail supply chain and setting up a National Commission to study the problems in the retail sector; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce, in its ninetieth report on foreign and domestic investment in retail sector, has recommended that the Government may consider to establish a National Commission, to study the problems of the retail sector, and to evolve policies that will enable it to cope with FDI. The Committee has also recommended that a National Shopping Mall Regulation Act could also be enacted to regulate the entire retail sector, both in fiscal and social aspects.

(c) The main recommendations of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce, contained in its ninetieth report on foreign and domestic investment in retail sector, are given in the Statement (see below).

At present, the Report has been circulated to concerned Departments of the Government for their comments.

#### ***Statement***

*Summary of observations and recommendations made by the department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce, in its ninetieth report on foreign and domestic investment in retail sector*

1. The Committee are of the view that the provision of single brand is not strictly adhered to and shops in malls are selling other branded items, alongwith the brand for which they have got permission. Corporate retailers practice product bundling, whereby products of single or different brands are sold as combinations and bargains in the malls. This also adversely effects small shopkeepers and restricts over-all competition. The Committee are also of the view that allowing cash and carry wholesale in India is nothing but allowing backdoor entry of foreign companies into retailing, as they are selling goods for personal consumption also, whereas they were allowed for only business purposes. (para 5.3)
2. The Committee feel that opening up of FDI in Retail Trade by allowing single Brand foreign firms in India will result in unemployment due to slide-down of indigenous retail traders. Consumers' welfare would be side-lined, as the big retail giants, by adopting a predatory pricing policy, would fix lower price initially, tempting the consumers. After wiping out the competition from local retailers, they would be in a monopolistic position and would be able to dictate the retail prices. Local manufacturers, in particular the small scale industrial sector, would be gradually wiped out. The entry of few big organized companies, may result in distortions in the economy and the gap between 'haves' and 'have nots' in the country. Procurement centres constituted by big corporates for making direct bulk purchases would initially pay attractive prices to the farmers, and cause gradual extinction of mandis and regulated market yards. Then on the strength of their

monopolistic position, farmers would be forced to sell their produce at rock bottom prices. Farmers would be unduly affected due to the non-remunerative prices. (para 5.4)

3. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a blanket ban should be imposed on domestic corporate heavy weights and foreign retailers from entering into retail trade in grocery, fruits and vegetables, and restrictions should be entered for opening large malls by them for selling other consumer products. Reservation policy, similar to that adopted by Government on certain products being manufactured exclusively by SSI units, should be adopted for indigenous small and medium retailers, and financial assistance schemes should be planted for providing assistance to them for undertaking expansion and modernization. Government should stop issuing further licenses for "cash and carry", either to the transnational retailers or to a combination of transnational retailers and the Indian partner, as it is mere a camouflage for doing retail trade through back door. (para 5.5)
4. The Committee feel that in a country with huge numbers of people and high level of poverty, the existing model of retailing is most appropriate in terms of economic viability. Unorganized retail is a self-organized industry, having low capital input and high levels of decentralization. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should ensure that some in-built policy must be established to relocate or re-employ the people who are dislocated due to opening up of big malls in the vicinity of their shops. (para 5.7)
5. The Committee, therefore, recommend that in view of the adverse effects of corporate retail (foreign as well as domestic) on the small retailer, there is a compelling need to prepare a legal and regulatory framework and enforcement mechanism for the same that would ensure that the large retailers are not able to displace the small retailers, by unfair means. (para 5.8)
6. The traditional system of small retailer should be protected. In order to help them improve their efficiencies, they should be entitled to better deal in terms of institutional credit. Credit should be provided at lower rates of interest to small retailers by public sector banks, for expansion and modernization of traditional retailers. A proactive programme of assisting small retailers, to upgrade themselves, should also be undertaken. (para 5.9)
7. The Government may consider to establish a National Commission, to study the problems of the retail sector, and to evolve policies that will enable it to cope with FDI. Cooperatives and cooperative marketing should be encouraged to strengthen the unorganized retailers. Akin to MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006) Act, an Act to promote small and medium retailer should also be formulated. Further there was a need to enact a law against predatory pricing and anti-competitive actions. (para 5.10)
8. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should ensure that a level playing field for the small retailers should be made, before opening up of the sector to big ticket foreign

and domestic investment. Before any permission for opening any new retail store is given, it should study and analyse the economic and traffic impacts of the store, may be, by a University or economic or environmental institute of repute. The expenditure of the same should be borne by these companies and not by the Government and any proposed store, which has the potential to eliminate the local community from retail sector, or can increase the traffic by more than five percent, should not be allowed to open. (para 5.11)

9. The Committee, therefore, recommend that there is a need for setting up of a Retail Regulatory Authority, to look into the problems and act as a whistle blower, in case of anti competitive behaviour and abuse of dominance. Urban planning, zoning laws and environmental laws in urban areas should be used to limit the multiplication of malls and corporate retailers, by creating transparent criteria for licences, that are linked to the density of population and the stage of existing competition in retail in the zone. The regulatory mechanism should be strengthened and be made more democratic, by including the representatives of farmers also. (para 5.13)
10. The Committee felt that the entry of FDI in book publishing would directly affect the domestic industry, not only in respect of price, but also in the context of the published material, which could be detrimental to the national interests. The Department should ensure that the foreign publishers, in the garb of promoting their literature, do not impact the taste and aesthetic values of Indian readers. (para 5.14)
11. The Committee feel that diverting the agricultural land may not merely lead to reduction in production or income to farmers, it may affect the social and cultural life of the farmers, agricultural labourers and others, connected with the agricultural activities. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should come out with adequate safeguards to prevent diversion of agricultural land for setting up of malls, etc. (para 5.15)
12. The need of the hour was to put into place strict regulations on the entry of big malls, viz. size of a mall, location of a mall from kirana shops, parking facilities, adherence to environmental norms, labour laws, etc., to ensure that cartelization does not take place. It may also be ensured that these big organised retail brings latest technologies, which could be absorbed here, at the same time ensuring large scale unemployment, particularly in the unorganized retail sector, does not take place. A National Shopping Mall Regulation Act could also be enacted to regulate the entire retail sector, both in fiscal and social aspects. (para 5.16)
13. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government should formulate a model central law after due consultation with the State Governments and concerned stake holders. (para 5.17)

#### **SEZs operating in the Country**

1187. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:



- (a) whether there are over 590 Special Economic Zones in the country;
- (b) State-wise break-up of the SEZs approved in the last four years; and
- (c) how many of them are in operation and what is Government's decision on the non-operating SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) In addition to the Seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval have been accorded to 578 proposals out of which 323 SEZs have been notified.

(b) State-wise break-up of approved SEZs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) A total of 91 SEZs are operational. While issuing the Letter of Approval, Developers are given three years time to implement the project. The Development Commissioner and Approval Committee continuously monitor the implementation and provide necessary facilitation towards the operationalization of SEZs.

**Statement**

*State-wise Distribution of approved Special Economic Zones*

State	Formal approvals	In-principle approvals	Notified SEZs
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	103	4	68
Chandigarh	2		2
Chattisgarh	1	2	
Delhi	1		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4		
Goa	7		3
Gujarat	50	11	27
Haryana	46	17	30
Himachal Pradesh		3	
Jharkhand	1		1
Karnataka	52	9	27
Kerala	24	0	11
Madhya Pradesh	14	6	5
Maharashtra	111	36	55
Nagaland	2		
Orissa	10	3	6
Pondicherry	1	1	

1	2	3	4
Punjab	10	7	2
Rajasthan	8	11	7
Tamil Nadu	69	18	50
Uttar Pradesh	34	5	16
Uttarakhand	3	-	2
West Bengal	25	13	11
GRAND TOTAL	578	146	323

**Entry of corporate houses and MNCs in the retail sector**

1188. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether big corporate houses and MNCs have entered the retail sector in a big way in our country;
- (b) if so, whether this has led to an adverse impact on the small vendors in the unorganised sector and it will result in unemployment due to slide down of indigenous retail traders; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Government had instituted a study on the subject "Impact of organized retailing on the unorganised sector" through the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). Main findings of the ICRIER study are given in the statement. [Refer to Statement appended to the answer to USQ 1177 Part (c) and (d)]. As per extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is not allowed in Retail Trade except in Retail Trade of Single Brand products where FDI upto 51% is permitted with prior Government approval. Retail is a labour intensive sector and is the second largest employer after agriculture. Government is fully committed to securing the legitimate interests of all stakeholders engaged in the retail business. Government also fully recognises the need to ensure that small retailers are not adversely affected by the growing organised retail and that there is no adverse effect on employment.

**Impact of organised retailing on unorganised retailing**

1189. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the findings and recommendations of Indian Council for Research on International Economical Relations and National Council of Applied Economic Research regarding 'impact of organised retailing on unorganised retail trade' including small retailers and venders;
- (b) the follow-up action taken by Government;

(c) the present status of unorganised retail trade in India, the number of small retailers and vendors, annual turnover, employment generated etc.; and

(d) the FDI permitted in unorganised retail trade and implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Government had instituted a study on the subject "Impact of large domestic retailers on unorganised retail" through Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) and another study on the subject "Growth linkages of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India" through the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). Main findings of the ICRIER study and the NCAER study are given in the Statement-I [Refer to Statement appended to annexure USQ 1177 Part (c) and (d)] and Statement-II. (See below).

(b) The Government has forwarded the report of the ICRIER to various stake-holders which includes all the Central Government Ministries and the State Governments for comments.

(c) As per the report of ICRIER, the retail trade is estimated to grow at 13% per annum from US \$ 322 billion in 2006-07 to US \$ 590 billion in 2011-12, contributing around 11-12 percent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2006-07. Out of the total retail sales of US\$ 322 billion (Rs. 14,574 billion) in 2006, 4% was the share of organised retail and rest being unorganised retail.

According to the Economic Census carried out by the CSO in 1998, the country had a total of 10.69 million enterprises engaged in retail trade, of which 5.23 million were in the rural areas and 5.46 million in the urban areas. The total employment in these enterprises in 1998 was 18.54 million of which 7.88 million was in the rural sector and 10.65 million in the urban sector. According to NSSO's Employment and Unemployment Survey for 2004-05, employment in the retail trade has been 35.06 million, divided between rural (16.08 million) and urban (18.98 million) sectors. This constituted about 7.3 per cent of the workforce in the country (459 million). The NSSO data also indicated that retail employment was about 30.62 million in 1999-00 with 12.15 million in rural areas and much higher at 18.47 million in the urban areas. This means that an additional employment of 4.44 million was added in this sector during the five-year period, 2000-05, showing an annual employment growth of 2.7 per cent per annum. The retail employment growth has been quite large in the rural sector - there has been a massive rise in employment in rural retailing of 3.93 million during 2000-05 - and the urban sector has also shown an employment growth, but only of 0.51 million during this period.

(d) As per the extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is not permitted in retail trade, except in Single Brand product retailing where FDI up to 51% is permitted, with prior Government approval and subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Products to be sold should be of 'Single Brand' only;
- (ii) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally; and
- (iii) 'Single Brand' product-retailing would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

## ***Statement-II***

### *FDI and its Growth Linkages*

#### *Key Findings and Salient Conclusions<sup>1</sup>*

1. **Spatial spread:** To take stock of the spatial spread of the FDI-enabled production facilities in India during the last five years (2001 to 2006). The production facilities to be studied would include manufacturing plants as well as service providing facilities as these evolved either as Greenfield or as M&A processes, located in cities other than Metros and Tier-1 and in rural areas in particular

#### **Findings:**

- 401 FDI-enabled manufacturing firms; 1,273 plants; 294 cities
- 84% of 294 cities are Class-3
- 54% of 1,273 plants located in Class-3 cities
- 20% manufacturing plants in Maharashtra; 11% in Gujarat; and 10% in Tamil Nadu; 9% in Karnataka; and 7% in West Bengal
- The state-wise share of Class-3 cities in all cities having FDI-enabled manufacturing plants: 90% in Gujarat, 87% in Andhra Pradesh; 85% in Tamil Nadu; 82% in Karnataka; 67% in Maharashtra
- 100 FDI-enabled service firms; 1,257 facilities; 369 cities
- 84% of 369 cities are Class-3
- 35% of 1,257 facilities are located in Class-3 cities
- 20% service facilities in AP; 18% in Karnataka; 17% in Maharashtra; 12% in Tamil Nadu
- The state-wise share of Class-3 cities in all cities having FDI-enabled service facilities: 61% in AP; 43% in Karnataka; 18% in TN; and 3% in Maharashtra

#### **Conclusions:**

FDI-enabled plants are spread across various states with relatively high concentration in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and West Bengal. Significant proportion of manufacturing plants is located in Class-3 cities. FDI-enabled service facilities have relatively high concentration in Andhra Pradesh; Karnataka; Maharashtra; and Tamil Nadu. The proportion of service facilities located in Class-3 cities is relatively less significant *vis-a-vis* manufacturing plants.

2. **Sectoral Clustering:** To bring out sectoral clustering across the states and sub-state regions (cities, towns and rural areas of districts) with a view to assessing the types of production facilities which have entered relatively small towns and rural areas outside municipal limits (2006 to 2008)

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<sup>1</sup>Discussion in this Section is based on information drawn from various Chapters of this Report, Special focus has been given to the secondary data-based Tables, including Annex Tables, of Chapter 6.

**Findings:**

- 351 firms with 1,171 plants have reported recent data
- Plants wide spread across states
- Foreign equity: Rs. 56 billion
- Foreign equity worth Rs. 49 billion in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms (41% of total equity in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms and 88% of the FDI received in manufacturing sector); 44% of Rs. 49 billion worth of foreign equity has moved to Class-3 cities
- Market capitalisation of FDI-enabled manufacturing firms at Rs. 4,870 billion; 46% originates in Class-3 cities
- Firms included in top-25 National Industrial Classification (NIC) 3-digit sectors, based on market capitalisation of FDI-enabled firms, account for 90% of the total market capitalisation
- Top-5 NIC 3-digit sectors based on market capitalisation include firms producing chemical products (other than basic chemicals); non-ferrous metals; electricity distribution & control apparatus; motor vehicles; and non-metallic mineral products
- Market capitalisation of firms producing chemical products (other than basic chemicals) has high clustering in Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Goa
- Market capitalisation of firms producing precious and non-ferrous metals has high clustering in Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh
- Market capitalisation of firms producing electricity distribution and control apparatus has high concentration in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Haryana and West Bengal
- About 46% of the market capitalisation and 50% of the net fixed capital of the FDI-enabled manufacturing firms originate in Class-3 cities. The corresponding number is 44% for foreign equity component
- Sectors with relatively high share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include non-ferrous metals; non-metallic mineral products; dairy products; basic iron and steel; and transport equipment
- Sectors with relatively low share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include electricity distribution and control apparatus; medical appliances; general purpose machinery; and tobacco products
- States with relatively high share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
- Maharashtra has relatively high clustering of market capitalisation of sectors including chemical products; non-ferrous metals; and medical appliances

- Karnataka has relatively high clustering of market capitalisation of sectors including motor parts; chemical products; and electricity distribution and control apparatus
- Haryana has relatively high clustering of market capitalisation of sectors including transport equipment; motor vehicles; and electricity distribution and control apparatus
- Gujarat has relatively high concentration of sectors including electricity generation and control apparatus; non-metallic mineral products; and chemical products
- Tamil Nadu has relatively high concentration of non-ferrous metals; petroleum products; and dairy products
- Foreign equity worth Rs.18 billion in FDI-enabled service firms (31% of total equity in FDI-enabled service firms); only 8% of Rs. 18 billion worth of FDI has moved into Class-3 cities
- Market capitalisation of FDI-enabled service firms at Rs. 2,956 billion; only 5% originates in Class-3 cities

#### **Conclusions:**

Foreign equity in FDI-enabled manufacturing sectors has relatively significant penetration in Class-3 cities as compared with that in service sectors. The same is true for market capitalisation and net fixed capital. Sectors with relatively high share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include non-ferrous metals; non-metallic mineral products; dairy products; basic iron and steel; and transport equipment. States with relatively high share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

3. **Depth of Value-Added:** To enable a comprehensive understanding of the value-added features of the FDI-linked production facilities and its role in employment opportunities

#### **Findings:**

- About half the total output of FDI-enabled manufacturing firms originates in Class-3 cities
- 48% of value-added originates in Class-3 cities
- 45% payments to employees originates in Class-3 cities
- The share of Class-3 cities in total output, value-added and employee cost is relatively high in sectors including non-metallic mineral products; building and construction parts; mining of iron ores; textiles; and growing and processing of crops
- The overall share of value-added in output in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms is 18%
- The share of value-added in output is relatively high in sectors including software and publishing; mining of iron ore; non-metallic mineral products; special purpose machinery, tobacco products; and footwear

- The share of value-added to output is relatively high in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka
- The overall share of employee cost in value-added in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms is 29%
- The share of employee cost in value-added is relatively high in software and publishing; footwear; basic chemicals; textiles; and domestic appliances

**Conclusions:**

About half the total output, value-added and wages paid in the FDI-enabled manufacturing firms originate in Class-3 cities. Class-3 cities account for relatively high shares of output, value-added and wages paid in sectors including non-metallic mineral products; building and construction parts; mining of iron ores; textiles; and growing and processing of crops.

4. **Analysis of FDI inflows and their impact on rural activities with special emphasis on the employment generating effects:** To analyse the impact of FDI in various rural activities especially in the sectors of agriculture and food processing and to assess the positive and negative impact of employment through the FDI-enabled production activities

**Findings:**

- Market capitalisation of FDI equity-component in the database is Rs. 3,213 billion (including service sectors)
- It is well in tune with FDI equity inflows during April 2000 to September 2008 valued at Rs.3,432 billion in the latest DIPP Fact Sheet
- More than 40% of the market capitalisation originates in Class-3 cities
- More than 50% of the total FDI-enabled manufacturing sectors' employment of 15,64,920 persons originates in Class-3 cities
- Sectors providing relatively high share of employment in Class-3 cities include transport equipment; growing and processing of crops; construction parts; textiles; and non-metallic mineral products
- For other details refer to the findings of TOR-3 above

**Conclusions:**

The market capitalisation of FDI equity component in manufacturing and service sectors taken together is Rs. 3,213 billion which matches well with FDI inflows during April 2000 to September 2008 valued at Rs. 3,432 billion. More than two-fifths of the market capitalisation originates in Class-3 cities. FDI-enabled firms in manufacturing sectors provide employment to about 15.6 lakh persons accounting for about 4 to 5% of the total employment in the organised sector. Class-3 cities provide employment to about 7.9 lakh workers (more than 50% of the total). Sectors providing relatively high share of employment in Class-3 cities include transport equipment; growing and processing of crops; construction parts; textiles; and non-metallic mineral products.

5. **Labour and capital intensity:** to identify various FDI-enabled sectors by their levels of skill, scale, capital and labour requirements and compare these features with the domestically invested production facilities producing similar kinds products and services and provide comprehensive documentation of FDI-enabled production facilities by their labour and capital requirements

**Findings:**

- Net fixed capital per plant is Rs. 81 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 57 crore in others
- Market capitalisation per plant is Rs. 466 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 381 crore in others
- Value-added per plant is Rs. 50 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 38 crores in others
- Employee cost per plant is Rs. 14 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 12 crore in others
- Output per plant is Rs. 286 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 206 crore in others

**Conclusions:**

Class-3 cities have relatively high scale, market capitalisation, value-added, wages paid and output per plant *vis-a-vis* medium and large cities. The information on skill composition of workers employed in manufacturing plants is not available.

6. **Comparative performance:** To make comparison of efficiency of the MNC affiliates established in India with firms under their parent companies operating outside India and their profit levels. To make similar comparative analysis between FDI-enabled production facilities in a sector with domestically invested production facilities in the same sector

**Findings:**

- Data for comparison with firms of the parent companies located out of India is not available
- Employee cost per rupee of net fixed capital is 19 paise in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms and 15 paise in domestically invested firms
- Employee cost per rupee of net fixed capital in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms is relatively high in sectors including footwear; medical appliances; electricity distribution and control apparatus; general purpose machinery; and building of construction parts
- Ratio of output to net fixed capital is 3.55 in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms and 2.92 in domestically invested firms
- Ratio of output to net fixed capital is significantly high in FDI-enabled sectors including medical appliances; electricity distribution and control apparatus; petroleum products; mining of iron ore; and transport equipment. The corresponding values in these sectors are much lower in the case of domestically invested firms



- Ratio of output to capital has wider spread across sectors in FDI-enabled firms than in domestically invested firms

#### **Conclusions:**

The FDI-enabled manufacturing firms pay higher wage per rupee of net fixed capital as compared with domestically invested manufacturing firms. Within the FDI firms, the value is relatively high in sectors including footwear; medical appliances; electricity distribution and control apparatus; general purpose machinery; and building of construction parts.

Output-capital ratio is also higher in FDI firms as compared with domestic firms. Within FDI-enabled firms, the output-capital ratio is relatively high in sectors including medical appliances; electricity distribution and control apparatus; petroleum products; mining of iron ore; and transport equipment. The corresponding values in these sectors are much lower in the case of domestically invested firms. Data for comparison with firms of the parent companies located out of India is not available.

7. **Forex Implications:** To understand the implications of repatriation of profits earned in India versus profits retained and invested

#### **Findings:**

- There is no restriction on repatriation of profits
- The overall net foreign exchange earning is negative for FDI-enabled manufacturing sectors. The same is true of domestically invested manufacturing sectors
- The sector of petroleum products accounts for a major share of the overall deficit on foreign exchange earnings both for FDI-enabled and domestically invested sectors of production
- Some of the sectors with positive net foreign exchange earnings include chemicals; mining of iron ores; textiles; and software and publishing

#### **Conclusions:**

The overall net foreign exchange earning is negative for FDI-enabled as well as domestically invested firms mainly due to deficit in manufacture of the petroleum products. Some of the sectors with positive net foreign exchange earnings include chemicals; mining of iron ores; textiles; and software and publishing.

8. **Backward and forward linkages:** To estimate the backward and forward linkages of FDI-enabled sectors through mapping these on the latest available input-output tables for India

#### **Findings:**

- Top FDI attracting DIPP 4-digit sectors have strong backward and forward linkages with other sectors of the economy

- Four sectors among top 15 FDI receiving sectors have strong backward and forward linkages with other sectors of the economy: miscellaneous industries including construction (4200); fuels including power and oil refinery (0200); chemicals other than fertilisers (1900); and metallurgical industries (0100)
- Eight sectors have strong backward linkages, viz. electrical equipment (0500); transportation industry (0700); drugs and Pharmaceuticals (2200); cement and gypsum products (3500); food processing industries (2700); hotel and tourism (4000); miscellaneous mechanical & engineering (1200); and textiles (2300)
- The remaining three aggregate DIPP sectors have strong forward linkages. These include service sectors (3900); telecommunications (0600); and consultancy services (3800).

#### **Conclusions:**

The top FDI receiving sectors, as per the DIPP 4-digit classification, have strong backward and/or forward linkages with the economy. The sectors with strong backward and forward linkages include construction; fuels; chemicals; and metallurgical industries. The sectors with strong backward linkages include electrical equipment; drugs and pharmaceuticals; food processing; and textiles among others. Services sectors; telecommunications; and consultancy services have strong forward linkages.

#### **9. FDI in Services Sectors:** To study the impact of FDI in service sectors on the rural economy

##### **Findings:**

- Market capitalisation of the FDI-enabled service firms is Rs. 2,956 billion compared with Rs. 4,870 billion of the FDI-enabled manufacturing sectors. Sectors with high market capitalisation include telecommunication; software publishing and consultancy; transport services; and construction activities
- FDI in service sectors has insignificant presence in Class-3 cities
- The share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities accounts for about 5% of the total market capitalisation of the FDI-enabled service sectors
- The share of foreign equity in Class-3 cities accounts for about 8% of the total foreign equity of the FDI-enabled service sectors
- The share of net fixed capital in Class-3 cities accounts for about 14% of the total net fixed capital in the FDI-enabled service sectors
- Only 10.4% output of FDI-enabled service facilities originates in Class-3 cities
- Only 10% of value-added of FDI-enabled service facilities originates in Class-3 cities

##### **Conclusions:**

Market capitalisation of the FDI-enabled service firms is less than two-fifths of the combined market capitalisation of manufacturing and service firms. However, it has insignificant reach in Class-3 cities

compared with impressive presence of the FDI-enabled manufacturing firms in Class-3 cities. Only one-tenth of output and value-added of the FDI-enabled service sectors originate in Class-3 cities.

10. **Special Economic Zones:** To study the concentration of production facilities in SEZs and analyse the relative performance of such plants inside and outside SEZs and the impact of such production to the Index of Industrial Production

**Findings:**

- The secondary database does not have information on FDI in SEZs
- As on 31 March 2008, total investment in SEZs was Rs. 693 billion including foreign direct FDI investment of Rs. 55 billion: Rs. 26 crore by the developers and Rs. 29 crore by the units established in SEZs
- Total Exports from SEZs in 2007-08 amounted Rs. 666 billion.
- As on 31 December 2008, total employment generated by SEZs was 3,66,333 persons.

**Conclusions:**

The secondary database does not have information on the amount of FDI or the number of FDI-enabled firms/plants in Special Economic Zones. However, we do have information on the number of FDI plants located in cities having SEZs but not on whether these firms are within or outside a particular SEZ in a specified city. The FDI component accounts for about 8% of the total investment in SEZs.

11. **Export Potential:** To assess the share of export seeking FDI in various sectors of production to gauge the un-tapped potential of exports of labour intensive goods from India

**Findings :**

- FDI-enabled manufacturing firms account for 13% of total sales by all firms: FDI and domestic
- FDI-enabled manufacturing firms account for 12% of exports by all firms: FDI and domestic
- Exports constitute 13% of total sales of FDI-enabled manufacturing firms
- Mining of iron ore; non-ferrous metals; special purpose machinery; textiles; and software and publishing have relatively high export to sales ratio

**Conclusions:**

FDI-enabled manufacturing firms account for 12% of total exports by FDI-enabled and domestically invested manufacturing firms taken together. About 13% of total sales by FDI-enabled firms are exported. This implies that the FDI has entered India mainly for seeking domestic markets. Mining of iron ore; non-ferrous metals; special purpose machinery; textiles; and software and publishing have relatively high export to sales ratio.

**12. Greenfield FDI versus FDI through Mergers & Acquisitions:** To document the sectoral distribution of FDI through these two routes and to compare and contrast the rural and suburban linkages through these two routes

**Findings:**

- The database and other available information does not provide information on firm-wise FDI equity on Greenfield and M&A components
- Issues related with rural and suburban (Class-3 cities) linkages have been discussed under TORs 1 to 5 and 9.
- DIPP data indicates that about one-fifth of FDI equity inflows are acquisitions

**Conclusions :**

The database does not provide information on firm-wise FDI equity into Greenfield and M&A components. However, DIPP data indicates one-fifth of FDI equity inflows are acquisitions.

**13. Country-wise and sector-wise analysis of FDI**

**Findings :**

- Total FDI inflows US\$ 89.9 billion during April 2000 to March 2009
- Service sector, electrical equipment and miscellaneous industries account for major shares
- Mauritius is the main source followed by Singapore, U.S.A., U.K., the Netherlands and Japan

**Conclusions :**

Total FDI inflows US\$ 89.9 billion during April 2000 to March 2009. Service sector, electrical equipment and miscellaneous industries account for major shares. Mauritius is the main source followed by Singapore, U.S.A., U.K., the Netherlands and Japan

**14. Data Reporting by RBI/Sectoral Classification:** To identify the issues of sectoral classification and data-reporting in unison with the ongoing work of the Technical Monitoring Group of Foreign Direct Investment which had the First Action Report in June 2003

**Findings :**

- For compiling the FDI statistics IPP follows the methodology proposed by the technical Monitoring Group (TMG)
- DIPP follows sectoral classification modified on the basis of Industrial Development and Regulation Act (1951) to report FDI data by sectors
- The current industrial classification available is the national Industrial Classification (NIC) 2004
- NCAER provides concordance between DIPP and NIC 2 and 3 digit sectors to facilitate adaptation and adoption to the NIC classification

**Conclusions**

For compiling the FDI statistics DIPP follows the methodology proposed by the Technical Monitoring Group (TMG). The sectoral FDI data reporting by DIPP follows the modified sectoral classification of

the Industrial Development and Regulation Act (1951). The current industrial classification available is the National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2004. NCAER has provided concordance between DIPP and NIC 2 and 3 digit sectors to facilitate adaptation and adoption for the DIPP data reporting according to the NIC-2004 classification.

**SEZs approved, notified and pending**

1190. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

/a) the total number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) approved, investments made, Zones notified and pending, so far, along with the SEZs which has started operating during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, location-wise and date-wise;

(b) whether complaints/representations have been received demanding review of the SEZ policy in view of its social, economic and other concerns;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is reviewing the policy of SEZ and the SEZ Act in view of mass protests; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) In addition to the Seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval have been accorded to 578 proposals out of which 323 SEZs have been notified. An investment of Rs. 1,08,903 crore has been made and direct employment for 3,87,439 persons have been generated in the SEZs. Total export of Rs: 99,689 crore has been made from SEZs during the financial year 2008-09 registering a growth of 50% over the exports over the 2007-08. The details of formally approved and notified SEZs, State-wise/location-wise and list of operational SEZs are available on the website: [www.sezindia.nic.in](http://www.sezindia.nic.in).

(b) to (e) Representations were received from various stake-holders on a number of issues including inadequate compensation for the land acquired, rehabilitation of displaced persons, compulsory acquisition of land, diversion of land from agriculture for SEZ purposes, need for adequate infrastructural requirements of SEZs, land used for activities in the non-processing area, maximum size of land that should be permitted for SEZs. Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) deliberated on various important issues concerning the SEZs and took appropriate decisions. Decisions taken by the EGOM included: fixing an upper ceiling of area requirement for multi product SEZs at 5000 hectare, preference to be given for wasteland for SEZs; otherwise for single crop land; if not, only 10% of double crop land to be acquired for multi-product SEZs, no Board of Approval (BoA) clearance for SEZs where State Governments have carried out or propose to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 5th April, 2007, etc.

### Small tea gardens in Assam

1191. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of small tea gardens in Assam and their production and growth during last five years;
- (b) whether Government has any specific planning to increase the growth rate compared to last five years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Small tea gardens are manned by small tea growers. The details for the last five years are as follows:

Year	No. of small tea growers	Area under small tea growers (hectares)	Small growers production (thousand Kgs)
2004	42492	41249	62630
2005	48292	69828	90478
2006	50795	80445	99511
2007	64597	88674	106881
2008 * *	64597	88674	108000

\* \* Provisional

There has been 52.02% increase in no. of small tea growers, 114.97% in area and 72.44% in production from the year 2004 to 2008.

(b) to (d) The small growers holding up to 4 ha are given assistance by way of subsidy for new planting in hilly areas above 2500 Meter above sea level and in N.E. States.

### Status of Doha round of talks on international trade

1192. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the Doha round of talks on international trade;
- (b) whether Government held talks with US Secretary of State and US Representative in Washington in June, 2009 and conveyed that India feels that the present economic crisis should be a positive message for global trade barriers to be broken down further and global trade to move so as to help economies across the globe; and
- (c) if so, whether India was ready for 'give-and-take' on restarting of Doha round of trade talks without being 'frozen in pre-negotiation position'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Doha Round of trade talks at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) which began in 2001, is still underway. Negotiations under this Round are yet to resume formally following the winter break at the WTO in December 2008.

(b) During interactions with various US officials, including the US Secretary of State and the US Trade Representative in June 2009, India emphasised that in the present times of economic crisis, the best way to improve the situation was through greater economic engagement and not by adopting protectionist measures as was being done by some major economies.

(c) India is committed to a rule-based, multilateral trade regime which is fair and equitable and towards this end, an early conclusion of the Doha Round is important; however, the core concerns of the Round, namely, the development concerns of developing countries, have to be addressed.

#### **Steps to boost Country's Exports**

1193. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to miss \$200 bn export target set for 2009-10 by more than 10 per cent owing to continued demand contraction in overseas market specially in the US and Europe etc. as estimated by the Ministry for the current fiscal;

(b) if so, whether the Associated Chamber of Commerce in its preliminary assessment on 'target versus reality' has stated that the downward revision of export target in 2008-09 to be \$175bn and the total export proceed for the current fiscal would not be over \$180bn; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to boost India's exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) While announcing the Trade Facilitation Measures on 26th February, 2009, the Government fixed an export target of US \$ 200 Billion for the year 2009-10.

On account of continuing global financial crisis and economic slowdown of developed economies, the target of US \$ 200 Billion is unlikely to be achieved.

(b) The Associated Chamber of Commerce had earlier indicated a minimum US \$ 40 billion exports shortfall for the fiscal year 2008-09.

(c) The Government and the RBI are closely monitoring both the domestic and international economic developments. Government has announced measures in the stimulus packages and in the Budget 2009-10, particularly for the exporting sector, to arrest the decline in exports. These measures are given in the Statement. [Refer to Statement appended to answers USQ 1176 Part (a) to (c)]

#### **Erosion in earnings due to Appreciation of Rupee**

1194. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sectors like Information Technology, Textile, Leather and Handicrafts have been badly hit by the persistent rise in rupee *vis-a-vis* dollar as rupee has reportedly appreciated by more than 10 per cent in the last 12 months, resulting in erosion of earnings;

(b) whether Government proposes to give fiscal support specially for technology upgradation, capital investment to IT sector by Public Private Partnership; and

(c) what steps new Government has taken so far in funding of affected industries, so that, they are able to push export during 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There has been no appreciation of Rupee *vis-a-vis* US \$ during last few months and consequentially there has been no impact of Rupee Appreciation on the Indian Industries.

#### **Impact of economic slowdown on trade pacts with other countries**

1195. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the impact of the economic slowdown on the trade pacts with other countries, particularly USA, Europe and China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the indigenous industries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government has not entered into any bilateral trade pacts with the USA, Europe or China. There are a number of Trade Agreements with individual countries (e.g. India-Singapore CECA, India-Sri Lanka FTA, India-Chile PTA, etc.) and with groups of countries (e.g. Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement, India-MERCOSUR PTA, etc.). No specific study to assess the impact of economic slowdown on these Trade Pacts has been done.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Global tender for Import of Coal**

1196. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) Ltd. floated a global tender on May 19, 2009 for import of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the genesis of the coal import proposal, including targeted quality, quantity and GIF prices and special conditions, if any, prescribed for eligibility of potential bidders;



(c) whether Government have been seized of the complaint reportedly lodged with CVC alleging corruption in the tendering process;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith response thereto;

(e) whether State Trading Corporation (STC) Ltd. had also imported coal during 2004-05 to 2008-09; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Two complaints received in this regard have been forwarded to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for their advice.

(e) and (f) State Trading Corporation (STC) had also floated four (04) tenders for import of coal on behalf of NTPC. The details thereof are as under:-

First Tender: Number STC/HYDRO/NTPC/100 dated 10th October, 2005 due on 20th October, 2005 for procurement of 1.9 million MTs of imported steam (Non-Coking) Coal.

Second Tender: Number STC/HYDRO/CUSTOMER/200 dated 17th April, 2006 due on 02nd May, 2006 for procurement of 7.00 to 10.00 million MTs of imported steam (Non-Coking) Coal.

Third Tender: Number STC/HYDRO/300 dated 23/08/2006 due on 7th September, 2006 at 1430 Hrs for procurement of 7 to 10 million MTs of imported Steam (Non-Coking) Coal for the year 2006-07.

Fourth Tender: Number STC/HYDRO/NTPC/400 dated 28th August, 2008 due on 18th September, 2008 at 14.30 Hrs for procurement of 8.25 Million MTs (+/-2%) of imported coal for the year 2008-09.

All the above four tenders were floated for and on behalf of NTPC and other customers. However, Tender No, STC/HYDRO/300 dated 23/08/2006 was scrapped. The supplies under the above said tenders have already been completed.

#### ***Statement***

##### ***Global tender for Import of Coal***

MMTC Limited floated a global tender on 19.05.2009 for procurement of 12.50 Million MT +/- 2% of imported coal for the year 2009-10 for various power plants of NTPC. Looking to the availability of domestic coal *vis-a-vis* growing demand of coal fired power plants, Ministry of Power has given targets to power utilities for imported coal for the financial year 2009-10. NTPC has been given a target of 12.50 Million MT imported steam coal for 2009-10. NTPC invited MMTC, STC & Coal India Limited to quote sealed offer of service margin for procurement of 12,50 Million MT +/- 2% imported steam coal for the year 2009-10 for their various thermal power plants located across

the country. NTPC placed Letter of Intent (LOI) on MMTC for supply of 12.50 Million MT +/- 2% imported steam coal for their various power plants on 15.5.2009.

In terms of the NTPC's bidding document and the LOI, MMTC floated back to back tender; the details thereof are as under :

- 1) Quantity: 12.50 Million MT +/- 2%
- 2) Quality: Technical specifications of coal

Parameter	Unit	Acceptable range
Total Moisture (ARB)	%	10-20 Max.
Ash (ADB)	%	8-20
Fixed Carbon (ADB)	%	30-50 Typical
Volatile Matter (ADB)	%	25-45
Sulphur (ADB)	%	0.70-0.90 Max.
Gross Calorific Value (ADB)	Kcal/Kg	5800-6500
HGI	-	45-60
IDT under reducing atom 0c	0c	1100-1250
Size	MM	0-50

Price Basis: GCV (ADB) = 6300 Kcal/Kg. TM (AR) = 16%, Ash (ADB) = 10%, Sulphur = 0.8%

3) Bidders Qualifying Criteria: (i) The bidder shall have experience for supply of minimum of 2.00 MMT of imported coal, in any one financial year during last three financial years directly or through PSUs to any Power/Cement/Steel/Fertilizer/Industrial utilities. (ii) The bidder or their associates should have handled a minimum 2.00 MMT of any dry bulk (solid commodity like Coal, Fertilizer and Cement etc.) in India in any one financial year during the last three financial years, including port operations and delivery up to destination, (iii) The bidder has to quote for minimum 60% of the tendered quantity (i.e; minimum 7.5 MMT). The bidder has to enclose a list of tie-ups the bidder has bid with the mine owners to confirm that he has minimum 60% of tender quantities available with him. (iv) The bidder should not have ever defaulted in supply of thermal coal and also should not have ever been blacklisted/banned for participation in any of the power utilities/Government/Semi-Government companies/PS Us in India.

4) Price: MMTC received four (04) bids in response to the tender. One bid has been rejected being without requisite EMD i.e. received a photocopy of bid bond. As the price bids have not been opened, the C&F price is not known.

#### White Paper on WTO Negotiations

1197. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government promised a White Paper on WTO negotiations; and
- (b) if so, the reasons for delay and by when it will be brought out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. The Doha Round of negotiations at the World Trade Organisation is still underway; moreover, at present the negotiations are focused only on Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA).

(b) Does not arise.

**Effect of patent & IPR laws on Indian Industries**

1198. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted on effect of strict Patent and IPR laws on innovations and FDI in Indian industries;

(b) if so, what are its findings; and

(c) if not, does the Government propose to have such a study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has not conducted any study on the effect of strict Patent and IPR laws on innovations and FDI in Indian industries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, there is no proposal with the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion to conduct such a study.

**Steps to ensure growth of export**

1199. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether according to the Export Import Bank of India (Exim Bank), the country's exports saw a plunge of upto 33 per cent during the last few months;

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

(c) whether Government has taken/propose to take any concrete steps to ensure growth of exports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) India's exports have recorded significant negative growth upto (-) 33 per cent during the last few months. The details of the fall in India's total exports during the last six months as compared to the corresponding months of the previous year is given below:

*Month-wise exports during 2008-09*

Month	2007-08	2008-09	Growth
	US \$ Million	US \$ Million	(%)
December	14625	12690	-13
January	14889	12381	-17
February	15221	11913	-22
March	17254	11516	-33

*Month-wise exports during 2009-10*

Month	2008-09	2009-10	Growth
	US \$ Million	US \$ Million	(%)
April	16076	10743	-33
May	15550	11010	-29

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

(c) and (d) Government has taken a number of steps to arrest the downward trend in exports. These measures, *inter-alia*, include interest subvention on pre and post shipment credit for labour intensive exports; additional allocation of funds for export incentive schemes; enhancement of Duty Drawback Benefits on certain items; provision of additional funds for textile sector under the Technology Up-gradation fund (TUF) etc.

**Indo-European Union free trade treaty**

†1200. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made so far in the direction of Indo-European Union free trade treaty;
- (b) whether Government is satisfied with the progress made so far;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the new steps that Government is going to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad based Trade and Investment Agreement with European Union (EU).

An India-EU High Level Trade Group (HLTG) between India and EU was established at the 6th India-EU Summit held in New Delhi in September 2005 to explore ways and means to widen and broaden the economic relationship and explore the possibility of a Trade and Investment Agreement. The HLTG submitted its report to the 7th India-EU summit held in Helsinki in October 2006. The

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Summit decided that the two sides should enter into negotiations for a Broad based Trade and Investment Agreement covering areas of Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Customs Cooperation & Trade Facilitation, Dispute Settlement, Competition and Intellectual Property Rights. Negotiations commenced in June 2007 covering all these areas. So far, six rounds of negotiations between India and European Union have been held. Legal text of the proposed agreement in all these areas have been exchanged and are being discussed. Tariff liberalisation offers have also been exchanged on Trade in goods. Negotiations are still in the initial stages.

- (d) Question does not arise.

**Impact of global economic meltdown on export of India tea**

1201. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian tea exports have suffered a great deal due to global economic meltdown this year;
- (b) if so, the comparative figures of tea exports during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09; and
- (c) whether the Indian tea industry has demanded for any concessions on incentives to boost tea exports, if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There is no major adverse impact on tea exports during 2008-09 due to the global economic melt down.

- (b) The details of tea exported from India during last three years are as under:-

*Export of Tea from India*

Year	All India		
	Qty (Million Kgs)	Value (Rs. Crs.)	Unit Price (Rs.)
2006-07	218.15	2045.72	93.77
2007-08	185.32	1888.68	101.91
2008-09(E)	183.99	2274.74	123.64

(E) Estimated & subject to revision

- (c) Tea Industry has demanded the continuation of all general schemes incentivising exports, inclusion of tea in the Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) scheme, continuation of the incentive for Orthodox tea production and development of export infrastructure etc.

The Government of India has responded by announcing several measures viz. incentive schemes for boosting exports including tea, inclusion of green tea in the Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog

Yojana (VKGUY) scheme, continuation of the incentive schemes in the 11th Five Year Plan for orthodox tea production which is entirely exported, establishing a Tea Park in West Bengal. A scheme to defray the high inland transport costs of tea exports from the North-East is also being implemented covering all such exports out of ICD Amingaon, near Guwahati.

#### **Revival package for tea industry**

1202. SHRI N.R GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tea estates closed/abandoned in our country as on date;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal for revival/taking over of these tea estates;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the production of tea and the share of Indian tea exports in the world market has declined significantly during the last two years;
- (e) if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to increase production of tea, boosting the export of tea and also provide assistance to the small tea growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As on date, 16 tea estates (11 in West Bengal, 5 in Kerala) are lying closed in the country.

(b) and (c) The Government has sanctioned a revival package for 33 closed tea gardens that remained closed as on 1.4.2007. Section 16 (E) of the Tea Act, which provides for handing over management to new entrepreneurs, has been invoked on 4 gardens (2 in West Bengal and 2 in Kerala).

(d) and (e) No Sir. Both the production and exports of tea from India has marginally improved during the year 2008 over 2007 in the World Tea Market.

(f) The steps taken by the Government to increase production and export of tea are given below:

#### **Production of Tea**

- (i) New planting by the Small Growers
- (ii) Replanting, Rejuvenation pruning, infilling and consolidation of existing tea areas.
- (iii) Creation of irrigation and drainage facilities in the tea gardens.
- (iv) Organising Self Help Groups of small growers
- (v) Setting up of new factories, modernization of existing factories, creation of new facilities for product diversification, ISO/HACCP Certification and Quality Awareness Programme.

- (vi) R & D support to tea gardens,
- (vii) Training of Tea Plantation Workers, Managers
- (viii) Welfare measures covering health, sanitation, drinking water, medical care, education of wards of workers etc.

#### **Export of Tea**

The Tea Board undertakes promotional activities in the foreign markets and also lends support to Indian tea exporters in their marketing efforts. Such activities are carried by Tea Board through its overseas offices at London, Moscow and Dubai which undertake the following activities:

- (i) Participation in international and/or specialized fairs and exhibitions.
- (ii) Field sampling at specialty stores and/or principal markets.
- (iii) Media publicity.
- (iv) Buyer Seller Meets.
- (v) P.R. activities to establish closer link between importers and exporters.
- (vi) Exchange of tea delegations between India and Tea importing countries.

Transport subsidy is being provided to tea exporters towards meeting the additional transport and handling charges incurred for teas exported through I.C.D., Amingaon in Assam to increase the overall export of tea from India.

#### **Assistance to the small tea growers**

Small growers are provided assistance for replantation/rejuvenation of old tea areas and replacement planting, creation of irrigation/drainage/transportation facilities. For individual small growers holding upto 4.00 hectare, assistance is given for new planting in the hilly areas above 2500 MSL.

Small tea growers are encouraged to form Self Help Groups and setting up Leaf collection Centers/Input Storage godowns, purchase of weighing Scales/Leaf carry bags/plastic crates, purchase of Transport vehicles and field inputs-fertilizers & plant protection chemicals and implements- pruning machines, sprayers etc.

Training Programmes are also organized for Small Tea Growers. Finally incentives to the extent of 40% of the cost is being given for setting up of new mini factories by the Self Help Groups of small growers.

#### **Allowing FDI in Retail Sector**

1203. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is allowing FDI in retail sector upto 49 per cent in an Indian firm;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Walmart has started its operations in the country recently; and

(d) if so, the policy guidelines under which they have started operations as JV partner with Bharti?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per the extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is not permitted in retail trade, except in Single Brand product retailing where FDI up to 51% is permitted, with prior Government approval and subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Products to be sold should be of 'Single Brand' only;
- (ii) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally; and
- (iii) 'Single Brand' product-retailing would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) FDI up to 100% is permitted in wholesale cash & carry trading on automatic route.

#### **Revival of talks in Doha Round at WTO**

1204. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is keen to revive road blocked talks in Doha Round at WTO;
- (b) what are the main issues;
- (c) what are the concessions on offer to India; and
- (d) India's position in the talks and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) India is committed to a rule-based, multilateral trade regime which is fair and equitable and an early conclusion of the Doha Round of trade negotiations at the World Trade Organisation (WTO); however, the core concerns of the Round, namely, the development concerns of developing countries, have to be addressed.

(b) The Doha Round covers Agriculture, Non-Agricultural Market Access, Services, issues related to Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights and several other areas.

(c) The flexibilities available to India and other developing countries include, *inter alia*, provisions for lower tariff cuts over a longer implementation period and special provisions for lower tariff cuts on some products to enable developing countries to meet their food security, livelihood security and rural development needs and to protect their sensitive industrial tariff lines.



(d) The principal aim of India's negotiating strategy in the negotiations has been to protect the interests of farmers particularly with regard to their food and livelihood security and to protect sensitive industrial sectors from the impact of tariff reductions or bindings.

**Agri-export from India**

1205. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total commodity-wise figure of agri-exports from India in the last three years; and

(b) India's share, in percentage, of total global agri-exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Commodity-wise figure of agri- export from India for the last three years is available on the website of the Department of Commerce and Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA) at [www.dgciskol.nic.in](http://www.dgciskol.nic.in) and [www.apeda.com](http://www.apeda.com) respectively.

(b) In 2008, India's share in US dollar term is about 1.35% of world trade in agriculture.

**Performance of SEZs in the country**

1206. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the performance of SEZs in the country;

(b) if so, how much foreign investment has been attracted by them during the last three years, sector-wise;

(c) what has been the impact of global meltdown on the performance of SEZs in the country;

(d) whether Government is going to freeze the granting of SEZs in the country;

(e) if so, the details and whether Government have resolved the issues of agitating farmers whose land was acquired for the purpose; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) In terms of provisions of SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rule, 2006, SEZ units are required to submit Annual Performance Report and Developers are required to submit Quarterly Report on their performance. These are scrutinized/monitored by the Development Commissioners of the concerned SEZs as well as by the Approval Committee.

(b) According to readily available information, the total foreign direct investment in SEZs is to the tune of Rs. 10,983 crore.

(c) The impact of economic meltdown on the performance of SEZs cannot generally be ruled out. However, export from the SEZ during the financial year 2008-09 has been to the tune of Rs. 99,689 crores registering a growth of 50% over the export for the year 2007-08.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

(e) and (f) Land is a State subject. Land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. State Governments have been advised that in case of land acquisition for SEZs, first priority should be for acquisition of waste and barren land and if necessary single crop agricultural land could be acquired for the SEZs. If perform a portion of double cropped agricultural land has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially for multi-product SEZs, the same should not exceed 10% of the total land required for the SEZ. The Board of Approval for SEZs only considers those proposals, which have been duly recommended by the State Government. Further, pursuant to the decision of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) in its meeting held on 5th April, 2007, the State Governments have been informed on 15th June, 2007 that the Board of Approval will not approve any SEZs where the State Governments have carried out or propose to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 5th April, 2007.

#### Relief package for Coffee Growers

1207. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether coffee growers have sought Rs. 1,120 crore relief package for indebted coffee growers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far;
- (c) the present status of coffee growing in each State, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the working conditions and facilities being granted to workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present status of coffee growing in each State including Andhra Pradesh is as under:

State	Area under coffee		Holdings		Coffee Production (2008-09)	
	in Ha.	% to total	No.	% to total	(In MT)	% to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	225458	58.00	66438	30.00	183860	70.10
Kerala	84716	22.00	76040	34.00	57200	21.80
Tamilnadu	31344	8.00	15715	7.00	16255	6.20
Andhra Pradesh	37774	10.00	54512	25.00	4670	1.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	3142	0.80	1983	1.00	200	0.08
North Eastern States	5761	1.20	6137	3.00	115	0.05
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>388195</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>220825</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>262300</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(d) The coffee estates which employs 15 and above workers on 5 hectares or more of land under coffee are covered under the Plantation Labour Act 1951. The Act prescribes appropriate living conditions and various other benefits to workers. The provisions of the Act are being enforced by the respective State Governments. The Coffee Board through Plan programme has been extending educational stipend/meritorious awards and support to pursue professional degree courses to children of workers and tiny growers.

#### **'Eye on the Sky' Surveillance System by IAF**

1208. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force has lately received its first "Eye in the sky" for better surveillance and guarding the Indian shores and skies against any intruder and keeping any eye on the military movement, across India's shores and borders;

(b) if so, at what cost and from where; and

(c) the steps taken to put it in place?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Indian Air Force has received the first Airborne Warning and Air Control System (AWACS) aircraft on 25th May 2009. The contract signed with M/s Elta, Israel, is for supply of three such aircraft alongwith associated equipment at a cost of 1.108 billion US Dollars. All necessary steps have been taken to support operations of the aircraft from its base.

#### **Overhauling of T-72 Tanks**

1209. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of T-72 Tanks that is waiting for overhauling and the number of Tanks Government proposes to send to HVF Avadi in the year 2009 for overhauling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): 62 Nos. T-72 Tanks are awaiting completion of overhaul at HVF. In the year 2009-2010 it is proposed to overhaul a total number of 120 tanks at HVF, for which the remaining tanks would be sent by the Army.

#### **Release of spectrum for 2G and 3G Bands**

1210. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

SHRJ M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Ministry of Defence has agreed to release 45 MHz of spectrum consisting of 25 MHz in 3G band and 20 MHz in 2G band;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out of 45 MHz the Ministry is releasing only 10 MHz in 3G band and 5 MHz in 2G band; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir; Ministry of Defence has agreed to release 25 MHz in 3G Band and (20+20) MHz in 2G Band on operationalisation of nationwide Armed Forces Network.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir; phased release of spectrum is linked to completion of Armed Forces Network.

#### **Return of honorary medals by Ex-servicemen**

1211. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of retired Defence officers have returned their medals to the Hon'ble President, who is Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the status thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering persuading them to take their medals back with honour?

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

(b) They are with the Government.

(c) Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to look into the issue of One Rank One Pension and related issues has submitted its report recommending the following benefits to substantially improve the pension for the PBORs and Commissioned Officers, which have been accepted by the Government:-

(i) Inclusion of Classification Allowance for PBOR from 1.1.2006.

(ii) Removal of linkage of full pension with 33 years from 1.1.2006.

(iii) Revision of Lt. General pension after carving out a separate pay scale for them.

(iv) Bringing parity between pension of pre and post 10.10.1997 PBOR pensioners and

(v) Further improving PBOR pensions based on award of GOM, 2006.

Since the issue on which they were agitating has been adequately addressed by the Committee, the Government expects them to honour their hard earned medals.

#### Shortage of officers in Armed Forces

1212. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force) are suffering from acute shortage of officers;
- (b) if so, over past five years, how many officers have sought a discharge/voluntary retirement, rank-wise;
- (c) what were reasons for their disenchantment from Armed Forces;
- (d) what is up-to-date position of vacancies in officers cadre, force-wise; and
- (e) what steps are being taken to stop this exodus?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) There has been a shortage of officers in the Armed Forces for quite some time. The extent of shortage of officers in the Armed Forces is as follows:-

Army	Navy	Air Force
11387	1512	1400

During the last five years, 4300 officers of Army, 1177 officers of Air Force and 1096 officers of Navy have sought premature retirement/resignation. Premature retirement is considered on the grounds of non-empanelment, supersession, permanent low medical category and compassionate grounds.

A number of steps have been taken to motivate the service personnel to continue in service and to attract the talented youth to join the Armed Forces. All officers including those in Short Service Commission (SSC) are now eligible to hold substantive rank of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel after 2, 6 and 13 years of reckonable service respectively. The tenure of SSC officers has been increased from 10 years to 14 years. A total number of 750 posts of Lt. Colonel have been upgraded to Colonel towards implementation of AV Singh Committee Report (Phase-I). Further, 1896 additional posts in the ranks of Colonel, Brigadier, Major General and Lieutenant General and their equivalent in the other two Services have been upgraded towards implementation of AV Singh Committee Report (Phase-II). The implementation of recommendations of the VI Central Pay Commission with substantial improvements, in the pay structure of officers of Armed Forces will also go a long way in making the Services more attractive.

#### One rank one pension to Ex-servicemen

1213. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has promised to ex-servicemen one rank one pension;
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken so far to keep the promise; and
- (c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Government had promised to examine the One Rank One Pension issue within a specified timeframe.

(b) and (c) Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to look into the issue of One Rank One Pension and related issues has submitted its report recommending the following benefits to substantially improve the pension for the Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR) and Commissioned Officers:-

- (i) Inclusion of Classification Allowance for PBOR from 1.1.2006.
- (ii) Removal of linkage of full pension with 33 years from 1.1.2006.
- (iii) Revision of Lieutenant General pension after carving out a separate pay scale for them.
- (iv) Bringing parity between pension of pre and post 10.10.1997 PBOR pensioners and
- (v) Further improving PBOR pensions based on award of Group of Ministers, 2006.
- (vi) Broad banding of percentage of disability/war injury pension for pre 1.1.1996 disability/war injury pension and removal of cap on war injury element of pension in the case of disabled pensioners belonging to Category E.

**Recommendation of Rama Rao Committee on DRDO**

1214. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently set up a Committee to go into the recommendation of the Rama Rao Committee and suggest restructuring of the DRDO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent the recommendations of the Rama Rao Committee have been accepted by the Government; and

(d) whether DRDO has not achieved the target of research in the past few years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government, under the Chairmanship of Defence Secretary, has recently constituted a committee to look into the responses and suggestions made by the various stake holders on the recommendations of Rama Rao Committee.

(d) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has equipped Armed Forces with state-of-the-art technologies in the field of strategic systems, electronic warfare and communication systems, combat vehicles, armour and armaments, naval systems, life support systems, missile systems, etc. During the past, DRDO has developed a number of systems/technologies/products worth about Rs.60,000 crore, which have been/are being inducted into Armed Forces. There has been delays in some of the DRDO projects due to some genuine

difficulties, like technical complexity, technological embargo/sanctions and various control regimes, non-availability of infrastructure within the country, extended user trials, revision of systems specifications during development phase, etc. DRDO has taken remedial measures to complete the ongoing projects on time.

#### **New Ammunition Stores**

1215. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of ammunition presently lying in open plinth and non-conforming accommodation, if any; and
- (b) the storage accommodation planning for the new ammunition stores planned to be acquired in next five years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Approximately 85,000 MT of ammunition pertaining to Army is presently lying in open plinth/temporary accommodation. No ammunition is presently lying in open plinth and in non-confirming area in Navy and Air Force establishments. Capacity enhancement for storage of ammunition is an on-going process. However, there is no shortage of accommodation envisaged for Ammunition Stores in case of Air Force.

#### **Disposal of Unserviceable Ammunitions in Defence Stores**

1216. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of defence ammunition in stores that are unserviceable and awaiting disposal in the three services;
- (b) how much space in these stores have been occupied that can be vacated on its disposal; and
- (c) whether any R&D effort is being made for devising a suitable and safe disposal technology?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Presently, 300 MT and 3127.5 MT of unserviceable ammunition with the Navy and the Army respectively are awaiting disposal. No such ammunition is lying with Air Force.

(b) In the Naval Armament Depots unserviceable stores are occupying about 250 Light Ton (1 LT=40 cubic feet) of space, which can be vacated on its disposal. In Army, most of the unserviceable stores is kept in the open holding and would not impact the permanent storage of serviceable ammunition.

(c) There are standard procedures which are meticulously followed to ensure safe disposal of such ammunition. However Centre for Fire, Explosive & Environment Safety (CFEES) has undertaken a project on demilitarization based on plasma pyrolysis, which will meet all safety and environmental standards and will be able to address all types of ammunition presently being held in the Army.

#### **Pension to Ex-Servicemen with less than fifteen years of service**

1217. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that ex-servicemen with service upto 15 years are not getting pension while Members of Parliament with five years of service are getting pension;
- (b) the reason for denying pension to the ex-servicemen with less than 15 years of service;
- (c) whether Government has received any representation in this regard; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Ex-Servicemen with service less than 15 years are not entitled to pension as it is a mandatory requirement for a Personnel Below Officer Rank to render 15 years qualifying service to earn pension.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As minimum qualifying service is an essential criterion for pension in the Government, it has not been found feasible to accept the demand.

#### **Defence Deal with USA**

†1218. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Government has signed the biggest ever defence deal with USA;
- (b) if so, the types of defence material to be procured by India from USA under said deal and the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by when supply of aircraft will be made to forces under the said deal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) A contract for procurement of maritime reconnaissance aircraft was signed with M/s Boeing, USA on 1.1.2009. The contract provides for procurement of the aircraft along with associated spares, system support, training and documentation. The time frame for induction of the aircraft is from 2013 to 2015.

#### **Offset clause in Public Private Partnership in Defence Industry**

1219. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how effective has Government been in enforcing the offset clause, in Public Private Partnership in Defence Industry since its introduction;
- (b) how much money has been brought in because of this clause; and
- (c) which are the industries that have been set up because of the money brought in?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) Ministry of Defence has been including offset clause in capital acquisitions according to the guidelines laid down as per Defence Procurement Procedure.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Offset contracts of more than Rs.7500 Crores have been signed till date. Contracts between foreign suppliers and Indian defence companies are resulting in setting up of, *inter-alia*, manufacturing, design, testing, service centers in the Indian defence industries.

#### **Structural Fault in MIG-29 Fighter Planes**

†1220. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Russia, has pointed out structural faults in MIG-29 aircrafts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is formulating any action plan to decommission MIG-29 aircrafts from its airfleet;
- (d) if so, the time period for decommissioning alongwith details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons for keeping these aircrafts in the air fleet despite detection of structural faults in them;
- (f) whether it is also a fact that Government has made a new deal for purchase of these aircrafts; and
- (g) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in the light of these faults?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There was a MiG-29 accident in Russia in December 2008. RAC-MiG has intimated that corrosion on the Fin Root Ribs has been identified as the cause of crack development.

(c) to (e) There is no plan to decommission MiG-29 aircraft. The repair scheme and preventive measures are in place and IAF has not encountered major problems concerning the issue.

(f) and (g) IAF has not entered into a new deal for procurement of MiG-29 aircraft.

#### **Reduction in Deployment of Forces in J&K**

1221. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether threat from terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir is real;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) is there a move to reduce deployment forces; and
- (d) the effect and consequence thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and Pakistan remains intact and infiltration attempts by terrorists are continuing. While the Security Forces have, through relentless operations, substantially controlled the violence levels, the terrorist threat remains real.

(c) and (d) The quantum of troops deployed in the State of Jammu & Kashmir is continuously assessed and reviewed by the Army based on the changing threat perception.

#### Recruitments in Armed Forces

1222. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies as on 1st April, 2009 at the lowest recruitment level in the three wings of the armed forces as well as in Coast Guard, force-wise and category-wise *i.e.* sepoy at the lowest level and 2nd Lieutenant at the Commissioned Officers Level;

(b) the extent to which these vacancies are likely to be filled during 2009-2010. force-wise and category-wise; and

(c) the procedure being adopted/proposed to be adopted so that new recruitments in the services and coast guard are made from all the regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The number of vacancies as on 1st April, 2009 at the lowest recruitment level in the three Wings of Armed Forces as also in the Coast Guards, in respect of Officers and Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR) are as under:-

	No. of vacancies	
	Officers	PBORs
Army	2,240	40,980
Navy	1,475	4,459
Air Force	578	3,739
Coast Guard	79	735

The recruitment in Armed Forces is an on going process and is planned to fill up the vacancies.

Recruitment in the Armed Forces and the Coast Guard are made from all over the country for which well established procedures are in place.

#### Proposal of Government of Gujarat for Coastal Security Scheme

1223. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the original proposal of Government of Gujarat under the Coastal Security Scheme;

- (b) the amount and item/sanctioned by Government;
- (c) whether Government has received secondary proposal from the State for sanction of additional 12 Coastal Police Stations, 17 Coastal Out Posts;
- (d) by when Government intend to give sanction to above proposal;
- (e) of the 30 boats sanctioned for coastal security, by when Government intend to deliver the remaining 28 boats;
- (f) whether Government would accord sanction for camel patrolling system, watch towers etc.; and
- (g) whether it is a fact that the sensitive areas between Jakhau and Chhad belt are not being effectively covered under patrolling by the Coast Guard/BSF wing because of lack of suitable boats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme, which is a supplemental initiative, was approved in January 2005 for implementation over a five year period commencing 2005-06. The Scheme is under implementation in nine coastal States, viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, and four coastal Union Territories, viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Under the Scheme, 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks have been approved. The scheme also provides for 204 patrol boats fitted with modern navigational and maritime equipment for patrolling in coastal waters, and 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles for patrolling along the coast. A lump sum assistance of Rs.10 lakhs per police station is also provided for computers and equipments, etc. The approved five-year outlay for the Scheme is Rs.400 crores for non-recurring expenditure and Rs.151 crores for recurring expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of vessels and training of personnel.

The Government of Gujarat had submitted, in 2005, a comprehensive proposal of Rs. 321.70 crores for new police stations, upgradation of existing police stations, check-posts, out-posts, watch towers etc. under the Coastal Security Scheme for consideration of the Government. After detailed discussions and consultation with all concerned including the State Government, the Government of India approved 10, coastal police stations, 20 jeeps, 101 motorcycles, 25 check-posts, 46 out-posts and 30 boats (20 boats of 12 Tonnes and 10 boats of 5 Tonnes) for Gujarat, at the approved outlay of Rs. 5842.60 lakhs, under the Scheme.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As a general policy decision, all the coastal States and Union Territories are carrying out the exercise of vulnerability/gap analysis jointly with Coast Guard, to firm up their additional requirements, in respect of coastal police stations, vehicles, boats etc., for formulation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme for further approval of the Government of India. Though Government of Gujarat has submitted its proposal, the detailed proposals are yet to be received from most of the coastal States and Union Territories.

(e) Supply of boats, has started and two boats have been delivered to Gujarat so far. The supply schedule of boats has been finalised to complete supply of all the allocated boats by October, 2010.

(f) The Border Guarding Forces (BSF) has been deployed at Indo-Pak International Border in Gujarat. BSF is carrying out round the clock surveillance and patrolling and adequate steps are taken for effective patrolling on the border.

(g) No, Sir. Indian Coast Guard is regularly deploying ships and aircrafts between Sir Creek and Jakhau. Hovercrafts and Interceptor Boats also are deployed from Jakhau to carry out patrol of sensitive areas between Sir Creek and Jakhau along the coast. BSF is also manning the area under their jurisdiction with sufficient number of available watercrafts and other vessels.

#### **Setting up of National Counter Terrorism Centres**

1224. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

SHRI M.V MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is very soon going to set up National Counter Terrorism Centre in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Centres are going to be established at the district level or at the State level;

(c) whether there are any plans to take up this subject in view of its importance as a part of Government's 100 days internal security programme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) The government of India is proposing to establish a focused institutionalized mechanism in the form of a National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), with the aim of taking pro-active counter-terrorism measures complementing with other concerned agencies.

#### **Discussion with Chief Ministers over Naxal Problem**

1225. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had discussed Naxal menace with Chief Ministers of States and also discussed security scenario in the country after 26th November, 2008 Mumbai attack;

(b) if so, whether he has requested Chief Ministers of 9 Naxal affected States to stay back after January 6, meet to have an exclusive session on the problem of Left Wing extremism; and

(c) if so, the outcome of discussions held and to what extent State Governments alongwith Union Government have been able to check Naxal menace in various States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A meeting of Chief Ministers of seven naxal affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal with Union Home Minister was held on 7th January 2009. During the meeting, there was a consensus to launch coordinated joint anti-naxal operations and to focus on the development fronts including capacity building of security forces.

State Governments take appropriate action and Central Government supplements their efforts and resources. Monitoring, review and evaluation of the naxal situation for appropriate counter action is a continuous process.

#### **Impact Assessment Study of MPF Scheme**

1226. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD) has conducted an impact assessment study of the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPFs) scheme;

(b) if so, the outcome of the study conducted by BPRD;

(c) whether Government has since taken any steps to modernize the police forces in the wake of BPRD studies and reports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Bureau of Police Research & Development had conducted an Impact Assessment Study of Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme in the year 2006. The study has observed that the overall impact of police modernization has reflected in improved communication facilities, greater mobility, improved visibility and better police presence; improved housing facilities; better police buildings; increased training facilities with latest training gadgets; better networking and computerization of police offices, availability of improved and advanced weaponry to fight militancy; better operational efficiency and investigation skills, well coordinated, timely and effective response to problems; improved service delivery; and increased public confidence and satisfaction.

(c) and (d) Modernisation of State Police Forces is an ongoing process and the Government on a continuous basis takes necessary steps and measures to ensure that the police forces are equipped with modern weapons and technologies to effectively deal with security threats. The State Governments have been provided funds under the MPF Scheme during the last three years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 as under towards modernization of the State Police Forces:

Year	Funds released under MPF Scheme (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	1065.22
2007-08	1248.70
2008-09	1157.64

### CAG Report on Naxalism

1227. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to CAG report which shows that Naxal hit States crippled, sat on police revamp;

(b) whether in 261 pages performance audit review of police modernization across 16 States after India witnessed a spate of attacks beginning May, 2008, CAG has exposed States' appalling level of preparedness;

(c) if so, whether it points to serious lapses by States on five major counts, mobility, finance, mismanagement on utilization of allocated funds, weaponry, communication and training of all leading to crippling the police in these States; and

(d) if so, what action Government has taken or proposes to take in view of CAG report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The C&AG commissioned a comprehensive audit exercise to assess the efficacy of the Modernization of State Police Forces Scheme (MPF Scheme) through individual performance audit reviews of States. The C&AG has provided to the Ministry of Home Affairs a copy of the "Compendium of Performance Audit Reviews of 16 States - Audit Evaluation of Modernization of Police Force in India dated January, 2009. The C&AG audit report covers the main naxal affected States for the period mention, viz., Andhra Pradesh (2002-07), Bihar (2001-06), Jharkhand (2000-04), Madhya Pradesh (2000-06), Maharastra (2000-05) Orissa (2000-04) and West Bengal (2000-05). In the C&AG audit report implementation of the MPF Scheme in 16 States has been reviewed and State-wise findings have been given. Though audit report has pointed out certain shortcomings in the implementation of the MPF Scheme, it has observed that almost all the States had benefited from the Ministry of Home Affairs enhanced funding programme.

(c) The main shortcomings reported in the audit report on mobility, finance, utilization of funds, weaponry, communication and training are briefly as under:-

- (i) **Mobility:** A number of police stations were not provided with four wheelers by States which adversely affected the field policing activities. Vehicles were not purchased synchronizing with availability of Drivers. Vehicles were deployed in Bandobast as a result police response time for crime did not improve.
- (ii) **Finance:** In some cases the State Governments did not release its matching State share of funds under MPF Scheme.
- (iii) **Utilization of funds:** The States were slow in utilization of funds in the same year of release.
- (iv) **Weaponry:** Procurement of sophisticated weapons were inadequate and police stations and barracks continued to depend on outdated weaponry. The State Governments did not provide sufficient modern weaponry for training and practice in police training colleges.

(v) Communication and training: There was deficiency in communication facilities. In some States training infrastructure for training of constables was inadequate. In some States training infrastructure is not adequate to support the increase in intake capacity of training schools.

(d) The relevant extracts of audit reports of each of the States have been sent to the concerned State for necessary action. The State Governments have been asked to ensure the following procedural/remedial steps:-

(a) To maintain a Register of vehicles purchased under MPF Scheme with actual deployment.

(b) The meeting of State Level Empowered Committees (SLEC) be held immediately to consider/and respond to the CAG audit observations and to report remedial steps.

(c) Details of all 'interest' earned on the deposits of MPF scheme as noted in the report be reported.

(d) A certificate by the Home Secretary of the State that MPF funds have not been utilized for payment of salary, etc.

Besides this, a system of concurrent audit of Govt. of India releases to State Governments under MPF Scheme has been put in place. The reports of concurrent audits conducted in the last quarter of 2008-09 have been sent to State Governments for examination and for taking remedial action.

#### **Meeting to review Security in Maoist Violence Hit States**

1228. MS. MABEL REBELLO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central assistance to Naxal infested States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Orissa have failed to contain rising incidence of Maoist violence;

(b) whether on 8th April, Centre called a high level meeting to review security in Maoist hit States;

(c) whether according to Ministry, sum of Rs. 153.41 crore, Rs. 189.70 crores and Rs. 169.52 crores and Rs. 168.40 crores have been doled out to Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa respectively under modernization of State police forces scheme to fight Naxal menace besides additional Rs. 165.55 crores; and

(d) if so, whether in spite of this Government has failed to curb Naxal menace in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Details of naxal violence In Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Orissa from 2007 to 2009 (upto 30.6.09) are given in the Statement (*See below*). Details of funds released to Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Orissa under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces are as below:

(Rupees in crore)

State	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Bihar	148.67	16.24	41.57
Chhattisgarh	164.68	41.72	26.54
Jharkhand	131.30	50.95	69.86
Orissa	138.80	45.80	42.54

State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways. Monitoring, review and evaluation of the naxal situation is a continuous process.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise extent of Naxalite violence during 2007 to 2009 (as on 30.6.2009)*

State	2007		2008		2009 upto 30.6.2009	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Bihar	135	67	164	73	118	43
Chhattisgarh	582	369	620	242	285	148
Jharkhand	482	157	484	207	364	122
Orissa	67	17	103	101	162	40

#### **Proposal of Kerala for modernization of prison**

1229. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether the competent authority of Kerala had submitted proposal for 'Modernization of Prison Administration' Phase-II;
- if so, the details including the present status of above proposal;
- whether action will be taken in affirmative to above submission; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Considering the demand of various States for granting further financial assistance for construction of new jails/additional barracks so as to address the problem of overcrowding, the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated the process of formulating second phase of the scheme of modernization of prisons. Necessary steps are being taken in this regard in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The proposal so received from the State Governments will be considered only after the proposal mooted by the Ministry of Home Affairs is approved by the Cabinet. The proposal of Government of Kerala shall be processed depending upon the terms of approval of the scheme as also the funds sanctioned by the Cabinet and provided in the budget.



#### **Attachment of CRPF and BSF to Different Ministries and Offices**

1230. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has attached more additional security personnel from paramilitary force of BSF and CRPF to different Ministries and offices in the capital for non-security purposes while their services are essential at the borders and in naxal affected areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the CAG has highlighted this unauthorized attachment in its Report; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to recruit more personnel for civilian work and posting of trained personnel for specialized security Jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government has attached Force personnel from CRPF and BSF with Ministry of Home Affairs and other offices for administrative and operational tasks in public interest.

(c) Yes Sir, the CAG has highlighted this issue in its report contained in Paragraph 9.1 of Report No. CA1 of 2008.

(d) The CAG has pointed out that a large number of BSF and CRPF personnel are attached from their field units to their headquarters, other Delhi offices, the Ministry and other non-Force offices. A draft Action Taken Note on the CAG report was sent to AGCR, which has been resubmitted in response to AGCR queries.

#### **NHRC Recommendations on Nithari Killings**

1231. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has made certain policy recommendations in the light of Nithari Killings;
- (b) if so, the details of recommendations; and
- (c) whether Central Government has accepted the recommendations pertaining to its jurisdiction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has prepared a Report on Missing Children. The Report *inter-alia*, recommends formulation of missing persons squads/desks in policed stations, reiteration of Hon'ble Supreme Court guidelines in all police stations, given in Writ Petition (Crl.) No. 610 of 1996 filed by Hori Lal Vs. Commissioner of Police, Delhi and Others, mandatory reporting, involving Panchayat Raj Institutions and NGOs, maintenance of national data base and monitoring by National Crime Record Bureau, revival of State/District Crime Record Bureau, establishing of Child

help line, outsourcing preliminary inquiry to NGOs, I-Card for children, poverty alleviation measures, role of State Human Rights Commission, role of media, attention to transit points of trafficking etc.

(c) Law and Order is a State subject. It is for the State Governments to take appropriate action in every crime. However, the report of NHRC has been circulated to all State Governments and Union Territories for taking action on the recommendations made by NHRC in its Report. However, Ministry of Women & Child Development is considering a comprehensive legislation to cover the offences against children to create a safe environment for children.

#### **Effect of NIA on terrorism**

1232. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occurrences that have taken place under terrorism, extremism, naxalism, Maoism, insurgency during the tenure of last UPA Government, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) how do they compare with earlier years; and

(c) the major effect after the constitution of National Investigation Agency and what are the grey and weak areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per available information, the number of incidents that have taken place in Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern States and Naxal affected States, since 1999 upto 31.5.2009 are as under:

<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	
Year	No. incident
1999	3071
2000	3074
2001	4522
2002	4038
2003	3401
2004*	2565
2005	1990
2006	1667
2007	1092
2008	708
2009 (upto May 2009)	186

North-East	
Year	No. Incident
1999	1743
2000	1963
2001	1340
2002	1319
2003	1332
2004 *	1234
2005	1332
2006	1366
2007	1489
2008	1561
2009 (upto May 2009)	624

  

Naxal affected States	
Year	No. Incident
1999	1246
2000	1179
2001	1208
2002	1465
2003	1597
2004 *	1553
2005	1608
2006	1509
2007	1565
2008	1591
2009 (upto May 2009)	915

\*The first UPA Government was formed in May, 2004

Besides, sporadic incidents of terrorism have been reported in different parts of the hinterland from time to time.

(c) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been constituted and the Director General, has been appointed and assumed office. 217 additional posts have been sanctioned. The National Investigation Agency has been assigned three cases for investigation and prosecution.

#### **Tribal people used as Shield in Lalgarh Operation**

1233. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) for how long 2 or 3 districts of West Bengal were under the control of Maoists before the security forces could regain and restore Lalgarh in the recent past;
- (b) whether cognizance has not been taken by the authorities concerned and attempt to flush out then and there instead of waiting to develop into a grave and major problem;
- (c) whether it is not a serious lapse;
- (d) whether in the encounter or in the process of flush out between Maoists and security forces, it is a fact that Maoists and Naxalates used the local tribal people as their shield; and
- (e) if so, how many tribal people were killed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) On the basis of violence profile, West Midnapore district of West Bengal is included in the list of districts under Security Related Expenditure scheme, for which expenditure on account of anti-naxal operations is reimbursed to the State.

After IED blast in November 2008, local people constituted a Committee called '*Police Santrash Birodhi Janaganer Committee*' (PSBJC), to oppose police action. CPI (Maoist) extended support to the Committee.

State Police Forces; have been coordinating operations in the naxal affected areas, with assistance of Central Para Military Forces, in a focused manner in the area since 18th June 2009. No casualties of tribals have been reported due to the above operation.

#### **Smuggling and consumption of drugs in the country**

1234. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of recent reports indicating that in addition to being a major transit centre for drug smuggling, consumption of drugs is increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, city-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the steps Government has taken/proposes to take to combat and curb drug consumption and smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. Government do not have any authentic report to indicate that consumption of drugs is increasing in the country.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The steps taken by Government to combat and curb drug consumption and smuggling are given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of steps taken by Government to combat and curb drug consumption and smuggling*

- i) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment under its scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse is providing financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations for running De-addiction centres.
- ii) A National Drug Awareness Campaign is launched every year on the occasion of 'International Day against illicit trafficking and Drug Abuse' on 26th June. Under this campaign, ill effects of the drugs are discussed with people so that correct information and life skills are available to young people to help them to choose a drug free and healthy life style.
- iii) Information, Education and communication (IEC) materials like posters, banners, panels, brochures, audio and visual spots have been developed to impart knowledge about drugs through radio, television, newspapers and other mass media. Special camps are organized from time to time in which the messages against drugs are spread through discussions, rallies, puppet shows, street plays and pantomime shows.
- iv) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- v) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- vi) Improved coordination between the various drug law enforcement agencies for greater cohesion in interdiction measures.
- vii) Strengthening of international liaison for dissemination of operational intelligence. Government has signed bilateral agreements/MoUs, MLATs/Extradition treaties with many countries to provide mutual cooperation and assistance in all drug related matters. Increased international cooperation has led to number of joint operations including Controlled Delivery operations.
- viii) Special efforts are being made to deal drug trafficking by Internet Pharmacy, Methamphetamine Labs, courier parcels etc.
- ix) Conducting training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.
- x) Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotics drugs to informants and officers.
- xi) Financial assistance being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotics units. Apex level coordination committees in the States have been constituted to review the drug situation including illicit cultivation and preventive action taken by the State.

#### **Police under staffed to tackle terror and crime**

1235. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the police are under staffed to meet the challenge to tackling terror and crime;
- (b) whether there are more than 1.3 lakhs vacancies in the Central and State Police Forces;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether police to people ratio in our country is much lower as there are 143 police men per one lakh population in our country which is well below the UN mandated minimum norm of 222 police personnel for ever one lakh people; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by Government to strengthen our police force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per information furnished by Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), the sanctioned/actual strength of State Police as on 1.1.2007 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The sanctioned and actual strength of Central Police Forces (including Railway Protection Force) as on 1.1.2007 is 7,98,530 and 7,27,509, respectively.

(d) As per information furnished by BPR&D, the sanctioned and actual total police per one lakh population (police-population ratio) at all-India level is 145.25 and 117.09, respectively, as on 1.1.2007.

(e) As 'Police' and 'Law & Order' are State subjects as per the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, the States are competent to raise police force as per their law & order, internal security and allied requirements. However, the Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of State Governments in modernizing their police forces in terms of infrastructure, to meet challenges to internal security, effectively and to reduce their dependence on Central Police Forces.

**Statement**

*Sanctioned & Actual strength of total police force (Civil police + Armed police)*

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Total	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92,106	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,108	5,239
3.	Assam	55,952	46,541
4.	Bihar	74,188	52,075
5.	Chhattisgarh	36,987	25,412
6.	Goa	4,540	4,178
7.	Gujarat	72,723	53,451
8.	Haryana	52,109	50,524

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14,722	12,033
10	Jammu & Kashmir	68,125	NR
11	Jharkhand	51,081	40,663
12	Karnataka	76,997	57,509
13	Kerala	43,111	39,022
14	Madhya Pradesh	76,365	NR
15	Maharashtra *	1,82,195	NR
16	Manipur	16,771	13,339
17	Meghalaya	9,347	8,550
18	Mizoram	7,874	7,233
19	Nagaland	31,407	31,305
20	Orissa	45,156	38,752
21	Punjab	71,859	63,641
22	Rajasthan	71,664	51,051
23	Sikkim	3,522	2,854
24	Tamil Nadu *	98,683	NR
25	Tripura	25,504	19,367
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,66,126	1,50,134
27	Uttarakhand	20,896	14,591
28	West Bengal	82,593	65,944
29	A & N Islands	2,901	2,750
30	Chandigarh	4,628	4,395
31	D&N Haveli	208	185
32	Daman & Diu	246	226
33	Delhi	62,420	66,275
34	Lakshadweep	349	302
35	Pondicherry	3,246	NR
All India		16,32,651	9,27,541* *

\* As on 01.01.2006

NR - Data not received

\*\* All India total of actual excludes the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry

### **Communal Violence Prevention Bill**

1236. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to enact Communal Violence Prevention Bill; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.2005 to address various aspects of the communal violence. The Bill was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs and the Committee submitted its Report on 13.12.2006 to Parliament. After necessary inter-Ministerial consultations, and the Government decision thereon, notices were given in March, 2007, December 2008 and February 2009 in the Rajya Sabha for moving the official amendments and for consideration and passing of the Bill. However, the Bill could not be taken up on these occasions.

### **Rebel leaders of NE escaping to neighbouring countries**

†1237. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some rebel leaders of the North-East have escaped to the neighbouring countries;
- (b) if so, whether they had warrants against themselves;
- (c) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible for their escape; and
- (d) the measures adopted to stop such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Available inputs indicate that leaders of insurgent outfits of some North Eastern States have their bases/camps in neighbouring countries. The information about warrants issued against militants is not centrally maintained. However, as per available information, Red Corner Notices have been issued against some of the rebel leaders. The militants take advantage of the porous borders with Bangladesh and Myanmar. Vigilance and surveillance on the border has been strengthened. Additional Central Security Forces have been deployed to aid the State authorities with the objective of carrying out intensive counter Insurgency operations.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Criteria for recognition of freedom fighters**

1238. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the criteria adopted for recognition of freedom fighters by Union Home Ministry;
- (b) the details of the criteria adopted for recognition in various States, State-wise;
- (c) whether State Government of UP recognize a person as freedom fighter when he/she had spent 3 months in jail during freedom struggle while the Union Home Ministry has set the criterion of at least 6 months;
- (d) whether freedom fighters who had been imprisoned for less than 6 months are not given any benefits of Central schemes; and
- (e) if answer to both parts is yes, the reasons for such discrimination who sacrificed their life for Independence of the Nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The eligibility criteria under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme *inter-alia* includes imprisonment/underground suffering of at least six months (three months in case of women and SC/ST freedom fighters), internment in homes/externment from districts for at least six months, confiscation of properties, permanent incapacitation or loss of job, which a claimant should have undergone in connection with the national freedom struggle.

(b) The eligibility criteria adopted by different States for grant of freedom fighters pension under the States/UT schemes, varies from State to State. This information is not centrally maintained.

(c) As per Rule 2 of the Uttar Pradesh Freedom Fighters & their Families Pension Rules, 1975, any person who on account his participation in the national freedom struggle, had undergone jail suffering of two months<sup>1</sup> or was interned in house or was under trial prisoner in jail for three months; or who was awarded punishment of ten strokes of canning or who was declared absconder or was injured due to firing or who attained martyrdom, will be treated as freedom fighter. It is further provided that other persons, who were interned or undertrial prisoner for shorter periods at different times, will also be treated as freedom fighter provided that the total period of internment or under-trial prisoners is three months or more.

(d) The eligibility condition for Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme has been relaxed in case of certain Movements depending upon the special circumstances obtaining in such Movements.

(e) The Central scheme and the various State schemes have different eligibility criteria, evidentiary requirements and terms and conditions. The State schemes are formulated by the respective State Governments and the eligibility criteria varies from State to State.

#### **National Counter Terrorism Centre**

1239. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to set up a National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) to beef up the internal security system of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details regarding when will NCTC be functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Government of India is proposing to establish a focused institutionalized mechanism in the form of a National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), with the aim of taking pro-active counter terrorism measures complementing with other concerned agencies.

#### **Custodial deaths and gang rape in police station**

†1240. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a sharp increase in cases of custodial deaths and gang rapes in police stations during the recent past;
- (b) if so, the main reasons behind these cases and whether any information has been obtained in this regard; and
- (c) whether Central Government has issued any firm guidelines to the State Governments to control them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the total number of Custodial Deaths in police stations and Custodial rapes reported in the Country, during the period from 2005 to 2007 are given as under:

Year	Custodial death	Custodial rape
2005	128	7
2006	89	2
2007	118	1

The data regarding reasons behind these cases is not compiled and maintained, centrally.

- (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and as such registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments including cases relating to gang rapes. However, Government of India has been issuing guidelines from time to time to make concerted efforts to improve the administration of Criminal Justice System and to take effective measures to control crime against vulnerable sections including women.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Moreover, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), has also issued guidelines to the State Governments/Union Territory authorities which are under obligation to report every death whether in police custody or in judicial custody within 24 hours of its occurrence irrespective of the cause of death of the deceased.

Section 176 of Cr. P. C. has also been amended to provide that in case of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in the custody of the police, there shall be mandatory judicial inquiry and in case of death, examination of the dead body shall be conducted within 24 hours of death *vide* Cr. P. C. (Amendment) Act, 2005.

#### **Security arrangements to safeguard lives of people**

1241. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what cognizance Government has taken of the threat to the National security in the light of recent bomb blasts in various cities of Pakistan killing several people by Taliban; and

(b) what special security arrangement Government has taken to safeguard the lives of the people of Metropolitan cities and border areas of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Intelligence and Security Agencies of the Government examine and analyse the pattern of terrorist violence that occur at different intervals. The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of emerging challenges, including terrorism, and a number of important decisions and measures have been taken. These measures include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture or private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organising of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24X7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; and development of online and secure connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres and State Special Branches. Further initiatives of the Government include tighter immigration control, effective border management through border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of surveillance equipment, coastal security scheme, dedicated initiative for mega city policing, desert policing, and further The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts in the Schedule.

#### Continuous spread of Maoist, Naxalite and terrorist activities

†1242. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of continuous spread of Maoist, Naxalite and terrorist activities from last one decade in the country and lenient approach of few State Governments towards them;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite these terrorist collusion with various antinational, anti-social organizations involved in religious conversion in various States, Central Government is not ready to make comprehensive efforts against them;

(c) the number of security forces, soldier and para-military forces personnels and citizens killed and loss of property occurred during the last three years due to Naxalite attacks and ambush by them; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to neutralize their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) The Central Government maintains a close and continuous watch on the activities of the extremists, including through detailed consultations with the State Governments, about the various developments and the steps required to check and control their activities. Government's approach is to deal with naxal problem in a holistic manner, in the arenas of security, development, administration and public perception.

As per available inputs, 157, 236 and 231 security force personnel and 521, 460 and 490 civilians were killed during 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively due to naxalite attacks. Similarly, 71, 80 and 109 attacks on economic infrastructure were reported during the 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively.

"Public order" and "police" are State Subjects. Hence prevention, detection, registration & prosecution of crimes are primarily the concerns of the State Government/UT Administrations. The Central Government supplements their efforts and resources to counter and combat naxal violence in the States.

#### Missing children in Delhi

1243. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi High Court had taken a *suo-moto* cognizance of the issue of 'Missing Children' in Delhi on March 2, 2009 and observed that the case of missing children was a grave issue and asked the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights to look into it;

(b) if so, what are the outcomes from such an enquiry and how many FIRs for missing kids were lodged by Delhi Police in the years 2007 and 2008; and

(c) how many children were traced and united with their parents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Delhi Court had taken *suo-moto* cognizance of the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

news item reported in "Mid Day" on 26th February, 2009 with respect to missing of children. During the hearing of the case on 22.4.2009, Chairperson of the Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights, *inter-alia*, submitted before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi that the Commission will investigate the matter and submit its report within three months *i.e.* before 22.7.2009. The Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights has not submitted its report. The details of the FIRs registered and the number of children traced are given below:

Year	Total number FIR registered	Number of children traced
2007	1364	6440
2008	1242	5625

#### **Provisions in Police Act for speedy disposal of terrorist cases**

1244. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) as the police is still governed by the archaic Police Act passed way back in 1861, whether Government propose to ensure that quick provisions are made to tackle various facets of terrorism and terrorist activities including financing terrorism;

(b) if so, whether strengthening the arrangements for speedy investigation, prosecution and trial of cases related to terrorism and other heinous crimes are proposed; and

(c) what was the rate of conviction in such cases during 2006, 2007 and 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified on 31.12.2008 which, *inter-alia*, provides more stringent punitive measures to tackle all forms of terrorism including financing of terrorism. Further, the National Investigation Agency has been created by enactment of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts mentioned in the schedule, which, *inter-alia*, includes the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act. The National Investigation Agency Act also provides for constitution of special courts for trial of scheduled offences. This Act, *inter-alia*, also provides for trial by a special court on a day-to-day basis on all working days.

(c) The details regarding conviction of all such cases is not Centrally maintained.

#### **Devastation due to cyclone Aila**

1245. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cyclone Aila in Bay of Bengal devastated life and property in coastal area of West Bengal on 23-24 May, 2009;

(b) if so, the details of damage done by the cyclone;

(c) the reasons why drinking water and food could not be supplied to people living in Sunderban area for many days;

(d) what are the duties, responsibilities and power of Disaster Management of Central Government;

(e) whether timely warning was given to all concerned;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (g) The cyclone "Aila", which hit coastal areas of West Bengal, affected large areas in North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas and East Medinipur districts and the adjoining districts on 25th May, 2009. As per the information received from the State Government, 137 human lives lost, 49,994 livestock lost, 4.47 lakh ha. Cropped area affected and about 8.95 lakh houses have been fully/partially damaged due to cyclonic storm "Aila" of May 2009.

The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief and rehabilitation measures in the affected by natural calamities including cyclone. The distribution of relief on ground is the responsibility of concerned State. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and logistic support, where necessary.

Based on the information received from the India Metrological Department (IMD), 12 advisories were issued from 23rd May 2009 to 26th May 2009 to the West Bengal and other concerned States viz; Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura with the request to keep a close watch on the situation and take appropriate preparatory measures. Local IMD office in Kolkata was also in touch with the State Government.

#### **Posts of Urdu teachers in NDMC schools**

1246. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned posts of Urdu Teachers (Primary Teachers and TGTs separately) in NDMC schools;

(b) the number of teachers working on these posts on regular basis;

(c) the number of posts of Urdu Teachers on which regular appointments have not been made;

(d) whether it is a fact that vacant posts are not being filled up through promotion of eligible Urdu teachers working as primary teachers;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of promotions of Urdu teachers during the last three years; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to fill vacant posts on regular basis and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c): The requisite information is as under:

	Number of sanctioned posts	Number of teachers working on these posts on regular basis	Number of posts on which regular appointments have not been made:
Urdu Assistant Teachers	46	31	15
Urdu TGTs	16	6	10

(d) and (e) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that no post of Urdu Teachers has been filled up on promotion basis during the last three years. The reasons for not filling up the posts of Urdu Teachers on promotion basis include adoption of the amendments made by the Government of NCT of Delhi in the year 1999 in the Recruitment Rules of various categories of Teachers including TGTs by the NDMC, fixation of seniority list, etc.

(f) Yes, Sir. The NDMC has taken steps to fill up vacant posts of Urdu Teachers under both promotion and direct recruitment quota. In the case of the latter, the NDMC has already sent the requisition to the Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board.

#### Law and order situation in Delhi

†1247. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that law and order situation in Delhi is deteriorating for the last few months and the cases of serious crimes such as murder, robbery and theft are increasing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the month of April, 2009 there were many grave incidents of theft in South-West district of Delhi and neither these cases have been solved nor the culprits have been arrested;

(c) if so, the number of cases of thefts under various police stations of South-West district of Delhi and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against police officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The requisite information is given below:

Crime-head	Cases reported		% Variation
	1.1.2008 to 30.6.2008	1.1.2009 to 30.6.2009	
1	2	3	4
Murder	12	12	0
Robbery	260	257	1.15% decline

1	2	3	4
Theft	8633	9499	10% increase
TOTAL :	1046	968	7.46% decline
Heinous			
Total IPC	24089	23365	3.01% decline

(b) and (c) The requisite Information is given below :

Crime-Head	April, 2009		
	Cases reported	Cases worked out	Person arrested
Burglary	12	3	5
House theft	13	1	1
Motor Vehicle theft	38	6	8
Pick pocketing	2	0	0
Shop Theft	3	0	0
Motor Vehicle accessory theft	3	0	0
Theft by servant	2	2	2
Other theft	13	0	0

(d) No action has been proposed to be taken as no laxity was found on the part of any police officer.

#### Root cause of Naxal Menace

1248. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the root cause of the menace created by Naxalities and Maoists in twelve States, threatening civil life in 120 districts out of 630 in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government ever tried to have dialogue with their leaders;

(c) whether Government is aware that they have influenced certain sections of people who suffer from poverty which is the root cause of the malady; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to remove the root cause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) The naxalites exploit the real or perceived grievances of the people relating to inadequacies of administration, unemployment and lack of development, to generate anti-government feelings and to mobilize them in their favour.

State Governments have, from time to time, appealed to the Left Wing Extremists to abjure violence and hold talks with the Government on any issues that are of concern to them. Central



Government does not have any information whether any State Government is now engaged in any talks with the Left Wing Extremists. As far as the Central Government is concerned, it will welcome such talks between State Governments and Left Wing Extremists provided Left Wing Extremists abjure violence and give up their so-called "armed struggle". There is no proposal for the Central Government to hold talks directly with the Left Wing Extremists. The State Governments have been taking effective measures to address the basic issues. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts and resources of the State Governments in a variety of ways. These, *inter alia*, include measures to educate the youth about the damage caused by the naxalites to social, educational and economic infrastructure in these areas. Efforts of concerned Central Ministries and departments are also being co-ordinated to ensure focused implementation of educational, employment generating and other developmental schemes.

The approach of the Government is to deal with naxalite activities in a holistic manner, in the arenas of security, development administration and public perception.

#### **Kashmiri Pandits uprooted from J and K**

1249. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that three lakh Kashmiri Pandits have been ruthlessly uprooted from their native soil in 1990, and since then, they have been languishing as refugees in Delhi and elsewhere for no fault of their own;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to send them back safely to their native places in the Kashmir Valley;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) There are 57,981 registered families of Kashmiri migrants putting up in Jammu, Delhi and other States. Of these, about 5000 families are residing in various camps in Jammu and 13 families are staying in camps in Delhi.

(b) to (d) For facilitating the return of migrants who are willing to return to the Valley, the Central Government approved the construction of 200 flats at Sheikpora in Budgam district. The Shrine in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani has been developed into two model clusters containing temporary shelters for Kashmiri migrants where they could be settled temporarily till such time they can repair their existing residential houses. The State Government has constructed 18 flats at Mattan and 100 one-room tenements at Kheer Bhavani. A Package of Rs.1618.40 crore for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley has been announced on 25.4.08 and an initial amount of Rs.8.35 crore has been released. The package provides for, provision of assistance for repair/renovation and damaged houses, transit accommodation, continuance of cash and rations relief, students'

scholarship, employment in Government and financial assistance for self employment, financial assistance to agriculturists and horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans.

**Liberated zones created by Naxals**

1250. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Naxals have created 'liberated zones' in their areas of influence in West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh and have displaced local population;

(b) whether Government is also aware that lakhs of people have become internally displaced people due to reasons of law and order and fear;

(c) if so, what Government is doing to rehabilitate internally displaced people and what is estimated number of such people in various States and how many people have been killed in Naxal violence during the last three years, till date; and

(d) whether Government proposes for single command in Naxal prone areas for better intelligence input?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The talk of so called liberated zones is baseless propaganda. The concerned State governments deal with naxal violence and take appropriate measures to provide relief and rehabilitation to victims of naxalite violence.

The number of civilians killed in naxal violence during the last 3 years and during current year (upto 30.6.2009) are as below:

Year	Civilians killed
2006	521
2007	460
2008	490
2009 (1st January to 30th June)	255

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

**Scam in laying barbed wire fencing along LoC**

1251. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has recently unearthed a scam running into Rs. 12.50 crore in the laying of barbed wire fencing along the border of Pakistan and the LoC in Poonch and Akhnour sectors;

(b) if so, the *modus-operandi* of the scam;

(c) whether the role of Army officers is being probed in view of contract awarded to a Jammu based company through NCCF; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and further steps Government proposes to take to bring transparency in awarding such contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the Ministry of Defence, a case relating to procurement of Concerting Wire, Barbed wire and Angle Iron Picket by the Army from NCCF, Jammu for the fencing along LoC (Line of Control) between India and Pakistan is under investigation by the CBI.

#### **Health problems of CRPF personnel**

†1252. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 50 per cent employees of the Central Reserve Police Force are suffering from problems such as skin disease, depression, high blood pressure and heart and mental diseases;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that 1425 personnel of CRPF lost their lives owing to various diseases, including cancer, between the year 2005 and 2008; and

(c) if so, the details of causes which led to Jawans suffering from various diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Posting Policy for Jawans of CRPF**

†1253. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Central Reserve Police Force do not get 'peace posting' (posting at undisturbed area) even after a period of nearly over 20 years;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any posting policy for the jawans of CRPF;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not formulating the posting policy for jawans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Transfer policy in respect of jawans already exists in CRPF, which takes into account various service related aspects such as professional requirements, career management etc.

(d) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### High Technology Identity Cards for Indian Fishermen

1254. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government explored the latest in surveillance and bio cryptic technologies for identity management and adopted these for use by the various agencies made responsible for securing our maritime borders; and

(b) the plans of Government for making high technology identity cards compulsory for Indian fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As one of the several measures taken to strengthen coastal security, it has been decided that all the fishing/non-fishing boats plying in Indian waters be registered under a uniform system. The Department of Shipping, as the nodal department, has issued two notifications in this regard In June 2009; one for amending the MS (Registration of Fishing Vessels) rules alongwith revised format for registration and another for notifying the list of registrars. It has also been decided that all type of boats should be fitted/provided with navigational and communication equipments to facilitate vessel identification and tracking. A Group under the chairmanship of Nautical Adviser is working out the specifications of the AIS transponders required for installation on these boats.

The Government has also decided to issue Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to all the usual residents, above 18 years of age, in the coastal villages including fishermen. The project is covering 3331 villages on the coastline, with all the villages & towns of A& N Islands, in the first Phase, and towns/cities and other villages on the coastline in the second Phase. For the first time, direct data collection methodology has been proposed to be undertaken for the project.

Moreover, it has also been decided that all the fishermen are to be issued ID cards relatable to a single centralized data-base. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD & F), as nodal agency, is taking necessary actions in this regard, in consultation with all concerned. A uniform application format for the ID cards has been finalised and it has been sent to all the Coastal States/Union Territories to commence the data collection process.

### Cheating Case in Capital

†1255. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news report "Another cheating case comes to light in capital";

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, during the last one year the number of cases registered separately with Delhi Police and financial scam related cell of Delhi Police and the number of cases in which culprits were arrested out of them;

(c) whether any action has been taken so far against the culprits;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes Sir. A news item regarding "Another cheating case comes to light in Capital" has been reported in "The Hindu" on 15th June, 2009.

(b) to (e) As per the Statement (*See below*). And when a case is registered, necessary legal action is taken by the Delhi Police against the culprits during investigation. In some cases culprits are absconding, but all efforts are made to arrest them.

#### ***Statement***

##### *(i) Cheating cases registered by Delhi Police*

Year	2008	2009 (Upto 30th June)
Total No. of cases reported	1973	936
Total No. of cases solved	522	113
Challaned	193	25
No. of person arrested	885	183

##### *(ii) Cheating cases registered by Economic Offences Wing, Delhi Police*

Year	2008	2009 (Upto 30th June)
Total No. of cases reported	243	118
Total No. of cases solved	131	35
Challaned	136	17
No. of persons arrested	157	49

#### **New Hideouts of Naxalites in Haryana**

†1256. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Naxalites have now started to make their hideout in Haryana near to capital of the country, Delhi after Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that a few other organizations are also active in the role of helper of Naxalites; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to defeat the plans of Naxalites and their helpers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) As per available inputs, activities of naxalites have been reported from few districts of Haryana. The Left Wing Extremist groups sponsor their activities through several front organizations.

State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways. These include modernization and upgradation of the State Police forces under various scheme; sharing of intelligence and facilitating inter-State coordination and assistance for integrated development of naxal affected area through a range of schemes.

#### **Terrorist activities in the country**

†1257. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and places in the country where terrorist activities are going on; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to check terrorist activities and the extent to which and the places where Government has been successful in checking these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per available information, apart from Jammu & Kashmir, the naxal affected States and North Eastern Region, sporadic incidents of terrorist violence have been reported in the hinterland in the recent past from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P.

(b) The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, including terrorist, and naxalite activities and a number of important decisions and measures have been taken. These measures include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture or private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; employment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organising of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24 X 7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; and development of online and secure connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres and State Special Branches. Further, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing assistance for security and development which, *inter-alia*, include deployment of CPMFs, CoBRA Battalions,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provision of funds for modernization of weapons and for other socio-economic and developmental works. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts in the Schedule.

#### **NSG security to Metro rail**

1258. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to provide National Security Guard (NSG) security for Metro rail in the country in view of threat from terrorist;
- (b) whether the security would also be extended to Kolkata Metro or is it restricted only to Delhi Metro;
- (c) whether any blueprint has been drawn in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to provide National Security Guard (NSG) security for Metro rail. (c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Provision of Death Penalty for Burning Brides**

1259. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has advised Government to amend the relevant laws to give death penalty to those who burn brides in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the directive/advice/observation made by Supreme Court; and
- (c) what action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Registrar of the Supreme Court of India, there is nothing on their record to show that the Supreme Court has advised the Government to amend the relevant laws to give death penalty to those who burn brides in the country.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Goa's demand for assistance for Internal Security**

1260. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Goa has demanded financial and technical assistance in the matter of internal security of the State;

(b) the type of modern weapons and other equipments requested to by the State Government and value thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Goa has been provided with any assistance since the occurrence of Mumbai terrorist attack, last November, 2008; and

(d) if not, by what date the request made by the Government of Goa is likely to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government of Goa had sought additional financial assistance from Ministry of Home Affairs in 2008-09 under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Force (MPF Scheme) to procure weapons, vehicles, security equipments to counter any possible threat to Goa.

(c) and (d) The Government of Goa has been provided Rs.2.00 crore over and above its original allocation of Rs.2.00 crore under MPF Scheme for the financial year 2008-09 for modernization its police forces. Hence, under the MPF Scheme, a total amount of financial assistance of Rs.4 crores has been provided to the State in 2008-09.

#### **Rehabilitation of displaced Kashmiris**

†1261. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of people displaced from Kashmir Valley are still living in refugee camps;

(b) if so, the number of such refugees and the number of years they have been living in these refugee camps;

(c) whether Government has worked on any plan for the rehabilitation of Kashmiri people displaced from their homes; and

(d) if so, the outline of this plan and details of the amount spent so far on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. About 5000 families are residing in various camps in Jammu for the last 15 years and 13 families are staying in camps in Delhi.

(c) and (d) For facilitating the return of migrants who are willing to return to the Valley, the Central Government approved the construction of 200 flats at Sheikpora in Budgam district. The Shrine in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani has been developed into two model clusters containing temporary shelters for Kashmiri migrant where they could be settled temporarily till such time they can repair their existing residential houses. The State Government has constructed 18 flats at Mattan and 100 one-room tenements at Kheer Bhavani. A Package of Rs.1618.40 crore for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley has been announced on 25.4.08 and an initial amount of Rs. 8.35 crore has been released. The package provides for, provision of assistance for

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



repair/renovation and damaged houses, transit accommodation, continuance of cash and rations relief, students' scholarship, employment in Government and financial assistance for self employment, financial assistance to agriculturists and horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans.

#### **Security to Tourists in J & K**

†1262. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incidents of terrorism has gone down in Jammu and Kashmir in the last two years;
- (b) if so, the percentage of reduction therein;
- (c) whether number of tourists to Kashmir has increased during last two years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether travel to Kashmir is safe for the tourists and the measures taken by Government for the security of the tourists coming to Kashmir and whether the security measures taken by Government have proved effective; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the report of the State government of Jammu and Kashmir, there was a 34.49% reduction in terrorism related incidents in the State in the year 2007 over 2006 while 35.16% reduction in 2008 over 2007.

(c) and (d) As per the available report, there were 4.37 lakh tourists in 2006, 4.39 lakh in 2007 and 4.66 lakh in 2008 who visited the State.

(e) and (f) The State Government and Security Forces, in an endeavour to make the security environment progressively safer for tourists, have taken the following steps:

- (i) A separate tourist police and enforcement wing at Srinagar/Jammu and other tourist places exists, which looks after and protects the interests of the tourists in the State. The tourist police are empowered to take cognizance in cases of cheating and harassment.
- (ii) Adequate deployment of Security Forces/State Police is being ensured around the tourist spots and also roads leading to such places.
- (iii) Regular patrolling and anti-sabotage checks are being undertaken in and around tourist places and roads leading there.

#### **Steps for Security of Coastal Areas in A.P.**

1263. SHRIMATI T. RATNABAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government is taking proper steps of security for the coastal areas especially in East Godavari, West Godavari and Vishakhapatnam areas in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated and spent on each area, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the future programmes of protection of coastal areas in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme, which is a supplemental initiative, was approved in January 2005 for implementation over a five year period commencing 2005-06. The Scheme is under implementation in nine coastal States, viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, and four coastal Union Territories, viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshdweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Under the Scheme, 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks have been approved. The scheme also provides for 204 patrol boats fitted with modern navigational and maritime equipment for patrolling in coastal waters, and 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycle for patrolling along the coast. A lump sum assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs per police station is also provided for computers and equipments, etc. The approved five-year outlay for the Scheme is Rs. 400 crores for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 151 crores for recurring expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of vessels and training of personnel.

Under the Scheme, six coastal police stations have been approved in Andhra Pradesh, viz.- Kalingapatnam in Srikakulam District, Rishikonda in Visakhapatnam District, Kakinada in East Godavari District, Machilipatnam in Krishna District, Suryalanka in Guntur District and Dugarajapatnam in Nellore District. All the six coastal Police Stations have been constructed and made operational by the State Government. Additionally, 18 boats, 12 jeeps and 18 motorcycles have also been approved under the Scheme for Andhra Pradesh at the total approved outlay of Rs. 3267 lakhs.

(c) The amounts allocated and released under the Coastal Security Scheme, State-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) All the coastal States and Union Territories, including Andhra Pradesh, are carrying out the exercise of vulnerability/gap analysis jointly with Coast Guard, to firm up their additional requirements, in respect of coastal police stations, vehicles, boats etc., for formulation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme for further approval of the Government of India. The detailed proposals are yet to be received from most of the coastal States and Union Territories, including Andhra Pradesh.

**Statement**

*Financial Status of Release of funds under the Coastal  
Security Scheme (as on 30.06.2009)*

S.No.	Name of State/ UT	Approved Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Total release of funds (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Gujarat	5842.60	800.000
2	Maharashtra	4092.60	460.800
3	Goa	1653.50	116.450
4	Karnataka	2711.90	211.900
5	Kerala	4356.00	118.600
6	Tamil Nadu	4408.00	647.000
7	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>3267.00</b>	<b>267.000</b>
8	Orissa	2722.50	83.370
9	West Bengal	3353.40	195.900
10	Puducherry	544.50	44.500
11	Lakshadweep	936.80	136.800
12	Daman & Diu	668.35	68.350
13	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2604.00	77.788
14	Payments for Boats	-	8830.117
15	Custom Duty for Boats	-	1357.286
16	<b>SUB-TOTAL (Non-recurring)</b>	<b>37161.15</b>	<b>13415.861</b>
17	Training charges to Coast Guard	-	136.609
18	Advance POL charges	-	44.000
19	<b>SUB-TOTAL (Recurring)</b>	<b>15100.00</b>	<b>180.609</b>
20	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>52261.15</b>	<b>13596.47</b>

**Zero Tolerance for Dowry Offenders**

1264. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to stop the dowry deaths by adopting zero tolerance on the offenders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the dowry deaths occurred, Statewise especially in Andhra Pradesh against SC/ST people; and

(d) what steps Government is taking to increase the punishment by adopting zero tolerance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Government already has a policy of zero tolerance on the proven offenders in the dowry death cases. Government of India is committed towards ensuring safety and protection of women and in this direction, is enforcing implementation of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and has also enacted the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which provides for more effective protection of the Constitutional rights of women who are victims of any kind of violence occurring within the family, including any unlawful demand for dowry.

(c) The State-wise details of the information on dowry deaths compiled by National Crime Records Bureau are given in the Statement-I (See below). In the State of Andhra Pradesh, 443, 426, 613 number of cases were registered under dowry death during 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. However, information in respect of SC/ST is not being maintained by NCRB, separately.

(d) Law and Order and other criminal matters is a State subject under the Constitution and therefore, the direct responsibility for dealing with enforcement of concerned legislative Acts is that of the State Governments. However, Government of India has initiated a number of measures to check such crimes, such as enactment of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Apart from legislative measures, instructions and guidelines have been issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations to effectively enforce legislation relating to crimes against women like Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system. The other measures include, setting up of helplines for women in distress, support service to victims of violence through schemes such as short-stay homes and Swadhar, organizing legal literacy and legal awareness camps, sensitization of judiciary and police, train police personnel in special laws dealing with atrocities against women, setting up of family courts, setting up of fast track courts, appointment of dowry prohibition officers and notification of rules under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

**Statement**

*Cases registered (CR), Cases chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons arrested (PAR), Persons chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV), under Dowry Death (Section 304B IPC) during 2005*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2005						2006						2007					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	443	473	118	1280	1329	202	519	426	73	1274	1062	248	613	573	97	1562	1450	252
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	99	61	15	174	99	31	105	74	30	201	144	33	100	72	20	172	139	29
4	Bihar	1014	680	110	2323	2162	223	1188	749	138	2674	2255	355	1172	1028	167	3265	2512	375
5	Chhattisgarh	100	91	26	296	289	60	103	99	23	273	267	69	100	106	23	247	241	131
6	Goa	2	3	0	2	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	8	0	0
7	Gujarat	48	48	10	136	139	16	50	43	3	150	133	5	42	38	4	121	139	11
8	Haryana	212	185	52	481	502	141	255	215	69	533	514	169	269	238	62	572	581	160
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	1	6	3	1	3	4	1	12	13	1	8	5	1	31	29	3
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5	7	1	26	23	1	10	8	0	12	13	0	9	7	0	21	21	0
11	Jharkhand	257	166	71	503	421	118	281	170	60	557	474	140	303	223	92	559	518	131

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12	Karnataka	261	233	63	578	538	129	244	213	41	587	521	81	251	189	27	582	620	66
13	Kerala	21	18	10	31	19	18	25	21	6	39	37	13	27	27	4	40	52	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	739	715	262	1992	2023	716	764	735	280	2203	2187	663	742	738	279	2127	2120	727
15	Maharashtra	341	336	34	1379	1315	72	387	374	27	1348	1266	76	436	376	30	1349	1286	89
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	4	1	0
18	Mizoram	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	334	268	35	708	714	72	457	317	44	969	990	123	461	338	31	958	866	175
21	Punjab	99	89	28	246	248	89	130	106	31	331	259	106	133	119	43	316	291	141
22	Rajasthan	361	281	119	560	559	256	394	327	127	665	672	357	439	330	118	683	674	215
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	215	212	71	492	507	152	187	169	48	457	403	98	208	189	64	503	457	117
25	Tripura	34	28	7	43	35	4	35	22	10	25	11	8	36	21	11	42	40	23
26	Uttar Pradesh	1564	1367	678	4523	4233	1900	1798	1464	695	5280	4944	2206	2076	1768	739	7310	6018	2551
27	Uttaranchal	63	48	14	160	135	43	80	51	18	227	187	66	70	74	28	244	225	81
28	West Bengal	446	389	94	956	805	173	445	478	57	1058	1039	129	451	459	46	1068	1148	73
TOTAL STATE :		6665	5703	1821	16896	16107	4417	7467	6069	1781	18875	17394	4946	7950	6919	1886	21784	19428	5358

#### Relief provided to Victims of Cyclone

1265. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the nature of relief provided to the victims of cyclone in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the meetings held with States in this regard during the current five year plan;
- (c) the decisions arrived at so far; and
- (d) the future action plan prepared to meet disasters especially for Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Financial assistance in the wake of natural calamities including cyclone is provided from the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), which is supplemented by National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the wake of calamities of severe nature.

The State Governments are required to meet the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of notified natural calamities, from the CRF in accordance with the approved norms and items of assistance. These items & norms of assistance from CRF/NCCF, are applied uniformly for all the States including Andhra Pradesh. These norms *inter-alia* provide relief for damage to crops, damage to houses, gratuitous relief, medical aid, provision for utensils/clothing loss of cattle, feed and fodder for cattle, provision for temporary shelters and ex-gratia to the next of the kin of the deceased etc. Additional expenditure, if any, incurred over and above the norms, is required to be met by the States from their own resources.

(b) to (d) A National Cyclone Risk Management Project (NCRMP) has been drawn up with World Bank assistance with a view to address cyclone hazard risk in 13 cyclone prone coastal States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh. The Project aims to strengthen the structural and non-structural cyclone mitigation efforts, to reduce the cyclone risk and vulnerability in the coastal districts prone to cyclones, to establish a system for quick dissemination of cyclone warnings and advisories from State/district/sub-district level to community and to strengthen the present arrangements. The project is being implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The Planning Commission has accorded in principle approval to the Project.

#### Criminal Cases in Delhi

†1266. SHRI SUBHASH PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of criminal cases registered in Delhi during 2009-10 and last year;
- (b) despite being capital of India and having special status the reasons for growing anarchy and crime and the plans Government has to curb it;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether provision of NSG has been made for security from terrorist incidents in Delhi;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The requisite information is given below:

Year	Total IPC
2008	49350
2009 (up to 30th June)	23365

There has been a decline of 7.46 % in heinous offences and 3 % in IPC crimes during 1st January, 2009 to 30th June, 2009 as compared to the cases reported during corresponding period in 2008. The steps taken by Delhi Police to curb the crime in Delhi include introduction of 'eyes and ears' scheme to improve collection of intelligence at the grass-root level, identification of vulnerable areas on the basis of regular analysis of crime trends, emphasis on community policing for better relationship with the public, setting up of Area Security Committee in North Campus of Delhi University; identification of Police Stations with high rate of crime and provision of additional manpower and motor cycle patrols to such Police Stations; regular surveillance on the activities of desperate criminals; organisation of special patrolling during dark nights in order to check any strike of criminals; setting up of 'Senior Citizens Security Cell at the Police Headquarters; introduction of special helpline 1291 to attend the distress calls pertaining to the safety and security of senior citizens; initiation of various Community Policing programmes for taking care of Senior Citizens; sensitization of the policemen towards the problems of senior citizens; periodic organisation of security melas to create awareness among senior citizens regarding various aspects of safety, security and use of modern gadgets; creating awareness among senior citizens through print media and distribution of pamphlets regarding Do's and Don'ts for their safety; introduction of 'Parivartan' Scheme for involving and educating parents, teachers, students etc. to facilitate handling of women's grievances; deployment of women police officials for beat duties; imparting special training to those women police officials to control crime against women; starting of gender sensitization and legal awareness programme for police personnel; establishment of Police Stations for cases pertaining to Crime against Women; starting of dedicated 'Women Helpline' to attend to complaints by women; constitution of "Women Mobile Team" to attend to distress calls from women on round-the-clock basis; deployment of one lady constable in every PCR Van patrolling to cover prominent colleges etc.

(c) to (e) NSG are deployed for anti-terrorist operation through out the country including Delhi. A Quick Reaction Team (QRT) has also been stationed at Delhi Airport for speedy deployment.



### Coastal Police Stations in Kerala

1267. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government proposes to set up coastal police stations in some districts of Kerala in order to seal coastal regions against infiltration by terrorists;
- (b) the number of districts identified for the purpose;
- (c) the police stations which are functional; and
- (d) the nature of assistance provided by Centre to Kerala in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme, which is a supplemental initiative, was approved in January 2005 for implementation over a five year period commencing 2005-06. The Scheme is under implementation in nine coastal States, viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, and four coastal Union Territories, viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshdweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Under the Scheme, 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks have been approved. The scheme also provides for 204 patrol boats fitted with modern navigational and maritime equipment for patrolling in coastal waters, and 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycle for patrolling along the coast. A lump sum assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs per police station is also provided for computers and equipments, etc. The approved five-year outlay for the Scheme is Rs. 400 crores for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 151 crores for recurring expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of vessels and training of personnel.

Under the Scheme, eight coastal police stations have been approved in Kerala, viz. Vizhinjam in Thiruvananthapuram District, Neendakara in Kollam District, Thottappally in Alappuzha District, Fort Kochi in Ernakulam District, Azheekkode in Thrissur District, Beypore in Kozhikkode District, Azheekkal in Kannur District and Bekal in Kasaragod District.

(c) Only the coastal Police Station at Neendakara has so far been constructed and made operational by the State Government of Kerala.

(d) Under the ongoing Coastal Security Scheme, the following items and allocations have been approved for the State of Kerala:

(Rupees in lakhs)			
S.No.	Items approved	Estimated cost per unit	Outlay approved
1	2	3	4
1	Coastal Police Stations-8	Rs. 24.70 lakhs	197.60
2	Vessels:		
	12 Tonnes-16	Rs. 200 lakhs	64.00
	5 Tonnes-8	Rs. 0.60 lakhs	14.00

1	2	3	4
3	Vehicles:		
	Jeeeps-16	Rs.4 lakhs	64.00
	Motor Cycles-24	Rs.0.60 lakhs	14.40
4	Lum-sum assistance for 8 PS	Rs.10 lakhs per PS	80.00
	TOTAL :		4356.00

For further strengthening the coastal security, all the coastal State and Union Territories, including Kerala, are carrying out the exercise of vulnerability/gap analysis jointly with Coast Guard, to firm up their additional requirements, in respect of coastal police stations, vehicles, boats etc., for formulation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme for further approval of the Government of India.

The supply of interceptor boats has started. One 12 Ton boat was allocated to Kerala from the first batch of supply; the State has taken delivery of the same on 11th July, 2009.

#### Implementation of Assam Accord

1268. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had fulfilled all its obligation as committed through the Assam Accord 1985;

(b) if so, status about each of the obligation fulfilled till May 2009 and to be fulfilled with specific time limit;

(c) specific promise made for the preparation of NRC during tripartite meeting held in 2005 and its status till May 2009; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and target set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Action has been taken to implement all the provisions of the Assam Accord. Certain provisions of the Accord e.g. measures to prevent infiltration and speedy all around economic development of Assam etc are of continuous nature and therefore need to be monitored regularly. The present status indicating clause-wise Implementation of Accord is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Government of Assam has initiated steps for updating of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) 1951 on the basis of the relevant records. The Central Government has also provided a sum of Rs. 3.02 crore to the Government of Assam for computerization of the relevant records. The issue of incorporating the draft modalities submitted by Government of Assam for updating of NRC in January 2009, in the relevant Rules is under examination.

### ***Statement***

#### *Clause-wise implementation status of the Assam Accord*

##### **Clause-5 - Foreigners Issue:**

- (i) The Citizenship Act, 1955, (Citizenship Rules, 1956 and the Foreigners Tribunals) Order, 1964, were amended.
- (ii) Special Registration Officers have been appointed for registration of persons detected as foreigners who entered Assam between 1.1.1966 to 24.3.71.
- (iii) A total of 3153 including 1280 additional posts, sanctioned under Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIF) scheme to assist State Government and Border Security Force (BSF) in detection and deportation of foreigners/illegal migrants and act as a second line of defence.
- (iv) Thirty-two Foreigners Tribunals have been constituted in the State of Assam under the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946 for detection of illegal migrants/foreigners. As per available information, (as on 31.3.2009) a total of 30,944 persons have been declared as foreigners in the pre-1971 stream and 2,581 persons in the post-1971 stream till March, 2009.

##### **Clause 6 & 7 - Safeguards and Economic Development:**

- (i) A Cultural Centre called the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalashetra Complex has been established.
- (ii) Sri Jyoti Chitran (Film) Studio at Guwahati has been modernized. Additional Rs.10 crore has been sanctioned for further expansion/modernization of the Institute in the financial year 2006-07.
- (iii) The Government of Assam has constituted a Committee of Ministers in October 2006 to examine all issues relating to the implementation of Clause 6 of the Assam Accord. The Committee is yet to submit its report.
- (iv) Numaligarh Refinery was set up at a cost of nearly Rs.2,500 crores.
- (v) Two Central Universities, one at Tejpur, and the other at Silchar, have been set up.
- (vi) An IIT has been set up at Guwahati.
- (vii) Kathalguri Power Project (60 MW) has been commissioned.
- (viii) Work for implementation of Assam Gas Cracker Project and Bogibeel rail-cum road project have started.

##### **Clause 8 to 14 - Other Issues:**

- (i) The power to issue citizenship certificates now vests only with the Central Government.
- (ii) As on 30.6.2009 out of 3286.87 KM fencing sanctioned along Indo-Bangladesh border, 2655 KM of order fence has been completed. In Assam sector, out of 223 KM (Phase I & II) of

sanctioned fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border, 219 KM has been completed. Since the fencing erected under Phase-I had outlived its life, therefore, it is being replaced with a composite type fencing.

- (iii) Ex-gratia payment was made to the next of kin of persons killed in the course of the agitation.
- (iv) Disciplinary cases against employees in connection with the agitation were reviewed.
- (v) In the matter of recruitment, orders were issued by the Central Government for relaxation in upper age limit upto a maximum of six years in the case of candidates who had ordinarily resided in the State of Assam during the period 1.1.1980 to 15.8.1985.
- (vi) NSA detainees detained in connection with agitation were released.

#### **Schemes for Welfare of Beedi Workers**

1269. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

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

- (a) the details of the cases received by the Welfare Commissioner for beedi workers at Allahabad under different schemes for the welfare of beedi workers during the last three years and the current year so far;
- (b) the details of the cases approved and the amount sanctioned;
- (c) the details of the cases rejected alongwith the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the cases still pending the steps being taken to simplify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The details of the cases received, approved and amount sanctioned, rejected alongwith the reasons therefor, and cases pending are given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Maternity benefit scheme for female beedi workers*

Year	Cases received	Cases approved	Amount sanctioned	Cases rejected	Reasons for rejection	Cases pending
2006-2007	359	348	348000	11	(i)) Identity card of male beedi worker.	nil
2007-2008	310	301	301000	09	(ii) Six month not completed of issue of I. Card	nil
2008-2009	365	349	349000	16	(iii) 3rd child.	nil
2009-2010 (Upto May, 2009 )	nil	30	30000	nil		nil

*Financial assistance for purchase of spectacle*

Year	Cases received	Cases approved	Amount sanctioned	Cases rejected	Reasons for rejection	Cases pending
2006-2007	528	511	76650	17	Applicant is dependent of beedi worker.	Nil
2007-2008	1400	1387	399300	13		Nil
2008-2009	1792	1784	533050	08		Nil
2009-2010 (Upto May, 2009)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil

*Financial assistance for marriage of daughter of widow/widower beedi worker*

Year	Cases received	Cases approved	Amount sanctioned	Cases rejected	Reasons for rejection	Cases pending
2006-2007	80	77	385000	03	(i) 3rd daughter of beedi worker	Nil
2007-2008	171	165	825000	06		Nil
2008-2009	212	209	1045000	03	(ii) Parents are not beedi workers	Nil
2009-2010 (Upto May, 2009)	51	49	245000	02		Nil

*Scheme for providing financial assistance of Rs. 1500/- towards funeral expenses of beedi workers*

Year	Cases received	Cases approved	Amount sanctioned	Cases rejected	Reasons for rejection	Cases pending
2006-2007	94	90	135000	04	Claimant's name not in Card	Nil
2007-2008	194	187	280500	07		Nil
2008-2009	300	295	442500	05		Nil
2009-2010 (Upto May, 2009)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil

*Financial assistance to beedi workers for kidney transplantation etc.*

Year	Cases received	Cases approved	Amount sanctioned	Cases rejected	Reasons for rejection	Cases pending
2006-2007	01	01	26105	Nil	Not rejected.	Nil
2007-2008	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil
2008-2009	01	01	5142	Nil		Nil
2009-2010 (Upto May, 2009)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil

*Treatment of beedi workers suffering from cancer*

Year	Cases received	Cases approved	Amount sanctioned	Cases rejected	Reasons for rejection	Cases pending
2006-2007	02	02	91522	Nil	Not rejected.	Nil
2007-2008	02	02	2351		Nil	Nil
2008-2009	01	01	41246		Nil	Nil
2009-2010 (Upto May, 2009)	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil

*Reservation of beds in T.B. hospitals for beedi workers*

Year	Cases received	Cases approved	Amount sanctioned	Cases rejected	Reasons for rejection	Cases pending
2006-2007	01	01	1320	Nil	Not rejected	Nil
2007-2008	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil
2008-2009	11	11	60720	Nil		Nil
2009-2010 (Upto May, 2009)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil

*Group insurance scheme*

Year	Cases received & sent to LIC	Cases approved	Amount sanctioned	Cases rejected	Reasons for rejection	Cases pending
2006-2007	289	-	-	-	-	-
2007-2008	628	-	-	-		-
2008-2009	151	-	-	-		-
2009-2010 (Upto May, 2009)	106	-	-	-		-

*Procedure for implementation of welfare schemes is simplified.*

*Monetary compensation for sterilization to beedi workers*

Year	Cases received	Cases approved	Amount sanctioned	Cases rejected	Reasons for rejection	Cases pending
2006-2007	02	02	400	Nil	Not rejected.	Nil
2007-2008	01	01	200	Nil		Nil
2008-2009	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil
2009-2010 (Upto May, 2009)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil

*Education scheme*

Dress

Year	Cases received	Cases approved	Amount sanctioned	Cases rejected	Reasons for rejection	Cases pending
2006-2007	14623	8000	2000000	6623	(i) I. Card, mark sheet not attached	Nil
2007-2008	11229	4000	1000000	7229	(ii) failed student	Nil
2008-2009	12487	4800	1200000	7687	(iii) Principal has not signed on application form	Nil
2009-2010	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil
(Upto May, 2009)						

*Education scheme*

Financial assistance

Year	Cases received	Cases approved	Amount sanctioned	Cases rejected	Reasons for rejection	Cases pending
2006-2007	54678	10549	12499920	27672	(i) I-Card, mark sheet not attached	Nil
2007-2008	21330	26168	32499640	12086	(ii) failed student	Nil
2008-2009	28554	19091	24514740	15168	(iii) Principal has not signed on application form	Nil
2009-2010	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil
(Upto May, 2009)						

*Housing scheme*

Year	Cases received	Cases approved	Amount sanctioned	Cases rejected	Reasons for rejection	Cases pending
2006-2007	-	-	-	-	Not rejected. Only	-
2007-2008	578	408	8160000	70	under process for want	
2008-2009	629	535	10700000	94	of required documents,	-
2009-2010	255	50	1000000	Nil	etc.	-
(Upto May, 2009)						

**Facilities Provided by ESIS to its Members**

1270. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the facilities provided by ESIS (Employees State Insurance Scheme) to its members who have lost their jobs in the recession;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how many people have been assisted by ESIS so far; and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) The Unemployment Allowance Scheme called 'Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan

Yojana<sup>1</sup> for the Insured Persons who are rendered jobless due to retrenchment or closure of factory etc., or on permanent disablement of at least 40 per cent arising out of non-employment injury has been introduced with effect from 01.04.2005 by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. The Scheme has been reviewed and amendments have been made to cover more persons under the Scheme. The rate of unemployment allowance is 50 percent of the last pay drawn up to a period of one year. The Insured Person and his/her dependant family members are also entitled to medical care for a period of one year from the date of unemployment. For ensuring re-employability, Vocational Rehabilitation Skill Development Scheme has also been included in the Scheme. This allowance shall cease to be payable in case the Insured Person gets re-employment or attains the age of superannuation or 60 years, whichever is earlier.

(c) So far 3881 people have been assisted by ESIS (Employees State Insurance Scheme) under the Unemployment Allowance Scheme. The details are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Un-employment Allowance paid under Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana*

Position upto 31.05.2009

State/Region	Amount disbursed	
	No. of cases	Amount (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	260	38,05,412/-
Bihar	46	5,95,060/-
Goa	215	33,49,921/-
Gujarat	83	6,51,285/-
Haryana	03	36,321/-
Jammu & Kashmir	97* + 27	2,02,680/-
Jharkhand	11	1,07,926/-
Kerala	391	73,55,798/-
Karnataka	42	6,47,228/-
Maharashtra	298	43,26,577/-
Orissa	25	2,21,293/-
Punjab	26	2,46,108/-
Pondicherry	196	22,38,650/-
Rajasthan	04	39,024/-
Tamil Nadu	101	18,46,678/-
Uttar Pradesh	649	82,95,402/-
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>97+2377</b>	<b>3,39,65,363/-</b>

\* Payments yet to be made for want of funds of Rs. 17,89,740/-



#### **Criteria of hiring contract workers**

†1271. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria adopted for hiring workers on contract;
- (b) the facilities provided to these workers;
- (c) whether Government has sought information from the contractors whether the facilities being given are in accordance with Government rules or not; and
- (d) the number of contractors against whom action has been taken for not providing these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The principal employers engaging, contractors and employing 20 or more contract labour are required to obtain registration and the contractors employing 20 or more contract labour are required to obtain licence under the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. The contract workers cannot be employed in an establishment for the work which has been prohibited under section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 from time to time, by issuance of a Notification by the Government.

(b) Under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, the contract workers are provided with rest rooms, wholesome drinking water, latrine & urinals, washing and first-aid facilities. Besides, when 100 or more contract labours are employed in any establishment, a canteen is required to be provided.

(c) and (d) In the Central Sphere, the office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) conducts regular inspections of the establishments and takes necessary action under the Act for any violations/irregularities detected. On this account, during the year 2005-2006, 1017, during 2006-2007, 887 and in 2007-2008, 1228 contractors were convicted for violation of the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970.

#### **Employees/Workers under ESIS**

1272. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether employees/workers of all industrial and commercial establishments are mandatorily covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESIS);
- (b) the year-wise details of number of ESIS subscribing establishments indicating corresponding number of employees/workers contributing since 2003-04 alongwith the details of the total contributions received by ESIC;
- (c) the number of ESIS covered establishments in Jharkhand indicating number of employees/workers subscribed during the period as in (b) and details of total contributions collected in the State;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the number of hospitals run by ESIC their categories e.g., superspeciality etc., if any, in the country; and

(e) their respective numbers in Jharkhand district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 applies to non-seasonal power using factories employing 10 or more persons and non-power using factories and some specified establishments such as shops, hotels and restaurants, cinemas and preview theatres, road-motor transport undertakings and newspaper establishments employing 20 or more persons.

(b) The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) There are 144 ESI Hospitals all over the country out of which 22 hospitals are run by ESI Corporation directly and 122 hospitals are run by respective State Government. All the hospitals are providing secondary care services to the ESI beneficiaries except ESIC Model Hospital, Kollam, Kerala which is providing both secondary and super speciality medical care services.

(e) There are three ESI hospitals in the State of Jharkhand. The details are given in the Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Year-wise details of number of ESIS subscribing establishments - All India*

Year	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Contribution Income (Rs. in Lakhs)
2003-04	2,63,650	70,82,300	138071.97
2004-05	2,80,871	75,70,200	168908.48
2005-06	3,05,294	84,00,526	193356.47
2006-07	3,31,744	92,38,530	245348.37
2007-08	3,52,508	1,11,80,866	326283.98
2008-09	Yet to be assessed		369853.27

**Statement-II**

*Year-wise details of number of ESIS subscribing establishments - Jharkhand*

Year	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Contribution Income (Rs. in La.khs)
1	2	3	4
2003-04	2267	57,850	665.34
2004-05	2362	72,700	1220.76

1	2	3	4
2005-06	3078	92,492	1645.63
2006-07	3483	1,05,741	1729.27
2007-08	5671	1,42,362	2258.79
2008-09	Yet to be assessed		2949.32

**Statement-III**

*List of hospitals in the State of Jharkhand*

1. ESI Hospital, Maithan
2. ESI Hospital, Ranchi
3. ESI Hospital, Adityapur

**Minimum wages of workers of unorganized sector**

†1273. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that workers of unorganized sector often have to work for more than eight hours a day and they do not even get minimum wages;
- (b) if so, sector-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to provide appropriate wages to these workers for their work and to save them from exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Under Section 24(1) (a) of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, the number of hours of work for a worker, engaged in scheduled employments irrespective of any sector under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which shall constitute a normal working day, shall be 9 hours for an adult inclusive of the intervals of rest.

(c) The minimum wages, fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have to be statutorily paid. The enforcement of the Act is secured at two levels. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), while in the State Sphere it is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

**Persons rendered jobless due to global recession**

1274. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether owing to Global market recession during the current year 2009 joblessness increased a great deal;

(b) if so, how the number of the jobless in India increased during January to April this year as compared to that during the corresponding period in 2008;

(c) the number of these rendered jobless abroad, who have returned to India during the said global recession period; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide employment to the hands rendered jobless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The information on job loss is available through two quarterly Sample Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau for the periods October-December, 2008 and January-March, 2009. In case of the former covering 2581 units in 20 centres across 11 States/UT relating to important sectors like mining, textiles, metals, gems & jewellery, automobile, transport and IT/BPO, it was observed that about half a million workers have lost their jobs. In case of the latter covering 3192 units in 21 centres across 11 States/UT relating to sectors like textiles and apparel, handloom/powerloom, leather, metals, gems and jewellery, automobile, transport and IT/BPO, it was observed that the employment in selected sectors has increased by a quarter million.

(c) According to information furnished by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Indian Missions in the Gulf Countries in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar have informed that there has been no report of any large scale adverse impact on Indian workers because of global economic slowdown and recession, though there has been report of some job losses. The Indian Mission in United Arab Emirates (UAE) has reported that accurate figures of return of Indian workers are not available. It is estimated that ranging from 50,000 to 1,50,000 workers have returned to India as a result of the delay in execution of projects due to economic slow down and recession. They have further informed that most of the workers have returned to India on leave without pay with the expectation that they would be able to return to work in the UAE once the situation improves. It would be relevant here to mention that more than ninety percent of Indian Emigration is to the Gulf Countries.

Further information received from Indian Missions in Afghanistan, Syria, Sudan, Brunei, Libya, Jordan, and Lebanon, indicate that there is no report of Indians affected by global recession there. Indian Mission in Yemen has informed that there is negligible impact on Indian workers due to global recession. Indian Mission in Indonesia has stated that there is no large scale impact of recession in Indonesia. Indian Mission in Malaysia has informed that small number of Indian workers have returned to India due to slowdown of the Malaysian economy in the context of current global recession.

So far as professionals are concerned, they mostly emigrate to the Western World. As per reports received from Germany, Canada, United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia, there is no report of such return of Indians because of recession and economic slowdown.

Report received from United States of America (USA) indicates that the recession in USA has affected almost all sections of the people. However, they have informed that Indians working in the United States are mostly professionals and the extent of job losses by Indians is, therefore, slightly mitigated by their indispensability to the organization. The exact number of Indians affected by the recession is indeterminate.

(d) The action taken by the Government to overcome economic slowdown like the three stimulus packages announced, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme etc., contribute to reviving the economy and creating jobs, which help those rendered jobless as well. Besides, the implementation of the 'Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana' wherein the insured worker and his family are entitled to about 50% of wages upto a period of one year and medical benefits in the case of loss of job and schemes such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Aam Admi Bima Yojana, and Indra Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme also mitigate the adverse impact on workers. Further, the skill development programmes enable workers to harness Job opportunities.

#### **Deaths and injuries at work places**

1275. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that accidental death and injury in work places are rising every year so also increase of occupational diseases;
- (b) what is the number of death and injury in accidents and occupational deaths in the country, industry-wise and State-wise from 2004 to 2009;
- (c) whether the number of accidents are more in construction, Mines, Coal, J.D.I; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) No definite trend can be indicated regarding fatal and non fatal injuries and occupational disease. The position varies from sector to sector. The State-wise details of reportable fatal and non-fatal injuries and occupational disease in factories covered under Factories Act, 1948 from 2004 to 2008 are given in the Statement I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*). Industry-wise details are not maintained. The fatal and non-fatal accident injuries and occupational disease reported in major ports during the said period are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

The State-wise details of accidents resulting in deaths and serious injuries in Coal Mines and Non-Coal Mines from 2004 to 2009 (upto 31.05.2009) are given in the Statement-IV and statement-V respectively (*See below*).

The State-wise details of notified occupational disease in Coal Mines and non-Coal Mines are given in the Statement-VI (*See below*).

The details of deaths and injuries in construction industry in respect of Central Sector are given in the Statement-VII as per the available data. No data relating to number of accidents in construction sector in respect of States is being maintained centrally.

**Statement-I**

*Fatal and Non-fatal Injuries in Factories*

States/Union Territories	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008(P)	
	Fatal Injuries	Non	Fatal Injuries	Non	Fatal Injuries	Non	Fatal Injuries	Non	Fatal Injuries	Non
		Fatal Injuries		Fatal Injuries		Fatal Injuries		Fatal Injuries		Fatal Injuries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	113	0	87	0	71	0	41	0	66
Andhra Pradesh	90	2258	134	1626	176	1334	157	1622	163	1411
Assam	12	66	5	49	5	50	11	65	3	129
Bihar	6	258	4	130	6	108	11	28	6	48
Chandigarh	0	0	1	1	0	7	0	4	2	7
Chhattisgarh	47	671	73	582	94	422	92	365	103	343
Daman & Diu & Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	28	5	15	8	29	10	27	12	44
National Capital of Delhi	5	14	17	33	14	50	17	35	5	37
Goa	13	154	15	187	8	196	10	181	7	161
Gujarat	221	7665	200	5574	184	4843	222	3151	195	2725
Haryana	64	134	38	234	71	186	101	114	74	112
Himachal Pradesh	6	19	3	12	1	18	10	9	6	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu & Kashmir	1	121	1	125	0	118	1	306	4	247
Jharkhand	21	197	23	151	27	243	21	105	22	190
Karnataka	48	1403	34	1259	64	1371	107	1225	91	1052
Kerala	10	254	18	377	13	577	22	172	15	158
Madhya Pradesh	34	1338	36	1281	35	2099	52	1590	40	1419
Maharashtra	153	5276	173	4137	175	4223	197	3351	218	3088
Manipur	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	6
Nagaland	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	39	605	37	534	74	479	81	468	81	437
Puducherry	4	467	6	245	12	249	8	208	1	235
Punjab	39	193	56	148	48	139	35	136	45	144
Rajasthan	52	123	52	1274	1	1129	60	1145	45	997
Tamil Nadu	53	1846	57	1545	48	1198	60	1089	67	1252
Tripura	0	3	2	3	0	5	1	2	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	86	277	78	193	118	235	78	182	81	141
Uttarakhand	12	38	10	55	31	59	19	44	15	65
West Bengal	63	31675	64	28288	75	24761	68	17096	86	18615
TOTAL :	1081	56308	1135	48145	1349	44200	1453	32763	1387	33135

Note: Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim do not have any registered factories.

NA- Not Available.

Source: Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

**Statement-II**

*State wise cases of Occupational Diseases reported in factories*

States/UTs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Chattisgarh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NA
Daman & Diu & Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A	NA
National Capital of Delhi	Nil	Nil	NA.	N.A.	NA
Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	NA
Gujarat	10	Nil	22	5	NA
Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Jharkhand	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA
Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Kerala	Nil	1	2	Nil	NA
Madhya Pradesh	2	Nil	3	Nil	NA
Maharashtra	8	2	Nil	3	NA
Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Nagaland	ML	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Orissa	NIL	NIL	21	NIL	NA
Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Punjab	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Tamil Nadu	NIL	NIL	NA	NIL	NA
Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA

Note: Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim do not have any registered factories.

NA : Not Available.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories of State s/UTs



**Statement-III**

*Accident statistics in the port sector for the period 2004-08*

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
2004	28	183	211
2005	30	178	208
2006	36	157	193
2007	23	135	158
2008	33	116	149

*Details of the occupational diseases reported in the port sector for the period 2004-08*

Year	No. of occupational diseases reported
2004	-Nil-
2005	-Nil-
2006	-Nil-
2007	-Nil-
2008	-Nil-

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise details of accidents, resulting in deaths and serious injuries in Coal Mines during 2004-2009*

Name of State	Year	Fatal		Serious		
		No. of Accidents	No. of Persons Killed	No. of S/Injured	No. of Accidents	Persons S/Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2004	11	14	7	437	440
	2005	11	11	3	795	797
	2006	16	19	5	557	560
	2007	12	12	3	566	571
	2008	16	17	2	400	403
	2009	8	10	4	91	92
Assam	2004	2	2	0	1	1
	2005	1	1	1	0	0
	2006	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2007	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	2	7	4	0	0
	2009	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2004	3	4	0	68	69
	2005	7	7	0	55	56
	2006	3	3	0	46	46
	2007	11	11	2	40	41
	2008	13	13	0	27	27
	2009	6	6	2	8	8
Gujarat	2004	0	0	0	2	2
	2005	1	1	0	1	1
	2006	0	0	0	1	1
	2007	1	1	0	0	0
	2008	3	3	0	1	1
	2009	1	1	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	2004	0	0	0	3	3
	2005	0	0	0	1	3
	2006	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0
	2009	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	2004	27	30	1	147	155
	2005	29	49	10	78	82
	2006	25	75	3	62	63
	2007	20	22	1	105	106
	2008	16	16	0	79	81
	2009	12	14	1	26	26
Madhya Pradesh	2004	8	9	0	71	74
	2005	16	17	4	64	65
	2006	15	16	5	46	46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2007	11	11	2	59	59
	2008	13	20	0	39	40
	2009	3	3	0	8	10
Maharashtra	2004	11	11	2	39	39
	2005	5	5	0	27	28
	2006	6	6	1	34	35
	2007	8	8	0	34	35
	2008	11	11	0	21	21
	2009	2	2	0	4	4
Orissa	2004	4	4	0	17	17
	2005	10	10	0	14	14
	2006	2	2	0	12	20
	2007	4	4	0	8	8
	2008	4	4	0	4	4
	2009	0	0	0	2	2
Tamil Nadu	2004	3	3	0	3	3
	2005	1	1	0	2	3
	2006	5	5	0	4	4
	2007	2	2	0	1	1
	2008	2	2	1	2	2
	2009	1	1	0	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	2004	2	2	0	5	5
	2005	2	2	0	3	4
	2006	0	0	0	3	3
	2007	3	3	0	2	2
	2008	2	2	0	2	2
	2009	1	1	0	1	1
West Bengal	2004	16	17	4	169	169
	2005	13	13	1	66	66
	2006	6	11	1	96	98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2007	5	5	3	107	116
	2008	11	11	0	74	75
	2009	3	3	0	14	14
All India	2004	87	96	14	962	977
	2005	96	117	19	1106	1119
	2006	78	137	15	861	876
	2007	77	79	11	922	939
	2008	93	106	7	649	656
	2009	37	41	7	155	158

**N.B.:** Data for the year 2007 to 2009 are provisional. Data for the year 2009 are upto 31.05.09

***Statement-V***

*State-wise details of accidents, resulting in deaths and serious injuries  
in non-coal mines during 2004-2009*

Name of State	Year	Fatal		Serious		
		No. of Accidents	No. of Persons Killed	No. of S/Injured	No. of Accidents	Persons S/Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2004	4	4	0	4	4
	2005	5	7	1	2	2
	2006	4	7	1	1	1
	2007	6	10	2	5	5
	2008	7	9	1	1	1
	2009	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	2004	1	1	1	26	27
	2005	1	1	0	11	11
	2006	3	3	0	10	10
	2007	3	3	0	12	12
	2008	2	2	0	17	17
	2009	0	0	0	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh	2004	5	6	1	16	18
	2005	1	1	0	17	17
	2006	3	4	1	15	15
	2007	2	2	0	19	19
	2008	5	5	0	11	11
	2009	0	0	0	8	8
Goa	2004	1	1	0	1	1
	2005	0	0	0	0	0
	2006	4	9	0	0	0
	2007	2	2	0	2	2
	2008	2	2	0	1	1
	2009	3	3	0	0	0
Gujarat	2004	1	1	0	6	6
	2005	1	1	0	3	3
	2006	0	0	0	1	1
	2007	1	1	0	3	3
	2008	6	6	2	3	3
	2009	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	2004	1	1	0	0	0
	2005	1	1	0	0	0
	2006	2	3	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0
	2009	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	2004	1	1	0	0	0
	2005	0	0	0	0	0
	2006	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0
	2009	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	2004	7	8	0	12	12
	2005	5	5	0	7	7
	2006	3	3	0	9	9
	2007	5	5	0	2	3
	2008	5	6	2	9	9
	2009	3	3	0	2	2
Jammu & Kashmir	2004	0	0	0	0	0
	2005	0	0	0	0	0
	2006	1	1	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0
	2009	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	2004	1	1	0	54	57
	2005	3	3	0	21	21
	2006	4	4	1	11	11
	2007	2	2	0	6	17
	2008	4	4	0	8	8
	2009	0	0	0	3	3
Kerala	2004	1	1	0	0	0
	2005	0	0	0	1	1
	2006	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	1	5	2	1	1
	2008	5	7	3	0	0
	2009	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2004	2	4	1	6	6
	2005	0	0	0	7	7
	2006	1	1	2	4	4
	2007	4	5	0	4	5
	2008	2	2	0	1	1
	2009	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	2004	1	1	0	5	5
	2005	3	3	0	2	2
	2006	1	1	1	4	5
	2007	0	0	0	2	2
	2008	2	10	20	1	1
	2009	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	2004	7	7	2	14	14
	2005	12	13	2	6	6
	2006	8	8	0	6	6
	2007	12	12	5	6	6
	2008	11	11	3	6	7
	2009	4	4	0	2	2
Rajasthan	2004	19	22	1	39	39
	2005	9	10	1	29	29
	2006	16	19	1	16	16
	2007	19	21	5	16	16
	2008	20	28	9	22	22
	2009	0	0	0	9	9
Tamil Nadu	2004	4	4	3	2	2
	2005	6	6	0	2	3
	2006	8	8	2	1	1
	2007	3	4	1	1	1
	2008	1	1	0	0	0
	2009	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	2004	0	0	0	2	2
	2005	0	0	0	0	0
	2006	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0
	2009	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttarakhand	2004	1	1	0	1	1
	2005	1	1	0	0	0
	2006	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	1	1	0	0	0
	2009	0	0	0	0	0
All India	2004	57	64	9	188	194
	2005	48	52	4	108	109
	2006	58	71	19	78	79
	2007	60	72	15	79	92
	2008	73	94	40	80	81
	2009	10	10	0	28	28

N.B.: Data for the year 2007 to 2009 are provisional. Data for the year 2009 are upto 31.05.09.

**Statement-VI**

*State-wise number of cases of notified occupational diseases during  
2004-2009 (till 7th July)*

Year	Name of State	No. of cases
2004	Jharkhand	48
	Orissa	1
2005	Jharkhand	9
	Andhra Pradesh	2
	Karnataka	3
	Rajasthan	30
2006	Jharkhand	13
	Madhya Pradesh	1
	Jharkhand	7
2007	Andhra Pradesh	4
	Madhya Pradesh	1
2008	Andhra Pradesh	2
	Karnataka	3
2009 till 7th July	Andhra Pradesh	1



**Statement-VII**

*Details relating to deaths and injuries in construction  
industry in the Central Sector.*

S.No.	Year	Deaths	Injuries
1.	2004	4	NIL
2.	2005	19	32
3.	2006	9	1
4.	2007	12	NIL
5.	2008	35	12
6.	2009 (till 31st May)	2	NIL

**One code number to each EPF Subscriber**

1276. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government was committed to give one code number to each EPF beneficiary which could be used in any State in the country;
- (b) whether Provident Fund Trust has failed to do so inspite of its repeated assurance; and
- (c) whether Provident Fund Trust is interested to give one national number to the workers, if so, time frame for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Under the Business Process Re-engineering (BPR), which was planned to be implemented earlier, a Social Security Number (SSN) was to be provided to all the members/subscribers of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). However, this project has been reviewed and a revised project implementation plan has been developed in collaboration with National Informatics Centre, which is currently being implemented since April, 2008. Under the revised strategy, SSN is not mandatory for getting services from the EPFO and presently existing Provident Fund membership number will suffice for obtaining the services.

**Creation of skilled workers**

1277. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the strategy and action of Government to create 500 million skilled workers in future, the fund infrastructure details thereof;
- (b) whether multinational monopoly housing investors, FDI who are using the skills of our country are also participating in our skill development and skill upgradation process; and

(c) whether Government is making any specific strategy and provision in budget to achieve the target year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Government has approved National Policy on Skill Development, a guiding document for Skill Development Programmes in the Country. The policy has set a target of skilling 500 million persons by the year 2022. Training target for all Ministries/Departments, offering training programmes for sectors under their control, have been indicated in policy document. The details in this regard are given in the Statement (*See below*). A large number of enterprises including multinational companies are participating in the skill development efforts.

Government has set up Prime Minister's National Council for Skill Development under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, for policy direction and review. National Skill Development Coordination Board has been set up in Planning Commission to coordinate skill development activities in the country. A National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a non-profit company under the Companies Act, 1956, has also been set up by the Government with Central Government contribution of Rs. 1,000/- crore. Rs. 15,000/- crore is envisaged to be mobilised from other governments, public sector entities, private sector, bilateral and multilateral sources.

**Statement**

*Details of projected number of trained persons by the year 2022*

Ministry/Department/Organisation	Projected number of trained persons by the year 2022 (In lakh)
1	2
National Skill Development Corporation	1500
Labour & Employment	1000
Tourism	50
Textiles	100
Road Transport and Highways	300
Rural Development	200
Women & Child Development	100
Agriculture	200
HRD Higher Education	500
HRD Vocational Education	
Heavy Industry	100
Urban Development	150
Information Technology	100
Food Processing	50

1	2
Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning Commission)	200
Health & Family Welfare	100
Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	150
Social Justice & Empowerment	50
Overseas Indian Affairs	50
Finance-Insurance/Banking	100
Consumer Affairs	100
Chemicals & Fertilizers	50
Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	150
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>5300</b>

#### **Laws to check child labour**

†1278. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether present law is adequate and effective to check child labour in different States;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of reduction in child labour during the last three years as a result of these laws; and
- (c) the details of welfare measures to improve their living standards State Governments take after rescuing child labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Adequate provisions exist under the existing Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 to take action against those employing children in prohibited occupations and processes. State Governments are appropriate authorities for enforcement of the provisions of the Act for the areas falling under their jurisdiction.

(b) The estimation of the number of child labour in the country State-wise, is done on the basis of the census carried out by the Registrar General of India once in every ten years. The last such Census was carried out in 2001. Therefore, yearly data regarding existence of child labour State-wise is not maintained.

(c) Government is implementing the Scheme of National Child Labour Projects(NCLP) in 271 districts of the country. At present, about 5 lakh children are enrolled in school run under the scheme. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from hazardous work are admitted into Special Schools, where these children provided with accelerated bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend and health care facilities

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

etc., before they are mainstreamed into regular education system. Since inception of the Scheme, 5.21 lakh children have been mainstreamed into formal education system.

**Statement**

*Laws to check child labour*

State	Sanctioned Coverage	
	No. of Schools	No. of Children
Andhra Pradesh	978	48900
Assam	177	8850
Bihar	1518	86550
Chhattisgarh	267	15800
Delhi	40	2000
Gujarat	116	5950
Haryana	128	6400
Jammu & Kashmir	16	800
Jharkhand	212	10600
Karnataka	379	18950
Madhya Pradesh	598	30100
Maharashtra	238	11900
Nagaland	20	1000
Orissa	971	48550
Punjab	107	5350
Rajasthan	1171	58550
Tamil Nadu	496	24800
Uttar Pradesh	1522	76100
Uttarakhand	10	500
West Bengal	916	45800
TOTAL	9880	507450

**Qualification standards for bidding PPP projects**

1279. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing qualification standards for bidding PPP projects;

- (b) whether it is a fact that Government changed the qualification standards for bidding PPP projects;
- (c) if so, the details of changed qualification standards for bidding PPP projects; and
- (d) the reasons for changing the qualification standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Keeping in view the experience gained in implementation of a large number of Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) Projects using "Request for Qualification" (RFQ) document and feed back from Ministries as well as representations from various Industry Associations, a need was felt for review of certain provisions of the RFQ document. With a view to addressing all relevant issues, the Model RFQ was revised and issued by the Ministry of Finance in May, 2009. The model RFQ now provides that Threshold Technical Capability (TTC) shall be twice that of the Total Project Cost (TPC). As regards eligible projects, the RFQ provides that these should not be less than 20% of the estimated Project Cost. In case of projects with an estimated Project Cost of Rs. 1,000 crores or above, this amount may be suitably reduced but not less than 10% in any case. NHAI has the flexibility to reduce the Threshold Technical Capability by 50% of the Total Project Cost. The details of changed qualification standards are given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Qualification standards for bidding PPP projects*

The main changes in the RFQ are as follows:

- a. Provision relating to short - listing of bidders for more than one Project in Clause 1.2.2 has been deleted.
- b. The present limit of 1% of cross holding in clause 2.2.1 (c) (i) relating to Conflict of Interest has been increased to 5%, and the term "indirect shareholding" has been clarified.
- c. The clause 2.2.1 (d) relating to disqualification of consultants has been amended to allow the Consultants of the Authority to work for private entities in relation to the same project during any period six months prior to the issue of the RFQ or three years after the COD of the same project.
- d. While prescribing sector specific eligibility conditions in Clause 2.2.1 (e), provision has been made to enable Project Authority to specify suitable restrictions to prevent concentration of projects in the hands of a few entities.
- e. The Threshold Technical Capacity in Clause 2.2.2 (A) have been enhanced to twice the Estimated Project Cost of the proposed project.
- f. Each of the Consortium Members, in addition to holding 26% equity in the SPV, would now be

required to also hold equity equal to at least 5% of the Total Project Cost for a period of two years after commissioning of the Project.

- g. The commitment of the O&M partner specified in Clause 2.2.3 has now been reduced from 26% to 10%.
- h. A new Clause 2.3.5 has been added to allow withdrawal of a Consortium member, who has Conflict of Interest, within 10 days of the date of Application Due Date.
- i. In order to disincentivise submission of incomplete or incorrect information, Clause 2.17.7 and 2.17.8 have been added to enable Project Authorities to exclude erroneous claims for determining the Experience Score and also impose a penalty equal to the score so rejected, and to disqualify applicant where patently false claims are made.
- j. The Project Authority has been required to extend the Application Due Date by a minimum of 15 days and 7 days for submission of RFQ in case of substantive and minor amendments respectively.
- k. An enabling provision has been made in Clause 3.2 for making suitable amendments to meet the requirements of social sectors and other projects.
- l. Definition of PPP and Core sectors has been modified in Clause 3.2.1 to exclude Petroleum and Natural Gas and include logistics park and metro rail. In the case of real estate development, standalone housing would not be included while townships and residential complexes would continue to qualify.
- m. Project Authorities are now being permitted variation in Factors for Experience by 15% instead of 33%. (Clause 3.2.6)
- n. A Clause 3.2.7 has been added to the effect that Projects in OECD countries will get a weightage of 50% as compared to projects in developing countries.
- o. The number of short-listed bidders has been increased to 6, and further increased to 7 in case of projects costing less than Rs.500 cr or for repetitive projects (clause 3.5.2). Further, a provision for preparation of reserve list of bidders has been made for substitution of bidders in the event of their withdrawal or rejection (Clause 3.5.3). In so far as road projects are concerned, the existing exemption from short - listing of bidders would continue.

Subject to the above changes, the other provisions of OM dated 5.12.2007 shall continue to apply.

#### **Cutting red tapes for improving National Highways**

1280. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have urged Government to cut red tape to open roads;
- (b) if so, what are main points NHAI has suggested to Government:

- (c) whether they have also suggested that Government should not limit private bids to eight projects;
- (d) if so, whether all issues raised by NHAI have been fully considered;
- (e) if so, to what extent it will be possible for Government to improve National Highways; and
- (f) whether there has been considerable delay in sanctioning proposal for extensions of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The provision under clause 3.5.2 of the model Request for Qualification (RFQ) limiting the number of short listed bidders was deleted on 22.09.08 for roads projects. In the revised Model Request for Qualification issued by the Ministry of Finance on 18.05.2009, this exemption from short listing of bidders has been continued for road projects.

(d) to (f) The Government has approved upgradation of 33,639 km. of national highways by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) out of which 11,639 km. length has been completed and 6,004 km length is under implementation.

#### **Sanctioning of Road Projects in Kerala**

1281. SHRI A.VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Competent Authority of Kerala had submitted for sanction/special sanction for Kollam Bypass of length 13.141 km., at km. 502/804 of NH-47, Alapuzha Bypass of length 7,005 km. at km. 416/200 of NH 47, Thalarery-Mahe Bypass of length 18.031 km. from Ch. 170/718 km. at NH-17 and Calicut Bypass of length 28.124 of NH 17 at km. 231/000;

- (b) if so, the details and the present status of above submissions;
- (c) whether action will be taken in affirmative to above submissions;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Kollam bypass, Alapuzha bypass, Thalassery - Mahe bypass and Calicut bypass are in various stages of progress through State PWD. Balance work for above bypasses will be taken up along with 4-laning of NH 17 and NH - 47 under NHDP Phase III through NHAI which is targeted for completion by December, 2013.

#### **NoC for installing petrol pumps on NHs**

†1282. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is mandatory to get no objection certificate from National Highways Authority of India for installing petrol pumps and laying water supply pipelines on National Highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the State-wise details of such proposals pending for approval during the last three years;
- (d) the reasons for the pendency of these proposals; and
- (e) the special action taken by Government regarding granting approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. It is mandatory to get no objection certificate through National Highways Authority of India for National Highways which are vested with them, for installing petrol pumps (for which licence deed is required to be signed between MoRTH and oil company) and water supply pipelines as per extant guidelines.

(c) to (e) Request for NoC and their approval are a continuing process. State-wise details are being collected and compiled. Clarifications are to be obtained if the proposal is incomplete in its detail which takes time. Where minor deviations are there, a committee in the Ministry considers them on case to case basis if relaxation is required.

#### **Allocation of funds for NHs in Bihar**

†1283. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that no adequate fund is being allocated by the Central Government for the construction and repairing of National Highways in Bihar;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that due to shortage of funds and other technical reasons, the fixed targets are not being achieved;
- (c) if so, the amount allocated against the allocation demanded for the various National Highways under Bihar State; and
- (d) the details of Government efforts to complete the National Highways on priority basis according to the schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no shortage of fund. Central Government is providing sufficient fund for the construction and repairs of National Highways in Bihar. The reasons for delay in

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



completion of the projects are, unprecedented flood in the year 2007 and 2008, delay in land acquisition and utility services and slow mobilization of contractor etc.

(c) The details of fund allocated during the last five years for National Highway (Original) and Maintenance & Repair works are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) (i) All out efforts are being made for making the balance encumbrance free site available to contractors.

(ii) Targets are being fixed as per revised work programme and being monitored at every level.

(iii) Frequent meetings by the top officials of Ministry and NHAI with State Government officials are being made to clear the above impediments.

#### **Statement**

##### *Allocation of Funds for NHs in Bihar*

(Rs. in crore)

#### **A. NH(O) Works:**

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2004-05	60.00	47.45
2005-06	65.00	65.00
2006-07	105.00	97.13
2007-08	83.00	82.82
2008-09	90.00	91.10
2009-10	150.00	41.27 *

\*Expenditure upto 30.06.2009.

(Rs. in crore)

#### **B. M&R Works:**

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2004-05	46.28	42.40
2005-06	47.66	45.89
2006-07	34.58	32.57
2007-08	30.11	26.75
2008-09	55.10	40.29
2009-10	18.33	6.11 * *

\* \*Expenditure upto 30.06.2009.

#### **Collection of toll by NHAI**

1284. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the tolls collected by the NHAI in 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively;
- (b) the State-wise break-up of such toll collection giving the figures for the two years separately;
- (c) whether it is a fact that different yardsticks are used in different States to fix the tollage collected from the public;
- (d) whether complaints have been received by the NHAI and Government that tolls are too high at many places; and
- (e) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the tolls on the National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (b) The State-wise details of toll collected by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in 2006-2007 and 2007-08 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir. The Government has laid down rules prescribing rates of Fee (toll) for different categories of vehicles which are applicable uniformly. The National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 provide for identical rate of fee for both public funded and private investment projects. The Fee (toll) will be levied in accordance with the Notification to be issued by the Central Government in terms of the provisions of these rules which also provide for annual revision of rate of fee.

(d) to (e) The Government has constituted two Committees - one headed by the Chairman, NHAI as a permanent mechanism to review, monitor and oversee the functioning of the toll system; and another headed by the Member (Finance), NHAI to examine all toll-related issues including user fee rates in terms of representations/complaints received.

**Statement**

*State-wise/Year-wise toll collection for last three years & current year up to May 2008 (All Rs. in lakhs)*

State	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3
AP	24728.05	34193.86
Bihar	0.00	1402.00
Chhattisgarh	1810.83	2098.47
Gujarat	21138.27	22367.48
Haryana	13521.67	15203.87
Jharkhand	1915.53	2258.00
Karnataka	4627.84	9449.99
Maharashtra	17160.58	22904.79

1	2	3
MP	1417.61	1243.29
Orissa	705.79	787.85
Punjab	4665.97	5029.55
Rajasthan	29670.03	35801.50
Tamil Nadu	10370.43	16563.93
UP	6196.06	8030.56
West Bengal	6468.77	13741.69
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>144397.43</b>	<b>191076.83</b>

**Cess amount received by NHAI**

1285. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total cess amount received by the NHAI in 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively;
- (b) how was this cess fund utilized by the NHAI;
- (c) whether there is any system whereby the cess fund is utilized in different States based on some formula;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that vast sums of the cess remain un-utilized; and
- (e) the steps proposed to be taken to review the utility of levying cess on the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The total Cess amount received by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is Rs.6,407.45 crore (2006-2007) and Rs.6,541.06 crore (2007-2008).

(b) Cess fund is being utilised by the NHAI for construction & development of National Highways under National Highway Development Project (NHDP), interest payment and repayment of borrowings.

(c) to (e) Allocation of Cess fund for utilisation from the Central Road Fund to each State is made on the basis of 60% of consumption of Petrol & Diesel and 40% on geographical area of the respective State. The Cess is levied as per the provisions of the Central Road Fund Act, 2000 and there is no proposal to review these provisions.

**NHs in UP and Bihar**

1286. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the National Highways in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

- (b) the present condition of each of the National Highway in those States; and
- (c) the steps being taken to further develop and upgrade those Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The details of the National Highways in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) In the State of Uttar Pradesh, all National Highways are being maintained in traffic worthy condition. In the State of Bihar, the present condition of all NHs except parts of NH-2C, 28A, 57A, 81, 99, 104, 105 and 106 are fair. The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and these are taken up to keep the NHs in traffic worthy condition based on traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

**Statement**

*NHs in U.P. and Bihar*

Sl.No.	NH No.	Route	Length (Km.)
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Details of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh</b>			
1	2	UP/Haryana Border-Kosi-Chhata-Mathura-Farah-Agra-Firozabad-Shikohabad-Sirsaganj-Jaswantnagar-Etawah-Sarai-Muradganj-Sikandra-Rasdhan-Bara-Sachendi-Kanpur-Moharajganj-Aung-Fatehpur-Haswa-Sat Narain-Khaga-Palhana-Kaushambi-Allahabad-Saidabad-Hardia-Gopiganj	752
2	2A	Sikandra-Raipur-Bhognipur	25
3	3	Agra-UP/MP Border	26
4	7	Varanasi-Mirzapur-Lalganj-UP/MP Border	128
5	11	Agra-Kiraoli-UP/Rajasthan Border	51
6	12A	MP/Border upto junction with NH 26 near Jhansi.	7
7	19	Ghazipur-Ballia-Rudrapur-Bakutha-UP/Bihar Border.	120
8	24	Delhi/UP Border-Ghaziabad-Rajabpur-Bibauli-Pakbara-Moradabad-Mirgang-Bareilly-Banthra-Uncholia-Neri-Mohli-Sitapur-Lucknow.	431
9	24A	Badshi-Ka-Talab-Chenhhat (NH 28)	17
10	24B	Lucknow - Rai Bareilly - Allahabad road	185
11	25	UP/MP Border-Jhansi-Baragaon-Ghirgaon-Amargarh-Moth-Pirauna-Orai-Usargaon-Kalpi-Bara-Kanpur-Unnao-Ajgain-Lucknow.	270
12	25A	Km19 (NH 25)-Bakshi-Ka-Talab	31

1	2	3	4
13	26	UP/MP Border-Karari- Jhansi-Babina-Talbahqt-Bansi-Lalitpur-Birdha-Gona-UP/MP Border.	128
14	27	Allahabad-Jasra-UP/MP Border.	43
15	28	Lucknow-BaraBanki-Ramsanehighat-Faizabad-Haraiya-Basti-Khalilabad-Piprauli-Hata-Kasia-Fazilnagar-Pawanagar-Tamkuhi-UP/Bihar Border.	311
16	28B	UP/Bihar Border-Nibua Raiganj-Padrauna-Kasia.	29
17	28C	Bara Banki-Ramnagar-Jarwal-Krisarganj-Fakharpur-Bahraich-Matera Bazar-Nanpara-Babaganj-Rupidiha-Nepalganj.	140
18	29	Sonauli-Kolhu-Pharenda-Rawatganj-Gorakhpur-Bhaurapur-Kauriram-Ghasi-Mardah-Ghazipur-Zamania-Chandauli-Varanasi.	306
19	56	Lucknow-Gosainganj-Amethi-Bhetwa-Haidargarh-Inhauna-Jagdishpur-Musafir Khana-Hasanpur-Sitapur-Singramau-Badlapur-Bakhsha-Junpur-Phulpur-Varanasi.	285
20	56A	Chehat Km. 16 of NH 56.	13
21	56B	Km. 16 onNH-56 to Km.19 of NH-25.	19
22	58	UP/Delhi Border-Noida-Muradnagar-Modi Nagar-Muhiuddinpur-Meerut-Mujjafarr Nagar-UP/Uttaranchal Border.	165
23	72A	UP/Uttaranchal Border-Chhutmalpur-Biharigarh and UP/Uttaranchal Border.	30
24	73	UP/Haryana Border-Sarsawa-Pilkhani-Saharanpur.	60
25	74	UP/Uttaranchal Border-Najibabad-Nagina-Afzalgarh-Rehar and UP/Uttaranchal Border.	147
26	75	UP/MP Border-Dudhinagar-Wyndhamganj	110
27	76	UP/MP Border-Srinagar-Mahoba-Banda-Khuhand-Attarra-Badausa-Karwi-Raipura-Mau- Shankargarh-Bara-Jasra-Allahabad-Naini-Astabhuja Mirzapur.	587
28	86	Kanpur-Ghatampur-Sajet-Hamirpur-Sumerpur — Maudeha-Khanna-Kabrai-Mahoba-Srinager-UP/MP Border.	180
29	87	Rampur-Bilaspur-UP/Uttaranchal Border.	32
30	91	Ghaziabad-Dadri-Sikanderabad-Bulandshahr-Khurja-Amiya-Aligarh-Pilwa-Etah-Kurawali-Sultanganj-Bewar-Nabigaon-Chhibramau-Gurusahayganj -Kannauj - Araul-Bilhaur-Kanpur.	405

1	2	3	4
31	91 A	The highway starting from its junction with NH 2 near Etawah connecting Bharthana-Bidhuna-Bela-Mundarwaganj and terminating at its junction with NH 91 near Kannauj.	126
32	92	UP/MP Border-Udi-Etawah-Chaubia-Kusmara-Bewar.	75
33	93	Agra-Khandauli-Sadabad-Hathras-Mandarak-Daud Khan-Aligarh-Danpur-Dibal-Babrala-Bahjoi-Chandausi-Bilari-Moradabad.	220
34	96	Faizabad-Bilharghat-Bikapur-Sultanpur-Bhada-Piparpur-Kohdaur-Bela-Soraon-Allahabad.	160
35	97	Ghazipur-Zamania-Said Raja.	45
36	119	The highway starting from its junction with NH 58 near Meerut connecting Mawana-Bahsuma-Bijnor-Kiratpur-Najibabad and upto UP/Uttanchal border.	125
37	NE2	Eastern Peripheral Expressway around in UP and Haryana	90
38	231	The highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratapgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur.	169
39	232	The highway starting from Ambedkarnagar (Tanda) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda.	305
40	232A	The highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (junction of NH 232).	68
41	233	The highway starting from India/Nepal border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarthnagar, Bansi, Basti, Tanda, Ajamgarh and terminating at Varansi.	292
42	235	The highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar.	66
TOTAL LENGTH IN UP STATE :			6774

*II. Details of National Highways in Bihar*

Sl.No.	NH No.	Route	Length (Km.)
1	2	3	4
1	2	From U.P. Border-Mohania - Jahanabad-Sasaram-Dehri-Aurangabad-Madanpur-Dobhi-Barachati-Jharkhand Border	202

1	2	3	4
2	2C	Dehri-Akbarpur-Jadunathpur-Bihar/UP Border	105
3	19	From U.P. Border - Manjhi - Chhapra -Sonpur- Hajipur-Patna	120
4	28	Barauchi-Bachiwara-Tajpur-Muzaffarpur-Mehsi- Chakia-Gopalganj-upto U.P. Border	259
5	28A	Junction with National Highway No. 28 near Pipra Kothi-Sagauli-Raxaul-Indo/Nepal Border	68
6	28B	Chapwa-Bettiah-Lauriya-Bagaha-Chhitauni Rail- cum-Road Bridge upto U.P. Border	121
7	30	Junction with NH-2 near Mohania-Kochas- Dinara-Bikramganj-Piro-Ara-Danapur-Patna-Phatuha- Bakhtiyarpur	230
8	30A	Phatuha-Chandi-Harnaut-Barh	65
9	31	From Jharkhand Border-Rajauli-Nawada-Bihar Sharif- Bakhtiyar-Barh-Mokoma-Barauni-Begusarai-Balia- Khagaria-Bihpur- Kursela - Purnia -Baisi - W.B. Border- Kishanganj- upto W.B. Border	393
10	57	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga-Jhanjharpur-Narahia- Narpatganj-Forbesganj-Araria-Purnia	310
11	57 A	The highway starting from the junction of NH-57 near Forbesganj and terminating at Jogbani	15
12	77	Hajipur-Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonbarsa	142
13	80	Mokamah-Luckeesarai-Munger-Bhagalpur-Kahalgaoon- upto Jharkhand Border	200
14	81	Kora-Katihar- upto W.B. Border	45
15	82	Gaya-Hisua — Rajgir- Bar Bigha-Mokama	130
16	83	Patna-Jahanabad-Bela-Gaya-Dobhi	130
17	84	Ara-Buxar	60
18	85	Chhapra-Ekma-Siwan-Gopalganj	95
19	98	Patna-Arwal-Daudnagar-Aurangabad-Amba upto Jharkhand border	157
20	99	Dobhi-Hardawan- upto Jharkhand Border	10
21	101	Chhapra-Baniapur-Mohamadpur	60
22	102	Chhapra-Rewaghat-Muzaffarpur	80

1	2	3	4
23	103	Hajipur-Hazrat Jandaha-Mushrigharari	55
24	104	Chakia-Madhuban-Shivhar-Sitamarhi-Sursand-Jaynagar-Narahia	160
25	105	Darbhanga-Keotiranway-Aunsi-Jaynagar	66
26	106	Birpur-Pipra-Madhepura-Kishanganj-Bihpur	130
27	107	Maheshkund-Sonbarsa Raj-Simribakhtiarpur - Bariahi - Saharsa - Madhepura-Banmankhi-Purnia	145
28	110	The highway starting from its junction with NH-98 from Arwal connecting Jahanabad-Bandhuganj-Kako-Ekangarsarai and terminating at its junction with NH-31 Biharsharif	89
TOTAL LENGTH IN BIHAR STATE :			3642
TOTAL LENGTH IN UP AND BIHAR STATE :			10416

#### Upgradation of State Roads to NHs in Rajasthan

1287. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from Rajasthan to upgrade State roads into National Highways during the last four years;
- (b) if so, the State road projects for which upgradations have been accepted, alongwith financial allocation provided to execute the projects, proposal-wise;
- (c) the rationale for not accepting certain proposals; and
- (d) the length of State roads in Rajasthan converted to National Highways during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The requirement of resources for development of existing National Highways is huge as compared to availability of resources. Hence, at present, emphasis is being given for development of roads already declared as National Highways instead of declaring more roads as National Highways. Therefore no new length of State roads in Rajasthan has been converted to National Highways during the last four years.

#### Conversion of State Highways into NHs in Himachal Pradesh

1288. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government has received any request from Himachal Pradesh for sanctioning of another National Highway (NH) connecting Shimla with the industrial area of Nalagarh-Baddi-Barotiwala and further Ropar in Punjab;

(b) if so the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that some proposals are lying with Government for its consideration to convert the State Highways into National Highways including the 106.40 km. State Highway No.6 originating from Shimla and passing through Jubbarhatti (Shimla airport)- Kunihar-Ramshehar-Nalagarh upto Ghanauli (Ropar in Punjab);

(d) if so, the current status of the proposals; and

(e) by when proposed State Highways are likely to be converted into National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) The State Government has submitted a few proposals for conversion from State Highways to National Highways including the 106.40 km. State Highway No.6 originating from Shimla and passing through Jubbarhatti (Shimla airport)-Kunihar-Ramshehar-Nalagarh upto Ghanauli (Ropar in Punjab). Out of these, two proposals, Nagrota-Ranital-Dehra-Mubarikpur and Paonta - Rajban-Shillai - Hatkoti have already been declared as National Highway in Himachal Pradesh in December, 2008. There is no proposal to declare the other road as National Highway since the emphasis is on development of the existing National Highways which suffers from many deficiencies

#### **Land required for construction and widening of NHs**

1289. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise area of land acquired for construction and widening of the National Highways during 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09;

(b) the amount of compensation released for such acquisition, State-wise;

(c) the area of land proposed to be acquired for the National Highways in Himachal Pradesh;

(d) the time by when the said land is likely to be acquired;

(e) whether it is a fact that some cases of land acquisition are under dispute in Himachal Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and by when these disputes are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Highways are entrusted to the State Governments, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and Border Roads Organisation (BRO) for development

and maintenance who are also acquiring land. The information except that of Himachal Pradesh is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Approximately, 821.67 hectares of land (787.44 hectares by Himachal Pradesh Government and 34.23 hectares by NHAI) is to be acquired for the National Highways in Himachal Pradesh.

(d) The land has been partly acquired and there is a statutory limit of two years to complete the acquisition from the date of issue of the notification.

(e) and (f) A total of 56 disputes have been reported which are under trial in various Courts/Arbitrators. As these disputes are to be settled by the Courts/Arbitrators. There is no fixed time limit for their settlement.

#### **Proposal for Inter-State roads from Chhattisgarh**

1290. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal received from Chhattisgarh for inter-State roads of economic importance; and

(b) the details of the decision taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Two proposals, viz. (i) widening and strengthening from Km.15/2 to 37/5 (SH-7) of Dhanora Moorungaon Road costing Rs. 1565.00 lakhs and (ii) upgradation (Strengthening and widening) of Khairagarh Ateriya-Joratari Road costing Rs.1130.21 lakhs were received from State Government of Chhattisgarh.

(b) The proposals were not framed in accordance with the Ministry's guidelines and were accordingly returned for re-casting.

#### **Four laning of NH-87 between Rampur and Nainital**

1291. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to four lane NH-87 between Rampur and Nainital;

(b) whether widening of the bridge/construction of a new bridge on river Bhakhra at Bilaspur is also proposed under this project;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor,

(d) whether Government is also aware that the stretch between Rampur and Rudrapur on NH-87 is in a state of severe neglect and has more than one foot deep craters as the tarmac has been washed off in the rains; and

(e) the steps taken to repair the highway in this stretch and by when the work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has proposed four-laning of Rampur-Kathgodam section from km 0.00 to km 87.100 of NH-87 under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-III.

(b) and (c) The four-laning project includes Bilaspur bypass from km 26.100 to km 33.100 of NH-87 along with a new bridge at km 29.750 over river Bhakhra having a length of 105m.

(d) and (e) The Government is aware about the condition of the stretch between Rampur and Rudrapur on NH-87. The Riding quality of stretch between Rampur and Rudrapur of NH-87 has been improved and the stretch is now in good condition.

#### **Conversion of NH-14 four lane in Rajasthan**

†1292. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for making National Highway No. 14 a four lane one from Beawar of Rajasthan to Kandla *via* Sirohi;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether there is any such proposal in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The route from Beawar to Kandla *via* Sirohi follows National Highway-14 from Beawar upto Radhanpur, National Highway-15 from Radhanpur to Samaikhali and National Highway-8A from Samaikhali to Kandla. The section from Beawar to Pindwara *via* Sirohi has been identified for four laning under National Highways Development Project Phase-III and its feasibility study is in progress. The section of National Highway-14 from Pindwara to Radhanpur, National Highway-15 from Radhanpur to Samaikhali and National Highway-8A from Samaikhali to Kandla has already been four laned.

#### **National highways in Rajasthan**

†1293. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Highways within boundaries of the State of Rajasthan;

(b) the amount allocated and spent on these highways during the last five years, year-wise; and

(c) the number, name and length of National Highways which have been converted into four and six lanes and the number of these which are proposed to be converted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The details of National Highways within boundaries of the State of Rajasthan are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

**Statement**

*National Highways in Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Length (in km.)
1	3	32
2	8	635
3	11	531
4	11 A	145
5	11 B	180
6	11 C	53
7	12	400
8	14	310
9	15	906
10	65	450
11	71 B	5
12	76	480
13	79	220
14	79 A	35
15	89	300
16	90	100
17	112	343
18	113	200
19	114	180
20	116	80

**Statement-II**

*The details of allocation and expenditure on the  
National Highways in Rajasthan made by the Ministry*

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2004-05	64.72	46.45
2005-06	88.36	84.60
2006-07	81.86	80.78
2007-08	103.05	102.82
2008-09	209.91	209.91

*The details of expenditure on National Highways in Rajasthan incurred by  
National Highways Authority of India*

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2004-05	522.27
2005-06	310.55
2006-07	1414.29
2007-08	1444.66
2008-09	1572.62

**Statement-III**

*Details of National Highways converted/proposed to be  
converted into four and six lanes*

**National Highways in Rajasthan**

S.No.	National Highway No.	4/6 lane length completed (in km)	4/6 lane length in progress (in km)	Proposed 4-lane length (in km)
1	3	20	9	0
2	8	409.48*	243.3+	0
3	11	212.25	2	95
4	12	29.7	0	328
5	14	56	0	246
6	76	559.175	18.4	0
7	79	171.87	0	0
8	79A	36.23	0	0
9	79, 76	28.4	1.6	0
10	112	51.5	0	43.75
11	89	2	0	0
12	65	13.5	0	0
14	15	13.4	0	0
15	11C	53.5	0	0
16	114	2	0	0

\* includes 90.35 km., where 6-lane completed.

+ includes 161.3 km., where 6 laning is in progress.

Note: The balance length of 410 km along Golden Quadrilateral in State of Rajasthan comprising of NH 8, 79-A, 79 & 76 has been proposed for 6-laning.

### Upgradation of State Highways to NHs

1294. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to upgrade certain State Highways to the status of National Highways in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise;
- (c) the total length of National Highways in the country; State-wise;
- (d) the total length of State Highways in the entire country and the ratio of National Highways to State Highways;
- (e) the details of funds sanctioned and disbursed in the country, State-wise during the last three years; and
- (f) the target fixed for connecting roads with the National Highways during 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Upgrading State Highways as National Highways is currently not a priority for the Government since the emphasis is on development of the existing National Highways which suffer from many deficiencies.

(c) The total length of National Highways in the country State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The total length of State Highways in the entire country is 1,33,000 kms. approximately and the ratio of National Highways to State Highways is 1: 1.885 approximately.

(e) The details of funds sanctioned and disbursed in the country, State-wise during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(f) No such target was fixed.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State-wise national highways and their length in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Length in km.
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	4537
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1992
3	Assam	2836
4	Bihar	3642
5	Chandigarh	24

1	2	3
6	Chhattisgarh	2184
7	Delhi	72
8	Goa	269
9	Gujarat	3245
10	Haryana	1512
11	Himachal Pradesh	1409
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1245
13	Jharkhand	1805
14	Karnataka	4396
15	Kerala	1457
16	Madhya Pradesh	4670
17	Maharashtra	4176
18	Manipur	959
19	Meghalaya	810
20	Mizoram	927
21	Nagaland	494
22	Orissa	3704
23	Puducherry	53
24	Punjab	1557
25	Rajasthan	5585
26	Sikkim	62
27	Tamil Nadu	4832
28	Tripura	400
29	Uttarakhand	2042
30	Uttar Pradesh	6774
31	West Bengal	2578
32	Andaman & Nicobar	300
TOTAL		70548

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of funds sanctioned and disbursed in the country  
during the last three years*

*(Rupees in crore)*

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (upto 31/03/09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	58.41	58.06	76.00	75.89	187.31	187.31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.30	8.29	6.00	5.65	1.10	1.10
3	Assam	77.25	76.49	86.00	85.24	86.30	86.30
4	Bihar	97.20	97.13	83.00	82.89	91.10	91.10
5	Chandigarh	1.00	0.96	2.00	2.00	3.39	3.39
6	Chhattisgarh	37.00	36.19	39.00	38.78	63.66	63.66
7	Delhi	3.00	1.47	9.00	8.30	15.80	15.80
8	Goa	2.95	2.64	15.00	15.00	34.39	34.39
9	Gujarat	60.00	60.00	62.00	62.00	97.00	97.00
10	Haryana	64.00	64.00	81.25	81.24	103.23	103.23
11	Himachal Pradesh	39.50	39.44	57.00	57.00	76.21	76.21
12	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Jharkhand	34.86	35.00	57.25	57.24	96.41	96.41
14	Karnataka	85.00	84.84	99.50	99.48	211.79	211.79
15	Kerala	55.00	54.44	50.00	50.00	62.74	62.74
16	Madhya Pradesh	84.09	82.92	65.00	64.98	92.97	92.97
17	Maharashtra	148.75	148.75	133.79	133.79	187.90	187.50
18	Manipur	14.65	14.65	12.00	10.24	23.65	23.65
19	Meghalaya	24.50	24.31	22.00	22.33	50.77	50.77
20	Mizoram	15.53	15.53	15.00	15.00	13.55	13.55
21	Nagaland	11.82	11.81	12.00	10.20	30.60	30.60



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	Orissa	72.00	72.00	137.50	137.50	207.68	207.68
23	Puducherry	5.00	4.99	7.55	7.49	2.95	2.95
24	Punjab	72.00	72.00	82.90	82.90	154.00	154.00
25	Rsjasthan	75.00	74.38	99.00	98.98	209.91	209.91
26	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Tamil Nadu	82.00	79.40	91.25	91.25	131.96	131.96
28	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	91.40	91.32	130.00	130.00	215.64	215.64
30	Uttarakhand	52.75	52.64	38.95	38.94	109.51	109.51
31	West Bengal	47.00	46.77	58.00	57.99	95.30	95.30

#### Increase in Road Accidents

1295. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of road accidents and the casualties as a result thereof have gone up in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the effective measures taken by Government to check the increasing number of road accidents;
- (d) whether Government plans to introduce Highway Traffic Management System in all the States including Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of road accidents and casualties as a result thereof in the country for the calendar years 2005 to 2007 (the latest available data) are given in the Statement (*See below*). The road accidents are non random events which occur due to a complex mix of number of factors which *inter-alia* includes: (a) type of road users and volume of vehicular traffic, (b) environmental/road related factors like road visibility, road design and geometry, access control, intersections (area of traffic conflict), provision of segregation of non-motorized transport and heavy vehicle traffic, (c) vehicle related factors-visibility of vehicles, use of protective devices (helmets and seat belts) by vehicle occupants; problems with head and tail lights, mechanical failure etc, (d) nature of traffic management — use of automatic signals, traffic calming devices and (e) emergency care for accident victims.

(c) The safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, this Ministry has taken several steps to improve road safety for road users which are as under:

- (i) Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/Expressways.
- (ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.
- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.
- (iv) Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India.
- (v) Setting up of Driving Training Schools in the country.
- (vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.
- (vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
- (viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.
- (ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation & Maintenance contracts.
- (x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

(d) and (e) Model Concession Agreement (MCA) contains a provision for establishment of Highway Traffic Management System (HTMS)/Automated/traffic Management System for Public Private Participation (PPP) projects.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of road accidents and casualties*

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total No. of Road Accidents	429910	439255	460920	479216
Fatal Accidents	79357	83491	93917	101161
No. of Persons Killed	92618	94968	105749	114444
No. of Persons Injured	464521	465282	496481	513340

### Maintenance of NHs in M.P.

†1296. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of per kilometer amount given to different States for maintenance of National Highways;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh has been provided less funds than other States;
- (c) if so, whether Government of India will provide Madhya Pradesh Government the amount on par with other States for maintenance of National Highways;
- (d) the length of highways declared as National Highways in Madhya Pradesh during the last five years;
- (e) whether their surface is in accordance with National Highways; and
- (f) if not, when will these highways be upgraded to the level of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The allocation of funds for maintenance and repair (M&R) of National Highways (NHs) to the various States/UTs depends not only on length of NHs but also on lane width, type of terrain, traffic density, type of soil, extent of damages, intensity of rainfall etc. In addition to that, performance of the States in terms of expenditure incurred *vis-a-vis* allocation and projected fund requirement is also reviewed from time to time during the year keeping in view the limited availability of funds for M&R of NHs as compared to the requirement while modifying the allocations. The allocation per kilometre varies from State to State due to the reasons mentioned above. During 2008-09, the allocation of funds for M&R of NHs made to States/UTs varied from Rs.0.00 lakh/km to Rs.3.98 lakh/km and the same for the State of Madhya Pradesh was Rs.1.24 lakh/km. The State-wise details of funds allocated per kilometre during 2008-09 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) During the last five years no State road has been declared as NH in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

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

### **Statement**

*The State/UT wise details of funds allocated for maintenance & repair of National Highways per kilometre during 2008-09.*

Sl. No.	State / UT	Total allocation during 2008-09 (Rs. Crore)	Allocation of funds per km. (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.25	3.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.82	2.22

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	40.20	3.00
4.	Bihar	44.50	1.56
5.	Chandigarh	0.68	2.83
6.	Chhattisgarh	27.26	1.48
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
8.	Goa	5.01	1.96
9.	Gujarat	42.04	2.67
10.	Haryana	19.64	1.89
11.	Himachal Pradesh	18.84	1.78
12.	Jharkhand	20.38	1.29
13.	Karnataka	71.24	2.48
14.	Kerala	21.75	1.85
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48.66	1.24
16.	Maharashtra	62.92	2.17
17.	Manipur	10.24	3.85
18.	Meghalaya	17.53	2.82
19.	Mizoram	9.20	2.71
20.	Nagaland	10.78	3.98
21.	Orissa	52.56	1.72
22.	Puducherry	1.10	2.15
23.	Punjab	25.58	2.22
24.	Rajasthan	72.35	1.75
25.	Tamil Nadu	49.40	3.96
26.	Uttar Pradesh	55.22	1.54
27.	Uttarakhand	21.87	2.02
28.	West Bengal	31.49	2.52

**NS and EW corridors in M.P.**

1297. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the planned North-South and East-West corridors a length of 621 kilometers National Highways is proposed for Madhya Pradesh;

- (b) whether it is the shortest as against that of other States;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether this length will be increased;
- (d) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal to change some National Highways into four-lane under the 'Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojna'; and
- (e) if so, when will the above proposal be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The length of North-South and East-West Corridors in the State of Madhya Pradesh is 653 kilometres.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) There is no on-going project named as 'Pradhan Matri Bharat Jodo Pariyojna'.
- (e) Does not arise.

#### **Bypass on NH 3**

†1298. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to build Gwalior Nagar bypass on National Highway number 3;
- (b) if so, by when the construction work will begin;
- (c) whether the construction of Mahu Nagar bypass on National Highway number 3 was proposed in Eighth Five Year Plan;
- (d) if so, action taken so far for its construction;
- (e) whether the construction of a bypass for Sivani Nagar on National Highway number 6, is proposed; and
- (f) if so, the action taken so far for its construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Construction of Gwalior Bypass connecting NH-3 and NH-75 has been taken up and the work has commenced in April, 2007.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Construction of Mhow bypass on NH-3 is in progress and is expected for completion by September, 2009.

(e) and (f) There is no such bypass proposed on NH-6. However, bypass to Seoni town on NH-7 has been taken up in November, 2007 and is anticipated to be completed by June, 2010.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### Delay in completion of four-lane NH in Assam

1299. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether delay in completion of project of four-lane NH is due to negligence or non-cooperation on the part of State of Assam;
- (b) if so, the reason of delay in details;
- (c) the details of the report of review and inspection of the quality of work by the competent authority so far;
- (d) whether it has started the construction of bridge over the railways in Assam; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The work of 4-laning from Silchar to Srirampur as part of East-West Corridor under NHDP Phase-II has been delayed mainly due to the delay in Land Acquisition, shifting of utilities, cutting of trees besides poor law & order in NC Hills Distt. of Assam.

(c) Quality Assurance is inbuilt integral part for each of the projects for which Supervision Consultants through international bidding process are being engaged who supervise quality of work on day to day basis besides inspection by NHAI field and Headquarter, Officers.

(d) and (e) The details of the bridges over the Railways in project of 4-laning of East-West Corridor in Assam are given in the Statement.

### Statement

Table 1 - Rail Over/Under Bridges in progress on 4-laning of East-West Corridor in Assam.

Sl. No.	Location of ROB/RUB	NH
1.	Dhaligaon ROB at km 79.82	31-C
2.	Pathshala ROB at km 1029	31
3.	Ghograpara ROB at km 1075	31
4.	Nagaon Bypass ROB at km 0.70	37
5.	Nagaon Bypass ROB at km 14.09	37
6.	Thekeragure ROB at km 240.11	37
7.	Lumding ROB at km 58.72	54
8.	Gosaipur ROB at km 298.90	54
9.	Rangia ROB at km 1084	31
10.	Changsari ROB at km 1114	31

*Table 2 - Rail Over/Under Bridges yet to be started on 4-laning of  
East-West Corridor in Assam.*

Sl. No.	Location of ROB/RUB	NH	Reason thereof
1.	Chaprakata ROB at km 88.10	31-C	Delay at the part of Contractor
2.	Kalachand ROB at km 122.75 in NC Hills Distt	54	Contractor abandoned the work
3.	Mahur RUB at km 150.59 in NC Hills Distt	54	Contractor abandoned the work
4.	Mahur RUB at km 150.52 in NC Hills Distt	54	Contractor abandoned the work
5.	Kapurchera ROB at km 179.28 in NC Hills Distt	54	Contractor abandoned the work
6.	Redzol ROB at km 169.61 in NC Hills Distt	54	Contractor abandoned the work
7.	Harangajao RUB at km 189.30 in NC Hills Distt	54	Contractor abandoned the work
8.	Harangajao RUB at km 185.73 in NC Hills Distt	54	Contractor abandoned the work

**Construction of service lane alongside of toll road**

†1300. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it will be made mandatory to construct service lane alongside each and every toll road for two wheelers, three wheelers, slow speed vehicles and animal driven carts;
- (b) whether to connect the service lanes with the population over pass or under pass will be constructed on toll road so as to nullify the possibility of accidents; and
- (c) whether except for lane wise, no construction will be permitted in road limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Wherever feasible, underpasses/foot over bridges are provided for crossing to other side of highway.

(c) No construction is permitted in road limits except road appurtenances.

**Improving Road Safety**

1301. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether adequate attention is being paid, while designing traffic management programmes, towards traffic engineering, accident investigation, driver training, assessment and traffic enforcement, etc. so that free flow of traffic with nearly accident-free rate could be achieved;

(b) if so, whether the Seminar organized in Delhi in February, 2008 and attended by high-profile Institute of Road Traffic Education and Commission of United Nations Global Road Safety, gave specific suggestions towards road safety; and

(c) whether these are being implemented in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) The State Governments are primarily responsible for designing traffic management programmes, towards traffic engineering, accident investigation, driver training assessment and traffic enforcement. It is expected from the States to take appropriate steps on each of these aspects.

(b) The Institute of Road Traffic Education & the Commission for Global Road Safety organized a one day Conference 'Road Safety Investments in India' in February 2008 in New Delhi. The Conference made specific recommendations to improve the road safety, some of which are: political prioritization of road safety in India, implementation of a single road safety administration, investment of 10% of the road construction & maintenance budget for road safety management, creation of road safety awareness at all levels, development of tools and systems for driver training and stricter licensing process, updation of road design & traffic engineering standards, development of new standards and implementation of scientific traffic management and Road Safety Audits (RSAs).

(c) Recommendations made by the Conference can be broadly classified into two aspects i.e. policy and enforcement. As regards policy issues, the Government has taken necessary steps to finalize policy directives for improving road safety. Since the states are responsible for enforcement issues, they have been urged to take appropriate measures for enforcement of Road safety provisions from time to time.

#### **Link roads projects between Delhi and Haryana**

1302. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to act as per announcement to complete the process of three new link roads projects between Delhi and Haryana to increase connectivity; and

(b) if so, what steps Government is taking to complete the process without any further delay; and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) This Ministry is responsible only for development and maintenance of National Highways and there is no proposal at present to provide any new National Highway



connectivity between Delhi and Haryana. However Government of Haryana is planning new link roads between Delhi and Haryana to improve connectivity.

**Construction and upgradation of roads**

1303. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government propose to spend about 60 thousand crore to construct and upgrade about 40 thousand kilometer of roads in the next few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether most of the highway projects constructed under various National Highway Development Programme phases have seen delays due to highway development agencies inability to decide the mode of contract, toll in the first instance;
- (d) if so, whether Government has prepared the blueprint of such projects; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and how Government propose to complete such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The Government has taken up several projects for improvement/development of National Highways including construction of expressways under the various schemes such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East region (SARDP-NE), etc. The total length of NHs envisaged for improvement under the various phases of NHDP is about 47,054 km. About 5,104 km length of NHs and 4,656 km length of state roads are envisaged for improvement under SARDP-NE. These projects are targeted for completion in phases by 2015-16. Apart from this, this Ministry also provides funds to the States/Union Territories for development and maintenance of State Roads, other than rural roads, as per the provisions of the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) envisages budgetary support of Rs 72,530 crore for Central Sector roads. In addition, the sector is expected to generate Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) amounting to Rs 34,829 crore and private sector investment of Rs 86,792 crore during this period.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, some of the projects have been delayed due to problems associated with land acquisition, shifting of utilities, clearances for Railway-Over-Bridges (ROBs), poor performance of contractors, law & order problems in some States, etc.

The progress of projects is closely monitored by Project Implementation Units of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), assisted by Supervision/Independent Consultants, in order to

expedite implementation of projects. Meetings are held on periodic basis at sites as well as at NHAI Headquarter to review the progress of projects. The works for the contracts terminated by NHAI have been re-awarded. Meetings are held with officials of State Governments concerned in order to expedite land acquisition, utility shifting, etc. An officer of the Railways has been posted to NHAI to coordinate with Ministry of Railways to expedite the construction of ROBs.

#### **Declaration of State Highways as NHs**

1304. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the State Highways declared as National Highways during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has received any proposal regarding declaration of State Highways as National Highways during the last one year;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and stretch-wise; and
- (d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The details of the State Highways declared as National Highways during the last three years and the State and Stretch wise proposals received for declaration of State Highways as National Highways during the last one year (2008-09) are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*). Upgrading State Highways as National Highways is currently not a priority for the Government since the emphasis is on development of the existing National Highways which suffers from many deficiencies.

#### ***Statement-I***

*Details of National Highways declared during the last three years*

(2006-07)

State	National Highways No	Stretch	Approx Length (Km)
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	24B	Lucknow -Rai Bareilly-Allahabad	185
Tamil Nadu	226	Thanjavur- Gandharvakottai- Sivaganga-Manamadurai	144
	227	Thiruchirappalli- connecting- Lalgudi-Kumaratchi-Chidambaram	135
Gujarat	228	Ahmedabad-Dandi (Dandi heritage route)	374
West Bengal	2B	Burdwan-Bolpur	52
Bihar	2C	Dehri-Akbarpur-Bihar/UP Border	105

(2007-08)			
1	2	3	4
West Bengal	31D	Siliguri -Salsalabari-Fuibari-Mainaguri- Dhupguri Falakata and Sonapur	147
Kerala	47C	Kalamassery, crossing NH- 17 and terminating at Vallarpadam	17
(2008-09)			
Arunachal Pradesh	229	The highway starting from Tawang passing through Bomdila, Nechipu, Seppa, Sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.	1090
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 52 B	The highway starting from Mahadevpur passing through Namchik, Changlang, Khonsa and Kanubari in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the state of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeel bridge.	450
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 37	The National Highway Number 37 is extended from its dead end near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.	60
Tamil Nadu	Extension of NH-226	The highway starting from Perambalur connecting Perali, Keelapalur, Ariyalur, Kunnam, Thiruvaiyaru, Kandiyur and joining NH-226 at Thanjavur in the State of Tamil Nadu.	85
Tamil Nadu	230	The highway starting from Madurai connecting Tiruppuvanam, Poovandhi, Sivaganga, Kalaiyarkoil, Tiruvadanai and terminating at Tondi Port town in the State of Tamil Nadu.	82

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	Extension of NH-2B	The highway starting from Bolpur connecting Prantik, Mayureswar and terminating at Mollarpur at the junction of NH-60 in the State of West Bengal.	54
Himachal Pradesh	20 A	The highway starting from Nagrota at the Junction of NH 20 connecting Ranital, Dehra and terminating at Mubarikpur at the Junction of NH 70 in Himachal Pradesh.	91
Himachal Pradesh	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	109
Uttarakhand	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	51
Uttar Pradesh	231	The highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratappgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	169
	232	The highway starting from Ambedkarnagar (Tanda) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	305
	232 A	The highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (junction of NH 232) in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	68
	233	The highway starting from India/Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarthnagar, Bansi, Basti, Tanda, Ajamgarh and terminating at Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	292

1	2	3	4
	235	The highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	66
Andhra Pradesh	18A	The highway starting from Puthalapattu and terminating at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.	42
Andhra Pradesh Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	234	The highway starting from Mangalore connecting Beltangadi, Mudigare, Belur, Hulyar, Sira, Madhugiri, Chintamani in Karnataka, Venktagiri Kota in Andhra Pradesh, Pernampet, Gudiyattam, Katpadi, Vellore, Pushpagiri, Polur and terminating at Timvanarnalai-Viluppuram in Tamil Nadu	780

**Statement-II**

*State-wise and stretch-wise details of the proposal received from the States for declaration of new National Highways during the last one year (2008-09)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches	Length in Kms.
1	2	3	4
I.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad-Srisailam-Dornala-Atmakur-Nandyal	353.18
		2. Kakinada-Dwarapuydi-Rajamundry-Kovvur-Suryapeta	300
		3. Sironcha Mahadevapuri-Tungaturthi-Erpedu-Renigunta	650
		4. Tadipatri-Raichur road via Ananthapur-Urvakonda road	146.17
		5. Road from " Guntur - Vinukonda - Tokapalli - Nandyal Banaganapalli - Owk - Thadapatri - Dharmavaram - Kodur.	530
		6. Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodarevu.	630
		7. Puthalpatu-Tirupathi	40
		8. The road connecting B.C. road near Mangalore in Karnataka passing through Andhra Pradesh and terminating at Tiruvanamalai in Tamil Nadu	-

1	2	3	4
II	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Tawang -Bomdila- Nechipu- Seppa- Sagalee- Ziro-Daporijo- Aalong -Pasighat	1090
		2. Mahadevpur- Namchik- Changlang- Khonsa- Kanubari in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the state of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeel bridge.	450
		3. The National Highway Number 37 is extended from its dead end near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing	60
III	Bihar	1. Darbhanga-Kamtola-Madhwapur road	—
IV.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Taradevi (Shimla)-Jubbarhatti-Kunihar- Ramshehar Nalagarh-Ghanouli (SH NO. 6) (HP Boundary) road	106.400
		2. Bharmour-Chamba-Dalhousie-Pathankot Road	133.00
		3. Hamirpur-Sujanpur-Palampur Road	60.00
		4. Brahmapukhar-Bilaspur-Ghumarwin- Sarkaghat-Baijnath Road	111.80
		5. Slapper-Pandoh-Chailchowk-Karsog- Tattapani-Dhalli-Theog-Kotkhai-Jubbal- Hatkoti Road	300.00
		6. Nagrota-Ranital-Dehra-Mubarikpur road	91
		7. Paonata-Rajban-Shillai-Minus-Hatkoti road	150
V.	Karnataka	1. Bidar-Humnabad-Gulbarga-Siriguppa-Bellary- Hiriyur-Chikkanayakanahalli-Nagamangala- Pandavapura-Srirangapatna	679
		2. The road connecting B.C. road near Mangalore in Karnataka passing through Andhra Pradesh and terminating at Tiruvanamalai in Tamil Nadu	-
		3. Mysore-Channarayapatna-Arasikere-Loop between Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura via Holenarasipura	187
		4. Bangalore-Outer Ring road Dobaspet-Solur- Magadi-Ramnagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal- Attibnele-Sarjapura	194

1	2	3	4
		5. Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)	385
		6. Koratagere-Tumkur-Kunigai-Huliyurdurga-Maddur-Malavalli Road	140
		7. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra Pradesh	336
		8. Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road	45
		9. Doddaballapur-Kolar Road <i>via</i> Nandi Vijayapura,Vemgal	82
		10. Hebsur-Dharwar-Ranagaram-Panaji Road	95
		11. Bangalore-Hindupura to join NH-7 (Somandenapalli) upto State Border	80
		12. Manadavady-H.D.Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salem road	197
VI.	Maharashtra	1. Indor, Edlabad, Jamner, Sillod, Aurangabad, Wagor, Shirur, Pune, Paud, Roha, Murud MSH-5	53.400
VII.	Manipur	1. Churachandpur to Tuivai <i>via</i> Singhat-Singzawl road	163
VIII.	Mizoram	1. Keitum to Zokhawthar <i>via</i> Khawbung road	179
IX.	Nagaland	1. Tuensang in Nagaland-Nagimmora-Sibsagar (Simulguri) in Assam 3. Tuensang in Nagaland-Naginimora-Sibsagar (Simulguri) in Assam	265
X.	Puducherry	1. East Coast Road from Chennai to Puducherry	-
XI.	Rajasthan	1. Koshi-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur- Roopwas-Dholpur	139
		2. Barmer (NH-15)-Jalore-Ahor Sadri-Desuri-Gaumati ka Chauraha-Kankroli-Bhilwara-Mandalgarh	446
		3. Jaipur (NH-8)-Jobner-Kuchaman-Nagaur-Phalodi (NH-15)	336
		4. Mathura (NH-3) Bharatpur-Banyana-Bhadoti-Sawaimadhopur-Palighat-Itawa-Mangrol-Baran (NH-76)	332

1	2	3	4
		5. Bharatpur (NH-11)-Alwar-Bansur-Kotputtli Neem Ka Thana-Sikar-Salasar (NH-65)	301
		6. Fatehpur (NH-11)-Jhunjhunu-Chirawa- Singhana-Namol-Rewari(NH-8)	164
		7. Pratapgarh (NH-113)-Dungarpur- Bichiwada (NH-8)	226
		8. Jaipur (NH-12)-Diggi-Kekri-Shahpura- Mandal-Bhilwara (NH-79)	123
XII	Sikkim	1. Alternate National Highway from Nathula to Siliguri	
		2. Lachung Valley through Singtham and Chungthang	-
		3. Rongli through Rangpo and Rorathang	-
		4. Pakyong through Ranipool and Rorathang	-
XIII	Tripura	1. Kukital to Sabroom via Dharmanagar- Amarpur Rupaichari	310
XIV	Tamil Nadu	1. Perambalur-Perali- Keelapalur- Ariyalur- Kunnam-Thiruvaiyaru- Kandiyur-joining NH-226 at Thanjavur	85
		2. Madurai-Tiruppuvanam- Poovandhi- Sivaganga-Kalaiyarkoil- Tiruvadanai- Tondi Port town	82
		3. The road connecting B.C. road near Mangalore in Karnataka passing through Andhra Pradesh and terminating at Tiruvanamalai in Tamil Nadu	-
XV.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Kuravali-Mainpuri-Karhal-Etawah road	73.158
		2. Sirsaganj-Karhal-Kishni-Vidhuna- Chobepur road	161.53
		3. Bareilly-Badaaun-Bilsi-Gajraula-Chandpur- Bijnaur road	262.39
		4. Jagdishpur-Gauriganj-Amethi-Pratapgarh road	79.00
		5. Fatehpur-Raibareilly-Jagdishpur-Faizabad road	181.960
		6. Lumbini Dudhi State Highway No.5	101.00
		7. Raibareilly-Pratapgarh-Machlishahar-Jaunpur state highway no-36	168.80



1	2	3	4
		8. Unnav-Lalgang-Raibarely-Gaurigang-Sultanpur	185.77
		9. Lumbani-Naugarh-Sidarthnagar-Bansi-Basti-Tanda Ajamgarh-Baranasi	292.10
		10. Lucknow-Banda	148.52
		11. Pilbhit-Bareilly-Badaun-Kasganj-Hathras-Mathura-Bharatpur (Rajasthan Border)	283.03
		12. Ambedkarnagar-Sultanpur-Ameti-Raibareilly-Lalgang-Fatehpur	286.65
		13. Meerut-Bulandshahr (part of SH-18)	66.165
XVI. Uttarakhand	1.	Badwala to Juddo (Haridwar-Badkoti Band)	18
	2.	Buakhali-Ghurdauri-Devprayag	49
XVII. West Bengal	1.	Bolpur-Prantik-Mayureswar-Mollarpur	54

#### Widening of NH-7 in MP and Maharashtra

1305. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation to reconsider the widening of four lane of NH-7 through the Panch Tiger Reserves in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether Government is considering to adopt an alternative alignment of North-South corridor to protect forest reserve; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A number of objections have been received from wild life experts, NGOs and representatives of people to the alignment proposed by NHAI with a request to realign the NH-7 passing through the Panch Tiger Reserves to save the bifurcation of the tiger habitat.

(b) NHAI has taken these concerns into consideration and proposed a number of animal passes of adequate width and height at suitable locations as per the advice of the Forest Department and referred the proposal for the consideration of Ministry of Environment and Forests. The matter has subsequently been referred to the Central Empowered Committee (CEC), who after a series of hearings, has referred the matter for the consideration of Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) A final decision on following the existing alignment or an alternative alignment can be taken only after the decision of the Supreme Court.

### Bidding documents for Highway Projects

1306. SHRI S.S.AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bidding document formulated by Planning Commission for award of roads and highway projects by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) comprises of a Model Concession Agreement (MCA) to be executed by bidders;

(b) if so, the salient features incorporated in the MCA indicating period of its origin;

(c) whether the bidding documents underwent revision during 2004-09;

(d) if so, the salient details thereof;

(e) whether Government is contemplating further revision of the bidding documents; and

(f) if so, the details thereof indicating the rationale, if any, of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the MCA are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The bidding documents for implementation of the infrastructure project in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) include the Model Concession Agreement, Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) and Request for Proposal (RFP) documents. RFQ and RFP were finalized by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance in May, 2007 and November, 2007 respectively. The Model RFQ has since been further revised by the Ministry of Finance in May, 2009. The salient details of changes in Model RFQ document are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) and (f) Changes in the bidding documents are carried out on the basis of actual experience during implementation, or due to changes in the legal frame work etc., as considered necessary.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Salient features/contents of model concession agreement on PPP basis*

Preliminary Article	Recitals Subject
1	2
1.	Definitions and Interpretation
2.	Scope of the Project
3.	Grant of Concession
4.	Conditions Precedent
5.	Obligations of the Concessionaire

1	2
6.	Obligations of the Authority
7.	Representations and Warranties
8.	Disclaimer
	<i>Development and Operations</i>
9.	Performance Security
10.	Right of Way
11.	Utilities, Associated Roads and Trees
12.	Construction of the Project Highway
13.	Monitoring of Construction
14.	Completion Certificate
15.	Entry into Commercial Service
16.	Change of Scope
17.	Operation and Maintenance
18.	Safety Requirements
19.	Monitoring of Operation and Maintenance
20.	Traffic Regulation
21.	Emergency Medical Aid
22.	Traffic Census and Sampling
23.	Independent Engineer
24.	Financial close
25.	Grant
26.	Concession Fee
27.	User Fee
28.	Revenue Shortfall Loan
29.	Effect of variation on traffic growth
30.	Construction of additional tollway
31.	Escrow Account
32.	Insurance
33.	Accounts and Audit
34.	Force Majeure
35.	Compensation for Breach of Agreement
36.	Suspension of Concessionaire's Rights
37.	Termination
38.	Divestment of Rights and Interest

1	2
39.	Defects Liability after Termination
40.	Assignment and Charges
41.	Change in Law
42.	Liability and Indemnity
43.	Rights and Title over the Site
44.	Dispute Resolution
45.	Disclosure
46.	Redressal of Public Grievances
47.	Miscellaneous
48.	Definitions
	<i>Schedules</i>
A	Site of the Project
B	Development of the Project Highway
C	Project Facilities
D	Specifications and Standards
E	Applicable Permits
F	Performance Security
G	Project Completion Schedule
H	Drawings
I	Tests
J	Completion Certificate
K	Maintenance Requirements
L	Safety Requirements
M	Monthly Fee Statement
N	Weekly Traffic Census
O	Traffic Sampling
P	Selection of Independent Engineer
Q	Terms of Reference for Independent Engineer
R	Fee Notification
S	Escrow Agreement
T	Panel of Chartered Accountants
U	Vesting Certificate
V	Substitution Agreement

***Statement-II***

*The main changes in the RFQ*

- a. Provision relating to short - listing of bidders for more than one Project in Clause 1.2.2 has been deleted.
- b. The present limit of 1% of cross holding in clause 2.2.1 (c) (i) relating to Conflict of Interest has been increased to 5%, and the term "indirect shareholding" has been clarified.
- c. The clause 2.2.1 (d) relating to disqualification of consultants has been amended to allow the Consultants of the Authority to work for private entities in relation to the same project during any period six months prior to the issue of the RFQ or three years after the COD of the same project.
- d. While prescribing sector specific eligibility conditions in Clause 2.2.1 (e), provision has been made to enable Project Authority to specify suitable restrictions to prevent concentration of projects in the hands of a few entities.
- e. The Threshold Technical Capacity in Clause 2.2.2 (A) have been enhanced to twice the Estimated Project Cost of the proposed project.
- f. Each of the Consortium Members, in addition to holding 26% equity in the SPY, would now be required to also hold equity equal to at least 5% of the Total Project Cost for a period of two years after commissioning of the Project.
- g. The commitment of the O&M partner specified in Clause 2.2.3 has now been reduced from 26% to 10%.
- h. A new Clause 2.3.5 has been added to allow withdrawal of a Consortium member, who has Conflict of Interest, within 10 days of the date of Application Due Date.
- i. In order to dis-incentivise submission of incomplete or incorrect information, Clause 2.17.7 and 2.17.8 have been added to enable Project Authorities to exclude erroneous claims for determining the Experience Score and also impose a penalty equal to the score so rejected, and to disqualify applicant where patently false claims are made.
- j. The Project Authority has been required to extend the Application Due Date by a minimum of 15 days and 7 days for submission of RFQ in case of substantive and minor amendments respectively.
- k. An enabling provision has been made in Clause 3.2 for making suitable amendments to meet the requirements of social sectors and other projects.
- l. Definition of PPP and Core sectors has been modified in Clause 3.2.1 to exclude Petroleum and Natural Gas and include logistics park and metro rail. In the case of real estate development, standalone housing would not be included while townships and residential complexes would continue to qualify.
- m. Project Authorities are now being permitted variation in Factors for Experience by 15% instead of 33%. (Clause 3.2.6)

- n. A Clause 3.2.7 has been added to the effect that Projects in OECD countries will get a weightage of 50% as compared to projects in developing countries.
- o. The number of short-listed bidders has been increased to 6, and further increased to 7 in case of projects costing less than Rs.500 cr. or for repetitive projects (clause 3.5.2). Further, a provision for preparation of reserve list of bidders has been made for substitution of bidders in the event of their withdrawal or rejection (Clause 3.5.3). In so far as road projects are concerned, the existing exemption from short - listing of bidders would continue.

Subject to the above changes, the other provisions of OM dated 5.12.2007 shall continue to apply.

#### **Strike by truck operators**

1307. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Truck Operators again went on strike from first week of January, 2009 after a span of about six months;
- (b) if so, the details of their demands and why the issue could not be settled before commencement of strike; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that such strikes are prevented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The transporters had raised demands on economic bailout package in the form of reduction in diesel prices, reduction in tyre prices, moratorium on instalments and waiver of interest on truck finance for six months, moratorium on toll for six months etc. Their other demands include seamless movement of all the vehicles without state/national permit and related taxes, abolition of service tax etc. In order to resolve the issues raised by the transporters prior to their strike from 5.1.09, meetings were held in the Ministry involving all the concerned Ministries such as M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas, M/o Commerce, M/o Finance (Deptt. of Revenue, Central Board of Direct Taxes, D/o Financial Services) on 2nd and 4th January 2009. The transporters were apprised of the action taken by the Government on each issue. Moreover some of the demands of the transporters required consultation with the States also. Despite this, the transporters were adamant to continue with their strike unless their demands were resolved immediately. The strike was withdrawn unconditionally by the transporters after persistent efforts by the Ministry and consequent upon the signing of an agreement between this Ministry & AIMTC on 12.1.09.

(c) It has been decided to constitute separate committees both at the State and Central level to provide a permanent mechanism to look into the grievances of the transporters on a fast track basis.

#### **Construction of By-pass on NHs in Kerala**

1308. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans for granting funds for construction of by-pass on National Highways in the State of Kerala;
- (b) if so, whether the approval of MOSRTH, Government has been made for Kollam by-pass; and
- (c) what steps had been taken to sanction funds for Thalassery by-pass and Calicut by-pass?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Kollam bypass, Thalassery - Mahe bypass and Calicut bypass are in various stages of progress through State PWD. Balance work for these bypasses will be taken up along with 4-laning of NH-17 and NH-47 under NHDP Phase III through NHAI which is targeted for completion by December, 2013.

#### **Four laning of NH-17 and NH-47 in Kerala**

1309. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans for the four laning of NH-47 and NH-17 in the State of Kerala;
- (b) if so, whether Government has got a definite action plan for resettlement of evacuees;
- (c) whether Government had taken into account the concerns of Kerala State with regard to resettlement of evacuees; and
- (d) what steps had been taken towards four laning of NH-17 and NH-47?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Entire length of NH-17 and NH-47 aggregating to 838 km is planned to be four laned in the State of Kerala, of which 78 km has already been four laned. Four laning of the balance length is targeted for completion by December, 2013. Land acquisition process for four laning of NH 17 and NH 47 under NHDP Phase III has started recently. The evictees will be paid compensation for land and structures as per NH Act 1956. Any issues raised by evacuees will be considered by the Competent Authority for land acquisition as per the National policy of Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

#### **Upgradation of NH-17 from Patradevi to Polem in Goa**

1310. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in the implementation of upgradation of National Highway-17 from Patradevi to Polem in Goa;

- (b) the total length of the highway proposed to be upgraded and number and names of bridges proposed to be constructed on it;
- (c) the total cost of the project; and
- (d) the details of nature of tender procedure proposed to be adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The pre-qualification of bidders has been completed and bids will be invited after obtaining clearance from Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) for which proposal has already been submitted.

- (b) The total length of the project is 122.87 Km. Five major bridges, 22 minor bridges, 2 ROBs are proposed including a new bridge on Zuari river, New bridges on Talpona and Galzibag river and new bridge on Siridao river.
- (c) The cost of the project is Rs. 2078.00 crore.
- (d) Under the procedure, bids are invited from pre-qualified bidders. For this project 5 bidders have been pre-qualified and are eligible to bid.

#### **Toll payable NHs**

1311. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of toll payable National Highways in use at present;
- (b) the total length of highways on which toll collection facility is available;
- (c) the length of highway on which toll collection facility has not commenced;
- (d) the loss caused on account of delay in making facility available; and
- (e) the details of the plan, if any, Government has chalked out for collecting the tolls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The user fee/toll tax is being collected at 129 plazas on specific sections of 26 national highways, as on 31.03.2009.

- (b) The toll is being collected at 6434 km of fully completed road section, as on 31.03.2009.

(c) to (e) 3476.31 kms of length of National Highways has been completed only partially in stretches and hence is not under tolling. Completion of tollable section in all respect including safety measures like lane marking, signages, guard rails etc. and issue of 'takeover' certificate are the pre-requisite for commencement of tolling within 30 days from the date of completion of tollable section or issue of takeover certificate, whichever is later. The details of measures taken by the Government to ensure early completion of tollable stretches which will enable early collection of tolls are given in the Statement.



**Statement**

*Measures taken by the Government for early completion of  
Tollable Stretches of National Highways*

- (a) The Contracts are regularly monitored at various levels such as by Supervision Consultant, Project Directors, Senior officers of NHAI. Progress reviews are also held at the level of Chairman, NHAI, Secretary, Department of Road Transport & Highways.
- (b) State Governments have appointed Senior officers as nodal officers for resolving problems associated with implementation of the NHDP such as land acquisition, removal of utilities, forest/pollution/environment clearances etc. These nodal officers hold periodic meetings to review the projects and take action to resolve the problems.
- (c) A Committee of Secretaries has been constituted under Cabinet Secretary to address inter-ministerial and Centre-State issues such as land acquisition, utility shifting, environment approvals, clearance of ROBs.
- (d) The procedure of issue of Land Acquisition notifications has been simplified. Earlier all the notification under NH Act were vetted by the Ministry of Law. Recently, an amendment has been made in the Allocation of Business Rules by which these notifications are not required to be sent to the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law has approved the standard formats of various notifications keeping in view the similar nature of the notifications of Land Acquisition.
- (e) To expedite the construction of ROBs an officer of the Railways has been posted to NHAI to coordinate with Ministry of Railways. MOU has also been signed with M/s. IRCON for construction of some of the ROBs.
- (f) Action has been taken against non-performing contractors and they are not allowed to bid for future projects unless they improve the performance in existing contracts.
- (g) Terminated contracts have been re-awarded by the NHAI.

**Fresh eligibility conditions for developers/contractors**

1312. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has introduced fresh regulations and eligibility conditions for Indian developers/contractors;
- (b) if so, the detail thereof;
- (c) whether Government has also exempted the limit in the number of bidders per project; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such a move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has exempted road projects from limiting the number of bidders who can be pre-qualified, as required under clause 3.5.2 of the Model Request for Qualification (RFQ), for healthy competition among larger number of eligible applicants who have the requisite experience and capacity to execute road projects.

#### **Widening of Highways in Uttar Pradesh**

1313. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the highways in Uttar Pradesh are in bad conditions particularly old GT Road running between Delhi and Kanpur;

(b) what has been done by Government to widen the existing GT Road and also remove the encroachments from both the sides; and

(c) how much money was sanctioned to widen existing highways in Uttar Pradesh and how many Kms. have been added as new highway, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) All National Highways in Uttar Pradesh are being maintained in traffic worthy condition.

(b) Existing GT Road (Delhi to Kanpur, NH-91) is already two laned. Further, Ghaziabad to Aligarh section is included for 4/6 laning under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase III. Bids for 4 laning were invited and two valid bids have been received and are under process for award. Further, Aligarh to Kanpur section has been identified for development to two lane with paved shoulder under NHDP Phase IVA on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis and the work of preparation of feasibility study has been taken up. Encroachment on both sides of NH-91 are being removed on regular interval with the help of District Administration and Police force, in accordance with relevant provisions of law.

(c) In the State of Uttar Pradesh, about Rs.376.56 crore was sanctioned to widen the existing highways and 1085 kms of New National Highways have been added during last three years.

#### **Delay in NH projects**

1314. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of the National Highway projects across the country are falling behind schedule;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to speed up the projects and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) 150 numbers of National Highway Projects under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) as well as 32 number of projects with State PWD each costing more than Rs. 5.00 crore are running behind schedule. The main reasons for delay in construction of National Highway projects are delays due to land acquisition, utility shifting, obtaining forest/environment clearances, clearance for rail over bridges, poor performance of contractors, budgetary constraints etc.

(c) Steps taken for expeditious implementation of the projects includes; regular monitoring at various level, appointment of nodal officer in each State for coordinating land acquisition, shifting of utilities and obtaining various clearances, simplification of process of issue of notification for land acquisition, appointment of an officer of Railways in National Highway Authority of India to coordinate with Railways, grant of advances to the Contractors and punitive action against the non-performing Contractors.

#### **Delay in NH projects**

1315. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been inordinate delay in National Highways projects;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action taken to expedite the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some of the projects are running behind schedule. The main reasons for delay in construction of National Highway projects are delays due to land acquisition, utility shifting, obtaining forest/ environment clearances, clearance for rail over bridges, poor performance of contractors, budgetary constraints etc.

(c) Action taken for expeditious implementation of the projects includes; regular monitoring at various level, appointment of nodal officer in each State for coordinating land acquisition, shifting of utilities and obtaining various clearances, simplification of process of issue of notification for land acquisition, appointment of an officer of Railways in National Highways Authority of India to coordinate with Railways, grant of advances to the Contractors and punitive action against the non-performing Contractors.

#### **Widening of NH-24**

1316. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent to which National Highway - 24 linking Delhi with Uttar Pradesh is proposed to be widened so as to help smooth movement of traffic in and around Delhi during 2010 Commonwealth Games, to be held in Delhi; and

(b) by when the task is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Widening of National Highway - 24 linking Delhi with Uttar Pradesh have already been taken up from Nizamuddin Bridge in Delhi to Hapur in Uttar Pradesh for smooth movement of traffic in and around Delhi during 2010 Commonwealth Games to be held in Delhi. National Highway No. 24 has already been widened to 8-lane except from km 5.70 to km 6.80 in Delhi Territory. The work of widening to 8-lane is in progress from km 5.70 to km 6.80 of National Highway No. 24 and the same is targeted to be completed by December, 2009. Further, section of National Highway No. 24 from Delhi/Uttar Pradesh Border to Hapur has already been four laned. In addition to this Government of NCT, Delhi is also constructing a flyover over Gazipur crossing and the same is targeted to be completed by April, 2010.

#### Delay in widening of NHs in Punjab

1317. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects for the widening of National Highways in the State of Punjab lagging behind schedule for over one year; and

(b) the details thereof in each case, the reasons for delay and by when each project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Three projects are lagging behind schedule for over one year in the State of Punjab. The details are given in the Statement.

#### Statement

##### Delay in widening of NHs in Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of work	Length (in km)	Cost (Rs. In crore)	Date of start	Stipulated date of completion	Likely date of completion	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Four laning from km 110.450 to km 117.750 and km 4.000 to km 16.350 of Pathankot-Jammu section of NH-1A	19.65	90.12	22.11.05	May 2008	Dec. 2010	I. Non Mobilisation of adequate resources, poor planning and mis-management by the Contractor.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							II. Delay in handing over the hindrance free stretch to the contractor. III. Delay in utility shifting, tree cutting and approval of General Arrangement Drawing by the Railways.
2.	Four laning from km 70.00 to km 110.00 of Mukerian-Pathankot section of NH-1A	40	286.70	22.11.05	May 2008	Dec. 2010	I. Non-Mobilisation of adequate resources, poor planning and mis-management by the Contractor. II. Delay in handing over the hindrance free stretch to the contractor. III. Delay in finalisation of Good for Construction drawings for the Mukerian Flyover
3.	Four laning from km 26.00 to km 70.00 of Bhogpur-Mukerian section of NH-1A	44	The civil contractor M/s. Bridge & Roof abandoned the work and the contract was terminated in September 2008. The process of re-award of the balance work is in progress.				

#### Steps to check entry of fake Chinese Textiles

1318. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the textiles manufactured in China are being pushed into India with 'Made in India' labels;
- (b) if so, whether the influx of fake textiles has drastically lowered India's textile export to Nigeria;
- (c) if so, whether the textile industry which is already reeling under recession have been badly affected due to influx of fake Chinese textiles; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the indigenous textile industry and to check the entry of fake Chinese textiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):  
(a) and (b) The Government has no information about the Chinese manufactured textiles being pushed into India with 'Made in India' labels. The imports from China to India, in any case, cannot affect India's textiles exports to Nigeria. India's textiles exports to Nigeria during the last three years are given below:

*India's export of textile items to Nigeria*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Description	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	April-January	
				2007-2008	2008-2009
India's Textiles	7324.64	23321.31	14060.17	12072.23	15271.48
Exports to Nigeria					

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India. DGCIS, Kolkata,

(c) and (d) No representation from the Indian textiles industry/association/trade body/export promotion council has been received about influx of fake Chinese textiles in India requesting for any action from the Government. In order to boost exports, arrest the impact of economic slowdown and to improve liquidity, Government had announced two stimulus packages on 7th December, 2008 and 2nd January, 2009 for the domestic industry including textiles industry which *inter-alia*, provide for the following:-

- i) Additional allocation of Rs.1400 crore to clear the backlog of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) (further allocation of Rs.3140 crore in the Budget 2009-10 has been announced);
- ii) All items of handicrafts to included under 'Vishesh Krishi & Gram Udyog Yojana (VK&GUY)';
- iii) Across-the-board cut of 4% in the ad-valorem Cenvat rate till 31.3.2009;
- iv) Interest subvention of 2% upto 31.3.2009 subject to a minimum of 7% per annum on pre and post-shipment export credit (since extended to 31.3.2010 in the Union Budget 2009-10);
- v) Provision of additional funds for full refund of Terminal Excise Duty/Central Sales Tax.
- vi) Enhanced back-up guarantee to ECGC to cover for exports to difficult markets/products;
- vii) Refund of Service Tax on foreign agent commissions of upto 10% of FOB value of exports as well as refund of service tax on output service while availing benefits under Duty Drawback Scheme;
- viii) Credit targets of Public Sector Banks revised upward to reflect the needs of the economy;

- ix) State Level Bankers Committee to hold meetings for resolution of Credit issues of MSMEs;
- x) Guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme doubled to Rs. 1 crore with cover of 50%;
- xi) DEPB rates restored to pre November, 2008 levels and extended till 31.12.2009;
- xii) Duty Drawback on knitted fabrics enhanced retrospectively from 1.9.2008.

**Weavers of UP and Bihar in Miserable Condition**

1319. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that weavers who mostly belong to minority community in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are in miserable condition and are on the verge of committing suicide;
- (b) whether the new Government will constitute a commission to conduct survey and enquire into their plight;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details and number of weavers who are living below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, district-wise and what steps Government has taken to redress their grievances till date, during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) to (d) The Government of India is implementing following handloom schemes for the development of the handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers including weavers belonging to minority communities of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar:

- (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

However, no reports of committing suicide by the weavers of the State of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been received. The number of weavers living below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh are 69,656 while the data on weavers below poverty line in Bihar is not available. District-wise details in this regard are maintained by the respective State Government.

**Textile Sector hit by Appreciation of Rupee**

1320. SHRIMATI HEMA MALNI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to provide necessary support to textile sector which have been adversely hit by the appreciation of rupee and thus causing losses; and

(b) if so, by when it is expected to provide support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) and (b) There has been no appreciation in Indian rupee against US dollar during the period 2008-09 over 2007-08. In order to boost exports, arrest the impact of economic slow down and to improve liquidity, Government had announced two stimulus packages on 7th December, 2008 and 2nd January, 2009 to the domestic industry including textiles industry which *inter-alia*, provide for the following:-

- i) Additional allocation of Rs.1400 crore to clear the backlog of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) (farther allocation of Rs.3140 crore in the Budget 2009-10 has been announced);
- ii) All items of handicrafts included under 'Vishesh Krishi & Gram Udyog Yojana (VK&GUY)';
- iii) Across-the-board cut of 4% in the ad-valorem Cenvat rate till 31.3.2009;
- iv) Interest subvention of 2% upto 31.3.2009 subject to a minimum of 7% per annum on pre and post-shipment export credit (since extended to 31.3.2010 in the Union Budget 2009-10);
- v) Provision of additional funds for full refund of Terminal Excise Duty/Central Sales Tax.
- vi) Enhanced back-up guarantee to ECGC to cover for exports to difficult markets/products;
- vii) Refund of Service Tax on foreign agent commissions of upto 10% of FOB value of exports as well as refund of service tax on output service while availing benefits under Duty Drawback Scheme;
- viii) Credit targets of Public Sector Banks revised upward to reflect the needs of the economy;
- ix) State Level Bankers Committee to hold meetings for resolution of Credit issues of MSMEs;
- x) Guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme doubled to Rs. 1 crore with cover of 50%;
- xi) DEPB rates restored to pre November, 2008 levels and extended till 31.12.2009;
- xii) Duty Drawback on knitted fabrics enhanced retrospectively from 1.9.2008.

#### **Steps to revive Sick Textile Units**

1321. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many Government and private textile units have become sick;

(b) the total number of sick units, State-wise; and

(c) the steps initiated by Government to revive the industry?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) to (c) Government seeks to foster a policy regime, which facilitates growth and development of Indian industry. It has taken a number of steps to revive sick industrial units which, *inter-alia*, include guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks, amalgamation of sick units with healthy units, setting up of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies ( Social Provisions) Act etc. For restructuring of high cost debts of textiles units, in the organized sector, Ministry of Finance in Banking Division, in September 2003 introduced a Debt Restructuring Package to help textiles units overcome their unsustainable debt burden.

A list of Government and private sick mills, State-wise is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Number of Government and private sick mills, State-wise*

S.No.	State	Private mills	NTC mills
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	53	6
2	Assam	5	1
3	Bihar	2	2
4	Chandigarh	1	-
5	Dadra Nagar Haveli	5	-
6	Daman & Diu	1	-
7	Delhi	46	-
8	Goa	1	-
9	Gujarat	122	11
10	Haryana	26	-
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	-
12	Jharkhand	1	-
13	Karnataka	43	4
14	Kerala	14	5
15	Madhya Pradesh	31	6
16	Maharashtra	167	35
17	Orissa	6	1
18	Pondicherry	1	1
19	Punjab	38	4

1	2	3	4
20	Rajasthan	45	4
21	Tamil Nadu	176	13
22	Uttar Pradesh	40	11
23	Uttaranchal	5	-
24	West Bengal	38	12
25	Chhattisgarh	-	1
TOTAL :		868	117

**Protecting interests of handloom workers in U.P.**

1322. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what has been done by Government during the last three years to protect the interests of handloom workers of Uttar Pradesh and the details of schemes launched;

(b) what has been done by Government for the education of children of weavers living in very poor conditions;

(c) what Government proposes to do to provide better market access and raw material to handloom workers and remove the menace of middlemen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) The Government of India is implementing the following schemes during the XI Five Year Plan to promote the Handloom Sector in all over the country including Uttar Pradesh State:-

- (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

The developmental and welfare schemes being implemented by the Government of India are comprehensive in nature and cover the interest of handloom weavers of the entire country including Uttar Pradesh. In the 11th Plan, out of the two mega clusters sanctioned with an outlay of Rs 70.00 crores each, one of them is Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, the other being Sibsagar in Assam. Also, as a special measure for the welfare of handloom weavers, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme is being implemented with components of (i) Health Insurance Scheme and (ii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana which provide medical facilities and life insurance cover for the weavers in the country including state of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Under the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, a scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter per child is available to students studying in standard IX to XII for a maximum period of four years or till they complete XII standard, whichever event occurs earlier. The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered under the scheme.

(c) and (d) Mill Gate Price Scheme provides all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom weavers so as to facilitate regular supply of basic raw materials to the handloom sector and helps utilize the full employment potential of the sector including the weavers of Uttar Pradesh. With a view to develop and promote marketing channels in domestic as well as export market, Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme is under implementation which provides opportunities to the handloom weavers of the country including the weavers of Uttar Pradesh to showcase and market their products in various trade events organized in India and abroad. Besides, in order to boost the sale of handloom products, assistance under the Marketing Incentive Component of integrated Handlooms Development Scheme is given to the eligible handloom agencies @ 10% of the average sales turnover of the concerned handloom organization for the last three years. This assistance can be used by the handloom organizations for offering rebate to customers, for creating infrastructure to improve production and productivity or for any other activity aimed at attracting consumers and to gear up the overall sales of handloom organizations.

#### **Adverse effect of cheap used garments**

1323. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic textile industry has suffered heavy losses due to import of cheap used garments from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has resulted in huge loss of foreign exchange also; and

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to impose restriction on the import of used garments from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) to (d) The import of used garments affects the domestic garment industry. Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary issues are also involved. Therefore, the Government has imposed restrictions on the import of used garments by bringing them under the 'Restricted list of Imports' *vide* Notification No. 7/2004-09 dated the 27th October, 2004. The import of used garments has declined sharply from Rs.278.62 crore in 2003-2004 to Rs.74.69 crore in 2007-08.

#### **Revival of textile mills of Kanpur**

1324. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are four mills in Kanpur city owned by British India Corporation (BIC), Elgin-1, Elgin-2, Kanpur Textile and Lal Imli waiting for revival;

(b) whether Government is also aware that thousands of workers have become jobless due to sickness of these industries; and

(c) if so, what Government proposes to do to revive at the earliest these industries and restore the importance of Kanpur as major textile industrial town?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) Four mills owned by British India Corporation (BIC) are located at Kanpur. These are Cawnpore Textiles Ltd., Elgin Mill No. 1, Elgin Mill No. 2 and Cawnpore Woollen Mill (Lal Imli).

(b) A Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) was offered to the affected workers. So, far, 6260 workers have opted for VSS and have been paid their dues. At present, 1334 workers are on the strength of these mills [1295 in Cawnpore Woollen Mill (Lal Imli), 36 in Elgin Mills and 3 in Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.] and are getting their salary.

(c) Cawnpore Textile Mill has been closed under Sick Industrial Companies Act (SICA), 1985 and is under liquidation. Revival plan of Cawnpore Woollen Mill (Lal Imli) based on recommendation of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), and revival plan of Elgin Mills No. 1 & 2, based on the recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) are subject to Government approval.

#### **Textile exporters suffering due to waning global demands**

1325. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that textiles exporters are suffering due to waning global demands and most of them are incurring heavy losses;

(b) if so, how much Indian textile industry has lost during the last two years;

(c) whether Government will provide special incentive to textile industry; and

(d) how much help has been rendered under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme and how much has been done for the textile industry of Kanpur and how many units benefited there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) As in case of manufacturing sectors all over the world, in India too, the manufacturing sector, including textile sector, has faced the impact of global economic slowdown.

(b) Exports of Textiles and Clothing (T&C) stood at US\$ 19.14 billion during 2006-07 which registered a growth of 15.62% in 2007-08 and touched US\$ 22.13 billion. However there has been marginal decline of 5.31% in US\$ terms in T&C exports during the period April-Feb-2009 over corresponding period of previous financial year as per DGCIS data and T&C exports stood at US\$ 18.52 billion during the period April-February 2009.

(c) The Government is closely monitoring both the domestic & international economic developments and had announced two stimulus packages on 7th December, 2008 and 2nd January,

2009 to boost exports, arrest the impact of economic slow down and to improve liquidity. These measures/packages have helped to meet the crisis to a great extent. The measures announced under the above two stimulus packages, *inter alia*, include:-

- (i) Additional allocation of Rs.1400 crore under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS). Further, in the Union Budget 2009-10, an allocation of Rs. 3140 crore has been announced under TUFS.
- (ii) All items of handicrafts to be included under 'Vishesh Krishi & Gram Udyog Yojana (VK&GUY)'.
- (iii) Across-the-board cut of 4% in the ad-valorem Cenvat rate till 31.3.2009.
- (iv) Interest subvention of 2% upto 31.3.2009 subject to a minimum of 7% per annum on pre and post-shipment export credit (since extended to 31.03.10 in the Union Budget 2009-10).
- (v) Provision of additional funds for full refund of Terminal Excise Duty/Central Sales Tax.
- (vi) Enhanced back-up guarantee to ECGC to cover for exports to difficult markets/products.
- (vii) Refund of Service Tax on foreign agent commissions of upto 10% of FOB value of exports as well as refund of service tax on output service while availing benefits under Duty Drawback Scheme.
- (viii) Credit targets of Public Sector Banks revised upward to reflect the needs of the economy.
- (ix) State Level Bankers Committee would hold meetings for resolution of Credit issues of MSMEs.
- (x) Guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme doubled to Rs.1 crore with cover of 50%.
- (xi) DEPB rates restored to pre-November, 2008 levels and extended till 31.12.2009.
- (xii) Duty Drawback on knitted fabrics enhanced retrospectively from 1.9.2008.

(d) Under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), 24685 units with a project cost of Rs. 166,839 crore have been sanctioned a loan amount of Rs.72,518 crore as on 31.03.2009. Out of this, a loan of Rs.60,955 crore has been disbursed to 24572 units as on 31.03.2009. In the Budget 2009-10 a provision of Rs.3140 crore has announced under the TUFS. In Kanpur, 29 units have benefited under TUFS.

**Committee to study textile workers suicide in A.P.**

1326. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted any committee to study the textile workers suicides especially in Andhra Pradesh;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, by when such decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):  
 (a) to (c) No, Sir. Central Government has not constituted any committee to study the textile workers suicides especially in Andhra Pradesh. There is no proposal at present to form any such committee.

#### **100 day plan for Textile Sector**

1327. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has proposed any 100 day plan for textile sector; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):  
 (a) Yes, Sir.

#### **(b) Agenda for the first 100 days for Textiles Ministry**

Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister, on assuming office announced that each Ministry should identify such activities that need to be pursued in the next 100 days. In pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble Prime Minister, the Ministry of Textiles has formulated a 100 days Agenda for Action.

#### **1. Workshop for senior officers on result based performance management**

Ministry of the Textiles will organize a Workshop on result-based performance management system for all the Senior Officers of the Ministry in the coming 100 days.

#### **2. Scheme for integrated textiles parks**

In the coming 100 days, the Ministry will ensure:

- a. Inauguration of two Integrated Textile Parks.
- b. Appraisal by Expenditure Finance Committee-(EFC) of the proposal for establishing fifteen additional Parks.

#### **3. Technology upgradation fund scheme (TUFS)**

The existing initiative of the Ministry will be deepened to expand the coverage of the Scheme to benefit the decentralized sector like Power-loom and Small Scale Sector in a comprehensive manner.

#### **4. Working group for National Fibre Policy**

In the coming 100 days the Ministry will initiate the constitution of a Working Group for National Fibre Policy comprising all stake-holders of the textiles and fiber value chain. This Group will evolve the policy in a time-bound fashion in consultation with all stake-holders. The Report would be a trend setter for the textiles sector for the coming years.

**5. Cotton Corporation of India and Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Cotton**

The Government is operating the Minimum Support Price (MSP) Scheme through the Agency of Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) to ensure a minimum return to the farmers even in the depressed market conditions. In the coming 100 days, the ministry will make efforts to achieve an additional allocation of Rs. 1,660 crore to CCI to meet out its MSP obligations.

**6 IT initiative for E-marketing**

In the coming 100 days, the Ministry's website will be updated and made interactive and will host Flagship Schemes/Programmes, Design Pool for traditional and contemporary crafts with regional languages interface, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) along with Ministry's response, etc. For the first time website will be ready with a complete platform for e-marketing.

**7. Revival and modernisation of National Textile Corporation (NTC)**

In the coming 100 days, the seven mills which have been modernized by NTC will be inaugurated. The details are as under:

- I Three Mills at Mumbai viz. Tata Mills, India United Mill No. 5 and Podar Mills will be inaugurated. (These composite mills have been modernized by NTC at a cost of Rs. 73.10 crore).
- II Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. {This composite mill has been modernized by NTC at a cost of Rs. 7.61 crore).
- III Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. (Modernisation cost of this Spinning Mill is Rs. 13.04 crore)
- IV Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. (Modernisation cost of this Spinning Mill is Rs. 16.00 crore)
- V Sri Rangavilas S&W Mills, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. (Modernisation cost of this Spinning Mill is Rs. 27.70 crore)

**8. Finalisation of action plan for promotional activities of All Export Promotion Councils/Bodies**

In coming 100 days, the Ministry will be promoting Mega Show in Japan (International Fashion Fair) in July 2009. Japan is one of the biggest consumer of textiles and clothing, but India has a very negligible market share (US \$ 327 million in 2007 representing 1.12% of Japan's total textiles imports). The Mega Show in Japan will showcase products of 44 textiles exporters with focus on synthetics and cotton fabric. In all, 50 booths have been booked for this International Fashion Fair and the Ministry will provide over Rs. 3.00 crore to exporters for participation in the Fair.

**9. Handloom**

This Ministry will make the following efforts to promote the handloom sector:

I Training of weavers and allied workers.

In the coming 100 days, the Ministry will launch a programme to train 50,000 handloom weavers in various disciplines all over the country in consultation with the State Governments.

II Health Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers.

In the coming 100 days, 1.5 lakh weavers will be covered under the Health Insurance Scheme as against 15,000 (approx.) covered in the corresponding period (April - July 08) during 2008-09.

III Handloom Schemes in Regional Languages on the website.

The final translation will be uploaded on the website [www.handlooms.nic.in](http://www.handlooms.nic.in) through National Informatics Centre in the coming 100 days.

IV Finalization of Agency for construction of Handloom Complex at Janpath, New Delhi,

The Agency for construction will be finalized in the coming 100 days.

V Mill Gate Price Scheme.

In the coming 100 days, 225 lakh kgs. of Yarn will be supplied to the handloom weavers by the NHDC in Comparison to last year's 188.9 lakh kgs. during the corresponding period.

VI Free distribution of designs through National Centre for Textile Design (NCTD)

At present, 880 designs are available online on the NCTD website [www.designdiary.nic.in](http://www.designdiary.nic.in). At present the user are charged Rs. 500 per design. In the coming 100 days, these designs will be made available free of cost. To further create awareness about the availability of free designs, a media campaign in vernacular languages will be launched.

**10. Handicrafts**

I Sanction of Training and Design Intervention for one lakh Artisans under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana.

In the coming 100 days, sanction will be given for training and capacity development for one lakh Artisans (in comparison to 22,000 Artisans in the previous year).

II Operationalization of Bamboo and Cane Development Institute, Agartala.  
In the coming 100 days, the management agency responsible for day to day affairs of the institution will be finalized and the Institute will be made functional within this period.

III Issuance of ID cards to 1.5 lakh artisans.

In 2009-10 it is planned to issue 5 lakh cards of which 1.5 lakh cards will be issued in the coming 100 days.



- IV Issuance of health cards to 1.5 lakh Artisan families under Rajiv Gandhi Shilp Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY).

In the coming 100 days, 1,5 lakh new Artisan families will be covered under the Scheme for which a sustained camp approach has been initiated so as to bring these Artisans immediately under the fold of Health Insurance and Social Security. 50 health camps will be organized during 100 days in which approximately 50,000 Artisans are expected to be provided medical facilities through setting up of camps.

- V Artisan Credit Card (ACC) Scheme.

In the coming 100 days, drive will be undertaken to submit 25,000 Artisan credit card applications of eligible Artisans to the Banks.

- VI Creation of Marketing Platform for handicraft products using network of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC).

This project will be finalized and approved for implementation by sanctioning release of an amount of Rs.5.00 crore towards Government of India's share to DMRC in the coming 100 days.

#### 11. Jute sector

- I Development of Market Yards under Jute Technology Mission.

In the coming 100 days, 2 Market Yards [Chapadanga (WB) and Kharupetia (Assam)] would be completed and inaugurated.

- II Reservation norms for Jute Packaging.

The norms for reservation under the JPM Act for the next Jute Year (July-2009 to June 2010) will be fixed by the Ministry and the activity would be completed in the coming 100 days.

- III Popularisation and retail marketing of Jute Shopping Bags and other made-ups.

In the coming 100 days, this initiative will be followed up in four metros as well as in Gurgaon and, if possible, in the pilgrim destinations of Vaishno Devi and Tirupati. Simultaneously, JMDC will examine the option of stand-alone outlets on a cost-sharing basis with the suppliers; This retail initiative will improve brand image and increase visibility and sales of jute products.

- IV Comprehensive Promotion Campaign.

"Surprisingly Jute - the Indian fibre" this comprehensive media plan will be launched and set rolling in the coming 100 days.

- V Regaining "Lost markets" Initiative

In the coming 100 days, it is proposed that efforts will be made to sort out with Latin American countries issues relating to (a) market development and (b) Tariff and Non-Tariff barriers imposed on Indian jute.

## **12. Sericulture**

### **I Popularisation of the Silk Mark Scheme.**

In the coming 100 days, three major Silk Mark Expos will be organized.

### **II Inauguration of Eri Silk Mill in Assam.**

The Eri Spun Silk mill will be commissioned and inaugurated in the coming 100 days.

## **13. Decentralised powerloom sector**

### **I Margin Money schemes under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme**

In the coming 100 days, Ministry will sanction 250 new projects under this Scheme with a project cost of Rs. 250 crore.

### **II Modified Group Workshed Scheme.**

In the coming 100 days, Ministry will approve 6 projects for installation of 300 powerlooms and other related machineries.

### **III Modified Group Insurance Scheme.**

In the coming 100 days. Ministry will cover 25,000 weavers under this Scheme.

### **IV Integrated Scheme for Development of Powerloom Cluster.**

In the coming 100 days, Ministry will arrange 5 Buyer - Seller Meets, and exposure visits for 300 powerloom weavers to acquaint them with higher technology.

## **14. The Handicrafts & Handlooms exports Corporation**

### **Launch of e-Marketing Facility:**

To promote online sale of Indian Handicrafts and Handlooms the e-marketing facilities will be launched in the coming 100 days, which will showcase the important products profile in the handloom and handicraft sector of different regions of India. It will be secured as per international standards and proper linkages will be developed for supply of products within stipulated time.

## **15. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)**

In terms of additional number of admissions, NIFT would need to admit 729 additional students by 2010. Against this target, the NIFT will admit an additional 630 students from the OBC category across all Centres by August 2009. The Pool of Designers as well as Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) will be hosted on the NIFT's website in the coming 100 days in all the regional languages.

### **Fake labeled 'Made in India' textiles flooding African market**

1328. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that fake textiles labeled 'Made in India' but manufactured in China are flooding African markets taking a heavy toll on Indian textiles exports to the continent;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) to (c) There was some press report on the Chinese textile products being exported to Nigeria with 'Made in India' labels. However, no representation from the Indian textiles industry/association/trade body/export promotion council has been received so far.

#### **Revival of closed NTC mills**

1329. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the names and locations of NTC Mills lying closed as on date;
- (b) the amount blocked in each mill;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to revive such mills; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) As on date, 16 unviable mills of National Textile Corporation (NTC) have been closed under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The names and locations of these mills are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Assets of 31 closed mills have been sold. The estimated Book value of unsold assets of balance 45 mills is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) There is no proposal to revive these mills which have been closed after due approval of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

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

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *List of 76 Mills Closed*

Sl.No.	Name of the Mills	Location
1	2	3
1	Azam Jahi Mills	Warangal
2	Natraj Spinning Mills	Adilabad
3	Adoni Cotton Mills	Adoni
4	Netha Spinning Mills	Secunderabad
5	M.S.K. Mills	Gulbarga
6	Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills	Bangalore
7	Edward Mills	Beawar

1	2	3
8	Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Amritsar
9	Panipat Woollen Mills	Kharar
10	Ahmedabad Jupiter Tex. Mills	Ahmedabad
11	Jehangir Textile Mills	Ahmedabad
12	Mahalaxmi Tex.Mills	Bhavnagar
13	New Manekchowk Tex.Mill	Ahmedabad
14	Petlad Tex. Mills	Petlad
15	Rajkot Tex.Mills	Rajkot
16	Viramgam Tex. Mills	Viramgam
17	Rajnagar No 2 (Rajnagar Mill No 1 Being Relocated)	Ahmedabad
18	Himadari Textile Mills	Ahmedabad
19	India United Mills No.2	Mumbai
20	India United Mills No.3	Mumbai
21	India United Mills N0.4	Mumbai
22	Kohinoor Mills N0.1	Mumbai
23	Kohinoor Mills No.2	Mumbai
24	Kohinoor Mills No.3	Mumbai
25	Jam Mfg. Mills	Mumbai
26	Model Mills	Nagpur
27	R.S.R.G. Mills	Akola
28	Shri Sitaram Mills	Mumbai
29	Vidharbha Mills (Finlay Mills Being Relocated)	Achalpur
30	Bharat Textile Mills	Mumbai
31	Digvijay Textile Mills	Mumbai
32	Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Mumbai
33	Jupiter Textile Mills	Mumbai
34	Mumbai Textile Mills	Mumbai
35	New Hind Textile Mills	Mumbai
36	Podar Processors	Mumbai
37	Shree Madhusudan Mills	Mumbai

1	2	3
38	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandgaon
39	Hira Mills	Ujjain
40	Indore Malwa United Mills	Indore
41	Kalyan Mal Mills	Indore
42	Swadeshi Textile Mills	Indore
43	Atherton Mills	Kanpur
44	Bijli Cotton Mills	Hathras
45	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	Kanpur
46	Lord Krishna Tex.Mills	Saharanpur
47	Muir Mills	Kanpur
48	New Victoria Mills	Kanpur
49	Rae Bareli Tex. Mills	Raebareli
50	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	Lucknow
51	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Kanpur
52	Bangasri Cotton Mills	Sonepore
53	Bengal Fine S.&W.Mills No.II	Kataganj
54	Manindra B.T. Mills	Cossim Bazar
55	Jyoti Wvg. Factory	Patipukur
56	Central Cotton Mills	Belur
57	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton	Palta
58	Bengal Fine S.&W.Mills No.I	Konnagar
59	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	Serampore
60	Rampooria Cotton Mills	Rishra
61	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	Gaya
62	Balaramavarma Textile Mills	Shencottah
63	Kishnaveni Textile Mills	Coimbatore
64	Om Parasakthi Mills	Coimbatore
65	Somasundaram Mills	Coimbatore
66	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	Coimbatore
67	Ananthapur Cotton Mills	Ananthapur

1	2	3
68	Sree Yallama Cotton Mills	Davangere
69	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar
70	Suraj Textile Mills	Malout
71	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Sri Bijaynagar
72	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	Ahmedabad
73	India United mill No.6 ( Dye Works)	Mumbai
74	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	Naini
76	Bihar Co-Operative Mills	Mokameh
76	Associated Industries	Chandrapur

**Statement-II**

*Book Value of unsold assets of balance 45 mills of NTC*

Sl.No.	Name of the Mills	Location	Amount blocked as per book value
1	2	3	4
1	Adoni Cotton Mills	Adoni	0.85
2	Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Amritsar	1.41
3	Mahalaxmi Tex. Mills	Bhavnagar	Nil
4	New Manekchowk Tex. Mill	Ahmedabad	Nil
5	Petlad Tex. Mills	Petlad	Nil
6	Rajnagar No 2 (Rajnagar Mill No. 1 Being Relocated)	Ahmedabad	Nil
7	India United Mills No 4	Mumbai	242.27
8	Kohinoor Mills No.1	Mumbai	3131.43
9	Kohinoor Mills No.2	Mumbai	Nil
10	Jam Mfg. Mills	Mumbai	612.94
11	Shri Sitaram Mills	Mumbai	22.57
12	Bharat Textile Mills	Mumbai	9.17
13	Digvijay Textile Mills	Mumbai	8.2
14	Podar Processors	Mumbai	311.14
15	Shree Madhusun Mills	Mumbai	243.27
16	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandangaon	0.34

1	2	3	4
17	Hira Mills	Ujjain	2.14
18	Atherton Mills	Kanpur	3.3
19	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	Kanpur	29.65
20	Lord Krishna Tex. Mills	Saharanpur	11.64
21	Muir Mills	Kanpur	68.41
22	New Victoria Mills	Kanpur	55.34
23	Rae Bareli Tex. Mills	Raebareli	23.87
24	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	Lucknow	8.78
25	Bengal Fine S.&W.Mills No.II	Kataganj	Nil
26	Somasundaram Mills	Coimbatore	1671.44
27	Ananthapur Cotton Mills	Ananthapur	44.1
28	Sree Yallama Cotton Mills	Devangeri	65.32
29	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	24.25
30	India United Mill No.6 (Dye works)	Mumbai	55.3
31	Bihar Co-Operative Mills	Mokameh	14.61
32	Associated Industries	Chandrapur	102.08
33	Mysore Mills	Bangalore	Nil
34	MSK.	Gulbarga	3.37
35	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar	38.2
36	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Bijayanagar	103.97
37	Suraj Textile Mills	Malout	35.38
38	Virangam Textile	Virangam	Nil
39	Indore Malwa	Indore	0.12
40	Kalyan Mills	Indore	Nil
41	Kaesawar 'A' Mills	Coimbatore	2661.97
42	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Naini	106.43
43	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Kanpur	5.10
44	Manindra B.T. Tex. Mills	Cossimbazar	0.70
45	Bijli Cotton Mills	Hathras	1.85
TOTAL :			9720.91

**Special package for textile industry**

1330. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to unveil the special package for textile industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, by when such package will be announced especially for Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):  
(a) to (c) In order to boost exports, arrest the impact of economic slow down and to improve liquidity, Government had announced two stimulus packages on 7th December, 2008 and 2nd January, 2009 to the domestic industry including textiles industry. These measures/packages have helped to meet the crisis to a great extent. In addition to this, the Budget 2009-10 has also announced several relief measures to the textiles sector. These measures are applicable throughout the country including Andhra Pradesh.

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12.00 NOON

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**Memorandum of Understanding between GOI (Ministry of Defence)  
and Bharat Dynamics Limited (2009-10)**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Bharat Dynamics Limited for the year 2009-2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 174/15/09]

**Outcome Budget (2009-10) of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2009-2010 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 220/15/09]

**Memorandum of Understanding between GOI and NHDC (2009-10)**

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Limited for the year 2009-2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 92/15/09]



#### **Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification G.S.R. 124 (E), dated the 25th February, 2009, publishing the Citizenship Rules, 2009, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 42/15/09]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification G.S.R. 250 (E), dated the 13th April 2009, publishing the National Disaster Management Authority, Group 'C' posts Recruitment Rules, 2009, under Section 77 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 228/15/09]
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification 161/2008/F.No. 3-132/2006-LSG dated the 24th November, 2008, publishing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Municipal Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 2008, under Section 204 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Municipal) Regulations, 1994, together with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 229/15/09]

#### **I. Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

#### **II. Memorandum of Understanding between GOI and various organisation and companies (2009-2010)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under sub-section (2H) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:
  - (1) S.O. 629 (E), dated the 6th March, 2009, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2009.
  - (2) S.O. 630 (E), dated the 6th March, 2009, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2009.
  - (3) S.O. 863 (E), dated the 27th March, 2009, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2009.
  - (4) S.O. 1354 (E), dated the 27th May, 2009, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 187/15/09]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
  - (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), for the year 2009-2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 185/15/09]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and the MMTC Limited for the year 2009-2010. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 186/15/09]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and PEC Limited, for the year 2009-2010. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 184/15/09]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), for the year 2009-2010. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 183/15/09]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:
  - (1) G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 5th March, 2009, publishing the Border Security Force (Tenure of Posting and Deputation) Amendment Rules, 2009.
  - (2) G.S.R. 346 (E), dated the 20th May, 2009, publishing the Border Security Force (General Duty Officers) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 231/15/09]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification S.O. 1132 (E), dated the 1st May, 2009, empowering the Inspector General (Operation), National Investigation Agency, as the Designated Authority for the purpose of the Section 43A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 234/15/09]
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 224 (E), dated the 31st March, 2009, publishing the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) (Recommendation and Sanction of Prosecution) (Amendment) Rules, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 233/15/09]
- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 237 (E), dated the 6th April, 2009, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Assistant Commandant (Executive), Recruitment Rules, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 230/15/09]

- V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 130 (E), dated the 27th February, 2009, publishing the Assam Rifles (Group 'C' Combatised Posts) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2009, under Section 167 of the Assam Rifles Act., 2006 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 232/15/09]
- VI. A copy (in Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 131 (E), dated the 27th February, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to the ITBP, Medical Cadre Group 'C' posts Recruitment Rules, 2008, together with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 45/15/09]
- VII. A copy (in Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2009, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Pioneer Cadre, Constable (Pioneer) Group 'C' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992, together with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 44/15/09]

**I. Notification of Ministry of Labour and Employment.**

**II. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of V.V. Giri National Labour Institute NOIDA with Auditors Report and related papers.**

**III. Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (2009-10) of ESIC**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961:
- (1) G.S.R. 52, dated the 25th April, 2009, publishing the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2009.
  - (2) G.S.R. 53, dated the 25th April, 2009, publishing the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 211/15/09]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA, for the year 2007-2008, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (II) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 208/15/09]
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget for the year 2009-2010 in respect of the Employees State Insurance Corporation, Ministry of Labour and Employment. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 212/15/09]

### **Notification of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): Sir, on behalf of Shri R.P.N. Singh, I lay on the Table, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways:

- (1) S.O. 221 (E) dated the 21st January, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 33.160 to Km. 57.852 (Ghaziabad Section) on National Highway No. NE II (Eastern Peripheral Expressway of Delhi) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (2) S.O. 222 (E), dated the 21st January, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 514 (E), dated 7th April, 2006.
- (3) S.O. 223 (E), dated the 21st January, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 2062 (E), dated the 18th August, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 290 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 347.600 to Km. 364.000 (Jaipur-Kishangarh Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Ajmer District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (5) S.O. 341 (E), dated the 27th January, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 108.000 to Km. 173.350 (Vadodara-Surat Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Vadodara District in the State of Gujarat.
- (6) S.O. 350 (E), dated the 27th January, 2009, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, from Km. 255.547 to Km. 256.135 on National Highway No. 10 in Sirsa Town in the State of Haryana.
- (7) S.O. 360 (E), dated the 28th January, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 0.000 to Km. 8.000 (Jorabat-Barapani Section) on National Highway No. 40 in Kamrup (Metro) District in the State of Assam.
- (8) S.O. 403 (E), dated the 5th February, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the six-laned stretch from Km. 263.000 to Km. 502.000 (Surat-Dahisar Section) on National Highway No. 8 in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra, along with delay statement.
- (9) S.O. 466 (E), dated the 13th February, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 364.125 to Km. 59.000 (Kishangarh-Beawar Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Ajmer District in the State of Rajasthan.

- (10) S.O. 474 (E), dated the 13th February, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of six laned stretch from Km. 11.000 to Km. 54.400 (Chennai Tada Section) on National Highway No. 5 in the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement.
- (11) S.O. 475 (E), dated the 13th February, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from the four laned stretch from km. 53.000 to Km. 100.000 (Start of Kumarapalayam Bypass to Chengapalli Section) (Project chainage from Km. 53.525 - Km. 102.035) on the National Highway No.47 in the state of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.
- (12) S.O. 481 (E), dated the 16th February, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 454.000 to Km. 487.000 (Chariabahi-Teok Section) on National Highway No.37 in Jorhat District in the State of Assam.
- (13) S.O. 518 (E), dated the 20th February, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 538.000 to Km. 604.000 (Sepon-Lahowal Section) on National Highway No. 37 in Dibrugarh District in the State of Assam.
- (14) S.O. 519 (E), dated the 20th February, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 0.000 to Km. 22.000 (Daboka-Lanka Section) on National Highway No. 54 in Nagaon District in the State of Assam. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 242/15/09]
- (15) S.O. 520 (E), dated the 20 February, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 241.000 to Km. 262.725 on National Highway No. 37 and Nagaon bypass starting at Km. 262.725 of National Highway No. 37, crossing National Highway No. 36 near Km. 5.000 and ending at Km. 280.570 on National Highway No. 37 in Nagaon District in the State of Assam. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 696/15/09]
- (16) S.O. 545 (E), dated the 25th February, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 1041.000 to Km. 1052.000 (Nalbari-Bijni Section) on National Highway No.31 in Baska District in the State of Assam.
- (17) S.O. 546 (E), dated the 25th February, 2009, amending Notification SO.2516 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) S.O. 547 (E), dated the 25th February, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 5.000 to Km. 36.000 (Nagaon-Daboka Section) on National Highway No. 36 and Km. 0.000 to Km. 22.000 on National Highway No. 54 including Daboka bypass in Nagaon District in the State of Assam.

- (19) S.O. 552 (E), dated the 26th February, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 173.350 to Km. 218.400 (Vadodara-Surat Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Bharuch District in the State of Gujarat.
- (20) S.O. 553 (E), dated the 26th February, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 2043 (E), dated the 14th August, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) S.O. 554 (E), dated the 26th February, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 158.000 to Km. 245.000 (Kanpur-Varanasi Section) on National Highway No.2 in Allahabad District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (22) S.O. 603 (E), dated the 4th March, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 380.000 to Km. 440.000 (Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde Section) on National Highway No.3 in Nashik District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (23) S.O. 613 (E), dated the 5th March, 2009, amending Notification S.O. 1403 (E), dated the 8th December, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) S.O. 614 (E), dated the 5th March, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km.173.600 to Km. 245.000 on National Highway No.25 in Jalaun District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (25) S.O. 615 (E), dated the 5th March, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 120.000 (New chainage 590.753) to Km. 121.000 (New Chainage 591.753) on National Highway No.2 in Fatehpur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (26) S.O. 616 (E), dated the 5th March, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 97 (E), dated the 1st February, 2007 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (27) S.O. 656 (E), dated the 12th March, 2009, regarding authorisation of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 1 in the State of Haryana.
- (28) S.O. 680 (E), dated the 13th March, 2009, regarding appointment of the competent authority for acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4A in the State of Goa.
- (29) S.O. 753 (E), dated the 17th March, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 63.000 to Km.62.295 and Km. 73.460 to Km. 72.800 (Bharatpur-Mahua Section) on National Highway No. 11 in Bharatpur District in the State of Rajasthan.

- (30) S.O. 754 (E), dated the 17th March, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 2574 (E), dated the 31st October, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (31) S.O. 759 (E), dated the 18th March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of four-laned stretch from Km.11.000 to Km. 59.000 (Lucknow-Kanpur Section) on National Highway No.25 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (32) S.O. 760 (E), dated the 18th March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the six-laned stretch from Km. 355.000 to Km. 434.150 (Chilkaluripet- Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No.5 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (33) S.O. 785 (E), dated the 19th March, 2009, regarding authorisation of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No.71A in the State of Haryana.
- (34) S.O. 791 (E), dated the 20th March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 217.000 to Km. 281.300 (Adesar-Samakhiali Section) on National Highways No. 15 in the State of Gujarat.
- (35) S.O. 792 (E), dated the 20th March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 183.500 to Km. 254.000 (Bamanbore-Garamore Section) on National Highway No.8A in the State of Gujarat.
- (36) S.O. 815 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the six-laned stretch from Km. 42.700 to Km. 273.500 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass Section) on National Highway No.8 in the States of Haryana and Rajasthan.
- (37) S.O. 816 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 213.000 to Km. 269.000 (Chittorgarh to Bichoor Section) on National Highway No. 76 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (38) S.O. 817 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 269.000 to Km. 325.000 (new chainage Km. 252.929 to Km. 306.929) (Bichhor to Bijoliya Section) on National Highway No. 76 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (39) S.O. 818 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 325.000 to Km. 381.000 (Bijoloya to Kharipur near Kota) on National Highway No. 76 in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (40) S.O. 862 (E), dated the 26th March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 121.000 (near Tindivanam) to Km.192.250 (near Ulundurpet) on National Highway No. 45 in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.

- (41) S.O. 873 (E), dated the 27th March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 295.000 to Km. 340.000 (Abu Road-Palanpur/Khemana Section) on National Highway No.14 in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- (42) S.O. 874 (E), dated the 27th March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 368.255 to Km. 471.331 (Adloor-Yellareddy-Gundla-Pochampally Section) on National Highway Number 7 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (43) S.O. 876 (E), dated the 27th March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 57.000 to Km.104.724 (Jaswantgarh-Debari Section) on National Highway No.76 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (44) S.O. 882 (E), dated the 30th March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 0.000 to Km. 53.000 (Salem-Start of Kumarapalayam Bypass Section) on National Highway No.47 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (45) S.O. 885 (E), dated the 31st March, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 60.270 to Km. 80.700 (Amritsar-Pathankot Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Gurdaspur District in the State of Punjab.
- (46) S.O. 886 (E), dated the 31st March, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 6.080 to Km. 22.650 (Amritsar-Pathankot Section) on National Highway No.15 in Gurdaspur District in the State of Punjab.
- (47) S.O. 887 (E), dated the 31st March, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 80.700 to Km. 97.700 (Amritsar-Pathankot Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Amritsar District in the State of Punjab.
- (48) S.O. 892 (E), dated the 31st March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch of Chennai Bypass taking off at Km. 28.000 on National Highway No.45 and merging at Km. 13.800 on National Highway No.4 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (49) S.O. 893 (E), dated the 31st March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 470.000 to Km. 38.000 (Bhaunti-Fatehpur Section) of National Highway No.2 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (50) S.O. 894 (E), dated the 31st March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 219.000 to Km. 250.500 (Tundla-Makhanpur Section) on National Highway No.2 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.



- (51) S.O. 895 (E), dated the 31st March, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 579.000 to Km. 610.000 on National Highway No.25 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (52) S.O. 907 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 245.000 to Km. 255.000 on National Highway No.25 (Orai-Bhognipur Section) and from Km. 421.500 to Km. 449.000 on National Highway No.2 (Bhognipur-Bara) Section in Kanpur Dehat District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (53) S.O. 926 (E), dated the 6th April, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of six-laned stretch from Km. 96.000 to Km. 387.100 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No.1 in the States of Haryana and Punjab.
- (54) S.O. 928 (E), dated the 8th April, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No.44 in the State of Assam.
- (55) S.O. 931 (E), dated the 8th April, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 405.000 to Km. 485.000 (Durg-Nagpur Section) on National Highway No.6 in Gondia District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (56) S.O. 932 (E), dated the 8th April, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 9.200 to Km. 60.680 (Nagpur-Dhule Section) on National Highway No.6 in Nagpur District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (57) S.O. 942 (E), dated the 9th April, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of six laned stretch from Km. 108.700 to Km. 192.000 (Vadodara-Bharuch Section ) on National Highway No.8 in the State of Gujarat.
- (58) S.O. 945 (E), dated the 9th April, 2009, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, from Km. 33.800 to Km. 64.700 (Jalandhar-Pathankot Section) on National Highway No. 1A in the State of Punjab.
- (59) S.O. 973 (E), dated the 17th April, 2009, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, from Km. 431.300 to Km.444.980 and Km. 447.180 to Km. 454.800 (Jalandhar-Amritsar Section) on National Highway No.1 in Amritsar District in the State of Punjab.
- (60) S.O. 1131 (E), dated the 1st May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km.76.800 to Km. 80.600 (Jajmau Bridge to Rama Devi upto ROB section) on National Highway No.25 in Kanpur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (61) S.O. 1142 (E), dated the 4th May, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O.426 (E), dated the 13th March, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (62) S.O. 1166 (E), dated the 5th May, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, on National Highway No.84 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (63) S.O. 1178 (E), dated the 8th May, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch from Km. 180.000 to Km. 248.625 on National Highway No.7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (64) S.O. 1179 (E), dated the 8th May, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of stretch from Km. 0.000 to Km. 76.588 (Chandikhole-Paradip Section) on National Highway No. 5A in the State of Orissa.
- (65) S.O. 1180 (E), dated the 8th May, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch from Km. 248.625 (start of proposed flyover on Namakkal Bypass) to Km. 292.600 (start of Karur Bypass section) on National Highway No.7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (66) S.O. 1181 (E), dated the 8th May, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch from Km. 248.700 to Km. 295.000 (Pindwara-Abu Road Section) on National Highway No.14 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (67) S.O. 1195 (E), dated the 11th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 120.000 to Km. 228.000 (Mahua-Jaipur Section) on National Highway No. 11 in Dausa District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (68) S.O. 1196 (E), dated the 11th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 120.000 to Km. 228.000 (Mahua-Jaipur Section) on National Highway No. 11 in Dausa District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (69) S.O. 1206 (E), dated the 13th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, from Km. 97.700 to Km. 102.860 (Pathankot-Amritsar Section) on National Highway No. 15 in the State of Punjab.
- (70) S.O. 1207 (E), dated the 13th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure from Km. 22.650 to Km.60.270 (Pathankot-Amritsar Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Gurdaspur District in the State of Punjab.
- (71) S.O. 1212 (E), dated the 13th May, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O.539 (E), dated 28th April, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (72) S.O. 1224 (E), dated the 15th May, 2009, regarding collection of toll from users of permanent bridge across river Sirsa at Km. 56 on National Highway No. 21 in the State of Punjab.

- (73) S.O. 1280 (E), dated the 20th May, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land with or without structure, from Km.137.000 to Km.138.000 (Hapur-Moradabad Section) on National Highway No.24 in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (74) S.O. 1326 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from Km. 375.000 to Km. 405.500 on National Highway No.44 in the State of Tripura.
- (75) S.O. 1346 (E), dated the 26th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 190.000 to Km. 228.000 (Mahua-Jaipur Section) on National Highway No. 11 in Jaipur District in the State of Rajasthan. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 242/15/09]
- (76) S.O. 1363 (E), dated the 27th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, from Km. 0.000 to Km.13.035 (Sonepat Section) on National Highway No. NE-II (Eastern Peripheral Expressway) in Sonepat District in the State of Haryana. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 696/15/09]
- (77) S.O. 1384 (E), dated the 29th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, from Km. 387.100 to Km. 407.100 (Jalandhar-Amritsar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Jalandhar District in the State of Punjab.
- (78) S.O. 1434 (E), dated the 10th June, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1709 (E), dated the 5th October, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (79) S.O. 1436 (E), dated the 10th June, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 292.600 to Km. 373.275 on National Highway No.7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (80) S.O. 1515 (E), dated the 18th June, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch from Km. 18.000 to Km. 63.000 (Agra-Bharatpur Section) on National Highway No.11 in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- (81) S.O. 1542 (E), dated the 24th June, 2009, specifying rates of levy for different vehicles for the use of National Highway Section forming Kullu Bypass from Km. 258.270 to Km. 270.450 including the bridges thereof on National Highway No. 21 in the State of Himachal Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 242/15/09]

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**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR**

**Situation arising out of lack of coal in the thermal power  
stations throughout the country**

**श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति जी, मैं इस सदन का ध्यान उस मसले की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिससे इस सदन के लोगो की जिंदगी ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश की जिंदगी ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश की जिंदगी जुड़ी

हुई है। 13 जुलाई को राज्य सभा में एक लिखित प्रश्न के जवाब में विद्युत राज्य मंत्री, श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी ने बताया था कि 6 जुलाई, 2009 तक उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार देश के 78 प्रतिशत कोयला आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों में, 31 संयंत्रों में सिर्फ 7 दिन का कोयला बचा हुआ है। अब आप इससे समझ लीजिए कि वहां क्या स्थिति है, क्योंकि सिर्फ 7 दिनों का कोयला बचा हुआ है और 10 संयंत्रों की स्थिति यह है कि वहां सिर्फ 4 दिनों का कोयला बचा हुआ है। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, बल्कि भारत सरकार के विद्युत राज्य मंत्री कह रहे हैं। पूरे देश को 22 मिलियन टन कोयले की आवश्यकता आज है, जब कि सामान्य उपलब्धता आज 11.55 मिलियन टन ही है। आज Nalco की 12 यूनिटें बंद कर दी गई हैं। Nalco को प्रतिदिन 15,000 टन कोयले की जरूरत है, वहां हम केवल 10,000 टन कोयला दे पाते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के NTPC ताप विद्युत गृह में भी दक्षता से कम कोयला सप्लाई हो रहा है। इसी प्रकार कहलगांव प्लांट और फरक्का प्लांट में भी कोयले की कमी है, वहां कुल 10 दिनों का कोयला बचा है। 1,340 मेगावाट वाले संजय गांधी ताप विद्युत गृह Birsinghpur, मध्य प्रदेश में सिर्फ 2 दिनों का कोयला बचा है। यदि हम इन सारी चीजों को देखें, तो महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, दिल्ली के आस-पास NCR क्षेत्र में, और बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर में कांटी प्लांट सहित सारे प्लांटों में कोयले की बहुत कमी है। क्या हम देश को अंधकार में धकेलना चाहते हैं? इस देश में अस्पताल चलेंगे या नहीं चलेंगे? इस देश में बच्चे पढ़ेंगे या नहीं पढ़ेंगे? क्या हम इस देश को फिर से लालटेन युग में ले जाना चाहते हैं? हमें समझ में नहीं आता कि कोयले की इतनी कमी के बावजूद किसी को इस बारे में चिंता क्यों नहीं है? आज 9-9 घंटे, 10-10 घंटे, 20-20 घंटे बिजली जा रही है। बिहार में तो बिजली के बारे में बातचीत ही नहीं होती। वहां कहा जाता है कि जो चीज बनती ही नहीं है, उसके लिए क्या कहा जाए? गांवों में अंधकार है, लोगों को बिजली कब मिलेगी? आज आजादी के 62 सालों के बाद भी यदि हमें लालटेन युग में जाना पड़ रहा है, तो हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम अपने देश को super power computer country कहें या न कहें? हम देश को कौन सी 21वीं सदी में ले जाना चाहते हैं? मुझे लगता है कि पूरे सदन को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए और सरकार को इस पर चिंता करनी चाहिए। यह बहुत सेंसिटिव मामला है। कोयले की कमी के कारण भारत को अंधकार युग में नहीं ले जाना चाहिए।

**श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश):** मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

**श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा):** मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश):** मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** हम अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

#### **Situation arising due to strike in Darjeeling called by GJMM**

**श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल):** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार और इस सदन का ध्यान दार्जिलिंग की वर्तमान राजनीतिक परिस्थिति की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। महोदय, अलग राज्य की मांग को लेकर गोरखा जनमुक्ति मोर्चा द्वारा चलाए गए आंदोलन से दार्जिलिंग का सामान्य जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त होने लगा है। बिना कारण बंद बुलाना, सड़कों को अवरुद्ध करना, स्कूल-कॉलेजों को अनिश्चित काल के लिए बंद कर देना और चाय बागानों को बंद कर देना, जो दैनिक मजदूर है, उनकी डेली की रोजगार व्यवस्था को बंद कर देना - जिस तरह से अनिश्चितकालीन बंद वहां किए जा रहे हैं, इनके कारण जनसाधारण को काफी असुविधा हो रही है।

सरकारी कार्यालय बंद पड़े हैं। जनता को बुनियादी सुविधाएं, वहां पर जो infrastructure development है, उसको भी रोक दिया गया है, इसलिए वहां की जनता विकास कार्यों से भी वंचित हुई है। कोई भी सरकारी रेवेन्यू (राजस्व) देने पर अभी प्रतिबंध लगा है। जो साधारण जनता रेवेन्यू देना चाहती है, उसको भी रोका जा रहा है। उसका बिजली का बिल, टेलीफोन का बिल, ऐसा बहुत सारा जो गवर्नमेंट का रेवेन्यू है, वह सब बंद कर रखा है। विपक्षी पार्टियों को लगातार धमकियां देते हैं, उनको सरेंडर कराते हैं, इस तरह का जो माहौल दार्जिलिंग में पैदा हो गया है, इससे जनसाधारण के साथ ही साथ वहां का गणतांत्रिक माहौल भी नष्ट हो रहा है। हाल ही में एक ठेके को लेकर दो गुटों के बीच संघर्ष हुआ, जिसको नियंत्रण करने के लिए पुलिस को लाठीचार्ज भी करना पड़ा। इस लाठीचार्ज को issue बनाकर कल से दार्जिलिंग में अनिश्चितकालीन बंद कर दिया गया है। इस हालत में वे विद्यार्थियों के स्कूल-कॉलेज और वहां के जो पर्यटक हैं, जो आय का स्रोत हैं, इसको क्षति पहुंचा रहे हैं। इसलिए महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के आंदोलन के चलते, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र ही नहीं, तराई और आस-पास के इलाकों पर भी इसका प्रभाव पड़ सकता है, जैसे कि वह रूट बंद होने से अभी सिक्किम प्रभावित है। सड़क बंद है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि दार्जिलिंग सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र होने के नाते यह सिर्फ एक स्टेट की ही प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, इसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी involve हो और राज्य सरकार से बात करके दार्जिलिंग की समस्या का हल खोजने के लिए राज्य सरकार, केंद्र सरकार और गोरखा मुक्ति मोर्चा की त्रिपक्षीय बैठक जल्द से जल्द हो और वहां एक राजनीतिक समाधान निकले, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Saman Pathak.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Saman Pathak.

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Saman Pathak.

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Saman Pathak.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Saman Pathak.

SHRI SYED AZEES PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Saman Pathak.

Sale of illicit liquor in Gujarat causing death of many persons

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बेहद गंभीर मुद्दा उठा रहा हूं। .....(\*)  
...(व्यवधान)... वहां मॉक असेंबली शुरू करनी पड़ रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITELEY): Sir, I have a point of order.  
...(Interruptions)... In a federal polity it cannot be raised in the House.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल**: चीफ मिनिस्टर आज तक ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** (उड़ीसा): ये क्या कह रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

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(\*) Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chairman has permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** चीफ मिनिस्टर आज तक वहां पर ...*(व्यवधान)*... जहां पर 165 लोग मारे गए हैं, चीफ मिनिस्टर आज तक वहां नहीं जा पा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been permitted. It has been admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot undo what the Chairman has accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** मान्यवर, विधायकों को ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All that has been taken into consideration. The Chairman has accepted it....*(Interruptions)*... आप बोलिए, राजीव जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** यह काउंसिल ऑफ स्टेट्स है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot overrule what the Chairman has accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** अगर कहीं डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स दिए जा रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर कहीं डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स का हनन हो रहा है, तो कैसे आप यह कर सकते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

(\*) ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Even if it is permitted that a matter relating to the internal functioning of a State legislature is discussed in the Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot overrule the decision of the hon. Chairman. Approval of Zero Hour submissions is the prerogative of the hon. Chairman. He has permitted it. I cannot overrule. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot overrule that ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sitting in the Chair. Zero Hour submissions have been accepted by the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have given a number of rulings ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no doubt ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, how can he raise the issues of State Legislature here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Zero Hour notice has been accepted by the hon. Chairman ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार):** आपने बंगाल विधान सभा की, तमिलनाडु विधान सभा की चर्चा यहां पर अलाऊ नहीं की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तृणमूल के लोग डिमांड करते रहे, आपने अलाऊ नहीं किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गलत परम्परा शुरू हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कांग्रेस पार्टी ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गलत परम्परा शुरू हो रही है। यह नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** शुक्ल जी, आपने जो बोलना है, बोल दीजिए। उसके बाद वक्त हो गया तो मैं दूसरे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, how can he raise such a matter here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour notices are accepted by the hon. Chairman ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the prerogative of the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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(\*) Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But, how can he raise that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not saying what you are saying is wrong ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not saying ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir let me just caution this House, through you, tomorrow State Legislature Speakers will allow the functioning of this House to be discussed in the State Assemblies. You are destroying the Federal structure by allowing this Zero Hour submission.

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बोल दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बस हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Such a Zero Hour submission is contrary to every Constitutional and norms of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** हमारी बात ही नहीं हो पायी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** आपने अपनी बात कह दी, अब क्या कह रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने जो कहना था, कह दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I cannot say that ...*(Interruptions)*.... वह सारा एक्सपंज कीजिए।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** कुछ एक्सपंज नहीं होगा। क्यों विधान सभा पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, it is a very bad precedent . ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you kindly go through the Zero Hour admission. It is about the huge tragedy that had taken place ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh! I did not listen this in the din ...*(Interruptions)*... It is regarding sale of illicit liquor. Please confine yourself to the sale of illicit liquor ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. I did not see that list. I thought that he has been mentioning about that ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to raise it only with regard to illicit liquor. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Thank you, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shukla, you have not been permitted to raise other matters. You have been permitted to raise only the matter relating to illicit liquor.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सर, वहां पर एक बेहद गंभीर घटना हुई है जिसमें जहरीली शराब की वजह से 165 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गयी, 200 लोगों की आंखों की रोशनी चली गयी, 500 लोग अस्पताल में हैं और 7000 लोग अब तक पकड़े गए हैं। इसका मतलब है कि अगर 7000 लोग नकली दारु बेच रहे थे, शराब बेच रहे थे तो कितना बड़ा नेटवर्क स्टेट में चल रहा था, प्रोहिबिशन के बावजूद ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड):** शराब बेचने वाले नहीं, पीने वाले ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। अब आप खामोश रहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** और जो मुख्य अपराधी है, वह भाग गया। कल ही यह खबर आयी है कि मुख्य अपराधी भाग गया है। सर, यह चीफ मिनिस्टर के अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र की घटना है लेकिन अब तक मुख्य मंत्री जी वहां गए तक नहीं हैं। वे मुम्बई पहुंच जाते हैं, जब वहां पर कुछ हमला होता है। दूसरे राज्यों में पहुंच जाते हैं, जहां हमला होता है और

टीवी पर बाइट देते हैं। अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में आज तक मुख्य मंत्री नहीं गए, जहां पर यह गंभीर घटना हुई है। आप यह देखिए कि यह कितनी बड़ी बात है। अगर वहां पर का कोई इस बात को उठाना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें मॉक असेंबली लगानी पड़ रही है, आज पूरे जिले में मॉक असेंबली हो रही है, जहां पर कांग्रेस के विधायक अपनी बात कह रहे हैं।  
(\* ) इस प्रकार मामला इतना गंभीर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी मांग है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what is this? This should not go on record.  
...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, what is this? ...**(Interruptions)**... Can he discuss the conduct of the Presiding Officer of the Assembly?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it and remove it ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, can he discuss the conduct of the Presiding Officer of the Assembly here? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is making mockery of democracy ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप लेजीश्लेचर की बात यहां पर मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** मेरी मांग है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** राजीव शुक्ल जी, आप असेंबली की बात मत कीजिए। We cannot discuss it here.  
...**(Interruptions)**... We cannot discuss Gujarat Assembly here ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we want a ruling on that ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं बता रहा हूँ।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया:** आपके बोलने के बावजूद ...**(व्यवधान)**... I want a ruling on this  
...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I have told him not to mention about Assembly  
...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** मेरी बात सुनिए। आपके बोलने के बावजूद उन्होंने कहा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया:** मेरी बात सुनिए। आपके बोलने के बावजूद उन्होंने का कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... The conduct of the Assembly and the Presiding Officer cannot be discussed here ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, if something is going on record which cannot be mentioned will be removed from the record ...**(Interruptions)**... I will remove that ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Can we discuss the conduct of the Presiding Officer of the Assembly in the House? ...**(Interruptions)**...

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(\* ) Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not discussing that ...(Interruptions)... पाणि जी, आप बैठिए।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सर, माँक असेंबली।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is saying Mock Assembly, not the Assembly.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि यह जिम्मेदारी गुजरात सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय की है, इसलिए वहाँ की सरकार को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान):** महोदय, मैं समर्थन करती हूँ।

**श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल (गुजरात):** महोदय, मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात):** सर, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री धर्म पाल सन्नवाल (पंजाब):** सर, मैं भी इससे एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next, Shri Veer Pal Singh.

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु:** वे चिदम्बरम जी से इस्तीफा मांग रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** चिदम्बरम जी का नहीं है।

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु:** उन्होंने गृह मंत्री कहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, with your permission, I would like to associate myself with the seriousness of the issue and would request the Members and also the country not to politicise the issue. I have figures for the last seven years. In every Congress-ruled State, a number of people have died. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Veer Pal Singh. ~~तुम्हें~~बोलिए, I have called the next speaker ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... आप बोलिए। Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... अलका जी, आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... शुक्ल जी, आप बैठिए। Please sit down. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Veer Pal Singh. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record.

#### Building of bunkers by Pakistan on India-Pakistan border

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा इस सदन के माध्यम से देश के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। कल ही सीमा सुरक्षा बल के स्पेशल डी.जी. की प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा है, उस पर बांध की आड़ में कंक्रीट के बंकर बनाए जा रहे हैं और चौकियाँ भी स्थापित की जा रही हैं। महोदय, यह देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है। हम, आप, यह सदन और देश की जनता तभी सुरक्षित रह सकते हैं जब यह देश सुरक्षित रहेगा। हमारे पड़ोसी देश की ओर से एक बार नहीं, कई बार कहीं गोलीबारी की जाती है, कहीं बंकर स्थापित किए जाते हैं, कहीं चौकियाँ स्थापित की जाती हैं तथा पाकिस्तान इस तरह से लगातार सीमा पर कुछ न कुछ करता ही रहता है। उनका यह भी बयान है कि

16 दिसम्बर को मुम्बई में जो आतंकवादी हमला हुआ था, उसके बाद से लगातार पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान को और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को धोखा दे रहा है और तभी से सीमा पर यह गतिविधियां शुरू हुई हैं। इस मामले को राजनीति से न जोड़ा जाए चूंकि यह देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है, इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि हमारे पड़ोसी देश की नीयत में खोट है। इसलिए वहां के लोग जब कभी हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी से बात करते हैं तो आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की बात करते हैं। आज ही मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा कि जो मुम्बई कांड का मुख्य आरोपी है, उसके खिलाफ वहां की सरकार ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो मुकदमा दायर किया था ...(समय की घंटी)... उस पर से मुकदमा वापस लेने की बात हो रही है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** हो गया। श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी।

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव:** सर, हमारा समय तो अन्य सदस्यों ने ले लिया। धन्यवाद।

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान):** सर, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

**श्री राम नारायण साहू (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**Demand for Intervention of Government to restore  
disrupted road transport in Sikkim**

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार):** उपसभापति महोदय, हम बहुत चिंतित हैं कि देश के एक प्रांत सिक्किम में आवागमन अवरुद्ध हो गया है। स्वाभाविक रूप से जब एक राज्य में आने-जाने का रास्ता बंद हो जाए, तो उसके कारण वहां सप्लाई का संकट उत्पन्न होता है, क्योंकि वह टूरिस्ट स्टेट है। महोदय, वहां पर आने-जाने का संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। ऐसी स्थिति आखिर क्यों उत्पन्न हुई? सिक्किम जाने का एक ही मार्ग है और हम वहां सिलीगुड़ी हो कर जाते हैं। सिलीगुड़ी इस देश का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, जिसको हम देश में हमेशा चिकन नेक कहते हैं, जहां लगातार चार राज्यों और चार देशों के बीच का रास्ता है। वहां पर निरंतर घुसपैठ हो रही है, जिसके कारण वहां का पूरा डेमोग्राफिक प्रोफाइल बदल रहा है। साथ ही साथ सिलीगुड़ी और दार्जिलिंग में रहने वाले लोग और विशेषकर के गोरखालैंड की मांग करने वाले लोगों की हमेशा इस बात की मांग रही है। उनको कोई शौक नहीं है कि वे अपने यहां रोक लगाएं और उस रोक के कारण सिक्किम प्रभावित हो। कोई भी प्रांत नहीं चाहता है कि उनके यहां की राजनैतिक घटनाओं के कारण दूसरे प्रांत में आवागमन अवरुद्ध हो, लेकिन ऐसी परिस्थिति वहां पर है, आज सिक्किम में आवागमन अवरुद्ध है, वहां पर टूरिस्ट परेशान हैं, वहां पर शिक्षक और विद्यार्थी सभी परेशान हैं, वहां पर सप्लाई बंद है।

गोरखालैंड की मांग बार-बार क्यों उठ रही है? हम जानते हैं कि यह गोरखाओं का सवाल है। गोरखा का विषय दुनिया में आजादी के पहले, दुनियाभर में गोरखा साम्राज्य के लोग जाकर लड़ते थे। आज स्थिति है कि गोरखालैंड में एक नेगलेक्ट की सिचुएशन बनी हुई है। वहां पर तमाम पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने उत्तर बंगाल की स्थिति इतनी भयावह कर दी है और निरन्तर सूचना प्राप्त हो रही है कि जो गोरखालैंड में जीजीएम की संस्था है, उनके कार्यकर्ताओं पर पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार, जो भी परिस्थितियां हों, जिस कारण से हो, लगातार उन पर प्रहार कर रही है, लगातार उनको मारा-पीटा जा रहा है। आखिर, पूरे देश में गोरखा समाज के लोग रहते हैं, दिल्ली में रहते हैं, मुम्बई में रहते हैं, उनकी अपने राज्य में, उनके अपने अस्तित्व की पहचान नहीं हो पा रही है। वहां पर निरन्तर यह संघर्ष चल रहा है। आज दार्जिलिंग में, आप अगर प्रवेश करें, जो विकास की आकांक्षाएं थीं, उन विकास की आकांक्षाओं को पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने पूरा नहीं किया है। इसका परिणाम है कि निरन्तर पिछले 30 वर्ष से भारत में और लगभग एक सौ वर्षों से, क्योंकि आप पूछेंगे कि गोरखालैंड से मेरा क्या लेना-देना है, एक समय ऐसा था जब वह भागलपुर कमिश्नरी का पार्ट था, जो बिहार में है और आज वह अलग होकर पश्चिमी बंगाल में है। एक

समय में गोरखालैंड का यह भाग सिक्किम के साथ जुड़ा हुआ था और सिक्किम princely state जिसे सिक्किम सरकार ने अंग्रेजों को दे दिया। हमारे समझौते भी हैं, जिनमें यह कहा गया है कि गोरखाओं के लिए अलग राज्य की स्थापना की जाए। हमने महसूस किया है कि जिस प्रकार से वहां स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस प्रकार से लोगों की आकांक्षाओं को कुचला जा रहा है, जिस प्रकार से वहां पर नौजवानों के ऊपर प्रहार किया जा रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, this cannot be allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** जिस प्रकार से गोरखा जन मुक्ति मोर्चा के पदाधिकारियों को जेल में बंद किया जा रहा है। ....**(समय की घंटी)**... जिस प्रकार से गोरखालैंड के सवाल पर वहां के लोगों पर पश्चिमी बंगाल द्वारा दमन किया जा रहा है, निश्चित रूप से यह पूरे देश के लिए चिंता का विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** टाइम हो गया, टाइम हो गया। माइक बंद हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माइक stop हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान):** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

**श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश):** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

**श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** सभी एसोसिएट करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... what is your objection?

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Sir, he is talking the unanimous decision of the West Bengal Assembly about the division of the West Bengal State Government, territory of the West Bengal Government, West Bengal State. ...**(Interruptions)**... This cannot be allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is his point of view. ...**(Interruptions)**... Messages from the Lok Sabha.

## MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

### The Jharkhand Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2009

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Jharkhand Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2009 as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th July, 2009.

*The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill.*"

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Budget discussion has to be ended today. The reply by the Finance Minister is fixed at 5.00 o'clock. We have to complete the discussion by

5 o'clock. I will read out the time available to different parties. The Congress Party has one hour and fifty-seven minutes and 13 speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*... There shall be no grace period. The BJP has 11 minutes and two speakers. The CPI (M) has no time left. The AIADMK has six minutes and one speaker. The JDU has four minutes and two speakers. The CPI has no time left and has one speaker. Nominated Members have 14 minutes and four speakers. Others have one hour and forty minutes and 14 speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं बताता हूँ, आप ठहरिए। The Samajwadi Party has six minutes and three speakers. So, the parties that have been given more time have four hours and twelve minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... मंत्री का समय अलग है, मैं उसको निकालकर ही बोल रहा हूँ। हमारे पास BSP का कोई नाम नहीं है। Name cannot be given just at any time. Now, I would request hon. Members to kindly not exceed the time allotted to them because they would be taking up others' time. I would request parties that have been given more time to accommodate those who have not been given much time. But there, only one speaker would be allowed. If they have no time left, the only grace allowed would be that one person would be allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... The reply is at 5'o clock. श्री प्रभात झा।

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला** (राजस्थान): जो लोग बोल नहीं पाते हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... जैसे लोक सभा में होता है कि वे अपने भाषण को ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** वह रूल आपने नहीं बनाया, इसलिए हम भी फॉलो नहीं करेंगे।

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## THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2009-10

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से आम बजट पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं सबसे पहले तो वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे सामने एक ऐसा बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, जिसने हमें न केवल विकास का रास्ता दिखाया है, बल्कि विपरीत परिस्थितियों में, समाज के हर वर्ग को कुछ न कुछ देने की कोशिश की है। आज विश्व में आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी है, पूरे विश्व में कितनी आर्थिक मंदी चल रही है, इसके बारे में सब जानते हैं। ऐसे हालात में भारत को बचाकर रखना तथा इसके बावजूद आम आदमी के लिए, गरीबों के लिए और समाज के हर वर्ग के लिए कुछ न कुछ देना, मेरे ख्याल से ऐसा प्रणव बाबू जैसा अनुभवी व्यक्ति ही कर सकता था। आज से 34 साल पहले भी वे इस देश के वित्त मंत्री थे। अब 34 साल के बाद उन्हें पुनः वित्त मंत्री बनने का मौका मिला है। इस दरमियान जो उनका अनुभव था, वह इस पूरे बजट में दृष्टिगत होता है। मैं इसके लिए उनको बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ। मेरे एक मित्र जो कारपोरेट वर्ल्ड से हैं, उन्होंने एक दिन कहा कि इस बजट में कारपोरेट वर्ल्ड को कुछ नहीं मिला, हमें कुछ नहीं दिया। मैंने कहा कि fringe बेनिफिट टैक्स का फायदा तो मिलेगा? उन्होंने कहा कि वह तो मिलेगा। मैंने कहा कि जो सरचार्ज इनकम टैक्स से हटाया है, उसका फायदा किसे मिलेगा? उन्होंने कहा कि वह तो मुझे मिलेगा। यह तो ठीक है कि कुछ तो मिला, लेकिन बहुत ज्यादा नहीं मिला। कुछ तो मिला, बहुत ज्यादा नहीं मिला, इसका अंतर आपको सीधे-सीधे बजट के प्रस्ताव को देखने में मिलेगा। आप यह देखिए कि प्रणव बाबू के बजट का मुख्य फोकस किस पर है, उनके बजट का मुख्य फोकस आम आदमी पर है। उनका मुख्य फोकस भारत की जनता पर है, जो गांव में रहती है, जो मध्यम वर्ग तथा

निम्न वर्ग की है या समाज के निचले स्तर पर रहती है। आज heavy borrowings है। उन्होंने चार लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा की borrowing की। यह घाटे का बजट है। यह 6 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा घाटे का बजट है, लेकिन मान्यवर, कई बार घाटे का बजट देश के विकास के लिए फायदेमंद होता है। क्योंकि इसमें इस तरह का काम होता है, जिससे आम आदमी को, समाज और देश को राहत मिलती है। आज चार लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा ऐसी योजनाओं पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। यदि हम सिर्फ ग्रामीण विकास की योजनाओं को ही देखें, तो सबसे पहले NREGA है, ...) उन्होंने नरेगा पर 144 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी की है। अगर इसके पूरे रिकॉर्ड को देखा जाए, तो आप देखेंगे कि उन्होंने किस तरह से 39,000 करोड़ से ज्यादा का प्रावधान इसके लिए किया है। इसके बजट में 144 प्रतिशत का उछाल दिया है। इसके अलावा उन्होंने हाउस होल्ड के लिए भी 4.47 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की है। मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी को एक ही सुझाव है कि नरेगा में काम के स्कोप को बढ़ाना चाहिए। अभी ज्यादातर ध्यान खुदाई और मिट्टी के कार्य पर रहता है। गांव में कई चीजें ऐसी बन सकती हैं, चाहे स्कूल बनाने का काम हो, चाहे दूसरे तमाम काम हों, अगर हॉस्पिटल्स, स्कूल्स, पंचायत घर आदि बनाने का काम भी नरेगा के अधीन लाया जाए, उसका स्कोप बढ़ाया जाए, तो मुझे लगता है कि पूरे देश के स्तर पर एक बहुत बड़ा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर खड़ा हो सकता है। दूसरी बात प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना की है। इसके लिए उन्होंने 12000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। मान्यवर, नरेगा एक ऐसी स्कीम है, जिसके बारे में कोई कुछ भी कहे, चाहे आलोचना की जाए या कुछ और बात हो, ऐसी कोई स्कीम नहीं है, जिसमें विकृतियां न हों, Every scheme has got some aberrations. But this is one scheme which is tangible and which is visible. You go anywhere at the grassroot level and see that people are taking advantage of this scheme. This is one scheme which should be appreciated by everybody. I think that this kind of fillip which has been given to the scheme should be appreciated by everyone. "राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना" तीसरी ऐसी योजना है, जिसका फायदा इस देश की जनता को मिल सकता है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने 7,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान इस योजना के लिए किया है। इस योजना के बारे में इतनी बात बताना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकारों के अधीन यह योजना होती है और राज्य सरकारें इसे लागू करती हैं, लेकिन वहां इसके कांटेक्ट देने में सावधानियां बरतनी होंगी। ऐसी कंपनियों को कांटेक्ट देने चाहिए, जो इस योजना को जल्दी से पूरा करे और आम आदमी के लिए गांव में जल्दी से जल्दी विद्युतीकरण का काम पूरा हो, जो नहीं हो पाता है। उसकी वजह यह रहती है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारें इस मामले में जितनी तेजी से काम करना चाहिए, उतनी तेजी से काम नहीं कर रही हैं। वह काम उनको उतनी तेजी से बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि इसके लिए जरूरी टारगेट को पूरा किया जा सके। इंदिरा गांधी वृद्धावस्था पेंशन स्कीम का फायदा सभी लोग ले सकते हैं और गरीब की आंख का आंसू पोंछा जा सकता है। जितने भी लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हैं, उनमें जो वृद्ध हैं, उनके लिए इस योजना का लाभ है। इसमें ढाई सौ रुपए भारत सरकार देगी और बाकी ढाई सौ रुपए का केंद्रीब्यूशन राज्य सरकार को करना होगा। जहां राज्य सरकार तत्पर है, वह अपनी तरफ से ढाई सौ रुपए का केंद्रीब्यूशन देकर अगर पांच सौ रुपए एक गरीब व्यक्ति को गांव में देती है, यदि समाज में नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्ति को पैसे मिलते हैं, तो यह उसकी जिंदगी का एक बहुत बड़ा सहारा बन जाता है। अगर उसको यह धन न मिले - इस धन की वजह से उसको परिवार के लोग भी तंग

करते रहते हैं और उसका अपना जीवन-यापन नहीं हो पाता है, तो सोचिए कि कितनी बड़ी तकलीफ एक आम आदमी के सामने पैदा हो जाती। आम आदमी के फायदे के लिए जो इस तरह के काम उन्होंने किये हैं, उसके लिए उनकी जितनी प्रशंसा की जाए, उतनी कम है। मैं एक बात यहां पर शहरी व्यक्ति के लिए भी कहूंगा। जो Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission है, उसके माध्यम से पिछले पांच सालों में काफी काम हुआ है। वे म्यूनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन और राज्य सरकारें उनका बहुत लाभ उठा रही हैं, जो सचमुच अपने प्रदेश के लिए, अपने शहरों के लिए कुछ करना चाहती हैं। आप जिस शहर का नाम लीजिए, वहां इस योजना के तहत पैसा दिया गया है। पिछले पांच सालों में केन्द्र सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई कोताही नहीं बरती, कोई पक्षपात नहीं किया और राज्यों को जमकर पैसा दिया। जिन राज्य सरकारों के अंदर विल पॉवर थी, जिनके अंदर इस तरह की इच्छा थी कि हम लोगों के लिए काम करें, हम देश के लिए, प्रदेश की जनता, शहरों और गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए काम करें, उन लोगों ने काम किया है और इसका लाभ लिया है। जिनके मन में इच्छा नहीं थी, जहां वे अपनी ब्यूरोक्रेसी पर कंट्रोल नहीं रख पाए, वहां यह स्थिति है कि इसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाया और वहां से आलोचना का काम चालू होता है। अगर आप देखें तो इसमें 87% का एलोकेशन बढ़ाया गया और 3,973 करोड़, 4000 करोड़ का प्रावधान Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission के लिए किया गया। मुझे लगता है कि अरबन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को इससे बहुत बड़ी मदद मिलेगी। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी प्रणब बाबू ने अपने बजट में बहुत जबर्दस्त काम किया है और ऐसा focus देने की कोशिश की है, जिससे इस देश में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में क्रांतिकारी बदलाव आ सकता है। इसमें मुख्य रूप से उच्च शिक्षा पर भी ध्यान दिया गया है। कल सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के बारे में मैं बात हो रही थी। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान एक ऐसी योजना है, जो हर गांव में दिखती है, गांवों में जहां-जहां स्कूल हैं, ज्यादातर सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के माध्यम से दिखती है। यह योजना नीचे तक पहुंची है। लेकिन यहां पर मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी को एक सुझाव भी होगा कि ऐसी education schemes का review निश्चित रूप से करें, जो schemes सिर्फ कागजों पर दिखती हैं। अगर ऐसी schemes का पैसा divert करके सर्व शिक्षा अभियान को भेजा जाए या उच्च शिक्षा में लगाया जाए, तो इसका लाभ मिल सकता है। इसके लिए मैं एक उदाहरण भी पेश करता हूं। सदन में सारे सम्मानित सदस्य बैठे हैं। वे हर जगह जाते हैं, पूरे देश का दौरा करते हैं, सब जगह घूमते हैं। बहुत कम सदस्य ऐसे होंगे, जिन्हें प्रौढ़ शिक्षा से पढ़ा हुआ कोई व्यक्ति मिला हो। मुझे आज तक प्रौढ़ शिक्षा में पढ़ा हुआ एक भी व्यक्ति नहीं मिला, जबकि इस योजना पर पिछले 10-20 सालों में हजारों करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो चुके हैं। इस तरह की योजनाएं, जिनमें सिर्फ कागजों पर पैसा खर्च होता है, तमाम एनजीओज यह पैसा ले जाती हैं और इसके बाद वे कुछ नहीं करती हैं, ऐसी योजनाओं को बन्द करके उनका पैसा सर्व शिक्षा अभियान की तरफ divert करना चाहिए, उनका पैसा higher education की तरफ divert करना चाहिए। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देता हूं। हमारे यहां R&D का काम बहुत अच्छा हो सकता है। भारत में बहुत प्रतिभाएं हैं, बहुत talent है। यहां के लोग बाहर जाकर अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड में उसी research and development के काम में लगे हुए हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हमारे कालेजज़ में वे सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। अगर उसी से वह infrastructure create किया जाए, जिसमें R&D की सुविधा बढ़ाई जा सके, तो मुझे लगता है कि भारत के शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिल सकता है। जिस तरह से कम्प्यूटर के क्षेत्र में बीपीओ का काम मिला हुआ है, जिसमें लाखों लोगों को रोजगार मिला है, बहुत से पश्चिमी देशों के लोग अपना R&D का काम भारत shift कर सकते हैं और यह रोजगार का एक बहुत बड़ा ज़रिया बन सकता है। इस तरफ भी वित्त मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए। ऐसी मेरी उनसे अपेक्षा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं अपने समय का ध्यान रखूंगा।

सर, मैं इसमें एक और बात रखना चाहता हूँ। आज सुबह भी क्वेश्चन ऑवर में यह बात आई थी कि infrastructure के लिए हम जो पैसा दे रहे हैं, उसमें monitoring का कोई-न-कोई प्रावधान जरूर होना चाहिए। राज्य और केन्द्र सरकार के बीच तमाम योजनाएं इस वजह से अटब जाती हैं, चाहे land acquisition का मामला हो, चाहे single window clearance न हो, उनकी वजह से प्रोजेक्ट्स लटके रहते हैं। अगर infrastructure को गति देनी है, अभी एक कमेटी भी बनाई गई है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एक टास्क फोर्स भी बनाई है, अगर इसको गति देनी है, तो राज्यों के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के साथ बैठकर एक ऐसा mechanism तैयार करना चाहिए, जिससे प्रोजेक्ट्स delayed न हों और जल्दी-से-जल्दी प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे हों। मुझे याद है कि Rural Development Ministry के एक सेक्रेटरी ने मुझसे कहा था कि दिल्ली से पिछले 60 साल में जितना पैसा गांवों के लिए और infrastructure के विकास के लिए लिया गया है, अगर सचमुच लग गया होता, अगर यह इंजीनियर-टेकेदार nexuses न होता, अगर यह सचमुच लग गया होता, तो सोने के गांव हो जाते और अमेरिका, इंग्लैंड के गांव भी इस तरह के न होते, उनसे बेहतर हमारे गांव होते। लेकिन दुख यह है कि पैसा पहुंच नहीं पाता है। आज हम सबको पार्टी से ऊपर उठकर यह काम करना पड़ेगा और सबको मिल कर इस nexus को तोड़ना होगा। अगर यह पैसा नीचे जाए, हजारों-लाखों करोड़ रुपए हैं, तो हम देखेंगे कि इनकी तस्वीर बदल जाएगी, इनकी शक्ति बदल जाएगी।

मैं आखिर में एक बात और रखना चाहता हूँ। इस बजट में मीडिया को भी stimulus package दिया गया है, जो एक बहुत अच्छी बात है। प्रिंट मीडिया को राहत दी गई है, चाहे सर्विस टैक्स में हो, चाहे dvp rates में हो। हमारा आग्रह सिर्फ यह था कि बाहर टेलीविजन चैनल वाले मिले थे, वे कह रहे थे कि हम भी तो मीडिया हैं, हमारे साथ क्यों ज्यादाती हो रही है। अगर प्रिंट मीडिया को कुछ दिया है, तो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया को भी वही चीज मिलनी चाहिए। सरकार को इन दोनों में भेद करने का काम नहीं करना चाहिए। हमारा वित्त मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध है कि वे प्रिंट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में कोई भेदभाव न करें। जो भी देना हो, चाहे एक रुपया दें, दोनों को दें। ऐसा न करें कि एक को तो रख लें और दूसरे को न दें। यह काम नहीं करना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि अपने बजट भाषण में वे इसमें सुधार करेंगे। यही मेरा अनुरोध है। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) :** सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात प्रारम्भ करूँ, उससे पूर्व मैं एक छोटी सी व्यवस्था संबंधी बात आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने दो चार दिन पहले देखा कि जो हमारी आसन व्यवस्था है, वहां पहले सबके नाम के सामने 'श्री' लिखा हुआ था, लेकिन सारे सदन में आपनू फ्लूड लगा करके उस 'श्री' को मिटा दिया है। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई कि 'श्री' को मिटाने के पीछे क्या कारण है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar) : It is a curious thing.

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा :** यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि कहीं आपके मस्तिष्क में या सदन में कहीं न कहीं वायुमंडल का प्रभाव तो नहीं है। कहीं आप जो सैकुलर या एंटीसैकुलर शब्द है, उसके कारण प्रभावित होकर तो 'श्री' को नहीं हटा रहे हैं।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, it is a very valid point. Whitener has been put, and, 'shri' has been removed from every name. It is very amazing thing and Sir, it is a very interesting matter.

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा** : अब हो गया, मैं बोल लूंगा ...(व्यवधान)... मैं स्वयं इस बात को बोलने में समर्थ हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have brought it to our notice. We will look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह पार्लियामेंट का मैटर है, and nobody can replace. We will look into it. हम इसे देखेंगे।

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा** : नहीं, 'सुश्री' और 'श्रीमती' तो हैं, लेकिन बाकी लोगों को अपने जैंडर विहीन कर दिया गया है।

**श्री उपसभापति** : हम इसे देखेंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** : यह गलत नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... नेम प्लेट पर अपने ही नाम के आगे श्री नहीं लगाया जाता है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't create ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा** : उपसभापति जी, अब मैं अपनी बजट की बात पर आता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति** : विप्लव जी, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... अब आप बोलिए ...(व्यवधान)... शुक्ल जी, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा** : हो गया, राजीव जी, आपकी बात हमने ध्यान से सुन ली है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति** : शुक्ल जी, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... हाँ, अब आप बोलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा** : माननीय उपसभापति जी, अब मैं बजट की बात पर आ रहा हूँ। मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी का संपूर्ण भाषण ध्यान से सुना है और समाचार पत्रों में उस पर टिप्पणी भी देखी है। उन समाचार पत्रों की टिप्पणी में यह स्पष्ट आया है कि वित्त मंत्री जी अपने सम्पूर्ण बजट भाषण में केवल एक ही बार हंसे। निश्चित रूप से उस सम्पूर्ण बजट में मुस्कुराने जैसी कोई बात थी ही नहीं। वह इस बात पर मुस्कराए कि पहली बार वह दस लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का बजट प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उनकी टीम के लोगों के लिए और उनके दल के लिए मुंह लटकाने की बात यह भी थी कि चार लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का घाटा इस बजट में रखा गया है, जो निश्चित रूप से हम सबके लिए चिंता का विषय है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, कृषि हमारे देश का मुख्य व्यवसाय है और इस कृषि के ऊपर ही आर्थिक दृष्टि से अन्य सारी बातें निर्भर करती हैं। सम्पूर्ण देश की अर्थव्यवस्था कृषि उत्पादन पर ही निर्भर करती है। उन्होंने उसमें कहा कि 2.87 हजार करोड़ रुपये का ऋण प्रवाह किसानों में पहले से ही है और उसे बढ़ा कर उन्होंने 3.80 हजार करोड़ करने का प्रयत्न किया है। इसके माध्यम से निश्चित रूप से उनका यह प्रयत्न है कि जो किसान हैं, उनको और अधिक कर्जदार बनाया जाए। लेकिन उसमें इसके लिए कोई समुचित व्यवस्था या इस प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि उनका कृषि उत्पादन किस प्रकार से बढ़े। कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उसमें कोई व्यवस्था होती, ऐसी योजना प्रस्तुत की जानी चाहिए थी। उसमें खाद, बीज, उपकरण, खेती का आधुनिकीकरण, बंजर भूमि को उर्वरा में बदलने का प्रयत्न इत्यादि पर समुचित योजना होनी चाहिए थी और फिर उस योजना पर कार्यवाही का प्रयत्न भी किया जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन यहां से वहां तक मुझे इस बजट में ऐसे प्रयत्नों की थोड़ी भी छटा दिखाई नहीं देती।



मान्यवर महोदय, उसमें उर्वरकों के बारे में भी कहा गया है कि उर्वरकों की सब्सिडी की पद्धति को बदल दिया गया है और अब वह इसे सीधे किसानों को देंगे, लेकिन यह कहीं भी स्पष्ट नहीं है कि यह सब्सिडी समाप्त कर किसानों को किस प्रकार से दी जाएगी? उसमें कितने छोटे किसान आएंगे कितने बड़े किसान आएंगे और फिर सीधे-सीधे सारे उर्वरकों की कीमत कितनी बढ़ेगी? यदि उर्वरकों की कीमत ज्यादा बढ़ेगी तो निश्चित रूप से उससे कृषि उत्पादन भी प्रभावित होगा और यदि कृषि उत्पादन प्रभावित होगा तो कृषि घाटे का व्यवसाय बन जायेगी और फिर कृषि घाटे का व्यवसाय एक ही बार नहीं बनेगी, बल्कि कृषि उत्पादन स्थायी रूप से घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था में बदल जाएगा। इस तरह निश्चित रूप से उनकी पद्धति में कहीं न कहीं दोष है। यह बात स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन बजट में यह बात कहीं भी स्पष्ट नहीं हुई है।

माननीय महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के किसानों के बारे में एक बात और कही गई है, जिसे यहां कई वक्ताओं ने स्पष्ट किया है कि साहूकारों के कर्ज से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए महाराष्ट्र में इस प्रकार का प्रयास किया जाएगा। मंत्री जी ने पृष्ठ 7 के अपने भाषण में कहा है कि बड़ी संख्या में किसानों ने निजी ऋणदाताओं से ऋण ले रखे हैं, लेकिन ऋण माफी योजना में उन्हें शामिल नहीं किया है। इस मुद्दे पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। अब वित्त मंत्री जी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता की बात कर रहे हैं। उसके ऊपर समुचित कार्यवाही के लिए उन्होंने कहीं आश्वासन नहीं दिया है, कहीं कार्य-योजना नहीं दी है या कहीं कार्यवाही का प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। ध्यान देना और कार्यवाही करना, दोनों में बड़ा अंतर है। माननीय महोदय, यह बात भी यहां पर आई है कि निश्चित रूप से केवल महाराष्ट्र के किसानों के लिए यह बात कही गई है। उनका ध्यान महाराष्ट्र के आने वाले विधान सभा के चुनावों पर ही था, अन्यथा मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सम्पूर्ण देश के किसानों का साहूकारों के कर्ज से मुक्ति का अभियान प्रारम्भ हो गया है या वे उनसे मुक्ति पा गये हैं? निश्चित रूप से देश के अन्य प्रांतों के किसान साहूकारों के कर्ज से मुक्ति नहीं पा सके हैं। वे अभी भी उसके बोझ से लदे हुए हैं, लेकिन उनका ध्यान केवल वहीं गया है।

माननीय महोदय, इस सत्र में इस सदन में और लोक सभा में दो बजट प्रस्तुत हुए हैं - एक रेल बजट और दूसरा सामान्य बजट। इन दोनों बजट के प्रस्तुत करने वाले, दोनों महानुभाव, बंगाल के थे। इस बार सारे देश में अनावृष्टि है, लेकिन बंगाल के ऊपर इस बजट में खूब वर्षा हुई है। उसके पीछे स्पष्ट कारण यह है कि वहां पर भी चुनाव आने वाला है। इसलिए उन चुनावों को जीतने के लिए बजट का दुरुपयोग करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। निश्चित रूप से यह ठीक कार्य नहीं है, यह कहीं-न-कहीं पक्षपात और दुर्भावना से परिपूर्ण है।

माननीय महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कौटिल्य का उदाहरण दिया है। पहली बार उनको कौटिल्य याद आया। निश्चित रूप से उसके पीछे यह भावना रही होगी कि उनके जो पहले वामपंथी साथी थे, वे पुराने ऋषियों, मनीषियों और चिंतकों के बारे में, भारतीय चिंतकों के बारे में उन पर किसी भी प्रकार से दबाव बनाए रख कर उनको उस दिशा में चलने से रोकते थे। इसीलिए इस बार जब वह अपने वामपंथी मित्रों से मुक्ति पा गए तो उनको कौटिल्य याद आया। प्राचीन भारत के ऋषियों और मनीषियों तथा उनका अर्थ-चिंतन उनको याद आया, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं वैसे सीता राम येचुरी जी ने भी इस बार अपने भाषण में कौटिल्य को याद किया है। हमारे तिवारी जी ने भी कौटिल्य को याद किया है। यह एक अच्छी बात है। यदि हम कहीं कौटिल्य की बात करते तो हम पर भगवाकरण का आरोप लगा दिया जाता। अब यह भगवाकरण की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है।

सम्माननीय महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने कौटिल्य की बात का उदाहरण तो दे दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने जिस सम्भावना के प्रति संकेत किया है और उन्होंने कहा कि आपदाओं की सम्भावनाओं का अनुमान लगाना होगा। यह निर्देश कौटिल्य ने अपने "अर्थशास्त्र" में दिया है, लेकिन उससे कहीं प्रेरणा प्राप्त नहीं की है, केवल quote करने के लिए ही कौटिल्य के नाम का प्रयोग हुआ है। बजट में इस आपदा-सम्भावनाओं के लिए भी प्रावधान होना चाहिए था। देश में महामारी फैल सकती है, भूकम्प आ सकता है, बाढ़ से तबाही हो सकती है और नक्सलियों, आतंकवादियों, उपद्रवियों तथा माओवादियों का कहर देश पर हो सकता है, वे देश में विध्वंस मचा सकते हैं, लेकिन इन सब का मुकाबला करने के लिए, इन सब आपदाओं से बचाव हेतु व्यवस्था और प्रबंधन करने के लिए बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। इसीलिए मुझे यह लगता है कि केवल कौटिल्य के नाम का उपयोग किया गया है, उनसे प्रेरणा लेने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हुआ है। बेहतर होता कि उन भारतीय ऋषियों-मनीषियों के अर्थ-चिंतन से और उनके तत्व-दर्शन से यह कुछ ज्ञान लेते, उसके अनुसार कुछ करने का विचार रखते तथा उसे कार्य रूप में परिणत करते।

मान्यवार महोदय, पहली बार सरकार ने feed back देकर समाचार पत्रों में यह छपवाया कि इन 25 वर्षों में पहली बार महंगाई-दर शून्य से नीचे गई है। यह शून्य से नीचे गई है, इस बात को कई दिनों तक प्रचारित किया गया, लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं है। खाद्य-पदार्थ, दालें तथा सामान्य जीवन में उपयोग की वस्तुएं इन 25 वर्षों में जितनी महंगाई की छलांग लगा करके कीमतें आसमान को छूने में समर्थ हुई हैं, उतनी देश में किसी भी 5 वर्षों में ...। उतनी किसी भी एक वर्ष में नहीं हुई है, जितनी इस एक वर्ष में हुई हैं। मान्यवर, 25 वर्षों का रिकॉर्ड महंगाई की बढ़ती दर ने तोड़ दिया है, लेकिन आप प्रचारित कर रहे हैं कि महंगाई दर शून्य से नीचे पहुंच गई है। यह तो गोएवल्स को भी पीछे छोड़ने जैसा कुप्रचार है, कपट नीति है। प्रचार में कोई भी इस प्रकार का छल और प्रपंच नहीं करता है, लेकिन यहां छल और प्रपंच किया गया है। अभी कुछ समय पूर्व मैंने दैनिक भास्कर के बिजनेस पृष्ठ पर पढ़ा था। उसमें कहा है कि छल और कपट से देश की जनता को मूर्ख बनाने के लिए मूल्य सूचकांक में परिवर्तन किया गया है। उन्होंने अपनी बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए कहा कि अनाजों के नए थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में आम आदमी द्वारा इस्तेमाल होने वाली चीजों की हिस्सेदारी घटा दी गई है और यह बात बेहद चिंता पैदा करने वाली है। अनाजों की हिस्सेदारी 5.01 से घटाकर 4.09 कर दी गई है, दूध की हिस्सेदारी 4.37 से 3.24 कर दी गई है, उसी प्रकार चीनी की हिस्सेदारी 3.62 से घटाकर 1.68 पर आ गई है, खाद्य तेल की हिस्सेदारी 2.76 से घटाकर 2.60 कर दी गई है। इस प्रकार जब थोक मूल्य सूचकांक निर्धारित करने का मापदंड ही आप बदल देंगे और उस आधार पर मूल्य सूचकांक तय होगा तो निश्चित रूप से आप शून्य से और नीचे, 25 अंक नीचे भी ले जा सकते हैं। यदि यही छल और छलावा करना है तो फिर आपको इस प्रकार से झूठे प्रचार करने से कौन रोक सकता है? लेकिन वास्तव में जनता इस मार को झेल रही है, आसमान छूती महंगाई को झेल रही है, महंगाई की इस आग की भट्टी में वह जल रही है, इसलिए आपके इस कुप्रचार का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ने वाला है और हां इस बजट के माध्यम से व झूठे प्रचार के माध्यम से देश और इस सदन को गुमराह करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

माननीय सभापति जी, आर्थिक मंदी के दौर में भी भारत पूरी तरह से बचा रहा और उस पर केवल आंशिक प्रभाव ही पड़ा, यह बात बजट में कही गई है। लेकिन आंशिक प्रभाव ही पड़ा और भारत बचा रहा, इसका कारण क्या है? मान्यवर, भारत के बचे रहने का मूल कारण है यहां की सनातन संस्कृति, सामाजिक जीवन पद्धति का

निर्माण, जो हजारों वर्षों में हुआ है और हमारी पारिवारिक व्यवस्था। संयुक्त परिवार प्रथा के कारण भारत इस महा मंदी के दौर से भी बचा रहा है। आज भी भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था, कृषि प्रधान अर्थ-व्यवस्था है और इस कृषि प्रधान अर्थ-व्यवस्था के कारण जबकि इस महंगाई की चपेट में सारे देश आ गए, लेकिन भारत बचा रहा। इसके अलावा तीसरी बात यह है कि भारत के परिवारों में जो बचत करने की प्रवृत्ति है, इस बचत करने की प्रवृत्ति के कारण भी हमारा देश इस आर्थिक मंदी से बचा रहा।

मान्यवर सभापति महोदय, आप घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में इस देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं, अमेरिका के पद-चिह्नों पर चलना चाहते हैं। पिछले समय अमेरिका में 45 खरब डॉलर का घाटा हुआ। वहां 2006-2007 में जो देश की सकल आय थी, उस सकल आय में जो व्यय हुआ, वह व्यय 45 खरब डॉलर अधिक था और इस कारण वहां अर्थ व्यवस्था पिट गयी। इस कारण अर्थिक मंदी के दौर में केवल वहीं नहीं बल्कि सारे संसार और हम लोगों तक भी इसका प्रभाव पहुंचा। मान्यवर महोदय, निश्चित रूप से इस का उपयुक्त उदाहरण यह है कि हम अपने ढंग से, अपनी सकल आय के आधार पर, बिना किसी अन्य की नकल करते हुए अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बनाए रखें। मान्यवर, हमारे यहां एक कहावत है, "ताकत कम गुस्सा ज्यादा, ये पिटने के लक्षण हैं और आमद कम खर्चा ज्यादा, ये मिटने के लक्षण हैं।" आप भी इस देश को इसी तरह से अमेरिका के पदचिह्नों पर ले जाकर घाटे की ओर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मान्यवर, रूस मिट गया, अमेरिका भी मिटने वाला है, 8-10 वर्षों में अमेरिका आर्थिक दृष्टि से सब से पीछे की पंक्ति में खड़ा होगा। वहीं भारत, जो यहां की कृषि प्रधान अर्थ व्यवस्था है, उस के कारण, संयुक्त परिवार व्यवस्था के कारण, यहां के लोगों की बचत की प्रवृत्ति के कारण फिर एक आर्थिक महा-शक्ति के रूप में दुनिया में सिर ऊपर कर के खड़ा रहेगा। मस्तक ऊपर करके दुनिया के सामने हमारा देश आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी मार्गदर्शन करेगा, नेतृत्व करेगा।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** अच्छा बोल रहे हैं, मुझे मालूम है...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : It is a maiden speech, Sir.

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं-नहीं, देखिए आपके 11 मिनट बचे थे, अब 15-16 मिनट हो गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)... नहीं-नहीं, दूसरों को भी बोलने दीजिए। I have to allow others also. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please understand, today, the compulsion. ...*(Interruptions)*.... अब आप खत्म कीजिए, प्लीज।

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, 4 लाख करोड़ का कर्जा प्रणब मुखर्जी ले सकते हैं, मुझे पांच मिनट आप उधार क्यों नहीं देंगे? अगले टाइम से मेरे पांच मिनट आप काट लीजिएगा।

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं-नहीं। आप दूसरों से request कीजिए, मुझसे request मत कीजिए।

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु (कर्नाटक) :** सर, इन्होंने एक संवैधानिक सवाल उठाया कि जब सरकार 4 लाख करोड़ मार्केट से borrow कर सकती है तो क्या आप उन्हें 5 मिनट उधार नहीं दे सकते हैं?

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैं तो उधार नहीं दे सकता। दूसरे मैम्बर्स अगर चाहें तो दे सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

AN HON. MEMBER : Members are agreeing, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude.

1.00 P.M.

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा** : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं एक और बात के ऊपर आना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति** : नहीं, आप आखिरी बात कीजिए, एक और बात नहीं।

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा** : मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि आखिरी बात ही करूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति** : कोशिश नहीं, करना ही पड़ेगा। नहीं तो मेरी bell बजेगी।

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा** : माननीय उपसभापति जी...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद** : सर, बहुत ही प्रभावी हिन्दी बोली जा रही है।

**श्री उपसभापति** : मैं भी सुन रहा हूँ।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद** : शुद्ध हिन्दी।

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा** : हमारा देश नक्सली समस्या से ग्रस्त है। श्री शिवराज पाटिल पांच वर्षों तक यह कहते रहे कि यह नक्सली समस्या, आतंकवाद, उग्रवाद या देश में विध्वंस का तांडव करने वाली व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसमें केवल सामाजिक और आर्थिक कारण ऐसे हैं, जिसके कारण यह समस्या खड़ी हुई है, लेकिन वास्तव में यह बात नहीं है। नेपाल में ऐसी बात नहीं थी। देश को तोड़ने वाली प्रवृत्तियाँ हैं। इस देश की प्रभुसत्ता को नष्ट करने के लिए जो प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं, उनमें से यह एक देशद्रोही प्रवृत्ति है, जो अपना सिर उठा रही है। माननीय महोदय, यह नक्सलवार - यहां साढ़े चार साल तक श्री शिवराज जी यह कहते रहे, लेकिन वे अपने साथियों का उपयोग नहीं कर सके। जो नेपाल में जाकर गुमराह मित्रों को हिंसा से अहिंसा की ओर ले जा सकते हैं, मुख्य धारा में ले जा सकते हैं, क्या वह साढ़े चार साल तक अपने बगल में बिठाये रखे लोगों से यह उपयोग नहीं ले सकते थे कि उनको समझाइश देकर अच्छे रास्ते पर लाते? लेकिन यह समस्या ऐसी नहीं है। यह समस्या राजनैतिक समस्या है। इस देश में इस प्रकार की हिंसा खड़ी करना और प्रच्छन्न रूप से जो उनको समर्थन दे रहे हैं, वे लोग बाद में जब शक्तिशाली हो जाएं तो उसको साथ लेकर सत्ता के ऊपर कब्जा कर लें।...**समय की घंटी...**

**श्री उपसभापति** : बस, अब हो गया।

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा** : एक अंतिम बात।

**श्री उपसभापति** : नहीं, मैं मजबूर हूँ, प्लीज। आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा** : माननीय महोदय, 300 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष नक्सली वसूल कर रहे हैं। यह छत्तीसगढ़ के मुख्य मंत्री ने सार्वजनिक बयान के माध्यम से कहा है। देश में इनको रोकने के लिए इस बजट में 300 करोड़ रुपये की भी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। वे केवल एक प्रांत में 300 करोड़ वसूल कर रहे हैं, पांच प्रांतों में लगभग डेढ़ हजार करोड़ रुपये देशवासियों से, ठेकेदारों से और सरकार के नुमाइंदों से वसूल करके शास्त्रास्त्र खरीद रहे हैं और वे आधुनिक शस्त्रों से लैश हो रहे हैं। वे इस देश को तबाही की ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं।

माननीय महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देने के साथ मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी ने कहा था कि एक रुपया भेजा जाता है उसमें से 15 पैसे ही उपयोग में आते हैं। यह सदन, यह सरकार और हम सब मिल कर यदि यह संकल्प करें कि यहां से भेजा जाने वाला पूरा का पूरा रुपया देश के विकास में काम आएगा तो हम इस देश को - भारत के निर्माण करने तक ही सीमित नहीं रहेंगे बल्कि हम इसे संसार की एक महाशक्ति बनाने में समर्थ होंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति** : श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी। आपके पास 8 मिनट का समय है।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान): आज Lunch Hour नहीं है?

श्री उपसभापति: जी, Lunch Hour नहीं है।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: हाऊस की सेंस ले लिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: सेंस तो ले लिया है।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आपने मुझे इस बजट की अहम discussion में participate करने के लिए समय दिया है, इसके लिए सबसे पहले मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं इस कम समय में कुछ important issues ही उठाना चाहूंगा।

सर, फरीद साहब ने अपनी वाणी में लिखा कि -

*फरीदा जे तू अकल लतीफ, तां काले सिख न लेख*

*आपनड़े गिरबान में सर नीवां कर देख।*

फरीद साहब कहते हैं कि अगर आपके पास यह शक्ति है, यह talent है, यह opportunity है कि आप कुछ लिखते हैं, आप कुछ प्लान करते हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि *काले लिख न लेख, आपनड़े गिरबान में सर नीवां कर देख*, अपने पांव की ओर भी कभी सर नीचे करके देखना है, Self analysis करने की भी जरूरत है। मैंने जब बजट को पढ़ा तो देखा कि उसमें खास तौर से PPP - Public Private Participation - का बहुत इस्तेमाल किया गया है। जगह-जगह पर यह Public Private Participation दिखाया गया है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस देश को बचाना है तो हमें इस Public Private Participation की समीक्षा करनी होगी और हम आपको suggest करना चाहते हैं कि let us replace PPP. मैं भी PPP propose कर रहा हूँ और वह PPP क्या है? उसमें पहला P Poverty के लिए है। आज इस देश के सामने गरीबी एक major challenge है, यह एक गंभीर समस्या है। हम पिछले 61 बरसों से इस देश का बजट तैयार कर रहे हैं और हर बार इस बजट में हम इस देश की जनता से यह वादा करते हैं कि हम गरीबी से निबटेंगे, हम गरीबी को खत्म करेंगे, हम गरीबी को जड़ से मिटा देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि गरीबी जड़ से मिट नहीं रही है, गरीबी बढ़ रही है और इससे भी ज्यादा अफसोस की बात है कि हमारे देश की सरकार अभी तक confused है, अभी तक यह decide नहीं कर पा रही है कि हमारे देश में गरीबों की संख्या कितनी है। इस बारे में जितने कमीशन बैठे गए हैं, कमिटियां बैठाई गई हैं, उन सबकी अलग-अलग रिपोर्ट है। अगर सबकी एक रिपोर्ट नहीं होगी तो एक नीति नहीं होगी, अगर एक नीति नहीं होगी, एक योजना नहीं होगी तो हम इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे कर पाएंगे? इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस दिशा में सरकार को संजीदा approach अख्तियार करने की जरूरत है। दूसरा P Population के लिए है। Population is very big challenge for India और हमारी सरकार की इस बारे में कोई गंभीरता नजर नहीं आती है। हमारी सब industry fail नजर आ रही हैं, लेकिन population की field में हम दुनिया में एक नम्बर से, तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बाबा साहब डा. भीमराव अंबेडकर, जिन्होंने इस देश के संविधान की रचना की थी, डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब ने उस वक्त कहा था, जब इस देश का संविधान लागू हुआ था, कि हमारे देश को population control करने के लिए कोई effective योजना बनानी होगी। अगर बाबा साहब डा. भीमराव अंबेडकर की बात को हमने माना होता तो आज हमारे देश की यह दशा न होती - आज हमारा बचपन रुल रहा है, आज हमारा बुढ़ापा रुल रहा है। हमारे पास कोई effective social security plan न होने के कारण, हमारे देश में social

insecurity के कारण day by day population increase हो रही है। आज लोग बच्चे इसलिए पैदा कर रहे हैं कि वे उनके बुढ़ापे का सहारा बनेंगे। आज religious insecurity के कारण भी हमारे देश में population बढ़ रही है और हमारे देश में economic insecurity के कारण भी पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है। इसलिए, महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि population control के लिए और social insecurity को दूर करने के लिए एक social special security plan की जरूरत है, effective plan की जरूरत है। उसके लिए हमें गंभीरता से सोचना होगा। जहां तक pollution का सवाल है, pollution तो हमारे agenda में ही नहीं है। यह इंतहा बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए हम कहना चाहेंगे कि हमें देश में एक campaign चलाने की जरूरत है - "Let us make India Hygenic."

अब हम क्या कहें, हमें दुःख होता है, हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि pollution भी देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। Public Private Participation को replace करो और PPP यानी Poverty, Population and Pollution के बारे में आप कोई सकारात्मक नीति बनाओ। आपने बजट में यह वायदा किया है कि हम अगले 5 सालों में slum free India बनाएंगे। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि यह आज़ादी का 62वां साल चल रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अब आप conclude कीजिए।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी :** हम conclude कर रहे हैं। यह एक गंभीर issue है। Where is the uterus which has created slum India. Let us identify it. The Congress and the BJP, both have ruled India. Both are the uterus, जिन्होंने slum India produce किया है। आज इस देश में 14 करोड़ लोग सड़कों के किनारों पर गड्डों में बैठे हैं। एक तरफ जिंदा लोग हैं, जो सड़कों के किनारे पर बैठे हैं और दूसरी तरफ मुर्दा लोग हैं, जो पार्कों में पड़े हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** ठीक है, आपने कह दिया, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी :** इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि इसके लिए हमें constructive plan बनाने की जरूरत है। इसके अलावा Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes की इस देश में जो दशा है, उन पर day-by-day atrocities बढ़ रही हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, अन्यथा यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी :** बैकवर्ड क्लास की मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू नहीं किया गया है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** वीरेन्द्र भाटिया जी, आप बोलिए ... (व्यवधान) ... करीमपुरी जी, आप बोलते ही जा रहे हैं, हमें वक्त की कमी है, ... (व्यवधान) ... अब आप conclude कीजिए।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी :** हम conclude कर रहे हैं, just one line, please. ... (Interruptions)...

उपसभापति महोदय, महोदय, बहुत से स्टेट्स, मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को अब तक लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि केन्द्र की सरकार यह फैसला करे कि उनकी ओर से स्टेट्स को जो मदद की जा रही है, जो स्टेट्स इस मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू न करें, उनकी सहायता बंद की जाए।

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं केवल दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा, क्योंकि साहू साहब को अवसर देना है, इसलिए मैं बिल्कुल संक्षेप में केवल 4 बातें कहना चाहूंगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से पहली बात तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वकीलों पर, लीगल सर्विसेज़ पर और डॉक्टरों पर जो सेवा कर

लगाया गया है, service charges लगाए गए हैं, मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। वकील, न्याय व्यवस्था का अंग है। अगर न्याय व्यवस्था पर सर्विस टैक्स लगाया जाएगा, तो जो litigant है, उसको न्याय और महंगा पड़ेगा। इसी प्रकार से अगर डॉक्टर्स पर सर्विस टैक्स लगाया जाएगा, तो पेशेंट से वह वसूलेगा, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और अर्ज करता हूँ कि इसको वापस लिया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं श्री राजीव शुक्ल की बात से इत्तफाक रखता हूँ कि जब आपने प्रिंट मीडिया को, जर्नलिस्ट्स को सुविधाएं दी हैं, तो जो दूसरी मीडिया है - टी.वी. मीडिया है, वीडियो मीडिया है - उनको भी उसी प्रकार से सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं श्री राजीव शुक्ल जी की इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आपने जो मध्यम वर्ग को आय कर में रियायत दी है, वह बहुत कम है। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए उसे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

चौथी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि इस समय मकानों की आवश्यकता कम हो गई है और मकान बनने कम हो गए हैं। जो लोग होम लोन लेते हैं, उस पर ब्याज की दर कम की जानी चाहिए और हम लोग जो रिपेमेंट करते हैं, उसमें और सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए।

अंतिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमारे BSP के साथी बोल रहे थे और वे Public Private Partnership का विरोध कर रहे थे। पहले वे अपने राज्य में देखें, जहां सारी योजनाएं Public Private Partnership पर चल रही हैं। पहले वे अपने राज्य की बात करें, जहां पर उनकी सरकार है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI S. ANBALAGAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the General Budget. I am the second speaker to speak on behalf of the All India Anna DMK, which is the leading political party in Tamil Nadu. My colleague, Shri Malaisamy, who was the first speaker from my party, with his background as a former bureaucrat, has done his job rightly and aptly. I will supplement his viewpoints here and there on certain areas which, I consider, are relevant to be brought to the notice of the House.

Sir, this is the first Budget of the new Government. The expectations of the people were very high, but the allocations for important sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, power and for the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme are very meagre, when compared to the need in these sectors. As rightly observed by my party leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, though the decision to provide BPL families with 25 kg of rice or wheat every month at Rs.3 a kg is welcome, yet non-allocation of specific funds for the same raises question mark about the implementation of the scheme. Sir, I want a clarification from the Government about the method adopted in the selection of beneficiaries of this scheme. I want to put across certain aspects for the consideration of the Government. Firstly, the Government will have to see that the benefits go to the real beneficiaries. Secondly, quality should be taken care of; and thirdly, the programme should be implemented effectively. I request the Government to form a Committee comprising MLAs, MPs, along with officials and two or three representatives of the local bodies to monitor its implementation without any lapse. Sir, how can the Government assure food security to the poor when they have actually

reduced the foodgrains provided to the poor? Under the Antyodaya Scheme, they have now reduced the quantity from 35 kg to 25 kg, and have also raised the issue price from Rs.2 to Rs.3 per kg. These days, two-wheelers and tractors are widely being used by farmers to carry their agricultural produce. Moreover, they have to run their pump sets on diesel due to the acute problem of power cuts that is very much in force in my State of Tamil Nadu. I, therefore, request the Government to consider giving them 25 per cent subsidy on the market price of petrol and diesel.

Sir, exemption of Central Excise Duty to small scale industrial units is given to the extent of Rs.1.5 crores. This is inadequate. The exemption should be increased to a minimum of Rs.3 crores, which will be very much useful for the development of small scale industrial units. Ultimately, this will create employment opportunities in the rural area.

The marginal increase in income-tax exemption makes very little sense in the context of spiralling price of essential commodities. The huge middle class of the country will not be benefited from this. I request the Finance Minister to raise the income tax exemption limit to Rs.5 lakhs.

The AIADMK, in its election manifesto, had promised that if voted to power, it would prevail upon the Indian Government to sanction Rs. 10,000 crores as rehabilitation package for the Eelam Tamils. The Finance Minister's announcement of Rs.500 crores for the rehabilitation of Eelam Tamils is quite meagre; they are only paying a lip service to their cause. There is a proverb in Tamil — Yanai pasikku solapoori, meaning to say, giving peanuts to a hungry elephant. On behalf of my party, the AIADMK, and the General Secretary of our party, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, I urge upon the Government to sanction Rs. 10,000 crores as rehabilitation package for the Eelam Tamils.

Another point is that there are 20 lakh unemployed youth who are educated and have the skills. But the Government has not announced any scheme for providing employment opportunities for these skilled persons. Without proper employment opportunities in the country, the youth of our countries are going to foreign countries in search of jobs. Hon. Member spoke in Tamil) Why should one go elsewhere when everything is available in this country? Sir, let me conclude with a Tamil quotation. Tamil It means, alertness, learning and bravery are the three basic traits of a good ruler. The people expect these qualities in their Government. Insofar as this Budget is concerned, these expectations have not been met by the Government.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) :** शुक्रिया महोदय, आज प्रश्नकाल में मेरा भी एक सवाल आया था लेकिन वक्त खत्म हो गया। वहीं से मैं अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूँ। मैं कुछ पूछना चाहता था, मैंने कुछ पूछा भी, लेकिन मंत्री जी का जवाब नहीं मिल सका। महोदय, उस जवाब में सरकार ने यह कहा कि जो मंदी की मार पड़ी है, जिन सेक्टर्स में पड़ी है, उसमें वस्त्र उद्योग, कपड़ा उद्योग अव्वल है। महोदय, हम उनसे पूछना चाहते थे कि खेती के बाद आज भी इस मुल्क में सबसे ज्यादा अगर रोजगार मिलता है, तो यही बुनकरी के धंधे से और कुटीर उद्योग के धंधे से मिलता है। इन पर मंदी की मार पड़ी है, ये लोग बेरोजगार हुए हैं, ये खुदखुशी कर रहे हैं। बुनकरों के द्वारा



किडनी और खून बेचने की घटनाएं इस मुल्क में हुई हैं - आंध्र प्रदेश से लेकर, उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र तक। उनके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? पिछले बजट में और इस बजट में इस मुल्क के जो दस्तकार हैं, इस मुल्क के जो कारीगर तबके के लोग हैं, बुनकर हैं, धुनकर हैं, दर्जी हैं, वे सरकार से यह उम्मीद लगाए बैठे थे कि जिस तरह से सरकार ने किसानों का 60 हजार करोड़ रुपया कर्ज माफ किया, उसी प्रकार सरकार उनके बारे में भी सोचेगी। हम किसानों की कर्ज माफी का समर्थन करते हैं लेकिन ये जो दस्तकार हैं, आर्टीजन हैं, बुनकर हैं, ये तो लैंडलेस हैं, भूमिहीन हैं। इनकी कर्ज माफी क्यों नहीं होगी? इसी सदन में यूपीए-टू सरकार आई है। पहले वाघेला जी कपड़ा मंत्री थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि पीएमओ से हमारी बात चल रही है। उन्होंने कहा था कि जो बुनकर हैं, जो दस्तकार हैं, वे कर्ज वापिस करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। उनके संबंध में हमारी पीएमओ से बात चल रही है। हम लोगों ने उम्मीद की थी कि प्रणब दा इस संबंध में कुछ पेश करेंगे। पिछली दफा उन्होंने किसानों का कर्ज माफ किया था, इस बार बुनकरों का और दूसरे गरीब तबके के कारीगर लोगों का कर्ज माफ करेंगे। उनका कर्ज ज्यादा नहीं है। आपने वहां 60 हजार करोड़ माफ किया, यहां आपने इसी हाउस में कहा था कि 800 से 1200 करोड़ रुपया कर्जा है। फिर आपने बताया कि बढ़कर 3500 करोड़ रुपया हो गया है। इसे क्यों नहीं माफ किया? इस हाऊस के बाहर प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी ने यह घोषण की थी कि किसानों को जिस रेट ऑफ इंटरस्ट पर कर्ज मिलता है, उसी रेट ऑफ इंटरस्ट पर हम बुनकरों को भी कर्ज देंगे? वह आपने इसमें क्यों नहीं दिया? आखिर आपकी बुनकरों से क्या दुश्मनी है? ये बुनकर लोग ही हैं जो आज भी इतनी मेहनत और मजदूरी कर रहे हैं। आपने क्लस्टर बनाने की बात इसमें कही है। लेकिन आप भूल गए - बिहार में भागलपुर में भूल गए, नाथ नगर भूल गए, चम्पा नगर भूल गए, मानपुर भूल गए, जो गया के पास है - वहां आपने इनके लिए कोई स्कीम नहीं दी। इस प्रकार से आप बेरोजगारी कैसे दूर करेंगे? उसी तरह से माइनोंरिटी की बात है। पिछली बार अंतुले साहब केबिनेट मिनिस्टर थे। माइनोंरिटी का बहुत ढिंढोरा पीटा जाता है कि हमारा उस तरफ बहुत ध्यान है। क्या ध्यान है? आपका केबिनेट मिनिस्टर था, इस बार आपने सलमान खुर्शीद साहब को राज्य मंत्री बनाया। और आप कहते हैं कि बजट में हमने सत्रह हजार चालिस करोड़ दिया, एक हजार करोड़ पहले था, आपने बाद में छः सौ पचास जोड़ा था, अभी आपने नौ सौ जोड़ा है। तो यह जो \* है तथा अखबार वाले लिखते हैं कि प्रणबदा बंगाल का जादू दिखला रहे थे, वहीं मौलाना आजाद फाउण्डेशन का जोड़ करके, माँयनोरिटी फाइनैसियल कार्पोरेशन का जोड़ करके तथा सारा जोड़ करके आपने किया है। आप माँयनोरिटी की आँख में धूल झाँकने का काम कर रहे हैं और माँयनोरिटी के लोग इस बात को समझते हैं। सर, आखिरी बात कह करके मैं खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। बिहार के साथ आप जो सौतेलापन कर रहे हैं, छः हजार करोड़ की सतरंगी योजना हम लोगों ने दी, आपने कहा कि बजट में हम कृषि पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं, छः हजार करोड़ की सतरंगी योजना में तिलहन, दलहन के लिए तथा दूसरे विकास के कार्यों के लिए हमारी सरकार ने बनाकर दी है, परन्तु आपने एक पैसा उसमें नहीं दिया। कोसी की त्रासदी में आप गए थे और कोसी की त्रासदी में हम लोगों ने चौदह हजार आठ सौ आठ करोड़ मांगा था, लेकिन आपने एक हजार करोड़ दिया। इसमें आप बाकी रकम क्यों नहीं देते हैं?

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** वे उल्टे एक हजार करोड़ मांगने की बात करते हैं, यह किस तरह का आपका दो तरह का नजरिया है और सौतेला व्यवहार है? हम कहना चाहते हैं कि ये चाहे बुनकर हों, चाहे बिहार के लोग हैं

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

आपकी दया और मेहरबानी पर नहीं है। यह हम अपने अधिकार की बात कर रहे हैं, यह हमारा अधिकार बनता है। अगर आप नहीं देंगे तो डेमोक्रेसी में जो रास्ता हमारे पास है उस पर हम चलकर अपना अधिकार लेंगे।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, the voice of Bihar cannot be subdued.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri M.P. Achuthan. You have govt five minutes; not more than five minutes. ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, since various aspects of the Budget have already been discussed by many Members, I will confine myself to three or four points because the time is very limited. Sir, this Budget lacks a realistic assessment of the economic situation in the country and sets feasible targets which are not attainable in the prevailing situation. Take the case of growth rate. The Finance Minister visualises 9 per cent growth rate this year. According to the IMF, the World Bank and the ADB, the growth rate will be below six per cent this year.

Sir, the Finance Minister really sets the targets by under-estimating the gravity of the global economic situation and its impact on our economy. The claim that stimulus packages are yielding results does not match with the situation in the industry or in the export sector. The-exports are going down. The downward trend in the manufacturing sector is continuing. All indicators suggest that this trend will continue. Why is that the stimulus packages have failed? Why does it not mitigate the sufferings of millions of workers adversely affected by the economic, slowdown? The reason of that is the lop-sided policy of the Government. There is over-emphasis on industry, that too, on the corporate sector. The beneficiaries of the stimulus packages and the concessions are industrialists. Last year, according to the Budget papers, Rs. 4,50,000 crores were given by way of concessions.

Sir, the Government has totally neglected the agricultural sector. Without achieving and sustaining, at least, 4 per cent growth rate in agriculture, we will not be able to achieve 8 or 9 per cent growth in the GDP. That is simple. For this, the Government must come forward with a stimulus package of, at least, Rs. 1,00,000 crores for the agricultural sector. It must be a comprehensive package, covering irrigation, seeds, fertilisers, remunerative price of agricultural products, State marketing, processing of agricultural products and everything connected with agriculture. Simply giving more credit to farmers will not help them. The Government is not ready to reduce the interest rates of agricultural loans. Without ensuring remunerative prices, cheap inputs and market facilities, the farmers will not be able to repay the loan. The net result will be pushing the farmers into the debt trap. A pragmatic and feasible solution was suggested by Swaminathan Commission, The Commission suggested giving agricultural loans at the rate of interest of four per cent. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the experience of Kerala. In Kerala, the cooperative sector, is giving the loans at the rate of four per cent to farmers. Moreover, paddy farmers are getting interest-free loan. The Kerala Government is procuring paddy at the rate of

Rs.11 per kg. What is the net result of all these steps? Now, the production and productivity of paddy in Kerala has increased substantially. So, the Government of India must take action to give loans to farmers at four per cent interest rate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Yes, Sir. There is a change in the fertilizer policy. Subsidy on fertilizers is a welcome step. But, I fear that there is every possibility of fertilizer companies hiking the price of fertilizers they sell and corner the benefit of subsidy. So, the Government must ensure that the fertilizers are distributed at a fixed price and then only the farmers would get the benefit of fertilizer subsidy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, please conclude. You have exceeded your time, please conclude.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: I have only one last point connected with the people of Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot go on speaking. You had made a special request since your party had no time left. Please conclude.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: I am concluding with only one last point, because it is agitating the people of Kerala. We expected that in this Budget the government will announce some package or help to the NRIs returning from the Gulf countries. Thousands of workers are coming back from the Gulf countries because of the economic crisis, and they are mostly from Kerala. It affects the economic situation and the social sector in Kerala. The Government of India must formulate and announce a package to help and rehabilitate the NRIs returning from the Gulf countries to Kerala.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA (Nominated): Thank you, Mr, Deputy Chairman, Sir. The decisive election mandate has significantly altered the context and the expectations from the Budget that prevailed before the results were out. In a sense, the mandate has reflected new India's changing aspirations. While on the one hand, it has given greater power to the UPA Government to frame policies and implement decisions, on the other hand, it has shown the importance of growth with equity as the guiding principle for all future Governments.

Sir, the Budget must be viewed against the changed political backdrop as also the green shoots which are appearing to show up in the economic domain. This is a Budget for Bharat. The UPA Government has made handsome allocations for programmes pertaining to rural India and to the urban poor. It is part of their aam aadmi agenda which they have pursued all along. In doing all this, however, they have risked an alarmingly high fiscal deficit at Rs.4,00,000 crores or 6.8 per cent of the GDP. I think, it is, perhaps, the highest in more than a decade. The underlying assumption, of course, is that this greater spending will provide a stimulus to the economy till such time the private

sector investments and the private sector also regain the momentum of boom years. The Finance Minister had two options before him, either to provide a stimulus to the economy or to resort to fiscal rectitude. He has chosen the former. To my mind, it is a gamble, but it is a bold decision and the only way forward.

Unlike the other stimulus that had been provided, this one gives money in the hands directly of the public, of the consumer. This along with ceiling in the personal income tax which in itself would give about another Rs.9,500 crores of disposable income, all this should help to create demand and generate growth, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for taking this very bold decision. But there is a concern because the revenues have been shown as that. Therefore, where would the increased money come from? It is bound to put pressure thereby driving up interest rate, making loans much more expensive for the private sector which has just started seeing the upward swing. The Finance Minister's decision, however, to continue with some of the other fiscal stimulus measures to the private sector are a welcome step and indicate his intention to build on the momentum that has been generated. The increase in the minimum tax, however, is a bit of a dampener and with due respect I would like him to consider looking at some sort of review of this. There are many other welcome measures abolishing the FBT, which was a draconian tax and in other targeted areas such as SME sector and the export sector. I have a suggestion for the Finance Minister's consideration. As far as SME sector is concerned, where one is seeing the majority of the job losses, at the moment, the SME sector can only go to the RBI for debt restructuring. That only postpones the problem; it does not do away with it. Many countries have adopted a model where an equity fund is set up to take equity in such small-scale sector units that are found feasible. This will help them to clean up the balance sheet, help them to take fresh loans and go a long way in trying to restore their health. I would like to leave this suggestion for the consideration of the Finance Minister. He has also spoken about bringing India back to the 9 per cent growth. This, to my mind, is not going to happen very soon. This cannot happen unless we see the signs of revival of global economy. However, the return to high growth will only be sustainable when we address the issues of our infrastructure, the gaps in our infrastructures, both hard and soft. Sir, the state of play as far as power sector is concerned, is perhaps the area of the biggest concern.

The Economic Survey also acknowledges that the power sector exhibited considerable shortfall in recent years and due to this the energy shortage has only increased. There is an urgent need for us to reverse this. The Survey also showed that the growth in electricity generated from power utility in 2008-2009 was actually only 2.7 per cent as opposed to the target of over 9 per cent. Our per capita consumption of power also is abysmally low. We are only one-third of China and one-fourth of Brazil. If India wants to emerge as an economic superpower; we cannot be a nation devoid of electricity. The Budget has set aside a good allocation of almost Rs. 16,000 crores, but to my mind, the problem

is not in budgetary allocation, the problem is in transmission and distribution. The state of the electricity boards, the state of the DISCOMS is financially not viable. Projects face an issue in terms of land acquisition, as we have discussed earlier today, in environmental clearances and there are contractual obligations, which are very difficult to meet. This along with other areas in infrastructure development whether it is shortage of ports with ports being congested, airport modernisation needs to be speeded up as also the highways and roads. All this, Sir, is proving to be a bit of a bottleneck if we want to return to a sustained 9 per cent growth. However, Sir, just having wider roads, just having more ports and airports, to my mind, is not going to solve the situation. In the long term, we also have to address what the Prime Minister has termed as the issues pertaining to soft infrastructure. So, the next big leap for India's economy really hinges on our ability to go big on education, to rapidly expand our healthcare system and to help evenly distribute the benefits of high growth. Almost a third of our population is illiterate and only 12 per cent of those who go to primary actually reach colleges. Only one-fourth of those who have got their degrees or who are graduates are employable. This is a pathetic situation leading to a lot of demoralisation.

When the UPA came to power in 2004 it listed, providing universal access to quality education and to health amongst its seven core objectives. In the subsequent Budgets, unlike the previous Government, it made budgetary allocations and the amounts put aside for education and health more than multiplied. It went up almost three times for education and it doubled for health. This Budget too has seen a very good increase, almost 19 per cent for education and 22 per cent for health. Hopefully, the thrust on higher education with more IITs, IIMs and institutes of vocational training which to my mind are the need of the hour, to try and harness the energies and the skills of those who drop out and try and train them to get employment is something that the Government has been focussing on and needs to be speeded up even more. Sir, I will just end by saying that the lesson from the elections and also from India's growing resilience in the face of the economic downturn is that it pays to concentrate on inclusive growth and the efficacy of programmes such NREGA and Bharat Nirman more than point in this direction, but, there is an issue in terms of implementation, and, therefore, its the last mile delivery, it is the delivery system which has to be made much more robust. So right from infrastructure to rural employment the key is in the execution. Also the decision to bring in the Food Security Act is a very, welcome step. Once again the delivery mechanism needs to be in place. The Budget has taken a big gamble in allowing for a very high fiscal deficit. The gamble has to pay off and it is time, Sir, I would like to request that the money must speak.

**सरदार तरलोचन सिंह (हरियाणा) :** शुक्रिया सर, हम लोग बजट पर बहस कर रहे हैं। बड़े अच्छे-अच्छे लोग बोले, रिज़र्व बैंक के गवर्नर बोले, economist बोले, किसी ने कुछ कहा, किसी ने कहा कि deficit financing बन गया, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर्स ने कुछ और राय दी। मैं बड़ा हैरान हूँ क्योंकि इस देश में जो बीमारी की जड़ है, वह population है। इस देश में जो population की ग्रोथ हो रही है, चाहे जितनी भी स्कीम्स बना लो - अभी सेंसस आने वाला है, एक साल रह गया है-सारी स्कीमें धरी की धरी रह जाएंगी जब यह पता चलेगा कि मुल्क में जो ये कहते हैं

कि बेरोजगारी भत्ता, यह भत्ता, वह भत्ता, जब लेने वाले कई करोड़ बढ़ जाएंगे तो स्कीमें कहां जाएंगी? रूलिंग पार्टी में आज तक I have not seen a single person who could dare to say कि population की प्रॉब्लम को हमने टैकल करना है। आप इस बात से डरते क्यों हैं? चीन ने क्या किया? कितने लॉज बनाए? आज चाइना क्यों आगे जा रहा है, because of population control और India is failing on every front because of population explosion. आप पांच साल के लिए लीडर हो, इतने वोट ले आए, अब क्यों डरते हो? किस वोट बैंक से डर रहे हो, यह कहने के लिए कि population के लिए कुछ करें। मैं हैरान हूँ कि सब बड़े-बड़े लोग, बड़े-बड़े लीडर्स बैठे रहते हैं। This is not a political issue. This is an issue for India. All parties should have a joint conference कि population के लिए क्या किया जाए। सर, दूसरी बात मैं फार्मर्स के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर बहुत कुछ कहा गया कि 71,000 करोड़ रुपया लोन वेवर दिया। यह सबको पता है कि पंजाब और हरियाणा इंडिया का 80 परसेंट फूड देता है। मेरे दोस्त नरेश गुजराल बैठे हैं, ये हर रोज पंजाब के बारे में बोलते हैं। आप हैरान होंगे कि Out of 71,000 हरियाणा और पंजाब का शेयर is less than three per cent. पंजाब में सिर्फ 1,000 करोड़ रुपया मिला है, Out of 71,000 जो आपको 80 परसेंट फूड देता है, उसको आपने क्या दिया है? इसलिए नहीं दिया क्योंकि वे लोन वापस करते हैं। जो लोन वापस करे, उसको कुछ नहीं और जो न दे, उसके लिए स्कीमें हैं। आप wasteful expenditure की तरफ से ध्यान हटाओ। ये नयी-नयी स्कीमें रोज लाते हैं जैसे गांव में employment scheme है, ये सारी स्कीमें वेस्ट जा रही हैं। किस गांव में आज तक क्या बना है? एक गांव में आप कह रहे हैं कि कोई नाली बना रहा है, कोई कहता है कि गड्ढे खोद रहा है, उससे देश को क्या फायदा है? ऐसी constructive scheme हो, जिससे देश का बेनिफिट हो इसलिए फार्मर्स पर ध्यान दो कि फार्मर क्या चाहता है? वह चाहता है कि इंटरस्ट रेट 4 परसेंट हो। आप कहते हैं कि 7 परसेंट देंगे और अगर आप पैसे वापस दोगे तो एक परसेंट वापस करेंगे। कौन आपको टाइम पर देता है? कैसे करते हो? क्यों किसानों के साथ मखौल करते हो? जब तक किसान को आप फुली सेटीस्फाई नहीं करते, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। अब क्या हो रहा है कि पंजाब हरियाणा में 20 per cent less sowing चावल की हुई है। बारिश नहीं है, बिजली नहीं है, डीज़ल महंगा है। अब क्या हो रहा है कि Every farmer is spending Rs. 300 per acre every day ताकि उसकी पैडी बच जाए। सरकार उसको क्या देगी? अभी पंजाब और हरियाणा के जो किसान हैं, वे गरीबी रेखा की तरफ जा रहे हैं। आपने कुछ नहीं दिया। उनका डीज़ल भी at least, now, the price of diesel in Punjab and Haryana for farmers should have been Rs. 10 less than other parts of the country so that they will be able to grow more and get more water. लेकिन आपने इसके लिए कुछ नहीं किया।

सर, आप हैरान होंगे कि sowing में केवल paddy नहीं, बल्कि जितने oilseeds हैं, मक्की है, बाजरा है, इनकी 50% से less sowing हुई है। आप इसके लिए तैयार रहिए, क्योंकि मुल्क में danger आने वाला है। यह आप सबके सामने है।

सर, एक और बड़ा मसला है। मैंने सुबह नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन आपने नहीं माना, कि हजारों लोग इस वक्त स्पेन में हमारी embassy के बाहर बैठे हैं। वे इसलिए बैठे हैं कि फ्रांस, इटली और स्पेन ने अपने law को liberalize किया है to give citizenship to more people. Indians are more entitled than other. लेकिन MEA वाले उनको सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दे रहे हैं। The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of External Affairs should

join hands to provide identity certificate to all Indians who are in the Middle East, European countries so that they can apply for citizenship. अब इतनी बात करने के लिए आप कहते हैं कि होम मिनिस्ट्री को चिट्ठी भेजी है, होम मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि हमने स्टेट को भेज दी है। चार साल पहले यह स्कीम आई थी। मैं उस समय Minority Commission का चेयरमैन था। मैं इसके लिए बहुत लड़ा। पाकिस्तान के 15 हजार लोग भर्ती हो गए, लेकिन एक भी इंडियन भर्ती नहीं हुआ, because Pakistan Embassy is all out to help Pakistanis. Indian Embassy तो लोगों को नजदीक नहीं जाने देती।

सर, फ्रांस में पगड़ी का केस पहले ही था, अब पिछले हफ्ते शारजाह में आर्डर कर दिया गया है कि कोई सिख ड्राइवर पगड़ी पहन कर गाड़ी नहीं चला सकता। बसों पर जितने सिख हैं, वे नौकरी से हट गए, क्योंकि पगड़ी की पाबन्दी लग गई। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे एनआरआई के मिनिस्टर हमेशा मिडिल ईस्ट जाते हैं, वे हमारा यह इश्यू हल कराएं।

सर, टूरिज्म के लिए सारी दुनिया कहती है कि टूरिज्म बढ़ रही है because of the religious destinations. अब सबसे बड़ी destinations अमृतसर और वैष्णों देवी, जम्मू हैं। मेरी सरकार से विनती है कि वैष्णों देवी और अमृतसर के लिए एक joint project बनाए, ताकि विदेशों से जितने लोग आएँ, वे अमृतसर land करें और दोनों जगह जाएँ। इसके लिए आप अमृतसर एयरपोर्ट को ठीक कराएं।

सर, minorities के बारे में सरकार keen है, हम इसके लिए सरकार का शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं। यह बहुत अच्छा है। आप minorities की जितनी मदद करेंगे, उतना अच्छा है। आपने अभी एक स्कीम यह दी है कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी को 50 करोड़ रुपए नया कैम्पस खोलने के लिए दिया है। सर, चार साल से एक स्कीम pending है। अमृतसर यूनिवर्सिटी में Guru Granth Studies Institute बनना है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद इसे announce किया है। चार साल हो गए। प्रधान मंत्री जी के एलान की यह value है। चार साल हो गए और अभी तक सरकार ने उस पर sanction नहीं दी है। यूनिवर्सिटी जमीन free दे रही है, लेकिन हर बार नई कमेटी बनती है। अभी मैंने सवाल पूछा था, तो कहते हैं कि हाँ, कमेटी work कर रही है। गुरु ग्रन्थ केवल सिखों के लिए नहीं है, यह सब धर्मों के लिए है। वह इंस्टीट्यूट pending पड़ी है। उसमें आज तक सरकार कुछ करने को तैयार नहीं है, हालांकि इसका benefit inter-faith होगा, जिसका सबको benefit होगा।

सर, यह जो सर्व शिक्षा अभियान स्कीम है, अभी मैं पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की तरफ से तीन-चार स्टेट्स में गया था, मैं तो सुन कर हैरान हो गया कि स्कीम में क्या हो रहा है। आप जो टीचर engage करते हैं, वे under-matric हैं, और 50% matric होते हैं। अब आपके पास टीचर्स ही नहीं हैं, तो इस स्कीम में आप करोड़ों रुपए कहां लगा रहे हैं और किसे पढ़ा रहे हैं? आप लोगों को क्यों दिखा रहे हैं कि हमने इतना पैसा दे दिया? यह स्कीम बिल्कुल properly implement नहीं हो रही है। ऐसी ही rural employment की स्कीम है। इन दोनों स्कीमों को सरकार review करे और यह देखे, ऐसे ही अपनी फिगर बनाने के लिए कि यह किया, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

सर, आपने मुझे टाइम दिया, इसके लिए शुक्रिया। आप हमेशा हमें टाइम देते हैं, I am always grateful to you. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao. You have ten minutes.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have now been called upon to speak at this stage of the debate and given ten minutes. I think, in the economic jargon, I will not be adding any value addition to it for the simple reason, I would not, first, repeat anything that has been said. Second, all that has to be said, in defence of the Budget, is there in facts and figures in the Budget speech. Besides, the Economic Survey has fortified the same thing. But, nonetheless, I was tempted to correct, with all humility, the distortions that have been brought in by my friends from the other side. Sir, I should not be mistaken here. Simply, the major Opposition thought that we were anti-people. First of all, we must know what exactly these people are. If these people thought that India Shining was people; if these people thought that the Zone of India in a country like India were the people, let them. The people have been looking at this Budget with a lot of interest for two simple reasons. Number one, we had got an increased mandate, not without any reason. Number two, we were speaking during this poll campaign to many issues which were very interesting and very basic to the livelihood of this country. And, there were my friends who had been opposing us.

Now, the results have shown, that means, the people have shown, the mandate has shown, the ballot has shown that you were wrong and I was right. I am saying this with all humility; I am not saying that I am a great man here. After all, all of us are patriots. I know we differ; that is why, I heartily welcome the heartening remarks that Mr. Arun Shourie made in the very first sentence. He said that he had congratulated India for its stand in the ADB, where we won the vote and got the loan for Arunachal Pradesh. That should be the spirit. That is our spirit. When we discussed the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address in the House, we did say that we have not won, we have been likened by the people; the people thought that our programmes were right, they thought that our schemes were right; that is why they voted for us. But that does not mean that they have rejected you, they have doubt for you. You have been my good friend. This is exactly what was mentioned by Mr. Yechury. Their Left friends are here. We have never said that we have left you. All that we have done in the elections is that we stood steadfastly to what we believed. Socialism was not taught to us by the Leftists. The land to the tiller was not given by the Left here; it was given by Gandhiji and we stood by it. All that you wanted to do is, whenever we took a stand, really wanted a share; or get blackmailing grip that you had over us. This is what exactly you really wanted to do. When the majority of the House took a particular stand on an issue where you were also a partner from outside and you had a different view, instead of arguing and convincing us of that view, what you did was to try to vote us out. That exactly is considered as blackmailing. But, yet, let me tell you, we have to accept that your friendship, your association lasted for four years.

But that does not again mean that whatever socialist programmes that we had undertaken were due to you, as Mr. Yechury tried to say. Nationalisation of banks was not your theme. Years back when banks were nationalised, it was an Indiraji's decision. If the Communists want to take credit for it, they can join the bandwagon but should not take the total credit for it. Let us take the Budget. Sir,



I am only trying to correct the distortions. I will not repeat what has already been said. As a matter of fact, I have brought all those things, but I thought not to do so. Let the Communists be very clear on this point. When we have come here, when the new Budget has been presented, it has adhered to what. It has adhered to the same CMP which Mr. Yechury, sarcastically, put as UPA-II. The UPA-I, the CMP of your liking has become the article of faith with us. The real focus today is the rural India; the focus, today, is the aam admi, the focus here is nothing but social democracy. Mr. Abhishek Singhvi tried to debunk most of the untenable arguments made by the BJP friends. I would only sympathise with Mr. Abhishek Singhvi because I know Shri Venkaiah Naidu more than most of the people do. He is one of the best friends, a very good politician, a good Statesman but economics has been his weak forte. Economics has not been his forte but even he said, Sir, that we were anti-development oriented.

I want to know what exactly this anti-development orientation is. He said, 'when you are trying to get the money and trying to spend it, this is anti-development oriented. Now, this is a new theory. Abhishek Manu, of course, treated us to a greater span and he quoted right from Adam Smith's classicism to Friedman's comments, to that of Keynesian intervention of economics to that of new neo-liberalism of our friends. All that we have seen-but that is not necessary now. But if we are trying to look at our own self, the present position, I am coming to the Budget now, what exactly has the Budget tried to do? Whenever we are trying to debate a Budget, we must know when it is being brought. The time and space are the two important things that we look into even in the Budget. Presently, we are going through a worst kind of global crisis since the 1930s. Though it cannot be equated with the Great Depression, nonetheless, the situation is akin to that. We don't have the stagflation today. We don't have that kind of a recession today. But, yet, millions of jobs have been lost. People are out of jobs. The prices have gone up. The exports have got a beating. Although we are not very much impacted by the crisis, but as a part of the inter-dependent world, we cannot claim that we are insulated. So, we did have its impact on us. Against that background of global crisis, against the background of our own failures, we had to come out with the Budget as a solution. What could be the solution? The solution is two-fold. One is, have more growth Earlier we had a blistering growth of 9.9 at one time. It came down to 6.2 but it is now being said that it will go up to 6.7. Having seen that growth, we are thinking, can we get back to that? Can we revive that growth rate? How can it be done? It can be done when you mobilise your revenues. How do you do that? Can this particular situation of financial crisis period give us the strength to get that kind of money? Even if we have that kind of money, what kind of other resource that should be there? How would you distribute it?

So, these two things became very important for our Finance Minister to look into. Now, this situation cannot give us more taxes. Mr. Yechury himself has said that we cannot milch the cow any more. So, we have to go up to a certain stage. Still if some gap is there, what needs to be done?

Should we sit quiet? As Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has said, "To keep the blanket full and not even show your feet out." We cannot do it and the Congress Party will not do it. A great responsibility has been cast on us. The people have offered us their support today. According to some, it might be 7 per cent. According to me, it might be something more. I am not going to repeat Mr. Arjun Sen's report here. But, nonetheless, it is certainly more than what we have been thinking. So, what we need to do is, if the private sector is not coming up, even if foreign capital inflows are going out, are reversing, then the Government needs to step in. How does it step in such a situation? You borrow money. You created nothing but a deficit. You already have a revenue deficit. Revenue deficit is because you could not mobilise the kind of money required because the situation is not there. You cannot get it because the things are not good. At the same time, we cannot impose more taxes because the people are not prepared to pay it. So, then the fiscal deficit comes in. So, we have 6.8 or 4.3; even if you are bringing it down, this deficit becomes inevitable. I totally agree with Rangarajan. He mentioned about the vicious circle in which we could be subjected to tomorrow if this kind of situation continues to go on. But what is the way out? One has to take a risk. I am asking all the economists sitting here, can you create a capital without a risk? One who is not prepared to take a risk will lose everything. So, what I am trying to say is that this risk becomes an economic inevitable thing, inescapable thing. So, we have taken this risk and let us see how do we fill the gap. You are not believing the Government even though reports are there. Today, we are one of the fastest growing economies in the world. We are number two in the world; and if BRIC reports are to be believed, we are going to be the third largest economy in the world along with Japan and China. But even with this report with you, still you have some kind of apprehensions. You are still behaving like doubting Thomases. The Budget papers have told us about the medium-term measures which we would bring in. There is also a time-bound programme in that; within two years, it would be brought down to 3.5. Let us wait and see; from five points it would be brought down to four points. Why all are concerned about deficit is only because of the FRBM. Because we brought FRBM last time, we thought that there is a sanctity attached to the figures of zero and three per cent where fiscal deficit becomes zero and this becomes 3.5. I don't know what is the sanctity attached, but nonetheless, I would not like to comment on it at this point of time. But, Sir, let me tell you, as Mr. N.K. Singh said ...*(Interruptions)*... N. K. Singh threw a spanner in our minds. He said this crisis which has come in India has not come due to the global crisis; it had come much before it. He has come out with figures. Last year, in 2008-09 when we brought the Budget — with my greatest respect for the then Finance Minister, who was considered to be one of the best five Finance Ministers of the world — Mr. P. Chidambaram, came out with some kind of a neo-liberal approach.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Dr. Keshava Rao.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I shall not take more than a minute. So, he has tightened the market. Today we did not have the money. So, we have that kind of a bottleneck through which we

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have to go through. After that what we saw is today's situation. In the last Budget we promised a GDP growth rate of 11 per cent in the Revised Budget; how it is being anchored to the present Budget? Now, we are faced with three challenges. We would like to go back to our 9% GDP; which means all that is being done like tax rationalisation and so on ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, we would like to have a public spending; if not coming from the private capital, because the Government will take the responsibility and this spending will be concentrating on the aam admi and would be inclusive so that we cover all. Third and the last point, although we have talked about all this, how about implementation? Sir, all your criticism does not stand validity because the Prime Minister's Office has today a monitoring cell and we have 100 days' programme which agenda gives us everything to be looked into.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao, please conclude.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: With focus on these three areas and with a focus on people, the rural population, the poor man, I think this Budget is not only balancing but also pro-poor and inclusive.

**श्री राम नारायण साहू** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने "नरेगा" के लिए और पैसा उपलब्ध कराया है, लेकिन उसकी monitoring भी सही ढंग से होनी चाहिए और जिस हिसाब से पैसा दिया गया है, उस हिसाब से लोगों के लिए काम भी निकाला जाना चाहिए। शिकायत यह है कि बहुत से लोगों को काम नहीं मिल रहा है और पूरे ढंग से काम नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उस रुपए का सही उपयोग हो और भारत की गरीब जनता को पूरा-पूरा काम मिले जिससे कि देश का विकास हो।

सर, दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बजट में नक्सलवाद को खत्म करने के लिए कहीं कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। यह एक बहुत पुरानी बीमारी है, जो कि 13-14 राज्यों में फैली हुई है और आए दिन लोगों की जान जाने की घटनाएं हुआ करती हैं, लेकिन इस बारे में सरकार कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है। इसकी रोकथाम पर गवर्नमेंट का रुपया भी बहुत खर्च होता है, लेकिन सरकार इस विषय में गंभीरतापूर्वक ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। इसलिए मेरा आप के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस समस्या की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे। महोदय, इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि हमारे यहां इन राज्यों में गरीबी भी बहुत है। अगर गरीबी और अमीरी की खाई को पाटा नहीं गया तो यह नक्सलवाद दूसरे राज्यों में भी फैलता जाएगा।

महोदय, अभी एक पिक्चर Slum Dog Millionaire आई थी। उसके अंदर भारत की स्थिति दिखाई गई है कि भारत कैसा है। तो एक तो वह स्थिति दिखाई गई है और दूसरी तरफ एक आदमी एक हजार करोड़ रुपए की लागत से मकान बनाने जा रहा है, जिस में वह रहेगा। तो भाई, यह महात्मा गांधी का कैसा राम राज्य है। सर, कायदे से तो इस पिक्चर को सेंसर बोर्ड की अनुमति नहीं मिलनी चाहिए थी, क्योंकि उससे भारत को कोई उपलब्धि नहीं मिलती।

उससे बदनामी ही मिली है। इस खाई को पाटना चाहिए। अगर इस खाई को नहीं पाटा जाएगा तो नक्सलवाद बढ़ेगा। हम जो विकास के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, उसमें यह नक्सलवाद बीच-बीच में रुकावट डालेगा और हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पाएंगे। इसके ऊपर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

उपसभापति जी, तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत के अंदर जो व्यापारी वर्ग है, उसमें 70-75 परसेंट फुटकर व्यापारी हैं। आज उसका सारा बिजनेस बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया है। उसका सारा बिजनेस बड़े-बड़े मॉल्स में चला गया है। आज चाहे आप कनॉट प्लेस देख लीजिए या लखनऊ का हजरतगंज देख लीजिए, पूरे कनॉट प्लेस और हजरतगंज के शोरूम के अंदर सन्नाटा छाया रहता है। इस तरह की पॉलिसी जो सरकार की तरफ से बनाई गई है, उससे आज फुटकर दुकानदारों की वही हालत होने जा रही है, जो हालत किसानों की हुई है। इसके ऊपर सरकार को कोई ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए। एक तरफ बड़े-बड़े मॉल्स बनाये जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ फुटकर दुकानदारों के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसी वजह से नक्सलवाद फैलता जा रहा है। तीसरी बात...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आखिरी बात।

**श्री राम नारायण साहू :** अभी तो दो ही मिनट हुए हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** ऐसा नहीं है।

**श्री राम नारायण साहू :** सर, मैं फिल्म उद्योग पर आपको बतलाना चाहूंगा। जो 20 हजार सिंगल स्क्रीन सिनेमाघर थे, उनमें से आधे से ज्यादा बंद हो गए हैं। कुछ मुट्ठी भर सिनेमाघर, जो कि तीन-तीन स्क्रीन वाले, छह-छह स्क्रीन वाले मल्टीप्लेक्सेज बना दिए गए हैं, वहीं सारे लोग जाते हैं। आधे से ज्यादा सिंगल स्क्रीन वाले सिनेमाघर बंद हो गए हैं और बाकी भी बंद होने की कगार पर हैं। आखिर जब ये सिनेमाघर भी बंद हो जाएंगे तब कम आय वाली पब्लिक कहां जाएगी? जो गरीब हैं, रिक्शे वाले, तांगे वाले और छोटे दुकानदार हैं, ये लोग फिल्म देखने कहां जाएंगे? मेरा आपसे विशेष अनुरोध है कि जो फर्स्ट हैंड पिक्चर्स टीवी पर दिखाई जाती हैं, वे एक साल बाद दिखाई जाएं और नये पिक्चर्स की जो सीडीज़ आती हैं, वे कम से कम छह महीने के बाद लाई जाएं, जिससे इस समस्या का कुछ निदान हो सके।

**श्री उपसभापति :** अच्छा सुझाव है।

**श्री राम नारायण साहू :** मुझे बोलने का और समय तो दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं-नहीं। बस। अब हो गया। नेक्स्ट डा. स्वामीनाथन।

**श्री राम नारायण साहू :** सर, महंगाई जो है - आप महंगाई देख लीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** देखिए, आपने एग्रिमेंट पर टाइम लिया है। आप सिनेमा की बात कर रहे हैं तो बोलने दिया गया।

**श्री राम नारायण साहू :** सर, एक मिनट। टीवी पर डीडी-न्यूज़ में जो दिखाया जाता है, उसमें यह दिखाया जाता है कि महंगाई हर हफ्ते घटती जा रही है। लेकिन इधर दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इस समय अरहर की जो दाल है, वह 80 रुपये किलो बिक रही है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** ठीक है, ठीक है। साहू साहब, अब आप बैठिए।

**श्री राम नारायण साहू :** इस तरह से हर चीजों के दाम, जैसे - सब्जी, घी, तेल आदि सारी चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि यह कैसे हो रहा है?

**श्री उपसभापति :** डा. स्वामीनाथन।...(व्यवधान)... अब देखिए, मैंने इन्हें बुला लिया। आपके साथ यही मुश्किल है।

**श्री राम नारायण साहू :** सर, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Sir, I shall be brief. I want to make four points. First of all, I want to compliment the Finance Minister for the emphasis given on food security in the

Budget. We can live without anything, but not without food. The Government, both the State Governments and the Central Government, of this country have the responsibility to see that adequate food is available for nearly 120 crore of human beings and also 50 crore of farm animals like cows, bullocks, buffaloes, etc. We generally forget that they also need food. In our country, livestock and livelihoods are very, very closely related. Therefore, there is a terrible responsibility. I am very happy that the Government has now stopped the export of 6,000 tonnes of wheat. In today's world, the most precious asset of any country is its grain reserve. Two years ago, we saw in our neighbourhood, Bangladesh, prices going up. We had, fortunately, grain stock. Otherwise, we could not have managed the situation. The price of rice went up by 300 per cent within 2-3 months.

Therefore, we should maintain our food reserves at about 50 million tonnes rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, ragi and so on. The reason given to the pressure of export lobby is that our foodgrains storage is very poor, that there are lot of storage losses and post-harvest technology is very poor. Now, the answer to that is not exporting grains, but, we should now develop storage capacity. This is my own suggestion to the Finance Minister and through him, to the Government of India that at least 50 locations all over the country may be developed to create one million tonne each storage capacity of the foodgrains of the most modern types of storage system, not the gunny bags and so on where there are losses. I think, it is a worthwhile investment. It will pay us. I want to repeat again and I want to go on record that the most precious asset of any country today is its grain reserves. If you don't maintain it, you will be in serious difficulty. The other suggestion I wish to make is that in the report of the National Commission on Farmers, we have a whole chapter on food security. We had recommended the establishment of a National Food Security Board under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister as a pan-political board where all the leaders of various political parties are presented. I feel the time has come. Probably, in the legislation that is coming up, there should be a provision for an overall political oversight for the food security system. It should be non-political. That's why I call it a pan-political board which should be established. The details are there in the report of the National Commission on Farmers.

Sir, the third is the alarming statistics — yesterday, Mr. Arun Shourie also mentioned it — on child malnutrition in our country. According to the Economic Survey, the position is very serious. Forty-six per cent of children below the age of three years are highly malnourished including in Punjab. Even though there is not so much of poverty, still 28 per cent of the children in Punjab are malnourished. Sir, we are investing lot of money in Knowledge Commission, knowledge power, super power, knowledge era and so on. But, the fundamental fact is that the brain development of a child is completed within the first three years of age. If during that time, the child is going to be malnourished, his cognitive abilities are impaired. So, you are condemning a whole set of children of our country. In an age of inclusive growth, you are excluding the children of the poor from this

knowledge era. So, I would say that the whole food security issue might decentralise the grid of storage of the most modern type with a capacity, at least, of one million tonne each at 50 locations in North, East, South, West and so on. The National Food Security Board, a pan-political board, must be established. Also, the child nutrition must receive the most urgent attention. It can be part of the National Rural Health Mission whatever may be the mechanism. ICDS is there. In spite of ICDS, we find that the statistics are alarming.

Secondly, Sir, again I would like to compliment the Finance Minister for the additional allocation he has given to irrigation water. You can do anything. But, without water, you can do nothing. Both for drinking purpose of human beings and for plants and animals, you require water. Now, I would request the Finance Minister and the Ministries concerned that at least five per cent of the money that they are allocating for bringing more area under irrigation, must be kept for improving irrigation use efficiency, the efficiency of water. They always measure irrigation by supply augmentation like more million hectares are brought under irrigation. But, we are not talking about as to what we are getting out of every drop of water. Sir, fortunately, the Ministry of Water Resources initiated two years ago a programme called 'more crop and income per drop of water' in about 2000 villages. I have studied the data. There is very interesting data. In many cases, 50 to 100 per cent more efficiency and more income can be obtained. I would request that in addition to the allocation to irrigation, at least, five per cent of it should be reserved for irrigation water use efficiency. We can draw the lessons from the programme 'more crop and income per drop of water'.

Thirdly, Sir, again the Finance Minister has rightly said and I quote, "The Women's Self-Help Group movement is bringing about a profound transformation in rural areas. 2.2 million Self-Help Groups have been linked with banks. I would suggest that we start similar Self-Help Groups for small and marginal farmers — for those who own less than one hectare. Over 80 per cent our farm holdings today are less than one hectare in size. Now, they are not satisfied. There is a stagnation. You read the Economic Survey. You can spend any amount of money. But with the efficiency of very small farms, they cannot do ecological farming, integrated pest management, scientific water management and post harvest management; all are poor. Because these are very poor small farmers, I suggest that we start a programme of Small Farmers Self Help Groups as a movement. That means, give incentives like group credit, group insurance and many others, also centralized services for decentralized production. There are schemes like Agri Busines Centres, Agri Clinics, and so on, which are not functioning. If we are not able to bring about a small farm management revolution, I am afraid, our yields will be low; we will go on making investment, but it will not pay. So, my request to the Finance Minister is, just as he has taken pride in the SHG movement among women, start a

similar one for men also. This should be for both, men and women. The *mahila kisans* will also be there in the small farmers' movement.

My fourth point, Mr. Chairman, is, the Finance Minister has, again, mentioned about the National Action Plan for climate change. Now, in the recent L'Aquila meeting, near Rome, of the G-8 countries, which the Prime Minister also attended, they have agreed, they have almost accepted a two degree centigrade rise in average temperature because, as they say, the maximum we can bring down the emissions is about 40 per cent. That will lead to two degrees; otherwise, it will become four degrees. The two degree centigrade temperature rise has enormous consequences on our country. There are eight missions in the national mission. My suggestion is that one more mission should be added; that is for the coastal areas and the islands; 25 per cent of our population are living within 50 kms. from the shore. Most of our major cities, Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Cochin and Vizag, are along the Coast. And one crore fisherman families are living there. Now, they are all endangered. We had a sample of it during the Tsunami of December 26, 2005. Sea-level rise is one of the consequences of higher temperature, of global warming. Therefore, I would say that let there be also a mission for the coastal areas. We saw in the television what is happening to Mumbai. I do not know what is going to happen in Mumbai if there is going to be a sea-level rise of one or two metres. There will be a great difficulty. They have gone right to the Coast, the Navi Mumbai. Every one of them is going right there. They are putting airports near the shore with the result that they have all been getting inundated. So, this additional mission is a very important one. This mission will be doing anticipatory research and action in order to save lives and the livelihood along the Coast.

Finally, I compliment the Finance Minister again for the Rs.500 crores to Sri Lanka. I have studied this problem in some detail. Therefore, I am suggesting that part of this money should go to the agricultural renewal of the Northern Province, i.e. the internally displaced persons. Most of them are farmers or fishermen. One is, of course, immediate demining, and so on and so forth. But, nevertheless, they should go back to their life; That means, it is really coming back to renewal of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and so on. So, there is a great opportunity for India to help these very unfortunate victims — Mr. Raja described it yesterday — of a war which was imposed on them. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Swaminathan. Now, Mr. A.K. Sengupta.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA (West Bengal): Thank you very much, Sir. I am so happy that you called me to speak on this occasion, particularly after Mr. Swaminathan, because I have also a number of suggestions to make. At this last moment, I do not want to get into the general discussion of the Budget. The only point with reference to Finance Minister's speech is that he should not feel, at all, apologetic about the fiscal deficit issue. This is not a major issue. This issue, probably, could

have been considered at a point of time when there was a huge private sector demand, a huge private sector investment. That is not taking place. More than Rs. 1,40,000 crores of money has been injected into the system; that has not been used!

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN, (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) in the Chair]

So, I think, what he is doing is a right approach, this time, to find the ways of raising demands and give a push to the output and a push to the GDP. I don't think we should be terribly worried about this criticism of fiscal deficit, particularly, when he has laid down a map that over a period of three years the fiscal deficit will come down. It means that he is aware that fiscal deficit should not go rampant. But at a particular time like this, is not a major issue. He should not be terribly worried about it.

Having said that, I would like to bring to the attention of the Finance Minister that if he is really trying to push his programmes of development, he must see to it that the social development programmes are actually delivered. The point is that he has given three objectives. The third objective is to effectively deliver the programmes. But how is he going to do that? He has not spelt it out and that is the most important thing to do. You must see to it that the money that you have announced, provided in the Budget, actually goes to the people for whom they are actually meant. Sir, for this purpose, I would like to make a suggestion. Please constitute an Authority which is not exactly a part of the Government so that it can retain an arms-length relationship. It is not a commission it has to be actively involved in seeing that the things are done. But an Authority which will have power to look into why a particular programme is not being delivered. It is extremely important to know in the case of NREGA and in the case of many rural development schemes. We have adequate knowledge that they are not being delivered. But there has to be an Authority to see that it is delivered and it should be able to tell the Government to pursue that purpose.

My second suggestion is this. I am very happy that Swaminathanji has raised this question of Self-Help Groups among small and marginal farmers. The Commission I headed till April this year had submitted a report on small and marginal farmers' group. Surprisingly this small and marginal farmers' group account for 84 per cent of our farming families. They get only two per cent of the credit, even less than two per cent. Actually they used to get two per cent in 2004. Now they get less than two per cent of the actual credit. In that report we have suggested that you must now adopt the policy of forming Self-Help Groups of small and marginal farmers exactly on the lines as Dr. Swaminathan has suggested. I should also mention that some such experiment has been done in Andhra Pradesh, but not exactly the way you will try to do it. But this is a thing on which I fully support Swaminathanji. In the same way, he has talked about women Self-Help Group in a sense it



is much more important because small and marginal farmers include women also quite substantially. But the new approach to help the small and marginal farmers is through Self-Help Groups.

The third suggestion is about debt management. I have seen in the newspapers a lot of talk about a Debt Management Authority. It is bad. It can't be done from outside. But there has to be a Debt Management System within the Government, with the Finance Ministry or with the RBI, which will look after the whole amount of debt that has been accumulated, how they can be managed over a period of time. I think that has to be taken seriously and at some point of time a mechanism has to be established.

My final point is about disinvestment. It is very clear now that the public enterprises in India were created not on any kind of ideological basis. But it was created by our founding fathers on the basis that public enterprises were, as Panditji termed, "commanding heights of the economy". You will be able to use them for guiding and channelling the resources and energy of the country. That is precisely the role the public enterprises have actually played. We have seen that from the most unlikely quarters praises are coming for our nationalisation policy. It is very interesting. Today, those who are supporting the bank nationalisation, which was done earlier, were very vocal against it at that particular point of time. But again these nationalised banks have played a role of commanding heights. It has really developed Indian agriculture and Indian savings, and a lot of things have been done by that. This is what the public enterprises have been doing. But that does not mean that their investments cannot be sold, particularly when the Finance Minister has categorically stated, the Congress Manifesto has categorically stated and the Congress President has categorically stated that they are not interested in privatisation. That is, at no point of time it will not go below 51 per cent. That will require Parliamentary approval. If that is the case, then the question of investment in public enterprises is like anybody else's investment. My investments need management. I can invest and then I can manage that investment to increase my investment. Similarly, instead of calling it disinvestments, the Finance Minister may consider setting up an Authority or a Commission to manage public enterprise investment which would include the clause that on certain occasions these can be sold. It can also mean that it can acquire new investments. Why I am suggesting this is, it should be done openly. There should be complete transparency in this. It should not be done stealthily. It should not be done in the background. It should be quite open. There should be an Authority which would be continuously present in the market to look into the opportunities of public enterprises' investment assets, where it can be sold, how it can multiply the value, etc. and sometimes, it can actually acquire assets. I would not be unhappy at all if the ONGC sells some of its

shares in order to acquire a lot of other investments in Russia or even in African countries in the oil reserved areas. This is the way investment economics work and we should apply that to our public enterprises investment also. In that case, it is not disinvestments. It is actually investment management. That is the way the Government should actually pursue this policy. Thank you.

**श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (छत्तीसगढ़) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उसकी तारीफ करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान का ताल्लुक है, मुझे याद है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान का पहला बजट गालिबन 2000 करोड़ रुपए का था। फिर तीन हजार करोड़ का अगला बजट हुआ और बीसवीं सदी तक इसी तरह से बजट बढ़ते रहे। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि 21वीं सदी में जो पिछला बजट था, वह एक लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा का था और आज जो यह 2009-10 का बजट पेश हुआ है, यह भी दस लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा का है। यह दिखाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने कितनी तरक्की की और किस तरह से वह आगे बढ़ा। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो यह बजट पेश किया है, जिस वक्त यह बजट पेश किया जा रहा था, उस वक्त मैं समझती हूँ कि दुनिया के बहुत से मुमालिक एक economic crises से गुज़र रहे थे और लगता था कि दुनिया की जो economy है, वह चरमरा गई है, लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का और हमारी यूपीए गवर्नमेंट का बहुत बड़ा कदम है कि उन हालात में उन्होंने इस बजट में हॉसले और हिम्मत के साथ जीडीपी को 9 परसेंट से ऊपर ले जाने की बात कही। हमने इस अरसे में देखा कि 7 परसेंट, 6 परसेंट हुई, वह भी मैं समझती हूँ कि दुनिया के हालात को देखते हुए हमारे मुल्क ने इसको सहा। मैं समझती हूँ कि इसमें सबसे बड़ा हाथ agriculture का है। बाय ऐंड लार्ज हमारी economy agriculture based है और हमारी 80 फीसदी आबादी इस पेशे में मसरूफ है। मैं समझती हूँ कि आज जो हमने यह बजट पेश किया है, इसमें बहुत बड़ा बल agriculture पर दिया है और ऐग्रीकल्चर के नीचे जितनी चीज़ें आती हैं, चाहे वह horticulture हो, चाहे poultry हो या cooperative banks हों, जितनी भी चीज़ें आती हैं, उनकी तरफ पूरी तवज्जह दी गई है। जो सबसे बड़ी बात इसमें मुझे नज़र आती है, वह यह है कि यह बजट एक आम आदमी के हालात को, मयार-ए-जिंदगी को ऊपर उठाने का बजट है। मैं बार-बार यह कहती हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा दूरदेश बजट है, जो हमारे रहनुमाओं की जो vision है, जिसने आज़ादी के बाद के हिन्दुस्तान को अब जिस तरह से आगे बढ़ाया है, जो infrastructure बनाया है, उसी के ऊपर आज हिन्दुस्तान मजबूती के साथ कायम है। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस बजट में सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है, आज़ादी के बाद हम क्वांटिटी पर जोर देते थे कि कितने स्कूल खुल जाएं, कितने हॉस्पिटल बन जाएं, कितनी सड़के बन जाएं, कितने ट्यूबवैल लगें, ये सारी चीज़ें हम करते थे। लेकिन खुशी की बात है कि आज हम क्वांटिटी के साथ-साथ क्वालिटी पर जोर दे रहे हैं। अगर इस बजट में आप देखेंगे तो क्वालिटी के ऊपर, चाहे वह एजुकेशन की क्वालिटी हो, चाहे हेल्थ की क्वालिटी हो, ये सारी चीज़ें ऐसी हैं जो एक विजनरी बजट है, एक आम आदमी के लायक और हिन्दुस्तान के जो हालात हैं, उनको देखते हुए है। दूसरी बात, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि बहुत दिनों के बाद पार्लियामेंट में हमें इस बार ज्यादा सीटें मिली हैं और मैं समझती हूँ कि उसका मेन कारण यह है कि हमारे रहनुमाओं के ऊपर अवाम का एतबार, हमारे रहनुमाओं के वायदों के ऊपर आवाम का एतबार और हमारे रहनुमाओं की नीयत पर पूरा भरोसा, क्योंकि जितने काम पहले यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट में हुए, उसमें सब ने यह दिखाया कि जो हम करते हैं उसको करने में ईमानदारी से कोशिश करते हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि:

"वही कौमें ही पाती हैं बुलन्दी आसमानों की,  
कि जिनके रहनुमा खुद साहबे किरदार होते हैं।"

तो मैं समझती हूँ कि आज जो हमारे रहनुमा हैं, हमारे डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी और सोनिया जी इनके ऊपर यह शेर सादिक आता है कि उनकी जो सदाकत है, उनकी जो नीयत है काम करने की, उसमें अवाम को फिर से यह भरोसा दिलवाया और अवाम ने उन्हें सबसे ज्यादा सीटें देकर पार्लियामेंट में भेजा।

महोदय, एग्रीकल्चर की बात मैं पहले कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारा एग्रीकल्चर एक रीढ़ की हड्डी है और एग्रीकल्चर में जितना ध्यान सरकार दे रही है, बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सरकार का किसानों की तरफ जबर्दस्त ध्यान है। लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि आज एग्रीकल्चर, बावजूद इसके कि इंडिया की 57 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन कामकाज में लगी हुई है, तकरीबन बाइ एंड लार्ज 57 परसेंट जो गांवों में काश्तकारी के जरिए काम करती है। लेकिन जी.डी.पी. में जो एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री का हिस्सा है, वह कुल 27 परसेंट है और यह मैं समझती हूँ कि यह बढ़ना चाहिए। वैसे आप और देखिए, पूरी दुनिया में जितनी सब्जियां पैदा होती हैं उसका 15 फीसदी हमारा मुल्क पैदा करता है, जितने फल पैदा होते हैं उसका 8 परसेंट हमारा मुल्क पैदा करता है, दूध के मामले में हमारा 17 लाख मैट्रिक टन हुआ करता था, जो आज लगभग 104 से ज्यादा है। तो ये चीजें दिखाती हैं कि हम इतना करते हैं। लेकिन बावजूद इसके कि इतना सब पैदा करने के बाद लगभग 40 परसेंट वेस्टेज है जिसकी वजह से पूरा फायदा इन लोगों को तथा किसानों को मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता। मैं समझती हूँ कि यहां पर आकर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का बहुत बड़ा रोल है, क्योंकि इम्प्लीमेंट अथॉरिटी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास है। आज हमें एग्रीकल्चर को प्रायोरिटी देना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह जो क्लाइमेट चेंज और ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की बात आ रही है उसमें सबसे बड़ा असर हमारे एग्रीकल्चर का पड़ने वाला है, क्योंकि जो खबरें आ रही हैं, जो बयानात आ रहे हैं, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि इसकी तरफ सरकार को बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पिछले बजट में भी क्लाइमेट चेंज के लिए कोई फंड नहीं थे और इस बजट में भी कहा गया है कि प्रोविजन किया जाएगा, लेकिन कोई खास फंड का एलोकेशन नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझती हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज हिन्दुस्तान के सामने है। जब तक हम एग्रीकल्चर को मजबूत नहीं करेंगे, एग्रीकल्चर के मामले में हम खुदकफ़ील बहुत दिन पहले हो चुके हैं, यह खुशी की बात है और यह भी उन पौलिसीज के जरिए जो हमारे उन रहनुमाओं ने बनाई थी, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि आज क्लाइमेट चेंज का इतना बड़ा चैलेंज हमारे पास है, जिसकी तरफ हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा किसानों से ही जुड़े हुए कोआपरेटिव बैंक की बात है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप इतना वक्त मुझे देंगे नहीं, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि कोआपरेटिव बैंक आज नोडल बैंक बनने वाले हैं, जो किसानों को कर्जा देंगे, उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है और हर स्टेट में वह एक तरह से पोलिटिकल अड्डे बन गए हैं जो भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी है वह कोआपरेटिव के जरिए अपनी सियासत चलाना चाहती है। तो सियासत के शिकंजे से कोआपरेटिव बैंकों को निकालना चाहिए तथा जैसे और अन्य बैंक काम करते हैं, उस तरह से उसके पूरे ढांचे को बदलने की बात करनी चाहिए। जितना भी आप उसमें कर सकते हैं करना चाहिए। दूसरी बात, मैं प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के लिए कहना चाहती

हूं। सरकार ने बहुत दिनों के बाद प्राइमरी एजुकेशन की तरफ ध्यान दिया है, पिछले बजट के मुकाबले। बजट का 6 परसेंट प्राइमरी एजुकेशन पर खर्च हुआ। आज एक अच्छा इंसान बनाने के लिए primary education बेहद जरूरी है। जैसा अभी स्वामीनाथन जी कह रहे थे कि 3 साल का बच्चा malnutrition का शिकार है, तो बच्चे का जो character building है, वह किसी कालेज में नहीं बनता, यूनिवर्सिटी में नहीं बनता। बच्चे का जो character बनता है, वह primary education से ही बनना शुरू होता है। अगर हम primary education को मजबूती के साथ अच्छा चलाएं, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। मैं आपको क्या बताऊं, मेरी तो इसमें जिन्दगी गुजर गई। पहले आप जाएंगे, तो पाएंगे कि दर्जा चार टीचर वहां बैठी हुई हैं। बच्चों को उसने समेट लिया, क्लास में आई, चली गई। आज मैं समझती हूं कि primary education के लिए सबसे जरूरी है कि trained teachers रखे जाएं। ऐसे teachers prefer कीजिए, जो child psychology जानते हों। एक ऐसा environment हो, माहौल हो कि बच्चे का पढ़ने में दिल लगे, क्योंकि गरीबों के बच्चे primary schools में आते हैं। बड़े लोगों के बच्चे primary schools में नहीं आते। इसलिए मैं समझती हूं कि इन चीजों की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं weavers के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। Agriculture के बाद अगर कोई सबसे बड़ा पेशा है, तो वह handloom का है। आज weavers की हालत बहुत खराब है। उनको वैसा ही पैकेज देना चाहिए, जैसा आपने किसानों के लिए दिया है।

वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं कि मेरे साथ यह ज्यादाती है कि आप मुझे 10 मिनट भी नहीं दे रहे हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) :** कांग्रेस का जो टाइम बचा हुआ है, उसी में से टाइम दिया गया है।

**श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई :** फिर भी मैं आपसे चाहूंगी कि आप मुझे 5 मिनट दे दीजिए, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगी, क्योंकि मैं इस पर बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कह सकती हूं।

**श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) :** मोहसिना जी, एक मिनट। सर, हमारे बिल्डिंग की 5 नंबर लिफ्ट, जो राज्य सभा की लिफ्ट है, आधे घंटे से फंसी हुई है। उसमें हमारे कुछ कर्मचारी और एमपी भी बन्द होंगे। वह अभी तक नहीं चल रही है। राज्य सभा की 5 नंबर की जो लिफ्ट आती है, जिससे हमारे रिपोर्टर्स आते हैं, वे फंसे हुए हैं और अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। वे अभी भी फंसे हुए हैं। आधा घंटा से ज्यादा हो गया। अभी तक कुछ व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। अगर कोई वहां suffocation से मर गया, किसी का heart attack हो गया, उसके लिए भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आप उसको दिखवाने की कृपा करें। आप सेक्रेटरी जनरल को आदेश दें कि इसके लिए तुरंत व्यवस्था करें।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) :** जी, जरूर। अहलुवालिया जी ने जो बताया है, उसे देखा जाए।

**श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई :** मेरा ख्याल है कि अहलुवालिया जी ने जो कहा है, हमें उसकी नोटिस लेनी चाहिए और किसी को भेज कर देखना चाहिए कि क्या हो रहा है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) :** अहलुवालिया जी ने जो बताया है, किसी को भेज कर उसे देखा जाए और देख कर बताया जाए।

**श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई :** सर, मैं आपसे कह रही थी कि infrastructure पर बहुत जोर दिया गया। मजबूत infrastructure न होने की वजह से हमारा wastage भी बहुत है और बहुत सख्त नुकसान होता है। इसको इतनी importance दी गई है, उसका सबूत यह है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी है, जो यह देखेगी कि हर तरह के infrastructure को कैसे मजबूत किया जाए।

एक अन्य बात मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि minorities के लिए फाइनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने 74% बढ़ाया है। उसमें उनकी तालीम, उनके वजीफे और उनकी म्यारे ज़िन्दगी को उठाने के लिए उन्होंने जो काम किया है, मैं समझती हूँ कि वह सराहनीय है।

इसके अलावा मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज जरूरत है तालीम को रोजी-रोटी के साथ जोड़ा जाए। आज इस बात की जरूरत है। यह तो स्कूल में पता चल जाता है कि किस बच्चे का क्या caliber है, उसका रुझान क्या है, वह किस तरफ जाना चाहता है। मैं समझती हूँ कि इसके लिए एक सिस्टम evolve करना चाहिए कि बच्चों को vocational training की तरफ, उस तालीम की तरफ ज्यादा रूजू करें, ताकि वे vocational training लेकर, उसकी तालीम लेकर अपनी रोजी-रोटी का इंतजाम कर सकें।

मैं छत्तीसगढ़ के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ। यह बड़ा पिछड़ा इलाका है। वहां रोज नक्सली हमले होते हैं। अभी आपने देखा कि वहां कितने लोग मर गए और कितने पुलिसवालों की जान गई। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि जितने naxal infested areas हैं, जैसे महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, बिहार हैं, इन सारी स्टेट्स की एक मीटिंग बुला कर एक combined operation होना चाहिए, ताकि ये जो रोज मजलूम लोग मरते हैं, उनको इससे छुट्टी मिले। छत्तीसगढ़ में न सड़के हैं, न बिजली है, न स्कूल्स हैं, न हॉस्पिटल हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ को इसके लिए कोई पैकेज देना चाहिए।

सर, मैं अपने एमपी साहिबान को एक आखिरी सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि हमारा जो MPLAD फंड है, आज हमारी कितनी बहनें कैंसर की मरीज़ हैं...। अगर हमारे एमपी फंड से हम हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट हॉस्पिटल में एक-एक मैमोग्राफी की मशीन दे दें तो मैं समझती हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ा काम होगा। उसकी कीमत बीस लाख रुपये होती है। हमारी भी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि हम अपने फंड्स में से हेल्थ और एजुकेशन के लिए हिस्सा दें। वह भी सरकार का फंड है। हेल्थ और एजुकेशन, यही दो चीजें हैं जो इन्सान को चुस्त रख सकती हैं। मैं अब एक आखिरी बात कहती हूँ, अभी हमारे भाई साहब कह रहे थे कि यह सरकार पॉपुलेशन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगी कि सबसे ज्यादा कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकारों ने इससे नुकसान उठाया है, क्योंकि हमारे दूसरी तरफ बैठने वाले भाइयों ने 1977 में इसे एक पॉलिटिकल टूल बना लिया था। मैं आप सबसे यही दरखास्त करना चाहूंगी कि अपने मुल्क के लिए कुछ मसले ऐसे होते हैं, जिन पर above the party line सोचना चाहिए। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि हमारे सामने पॉपुलेशन ग्रोथ एक बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि उसके लिए सरकार को कोई न कोई उपाय करना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی (چھتیس گڑھ) : آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، آپ کا بہت بہت دھنیواد۔ فائنننس منسٹر صاحب نے جو بجٹ پیش کیا ہے، میں اس کی تائید کرنے کے لئے کھڑی ہونی ہوں۔ جہاں ہندوستان کا تعلق ہے، مجھے یاد ہے کہ آج ہندوستان کا پہلا بجٹ غالباً 2000 کروڑ کا تھا۔ پھر تین ہزار کروڑ کا اگلا بجٹ ہوا اور بیسویں صدی تک اسی طرح سے بجٹ بڑھتے رہے۔ مجھے بڑی خوشی ہے کہ 21 ویں صدی میں جو پچھلا بجٹ تھا، وہ ایک لاکھ کروڑ سے زیادہ کا ہے۔ یہ دکھاتا ہے کہ ہندوستان نے کتنی ترقی کی اور کس طرح سے وہ آگے بڑھا۔ ہمارے فائنننس منسٹر صاحب نے جو یہ بجٹ پیش کیا ہے، جس وقت یہ بجٹ پیش کیا جا رہا تھا، اس وقت میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ دنیا کے بہت سے ممالک ایک اکانومک کرائسز سے گزر رہے تھے اور لگتا تھا کہ دنیا کی جو اکانومی ہے، وہ چرما گئی ہے لیکن میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہمارے فائنننس منسٹر صاحب کا اور ہماری یوپی۔اے۔ گورنمنٹ کا بہت بڑا قدم ہے کہ ان حالات میں انہوں نے اس بجٹ میں حوصلے اور ہمت کے ساتھ جی ڈی پی۔ کو 9 فیصد سے اوپر لے جانے کی بات کہی۔ ہم نے اس عرصے میں دیکھا کہ 7 فیصد، 6 فیصد ہوئی، وہ بھی میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ دنیا کے حالات کو دیکھتے ہوئے ہمارے ملک نے اس کو سہا۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس میں سب سے بڑا ہاتھ ایگریکلچر کا ہے۔ ہائے اینڈ لارج ہماری اکانومی ایگریکلچر بیسڈ ہے اور ہماری 80 فیصد آبادی آبادی ہماری اس پیشے میں مصروف ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ آج جو ہم نے یہ بجٹ پیش کیا ہے، اس میں بہت بڑا بل ایگریکلچر پر دیا ہے اور ایگریکلچر کے نیچے جتنی چیزیں آتی ہیں، چاہے وہ horticulture ہو، چاہے poultry ہو یا cooperative banks ہوں، جتنی بھی چیزیں آتی ہیں، ان کی طرف پوری توجہ دی گئی ہے۔ جو سب سے بڑی بات اس میں مجھے نظر آتی ہے، وہ یہ ہے کہ یہ بجٹ ایک عام آدمی کے حالات کو، معیار زندگی کو اوپر اٹھانے کا بجٹ ہے۔ میں بار

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

بار یہ کہتی ہوں کہ یہ ایک ایسا دور اندیش بجٹ ہے جو ہمارے رہنماؤں کی جو vision ہے، جس نے آزادی کے بعد کے ہندوستان کو اب کس طرح سے آگے بڑھایا ہے، جو infrastructure بنایا، اسی کے اوپر آج ہندوستان مضبوطی کے ساتھ قائم ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس بجٹ میں سب سے زیادہ دھیان دیا ہے، آزادی کے بعد ہم کوالٹی پر زور دیتے تھے کہ کتنے اسکول کھل جائیں، کتنے ہاسپٹل بن جائیں، کتنی سڑکیں بن جائیں، کتنے ٹیوب ویل لگیں، یہ ساری چیزیں ہم کرتے تھے۔ لیکن خوشی کی بات ہے کہ آج ہم کوانٹٹی کے ساتھ ساتھ کوالٹی پر زور دے رہے ہیں۔ اگر اس بجٹ میں آپ دیکھیں گے تو کوالٹی کے اوپر چاہے وہ ایجوکیشن کی کوالٹی ہو، چاہے ہیلتھ کی کوالٹی ہو، یہ ساری چیزیں ایسی ہیں جو ایک وژنری بجٹ ہے، ایک عام آدمی کے لائق اور ہندوستان کے جو حالات ہیں، ان کو دیکھتے ہوئے ہیں۔ دوسری بات، میں کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ بہت دنوں کے بعد پارلیمنٹ میں ہمیں اس بار زیادہ سیٹیں ملی ہیں اور میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس کا اہم کارن یہ ہے کہ ہمارے رہنماؤں کے اوپر عوام کا اعتبار، ہمارے رہنماؤں کے وعدوں کے اوپر عوام کا اعتبار اور ہمارے رہنماؤں کی نیت پر پورا بھروسہ، کیوں کہ جتنے کام پہلے یو پی اے۔ گورنمنٹ میں ہوئے، اس میں سب نے یہ دکھایا کہ جو ہم کہتے ہیں کہ اس کو کرنے کی ایمانداری سے کوشش کرتے ہیں۔ آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ

وہی قومیں ہی پائی ہیں بلندی آسمانوں کی

کہ جن کے رہنما خود صاحب کردار ہوتے ہیں

تو میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ آج جو ہمارے رہنما ہیں، سارے ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی اور سونیا جی ان کے اوپر یہ شعر صادق آتا ہے کہ ان کی جو صداقت ہے، ان کو جو نیت ہے کام کرنے کی، اس نے عوام کو پھر سے یہ بھروسہ دلویا اور عوام نے انہیں سب سے زیادہ سیٹیں دے کر پارلیمنٹ میں بھیجا۔

مہودے، ایگریکلچر کی بات میں پہلے کہنا چاہوں گا کہ ہمارا ایگریکلچر ایک ریڑھ کی ہڈی ہے اور ایگریکلچر میں جتنا دھیان سرکار دے رہی ہے، بڑی خوشی کی بات ہے کہ سرکار کا کسانوں کی طرف زبردست دھیان ہے۔ لیکن میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ آج ایگریکلچر باوجود اس کے کہ انڈیا کی 57 فیصد پاپولیشن کام کاج میں لگی ہوئی ہے، تقریباً ہائی اینڈ لارج 57 فیصد جو گاؤں میں کاشت کاری کے ذریعے کام کرتی ہے۔ لیکن جی ڈی پی نے جو ایگریکلچر منسٹری کا حصہ ہے، وہ کل 27 فیصد ہے اور یہ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ بڑھنا چاہئے۔ ویسے آپ اور دیکھئے، پوری دنیا میں جتنی سبزیاں پیدا ہوتی ہیں اس کا 15 فیصدی ہمارا ملک پیدا کرتا ہے، جتنا پھل پیدا ہوتے ہیں اس کا 8 فیصد ہمارا ملک پیدا کرتا ہے، دودھ کے معاملے میں ہمارا 17 لاکھ میٹرک ٹن ہوا کرتا تھا، جو آج لگ بھگ 104 سے زیادہ ہے، تو یہ چیزیں دکھاتی ہیں، کہ ہم اتنا کرتے ہیں۔ لیکن باوجود اس کے کہ اتنا سب پیدا کرنے کے بعد لگ بھگ 40 فیصد ویسٹیج ہے جس کی وجہ سے پورا فائدہ ان لوگوں کو اور کسانوں کو ملنا چاہئے، وہ نہیں ملتا۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہاں پر آکر اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کا بہت بڑا رول ہے، کیوں کہ امپلی مینٹ اتھارٹی اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کے پاس ہے۔ آج ہمیں ایگریکلچر کو پرائرٹی دینا چاہئے، کیوں کہ یہ جو کلانمیٹ چینج اور گلوبل وارمنگ کی بات آرہی ہے اس میں سب سے بڑا اثر ہمارے ایگریکلچر پر پڑنے والا ہے، کیوں کہ جو خبریں آرہی ہیں، جو بیانات آرہے ہیں، تو میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس کی طرف سرکار کو بہت زیادہ دھیان دینا چاہئے۔ مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ پچھلے بجٹ میں بھی کلانمیٹ چینج کے لئے کوئی فنڈ نہیں تھے اور اس بجٹ میں بھی کہا گیا ہے کہ پرووژن کیا جائے گا، لیکن کوئی خاص فنڈ کا ایلوکیشن نہیں ہوا ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ بہت بڑا چیلنج ہندوستان کے سامنے ہے۔ جب تک ہم ایگریکلچر کو مضبوط نہیں کریں گے، ایگریکلچر کے معاملے میں ہم خود کفیل بہت پہلے ہو چکے ہیں، یہ خوشی کی بات ہے اور یہ بھی ان پالیسیز کے ذریعے جو



ہمارے ان رہنماؤں نے بنائی تھی، تو میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ آج کلانمیٹ چینج کا اتنا بڑا چیلنج ہمارے پاس ہے، جس کی طرف ہمیں زیادہ دھیان دینا چاہئے۔

اس کے علاوہ کسانوں سے ہی جڑے ہوئے کوآپریٹو بینک کی بات ہے۔ آپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، آپ اتنا وقت مجھے دیں گے نہیں، اس لئے میں کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ کوآپریٹو بینک آج ناڈل بینک بننے والے ہیں، جو کسانوں کو قرضہ دیں گے، ان کی حالت بہت خراب ہے اور اسٹیٹ میں وہ ایک طرح سے پولیٹکل اڈے بن گئے ہیں اور جو بھی پولیٹکل پارٹی ہے وہ کوآپریٹو کے ذریعے اپنی سیاست چلانا چاہتی ہے۔ تو سیاست کے شکنجے سے کوآپریٹو بینکوں کو نکالنا چاہئے اور جیسے دوسرے بینک کام کرتے ہیں، اس طرح سے اس کے پورے ڈھانچے کو بدلنے کی بات کرنی چاہئے۔ جتنا بھی آپ اس میں کر سکتے ہیں، کرنا چاہئے۔

دوسری بات، میں پرائمری ایجوکیشن کے لئے کہنا چاہتی ہوں۔ سرکار نے بہت دنوں کے بعد پرائمری ایجوکیشن کی طرف دھیان دیا ہے، پچھلے بجٹ کے مقابلے بجٹ کا 6 فیصد پرائمری ایجوکیشن پر خرچ ہوا۔ آج ایک اچھا انسان بنانے کے لئے پرائمری ایجوکیشن بے حد ضروری ہے۔ جیسا ابھی سوامی ناتھن جی کہہ رہے تھے کہ 3 سال کا بچہ malnutrition کا شکار ہے، تو بچے کا جو character building ہے، وہ کسی کالج میں نہیں بنتا، یونیورسٹی میں نہیں بنتا۔ بچے کا جو کریکٹر بنتا ہے، وہ پرائمری ایجوکیشن سے ہی بننا شروع ہوتا ہے۔ اگر ہم پرائمری ایجوکیشن کو مضبوطی کے ساتھ اچھا چلائیں، تو بہت اچھا ہوگا۔ میں آپ کو کیا بتاؤں، میری تو اس میں زندگی گزر گئی۔ پہلے آپ جانتیں گے، تو پائیں گے کہ درجہ چارٹیچر وہاں بیٹھی ہوئی ہے۔ بچوں کو اس نے سمیٹ لیا، کلاس میں آئی، چلی گئی۔ آج میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ پرائمری ایجوکیشن کے لئے سب سے ضروری ہے کہ ٹرینڈ ٹیچرس رکھے جائیں۔ ایسے ٹیچر prefer کیجئے، جو چائلڈ سائیکولوجی جانتے ہوں۔ وہ ایسا environment ہو، ماحول ہو کہ بچے کا پڑھنے میں دل لگے، کیوں کہ

غریبوں کو بچے پرائمری اسکولس میں آتے ہیں۔ بڑے لوگوں کے بچے پرائمری اسکول میں نہیں آتے۔ اس لئے میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ان چیزوں کی طرف سرکار کو دھیان دینا چاہئے۔

تیسری بات میں weaver کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتی ہوں۔ ایگریکلچر کے بعد اگر کوئی سب سے بڑا پیشہ ہے، تو وہ ہینڈ لوم کا ہے۔ آج weaver کی حالت بہت خراب ہے۔ ان کو ویسا ہی پیکیج دینا چاہئے، جیسا آپ نے کسانوں کے لئے دیا ہے۔ وائس چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ سے ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ میرے ساتھ یہ زیادتی ہے کہ آپ مجھے 10 منٹ بھی نہیں دے رہے ہیں۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری طارق انور): کانگریس کا جو ٹائم بچا ہوا ہے، اسی میں جو ٹائم دیا گیا ہے۔

**محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی:** پھر بھی میں آپ سے چاہوں گی کہ آپ مجھے 5 منٹ دے دیجئے، میں اپنی بات ختم کر دوں گی، کیوں کہ میں اس پر بہت زیادہ نہیں کہہ سکتی ہوں۔

**شری ایس۔ایس۔ ابلووالیہ:** محسنہ جی، ایک منٹ۔ سر، ہمارے بلڈنگ کی نمبر-5 لفٹ، جو راجیہ سبھا کی لفٹ ہے، آدھے گھنٹے سے پھنسی ہوئی ہے۔ اس میں ہمارے کچھ کرمچاری اور ایم پی۔ بھی بند ہوں گے۔ وہ ابھی تک نہیں چل رہی ہے۔ راجیہ سبھا کی نمبر-5 کی جو لفٹ آتی ہے، جس سے ہمارے رپورٹرس آتے ہیں، وہ پھنسی ہوئے ہیں اور ابھی تک کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ وہ ابھی بھی پھنسی ہوئے ہیں۔ آدھے گھنٹے سے زیادہ ہو گیا۔ ابھی تک کچھ ویوسٹھا نہیں کی گئی ہے۔ اگر کوئی وہاں suffocation سے مر گیا، کسی کو ہارٹ اٹیک ہو گیا، اس کے لئے بھی کوئی ویوسٹھا نہیں ہے۔ آپ اس کو دکھوانے کی کریپہ کریں۔ آپ سکرپٹری جنرل کو آدیش دیں کہ اس کے لئے فوراً ویوسٹھا کریں۔

آپ سبھا ادھیکش: جی ضرور، اہلووالیہ جی نے جو بتایا ہے، اسے دیکھا جائے۔  
محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی: میرا خیال ہے کہ اہلووالیہ جی نے جو کہا ہے، ہمیں اس کا  
نوٹس لینا چاہئے اور کسی کو بھیج کر دیکھنا چاہئے کہ کہا ہو رہا ہے۔  
آپ سبھا ادھیکش: اہلووالیہ جی نے بتایا ہے، کسی کو بھیج کر اسے دیکھا جائے اور  
دیکھ کر بتایا جائے۔

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی: سر، میں آپ سے کہہ رہی تھی کہ infrastructure پر بہت  
زور دیا گیا۔ مضبوط infrastructure نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے ہمارا ویسٹیج بھی بہت  
ہے اور بہت سخت نقصان ہوتا ہے۔ اس کو اتنی امپورٹینس دی گئی ہے، اس کا ثبوت  
یہ ہے کہ پرائم منسٹر کی ادھیکشن میں ایک کمیٹی بنی ہے، جو یہ دیکھے گی کہ ہر  
طرح کے infrastructure کو کیسے مضبوط کیا جائے۔

ایک اور بات میں کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ ماننارٹیز کے لئے فائنننس منسٹر صاحب  
نے 74% بڑھایا ہے۔ اس میں ان کی تعلیم، ان کے وظیفے اور ان کی معیار زندگی کو  
اٹھانے کو لئے انہوں نے جو کام کیا ہے، سمجھتی ہوں کہ وہ سرابننے ہے۔

اس کے علاوہ میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ آج ضرورت ہے کہ تعلیم کو  
روزی روٹی کے ساتھ جوڑا جائے۔ آج اس بات کی ضرورت ہے۔ یہ تو اسکول میں  
پتہ چل جاتا ہے کہ کس بچے کا کیا کیلبر ہے، اس کا رجھان کیا ہے، وہ کس طرف  
جانا چاہتا ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس کے لئے ایک سسٹم evolve کرنا چاہئے کہ  
بچوں کو vocational training کی طرف، اس تعلیم کی طرف زیادہ رجوع کریں،  
تاکہ وہ vocational training لیکر، اس کی تعلیم لیکر روزی روٹی کا انتظام کر  
سکیں۔

میں چھتیس گڑھ کے بارے میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتی ہوں۔ یہ بڑا پچھڑا علاقہ  
ہے۔ وہاں روز نکسلی حملے ہوتے ہیں۔ ابھی آپ نے دیکھا کہ وہاں کتنے لوگ مر

گئے اور کتنے پولیس والوں کی جان گئی۔ میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب کو ایک سبھاؤ دینا چاہتی ہوں کہ جتنے naxal infested areas ہیں، جیسے مہاراشٹر، آندھرا پردیش، چھتیس گڑھ، جھارکھنڈ، بہار ہیں، ان ساری اسٹیٹس کی ایک میٹنگ بلا کر ایک combined operation ہونا چاہئے، تاکہ یہ جو روز مظلوم لوگ مرتے ہیں، ان کو اس سے چھٹی ملے۔ چھتیس گڑھ میں نہ سڑکیں ہیں، نہ بجلی ہے، نہ اسکول ہیں، نہ ہسپتال ہیں۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ چھتیس گڑھ کو اس کے لئے کوئی پیکج دینا چاہئے۔

سر، میں اپنے ایم پی۔ صاحبان کو ایک آخری سبھاؤ دینا چاہتی ہوں کہ ہمارا جو MPLAD فنڈ ہے، آج ہماری کتنی بہنیں کینسر کی مریض ہیں۔ اگر ہمارے ایم پی۔ فنڈ سے ہم ہر ڈسٹرکٹ ہسپتال میں ایک ایک میسو گرافی کی مشین دے دیں تو میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ بہت بڑا کام ہوگا۔ اس کی قیمت بیس لاکھ روپے ہوتی ہے۔ ہماری بھی یہ ذمہ داری ہے کہ ہم اپنے فنڈس میں سے بیلنٹھ اور ایجوکیشن کے لئے حصہ دیں۔ وہ بھی سرکار کا فنڈ ہے۔ بیلنٹھ اور ایجوکیشن، یہی دو چیزیں ہیں جو انسان کو چست رکھ سکتی ہیں۔ میں اب ایک آخری بات کہتی ہوں، ابھی ہمارے بھائی صاحب کہہ رہے تھے کہ یہ سرکار پاپولیشن کی طرف دھیان نہیں دیتی ہیں۔ میں ان سے کہنا چاہوں گی کہ سب سے زیادہ کانگریس پارٹی کی سرکاروں نے اس سے نقصان اٹھایا ہے، کیوں کہ ہماری دوسری طرف بیٹھنے والے بھائیوں نے 1977 میں اسے ایک پالیٹکل ٹول بنا لیا تھا۔ میں آپ سب سے یہی درخواست کرنا چاہوں گی کہ اپنے ملک کے لئے کچھ مسئلے ایسے ہوتے ہیں جن پر above the party line سوچنا چاہئے۔ یہ بات بالکل صحیح ہے کہ ہمارے سامنے پاپولیشن گروتھ ایک بہت بڑا چیلنج ہے اور مجھے امید ہے کہ اس کے لئے سرکار کو کوئی نہ کوئی اپنا کرنا چاہئے۔ بہت بہت دھنیو اد۔

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I congratulate our Finance Minister for having presented a historic and unprecedented Budget. In the very constrained circumstances, he has given more than Rs.10,00,000 crores. We must bear in mind that we are passing through the global recession. Still, fortunately, India is not so much affected by it. The hon. Finance Minister has taken all pains to make more allocations for both the economic growth and the social sector. The social sector is very important. Some hon. Members, while speaking on the Budget, criticised the Government for allocating so much money for the social sector. They criticised the Government for taking up so many development activities. They criticised the Government for having Budget deficits, etc. On the other hand, some hon. Members said that industrial growth is very important for our country. They emphasised on the economic growth also. So, this contradiction is going on. One thing is very important for us. Whatever happens, the most important thing for the hon. Finance Minister, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Chairperson of the UPA is to eradicate poverty and see that employment potentiality is increased and overall development of the country takes place. Since the time at my disposal is very short, I would not repeat what has already been said by the earlier speakers. The Finance Minister has given Rs.39,000 crores for the NREG Scheme, which is an increase of 144 per cent. For the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, there is an increase of 59 per cent; for the Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidyutikaran Yojana, there is an increase of 27 per cent. Then, for farmers credit, the Finance Minister has increased the allocations to Rs.3,25,000 crores from Rs.2,87,000 crores of the last year. Food security is very important. For the first time in the history of Independent India, our Government has come forward to give a poor man foodgrains at Rs.3 per kilogram. It is a big challenge for this Government. It is a very courageous decision of the Government. Giving 30 kilogram of wheat and rice at Rs.3 per kilogram every month is a great achievement of this Government. This Food Security Scheme was also criticised by the Opposition leaders yesterday. They asked the Government as to why the Food Security Scheme is there. I don't understand it. Similarly, on the one side, they say that industrial growth is required. On the other side, they say that the Government should not levy more taxes. At the same time, they say that the Government should give more tax exemptions. Shri Venkaiah Naidu said that the Government should raise the Income-tax exemption limit to Rs.3 lakh. I would like to clarify to him that it is totally wrong. Three lakh Income-tax exemption means, an income of Rs.25,000 per month. In India, a man who earns Rs.25,000 per month is not a poor man. He is an above middle-class man. So, for an above middle-class man, how can the Finance Minister give tax exemption of Rs.3 lakh? The Government is more bothered about the poor people. Therefore, proposing an Income-tax exemption of Rs.3 lakh, that too by the Opposition Members is not at all acceptable. I must say it is not correct. So, what the hon. Finance Minister proposed, *i.e.*, Rs.1.60 lakh is absolutely right.

Similarly, Sir, in this Budget, a GDP growth rate of 9 per cent is expected. This is what the hon. Finance Minister expects to achieve through this Budget. We must bear in mind that in its earlier term the UPA Government achieved a growth rate of 9 per cent. Afterwards, because of global recession, it has come down to 6.5 per cent. On this point also, the Opposition Members are criticising the Government and saying that it should be kept at 6.5 per cent. I must say that we have achieved four per cent increase in agricultural production whereas the NDA Government had achieved only 2.5 per cent increase. Therefore, here also it is the achievement of the UPA Government. In the present Budget, our Government is planning to maintain at least 4 per cent increase. I need not repeat, already there are credit facilities for farmers and there are so many other facilities for agricultural production. So many facilities have been given.

I would like to say about reforms. Regarding reforms, it has become a fashion for a lot of people — intellectuals, distinguished persons. They say that reform is not pursued. Let me clarify to the House that reform is of two types. One type of reform is, licence-raj has been removed; when our present Prime Minister was the Finance Minister, it was started, Free cash flow, investment has been allowed from the world towards India. Also, import of various things are required. This is one type of reform. The other kind of reform is, subsidy is given on fertilizers. People say, 'Remove the subsidy, we want reform.' That is not the reform. If you remove the subsidy, immediately you only would attack, 'Oh! Subsidy has been removed. What about the poor agriculturists and farmers?' Though the Government is planning to remove subsidy, in fact, several times, even the Finance Minister has been planning to do it; why could they not do? There would be uproar, again. Therefore, such type of reforms could not be done. I cannot understand why others say that reforms are not pursued. They say, 'Reforms are not pursued, therefore the Budget is not good!' Somebody says, 'Industrial production is not good, industrial growth is not good, therefore, the Budget is not good.' Another Member from the Opposition would say, 'Now, the Sensex has gone down.' Yesterday, the Sensex has gone up! It is going up again now. Industry has been encouraged, surcharge has been abolished, the fringe benefit tax too has been removed, on export too so many facilities are given. Therefore, with these measures we are bound to have the industrial growth. The Finance Minister is planning Budget deficit of 5.5 per cent only in the next year, 2010. In 2011, he is aiming at 4 per cent. It is possible. Yesterday also he clarified it in the Lok Sabha that he can do the financial discipline. With the financial discipline, he said that he can plan for more industrial growth and more economic growth.

I must say that this Budget has taken into account the social sector, has taken into account the overall development, has taken into account every sector. Now, the Opposition makes a big uproar, 'Debt is being taken, there is deficit finance!' What is deficit finance? Last year, they had taken Rs. 2,85,000 crores. The Government is borrowing.

You see, any business house, or anybody, can borrow money and indulge in development. Here, also, the Government is helping various sectors and, if necessary, it is borrowing the money. Year by year, they are going to reduce this borrowing. A day will come, perhaps, after four-five years, the deficit finance will disappear by witnessing more economic growth and industrial growth.

I would like to say on one more thing. Mr. Palanimanickam, the Minister of State, must note down, tourism is also very important for revenue generation. In the world, India is one of the biggest tourism attraction. Therefore, you need hotel industry too to be very much encouraged. But, unfortunately, for the last 6-7 years, the hotel industry is tagged down with the real estate. The real estate is totally full of fluctuation, risky gambling. It is highly unpredictable. Tourism industry cannot be linked with that. It must be seen that this too becomes one of the robust industry not linked with the real estate.

I would like to speak on one more thing. Nobody raised this point till now. Rs.1,45,000 crores of cash has been flown into the market in the last 5-6 months by the Reserve Bank of India by pursuing various methods and encouraging the banks. What for? Because, 2008, the inflation went up to 13 per cent. When they wanted to cut credit, they said that 13 per cent rate of inflation is very dangerous, so you increase the interest rate abnormally. This 'abnormal' rate went up to 15, 16 per cent. With the result, the industry also has been very much constrained and the growth has been hampered. At that stage, now - the inflation as on March, 2009 has come down to zero. Inflation has come down to zero. Still, the banks are enjoying the interest rates! This is in spite of the Finance Minister's conference with all banks. He said, 'Come on, reduce!' They do not reduce and are enjoying the fruits! There must be categorical instructions to see to it that to the extent they have increased, to 13 per cent, they must come down, back to the lower rates.

It is unfair to have the interest rate more and discourage the industrial growth. Today the industrial growth is being affected because of constraints in the credit system, because of the high interest rate. I do not understand that in spite of Rs.1,45,000 crores cash flow into the market and inflation coming down to below zero, why we should have the same interest rate. Then I come to Arogyasri. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu though he was adversely criticising the Budget but in his heart of hearts he knows that the Budget is very good. He must criticise it because he is in the opposition side. Arogyasri is a scheme, which is very popular in Andhra Pradesh. Those poor who cannot get themselves operated upon in hospital, the cost towards this is being borne by the Andhra Government. That system should be spread all over India, not immediately but at the time of the next Budget. The Finance Ministry must bear in mind this point. So, when the leader of the principal opposition party says this, then the entire House must agree that it is a very good scheme. Arogyasri scheme of Andhra Pradesh has become now a national subject, which is very good, Sir. Lastly,

yesterday Mr. Naidu was telling ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Naidu was telling that inflation was 4.5 per cent when the NDA was in power but the inflation is very high during the time of our Government. Let me clarify, Mr. Naidu, we are at below zero level inflation. Of course, he was comparing the prices of some of the commodities; Wholesale Price Index is the reflection of inflation. Consumer Index temporarily moves and it is temporarily going like this. ...(**Time-bell**).. So, in conclusion, I once again congratulate the hon. Minister and I request the Minister of State for Finance that without forgetting my two points, he must inform the Finance Minister about tourism and bank interest rate. Thank you all.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for this opportunity. I recall of already having spoken on the Interim Budget. I would like to thank our leader and also our DMK Party leader for giving me at this juncture this golden opportunity to be here and express my views on the Budget. I feel like a kitten, Sir, trying to lick away the whole sea of milk. I pray that you do not compare me with my size, it is only a comparison because it is an ocean of welfare scheme by the Minister, I do not know where to start, what to include and what not. I would like to thank the people of Tamil Nadu at this juncture for their clear verdict. Much against the predictions of the media and Press, I attribute this to the verdict of our people of Tamil Nadu, especially to the UPA, alliance under the leadership of our Chief Minister Dr. Kailgnar Karunanidhi. This mandate is a clear mandate showing that the people have acknowledged all the efforts of the State Government and the UPA Government and people's faith in the schemes of the Government. So, I would like to thank the people of Tamil Nadu and also the people of India who have elected this UPA Government once again to rule. I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, and also the Chairperson of UPA, Madam Sonia Gandhiji for their leadership for brining back the UPA to power.

The whole world was trailing back due to financial crisis in 2007 but India was able to show a healthy 7.1% GDP growth last year. But this year India is also under the clutches of economic slowdown and financial crisis. This is the time when our Budget is being prepared by our Finance Minister to meet the challenges both, economically and socially and also has kept in view the global demand. First, I would like to congratulate the Minister for admitting or stating that the economic recovery and growth is a cooperative effort of the Central and State Governments. For the first time in the history he has called upon all the Finance Ministers of the States to offer their remarks before preparing the Budget. I hope that this healthy trend will continue. I would like to recall at this juncture, Sir, that this is also the practice of our Chief Minister calling the representatives of farmers, Government employees, etc. before preparing the Budget. I hope and wish that this healthy trend would continue so that more contribution to the State is afforded in the future to come.

Our great poet, Thiru Valluvar says, which means that the farmers are the key persons of any nation. Agriculture credit has been increased, the credit flow has been increased to Rs.3,25,000



crores and also debt relief scheme has been extended up to 31.12.2009. One per cent tax reduction is also announced which is a welcome relief to the farmers. This holistic approach has resulted in food security for the country. But here also I cannot help myself comparing with our State of Tamil Nadu where the Government has announced in this year's Budget that no interest will be charged on the cooperative loans of the farmers if they pay their loans properly. So, I would like the Union Government to extend this scheme to all the farmers of giving free power, that is, free electricity to all the farmers that is being distributed by our Government. I hope this scheme will be extended to all the farmers of our country. For the AIBP, that is, accelerated irrigation benefit programme, there is an additional allotment of Rs.1000 crores for this purpose. Our neighbour States like Andhra Pradesh and others are enjoying fruits of this programme but we have been waiting for a very long time. Three projects are already lying before the Government. I call upon the Government to make provision for us also under the accelerated irrigation benefit programme, Sir. I would also like to reiterate my earlier request made in the interim Budget to keep minimum support price for paddy and it should be kept on par with wheat. Now coming to taxes, it is a welcome measure. That the Minister has raised the personal tax exemption limit marginally by Rs.10,000 and Rs. 15,000 for senior citizens and also abolishing ten per cent surcharge on higher income, also scrapping the fringe benefit tax and also keeping the corporate tax untouched. I think the minimum alternate profit of companies from 10 per cent to 15 per cent is also appreciable to make up the revenue shortfall. I appreciate the Finance Minister for announcing short term and medium term measures to save the economy and at the same time bring the fiscal deficit in tune with the FIRBM Act at the earliest. Again I would like to quote from our famous Tamil Nadu poet Thiru Valuvar that the friendship is not only for enjoyment and laughing. When something wrong happens, you have to mention about it, you have to reproach it and you have to see that it is being corrected. So, as an alliance party, we would also like to point out certain shortcomings in this Budget. For example, the Government seems to be counting on assumptions to just keep the fiscal deficit at 6.8 per cent of the GDP. The deficit is expected to be bridged by collection of increased direct taxes and so on. Without mentioning any specific target for public sector disinvestment, the Finance Minister has estimated to mop up Rs. 1120 crores during the fiscal year. I am afraid, Sir, if any of the assumption does not work out, the fiscal situation will get more precarious. I wish the Minister had more plans in the years to come to bridge this gap more effectively and substantially. In the development process, *aam aadmi* continues to be the basic slogan of all the welfare schemes of the Government. It is commendable that about 4.47 crores households are benefited under the NREG Scheme. ...**(Time-bell)**... Sir, give me two more minutes. A budget provision of Rs.39,100 crore has been made for raising the wages from Rs.80 to Rs.100. This reminds me of our party founder leader Anna's slogan that is, let us see the God in the laughter of the

poor people. I would like to comment upon the National Security Act and on more provisions which have been made under Bharat Nirman and Indira Awas Yojana, etc. But for the Scheduled Castes, just Rs.100 crores have been allotted.

I hope more allocation would be made in future. Now, I would request the hon. Minister for Budgetary provision for Intra-State River Linking Projects. Already, the Thambra Bharani Project, worth Rs. 400 crores, is lying before the Government. Sir, more Budgetary allocation needs to be made to Sethusamudram and Desalination Projects in Chennai.

Sir, last but not the least, I wish to say about the rehabilitation of Ceylon Tamils. I would like to recall an incident from Mahabharata. Lord Krishna went as an ambassador to Duryodhana and asked for giving Pandavas their rights and land. Duryodhana says that even a pinpoint of land will not be given. But, ultimately, only Pandavas will win. In the same way, Mr. Rajapaksa is denying Tamils of their rights. He says that their rights will not be given back. Now, in the name of rehabilitation, nothing is being done. With all the efforts of the hon. Chief Minister and the hon. Member Smt. Kanimozhi, the relief vessel, Vananaha Man, is able to reach only now. Though Rs. 500 crores of relief has been allocated to them, it has to reach them. For this, I request that concrete and continuous measures should be taken by the Government.

Last point is this. I would like, as former Member of the Minority Commission and also as former Member of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, to commend the hon. Minister for allotting Rs. 1704 crores for minority welfare. Sir, allocation for Maulana Azad Education Foundation has also been doubled. I wish, on behalf of all the minorities, the poor of Tamil Nadu and the country, the hon. Finance Minister with an Urdu couplet -

तुम सलामत रहो कयामत तक

और कयामत न हो कयामत तक।

Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Shri Abony Roy. Not present. Mr. Naresh Gujral.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, who is known for his prudence and sagacity, unfortunately, is steering the economy down on an extremely risky path through his populist measures which will increase the fiscal deficit to alarming levels.

The total income of the Central Government, according to the Budget Estimates, will be Rs. 6,19,842 crores, but the interest payable alone would be Rs. 2,25,500 crores which is 37 per cent of its revenue. This figure would certainly cross the 40 per cent mark once the Revised Estimates are released in a few months.

Sir, such huge market borrowings of over Rs. 4.20 lakh crores by the Central Government and increased borrowings by State Governments and the public sector companies will squeeze out the

borrowing programme of the private sector. This, obviously, would mean that interest rates would be under pressure and if interest rates remain at this level, then, I am sorry to say, my friend Mr. Rahul Bajaj will not be able to sell his motorcycles, farmers will not be able to buy tractors and demand for consumer goods would remain sluggish. As it is, housing loans are coming at 12-13 per cent interest, thereby, making it difficult for the poor and middle-class to buy cheap homes.

Sir, I understand the Finance Minister's predicament. He wishes to kick start the economy. He wants to give an impetus to industry by creating demand. However, throwing good money in populist schemes, which does not even reach the ultimate beneficiaries, will not solve the problem till we fix the delivery mechanism. Instead, in the short run, we need to, somehow, reduce interest rates so that there is demand for goods and industry finds it viable to make fresh investment in plant and machinery.

Sir, the Government is predicting 7 per cent growth rate in the current financial year. However, our industrial growth is stagnant, the monsoon is disappointing which would mean a decline in our agricultural production and our exports are showing a 30 per cent decline month-after-month. So, what is the basis of this optimism? According to the latest issue of the *Economist*, India's deficit could reach 12 per cent of the GDP in this year which is double of what the Finance Minister is predicted.

The hon. Finance Minister in his speech has repeatedly emphasized the word 'growth.' Sir, you enable and encourage growth by providing investment boosters. You attract capital by rationalizing and simplifying taxation. Nothing has been done in this respect except that MAT has been increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent, which in itself is a step that is anti-growth and anti-industry. Sir, you feed economic momentum by cutting out the Public Sector waste and by improving industrial productivity, which is directly linked to labour reforms. Sir, the Budget makes no mention of disinvestment and also of the Government selling its stake in sick PSUs. Out of 214 PSUs under the Central Government control, only 160 are in the black, 54 are in the red, but only 99 have a positive net worth.

Sir, we need to privatise rapidly so that public sector companies become more accountable and the Ministerial interference in day-to-day running of the companies is eliminated. More importantly, it would help the Government reduce its huge fiscal deficit, which is the need of the hour, as such a heavy fiscal deficit would, certainly, lead to downgrading of India's credit ratings. It would also lead to very high inflation rates in the medium to long-term, once the economies of the developed World stabilize and the global demand picks up.

Sir, this Budget has done nothing for our labour-intensive export-oriented industries, specially, segments like garments, leather, gems and jewellery, handlooms and carpets. They employ millions of unskilled labour, many of whom, thanks to the recession, have lost their jobs. Garment export

industry alone earns the country \$ 10 billion per annum and employs 3.9 million people directly and 3 million people indirectly. It is the second largest employer after agriculture. It is distressing to note that a small country like Bangladesh is exporting more than India. The Finance Minister needs to urgently provide some tax incentives for a limited period to these labour-intensive industries.

Sir, I welcome the inclusive programme of the Government, especially, to provide subsidized foodgrains to the BPL families. However, three questions come to my mind. (a) What is the definition of a BPL family? (b) Where will the food to feed the poor come from? (c) How do we ensure long-term food security for our nation?

Sir, the entire House would agree with me that Punjab has, traditionally, been the food bowl of the country. I want to caution the Finance Minister that if the present attitude of the Central Government persists and Punjab's demands for strengthening and improving its canal system are ignored, the State would not be in a position to feed the nation in the future. Our groundwater resources are fast depleting and our yields are also declining. We have requested the 13th Finance Commission to provide Rs.12,750/- crores as 90 per cent cost of repair and expansion of our water resource infrastructure till 2014-15. This will ensure much higher foodgrains production and food security for the country. Sir, from the last six weeks, Punjab has been spending Rs.250 crores every week to buy expensive electricity to save the paddy crops. However, our request for compensation from the Centre continues to fall on the deaf ears.

Sir, in his Budget speech, the Finance Minister mentioned that the norms for distribution of fertilizer subsidy would be changed and the subsidy would be given directly to the consumer. This is creating some disquiet in Punjab as our farmers are large consumers of fertilizers. The Government's delivery mechanism, being what it is, can lead to serious difficulties for the farmers in our State and I hope the hon. Minister would urgently spell out the contours of the new policy.

Sir, the Finance Minister needs to take a holistic view and rationalise the distribution of revenue between the Centre and the States, especially, in view of the Sixth Pay Commission Report which has broken the back of all the small States. Punjab, for example, gets only 1.30 per cent of the Centre's tax collection, but faces an additional burden of Rs. 3000 crores per annum in addition to Rs. 4800 crores of arrears for its employees. Sir, 85 per cent of the State's revenues goes into paying salaries and interest. This plight is similar for other States also. ...(Time-bell)...

Sir, in the end, I would like to mention that the footprint of the Naxalites is increasing rapidly. It is not just a law and order problem but an economic problem which we need to address urgently. Our extremely poor countrymen have lost all hope in the system and are taking to the gun. We must take immediate steps to uplift these districts economically. I would urge the Finance Minister to offer 100 per cent tax incentives to industrialists who set up industry in the extremely backward districts of this country so that employment can be generated there and the people living in these areas join the mainstream. Thank you.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I stand here to support this Budget. I congratulate the Finance Minister and our UPA Government for taking a pro-poor approach for this entire Budget. This is a social sector Budget. This Budget has increased allocation for NREGA. This Budget has increased allocation for Mid-Day Meal, for Anganwadi, for Bharat Nirman, farm credit and water resources. This is what we need. People are talking about deficit. Just because Rs. 39,000 crore has been earmarked for NREGA, people feel that it is like a populist measure and this money will be wasted. If this sort of allocation is given to the industrialists, they use it very well. From the public sector banks, the industrialists have taken multi-multi thousand crores of loan, and they have not paid it back. Then, that is okay for them. But if a poor farmer is not able to pay back and if a poor farmer is given Rs. 71,000 crores waiver, that hurts the industrialists. I do not understand this logic. I really congratulate the Finance Minister and compliment him for his bold stand for taking a view on social sector and trying to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. He is trying to bridge the urban and rural divide. He is trying to bridge it. I also congratulate the Finance Minister for increasing the gender Budget by 105 per cent. Sir, if you see the trends of the Budget, for the last 10 years, you will see that UPA has given more subsidies. Sir, compare the five-year term of NDA and ours. This is our sixth Budget. Even here, we have given huge subsidies on power, on food, on mid-day meal, on ICDS, on health. Just compare these subsidies with what they gave. They gave Rs. 44,000 crore during their last year for all these types of schemes, whereas we have given this year Rs. 1,11,000 crores of subsidy, double the subsidies because we care for children. We want the children to come to the school; we want malnourishment to be - abolished. That is why we are spending a large amount of money on children and on women, so that our human resource really becomes rich. Without human resource, even if you have wealth, it is of no use. That is why we are doing this. Similarly, just see our planned expenditure. When the NDA was in power, they had spent only Rs. 1,32,000 crore. This year, we are spending something like Rs. 3,25,000 crore. This shows that the UPA Government is spending more money, giving more money to the States, more money to the people, more money for the poor so that the quality of the life of poor man improves. So, this Budget shows that money is not a problem. Plenty of money is there. But the only thing is that it should be utilized properly by the States, by the Executives so that the poor really become rich. I don't say, 'very rich', but, at least, poor will be able to come above poverty line. Similarly, talking of subsidies, UPA Government in their last regime, during 2004-05, gave only Rs. 43,000 crores subsidy, whereas we have given Rs. 1,06,000. For food, they gave Rs. 25,000 crore, whereas we gave Rs. 52,000 crore for BPL families. For fertilizer subsidy, they had given a pittance, Rs. 12,000 crores whereas we have made a provision of Rs. 50,000 crores. We really care for the poor farmers also.

Since I am associated with the social sector, I would like to speak on social issues, Sir. The very emphasis of this Budget is rural development and rural employment generation. You are aware that

Rs. 39,000 crores have been allocated for NREGA. And almost Rs. 10-12,000 crores are lying with the States. So, effectively, it comes to Rs. 50,000 crores. So, if this Rs. 50,000 crores given for NREGA is used well and effectively and, at least, 60 per cent of the wages go into the hands of the poor in the 500 districts of India, that means effectively 100 crore will go per district. And if, of the Rs. 100 crore per district, even Rs. 60 crores are spent on the poor, we shall get rid of poverty within a short span of time and a large number of our people shall move above the Poverty Line. This is the intention of the UPA Government. Sir, about 4.5 crore households got employment last year. That is almost 25 per cent of our rural poor. And, this year, with this increase, almost 6 crore households will get employment. If they really get employment and if we all ensure that this money really reaches the poor man and, that too, the full amount — hon. Finance Minister has made it Rs.100 now — I don't think there will be poverty, or there will be malnourishment. Everybody will live happily and everybody's quality of life will improve. And, since the minimum wage has been increased to Rs.100, States like Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, from where people usually migrate, all this migration will stop. And, they will be able to look after their families well. They will be able to cultivate their land well, and they will be able to lead a better life. Sir, there were 115 districts which had been selected by our Government as pilot project to have convergence with NREGA and, that is, convergence with agriculture, forestry, land and water resources. I tell you, Sir, in Jharkhand, six districts have been selected for this convergence. I request hon. Finance Minister to prevail upon the Rural Development Minister to see that 24 districts of Jharkhand are included for this convergence because Jharkhand is a poor State. Similarly, coming to the Indira Awas Yojana, this year, Rs.8800 crores have been given. I am happy to tell you that for Jharkhand, they have given two lakh Awas units in the Indira Awas Yojana. People are really happy that per district almost 10,000 Indira awas units have been given; people can build nice houses and live in them happily. This is what our UPA Government is doing. Now, the poor can live in nice houses and also do not fall a prey to the Naxalites. Similarly, Sir, for the AIDP scheme, allocation has been increased to Rs.9700 crores. ...**(Time-bell)**... What is this, Sir? Before I start, you ring the bell.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude. You have been given eight minutes.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: All right, Sir. Anyway, I am very, very happy about this allocation to the AIDP scheme. But I have a problem with the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana. The length of the bridges that come within that project are limited to fifty meters. I request the hon. Minister to waive this clause, particularly in the case of the Naxal-affected districts and LWE-affected districts so that whatever the bridge length may be, whether it is fifty meters, hundred meters or 120 meters, the entire bridge should be included; the entire cost should be given by the R.D. Ministry, without depending upon the State. Similarly, the Finance Minister has given hundred crores to start branches

of banks in non-banked Blocks. What will happen with this? NREGA people, all those people who have got job cards, can open their bank accounts and the money can be deposited there so that all these contractors and others who are trying to cheat people, are not able to do that and the money goes to the people. Similarly, I want to especially thank the Finance Minister for introducing a new educational scheme for the development of children living in tribal areas, which comes under Schedule V, and Naxal-affected areas. He has made a provision of Rs.500 crore towards this scheme. This is a very good measure, especially for the States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, and parts of Bihar which are Naxal-affected. People living in these areas will be greatly benefited by this scheme. The tribal people, who are feeling alienated, may be brought back to the mainstream. They should be given good education, so that they also feel that they are wanted by the country and they do not join Naxals. By doing this, we can prevent them from going towards Naxals.

The Finance Minister has also made a provision of Rs.100 crore for developing critical infrastructure in the areas which are affected by the Left Wing Extremists. This is a big help to the people of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and other places.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Coming to educational institutions, out of the three States, namely, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, and Chhattisgarh, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand have been given AIIMS-like institutions, but Jharkhand has been deprived of it. I do not know why. Similarly, so many IITs and IIMs have been started all over the country. But nothing has been given to Jharkhand.

For the last 8-9 years, people of Jharkhand did not have a stable Government. People of Jharkhand have been deprived of the benefits. Our executives have not been able to prepare projects and come to the Government of India to take money and use it for the people to help them improve their lives. Now they have been deprived of all these institutions. Sir, what will happen to the people of Jharkhand? Sir, you have been from a part of Bihar. You should do some justice with Jharkhand. I seek your indulgence in the matter. Please don't treat Jharkhand as a colony of Bihar.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): I am sorry, the time allotted to you is over.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, Jharkhand has become an independent State. But it is still treated as a colony of Bihar.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): You have already consumed your time.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, two minutes only. Sir, Jharkhand is a State which receives 1400 mm of rainfall. In spite of that, people are able to have just one rainfed crop. There is no irrigation at all. The average national irrigation is 40 per cent and Jharkhand has just six per cent. This is what Bihar has done to Jharkhand, and we have not been able to improve upon it.

I, therefore, request you, as suggested by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, Chairman, National Commission on Farmers, that rate of interest on loan to farmers should be brought down from six per cent to four per cent. China gives loan to its farmers at zero per cent rate of interest. That is why they are able to produce so much foodgrains. We must give incentives to our farmers. Otherwise, our youth will go away from farm sector. ...*(Interruptions)* Tamil Nadu is able to give it. But Jharkhand does not have money to give it. Sir, I seek your indulgence and request you to prevail upon the Finance Minister to see that, at least, the farmers, the youth of Jharkhand may be given special attention.

Sir, lastly, in terms of electricity, Jharkhand has a very bad situation due to historical reasons. I ask the Finance Minister to give a special package for Jharkhand. If it will improve in this area, especially distribution, we can have a sub-station in every district. If this is done, the supply of electricity will improve and people will get electricity. In the *Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana*, we are giving single phase connection to poor people. I request you to provide Jharkhand a special package, so that its farmers may be given three-phase connection. This will help them lift water and they will be able to produce more crops. Then they need not come to you for any assistance and Jharkhand may stand on its own feet and become prosperous.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am here to speak about Annual Budget for 2009-10. Originally, I thought that I should give a total reply to my colleague, Mr. Arun Shourie, from BJP. But I will not do that because there is a shortage of time, and I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister will do an appropriate job. Wherein Mr. Shourie has raised various issues which were not connected with the Union Budget, I mean, talking of event of 1940, particularly the partition of India, that I want to reply because it should go on record. He quoted some British author with his book. That author, Mr. Smith or someone like that, declared in the year 1940 that there would be a partition of this country. Mr. Shourie does not know that the division of the country was demanded by Mr. Savarkar as back as 1937 in his speech in Ahmedabad when he was President of the Hindu Maha Sabha. First time, the demand was made by Mr. Savarkar about a two-nation theory that Hindus and Muslims cannot stay together. That is for the information of Mr. Shourie. I may also inform him that Dr. Ambedkar wrote a book first on Pakistan as back as 1944. I may further inform him that the first demand from a Muslim leader, named Jinnah. To whose *Samadhi*, Mr. Advani visited and paid respect; made a demand of Pakistan in the year 1944, and for information of my colleagues here, let me tell you that the word "Pakistan" is not an Urdu word. The word "Pakistan" was coined by a student of Oxford taking first word of the district or the area of that particular part of India, where the majority Muslim population was residing, and that was 'P' for 'Punjab', 'a' for 'Afghanistan', 'k' for 'Kashmir', 'i' for 'Sind' and 'stan' for 'Baluchistan'. This is how the word "Pakistan" was coined. This is just for the information of Mr. Shourie.



But when I come to the Union Budget, and, in total support of the Budget, presented by the hon. Finance Minister, I will restrict myself to only two areas of 'expenditure'. On the one side, I also want to request my senior colleagues, particularly Dr. Jalan and Dr. Rangarajan, who are here. And, then, we had a retired Revenue Secretary; Mr. N.K. Singh is also here. They are all well-informed and very senior in this particular subject, and they have all raised the issue of deficit, that the fiscal deficit is on a higher side. Now, I am a layman. No doubt, I am also a student of Economics. I did my graduation, from Bombay, in the year 1964, but I do not know much like them. But I just want to request them to, at least, explain to me, whenever they find it convenient. I see this map in the Union Budget where 31 paise are given back for Planned Budget to Union, to States and Union Territories; 19 paise are given for interest payment; 12 paise are given for defence; 10 paise are given for subsidies; 14 paise are given for non-Plan expenditure! And you know what is non-Plan expenditure. And the State share of taxes and duties which is written back by the Central Government comes to 14 paise. Now, this is how we make '100 paise'. As a layman, I may please be informed where the Finance Minister can reduce. Can he reduce the expenditure of defence? Can he reduce the expenditure of the Plan? Can he reduce the expenditure of State share of taxes? Where and in which area? This is for my information. I want their help.

Sir, now, when I come to the 'expenditure' side, I am restricting myself only to two paragraphs from the Union Budget and where I am very much in support of the Union Finance Minister. One is 'inclusive development' — and my sister, Miss Mabel Rebello, has talked about that 'inclusive development', which includes NREG, national food security, Bharat Nirman, Pradhanmantri Rozgar Yojana and another beautiful Yojana meant for Scheduled Castes, in particular, of 44,000 villages, according to the Union Finance Minister. This is a very good information available for all those who are worried for the weaker sections of the society. I may request my colleagues that we should also help these particular villages. There are 44,000 villages in our country where the estimated population of S.C. is above 50,000. As the hon. Prime Minister is very much worried about inclusive growth, the Budget has taken care to see that we should do something for these 44,000 villages which are occupied by the lowest of the low in this country. They are low not only economically but also socially and religiously. Here again, I want to give a reply to my colleague Mr. Arun Shourie who gave a very wrong economic policy yesterday. He said, "If the Government wants to help the poor, they should do it on an individual basis". I am afraid, it can never be done. If the Government wants to help the minority, it has to help the minority as a class. Another misconception among the learned people in this country is that by "minority" they mean only Muslim. It is wrong. The minority in this country does not mean only Muslim. The minority for the Central Government includes Sikh, Buddhist, Christian and Muslim. When you go to Gujarat and certain other States, Jain is also included in the minority. So, all minorities made together...(Time-bell rings)... I may be given more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): You have been given seven minutes.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Otherwise, I will not be able to reply to my learned friends. The total expenditure for this inclusive growth is Rs.69,000 crores. Here are these villages of Scheduled Castes. When the learned Finance Minister has admitted that there are 44,000 villages, if we select only 1000 villages a year, we will not be able to do any welfare. So, I request that the number of villages, where help should be given, should be increased to 1,00,000 per year.

Now, I come to the second most important point, the empowerment of weaker sections where all these schemes are there. My specific suggestion — let me come to my specific suggestions — is about income-tax slab. It is very important. The learned Finance Minister...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: ... has not increased the tax exemption limit. But I will request that the maximum limit of taxable income for all should be raised from Rs.1,60,000 to Rs.2 lakhs; for women, it should be raised from Rs.1,90,000 to Rs.2.25 lakhs; and for the senior citizens it should be raised from Rs.2.4 lakhs to Rs.2.5 lakhs.

My another request is — I have also written a separate letter that in our country there is separate age limits for senior citizens. In the Railways, it is 62; in the Air India, it is 65; and in the Central Government, it is 60. I have written a letter. I will give you a copy of that letter. I have got a copy here. It is dated June 18, 2009 and addressed to the learned Finance Minister requesting that the age limit may be made uniform for all purposes. That is my request.

The last but not the least, I am very much worried about the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and here I quote the reply given to me in this very House on 2nd July, 2009:

"Prime Minister in the 51st meeting of the National Development Council, held on 27th June, 2005 had stated 'in the mid-1970s, the SCSP and TSP were initiated. TSPs and SCSPs should be an integral part of Annual Plans as well as Five Year Plans, making provisions there non-divertible and non-lapsable, with the clear objective of bridging the gap in socio-economic development of SCs and STs within a period of 10 years.'"

The hon. Prime Minister wanted to bridge the gap within a period of ten year. It can be done only if the budget allocation is made for the welfare of SCs and STs on the basis of their population. If the population of SC is 20 per cent and of ST is 8 per cent in this country, today, the budget must be equal to their proportion, in the Plan, not in the non-Plan. Suppose there is a Plan expenditure of Rs. 4,00,000 crores. Then 28 per cent should be made available for the economic welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Then only we will be able to meet the gap. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I heard with rapt attention the speeches of leading economists, industrialists and also of politicians on the Budget. I come from a rural family, a farmer family. I can say one thing that I cannot use 'high-profile' economic or technical words. But, one thing I can certainly say that I know my income and my expenditure. If I have some savings, I can adjust that in some property by borrowing some loan also. Perhaps, that is the basic principle of any budget.

The common notion is, redemption of taxation from rich people and some part of it can be spent for poor people and for infrastructure and basic amenities. Indirect taxation can definitely be passed on to the consumers by way of prices. Direct taxation also reflects on the prices of commodities. That is why all kinds of taxes excise, customs, service tax, including corporate and income tax, etc., are paid by the people, promptly, by purchasing commodities, directly or indirectly. But the corporate sector and non-corporate sector, and individuals are not passing the taxes to the Government, in one or the other way, by creating some disputes or by delaying tactics. Let me refer to Annexure 10 of the Budget Receipts of 2009-10 - 7 revenues raised but not realised. Sir, Rs. 64,000 crores are under dispute and the undisputed amount is Rs. 39,000 crores. The total put together is Rs. 1,09,000 crores. Annexure 12 of the Budget Receipts talks about revenue foregone because of special tax rates, exemptions, deductions, rebates, differences, credits, etc. These measures are sometimes called as tax preferences. This will have an impact on the Government revenue also. It is approximately Rs. 4,18,000 crores.

Sir, I would like to refer to paragraph 102 of the Budget Speech regarding one exemption. It says, "It is necessary for us to create our own facilities for energy security. Accordingly I propose to extend the tax holiday under Section 80 1B (9) of the Income Tax Act." He further says, "I also propose to retrospectively amend this provision." It looks as if there is only one favoured beneficiary in this, and that is, RGTI, a 100 per cent company owned by Shri Mukesh Ambani. He will get tax exemption of Rs.20,000 crores because of this Pexemption. And, who has given them the authority to give it retrospectively? Now, because of these tax exemptions in corporate tax, personal tax, excise duty, customs duty, less export credit, the revenue loss would come to around Rs.4,18,000 crores.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

It is not Rs.100 crores or Rs.200 crores, but it comes to around Rs.4,18,000 crores. As compared to allocations, it may look to be a meagre amount. Now, apart from tax exemptions amounting to Rs.4,18,000 crores, there are also arrears amounting to Rs.1,09,000 crores, and we also have the various subsidies. Food subsidy stands at Rs.52,000 crores; fertiliser subsidy is Rs.49,000 crores and farmer debt waiver scheme amounts to Rs.15,000 crores for 2009-10. Sir, the hon. Railway Minister stated, while replying the other day, that if she had Rs.4,00,000 crores, she would complete all the pending railway projects in one go. But the money has to come from the Budget allocations to the Railways.

Sir, the present receipts come to Rs.6,00,000 crores, apart from States' receipts, and the revenue foregone is Rs.4,00,000 crores. Does it reflect economic recession, or, is it due to inclusive growth? I am puzzled as to whether the contribution is made by Aam Aadmi or the rich man. The reward for poor man's mighty contribution is in the name of infrastructure creation on PPP model and taxing a booster dose in the form of toll tax and user development charges for their corruption and inflated cost of the project.

Sir, the other thing, which I would like to mention, is about debts. The interest payments and debt servicing in 2009-10 stood at Rs.2,25,000 crores. As per the Economic Survey, the interest rate is 8 per cent. This will only help in the growth of fiscal deficit. It is next to impossible to bring it down. The market borrowings of this year is Rs.4,40,000 crores, and the earliest date of maturity would be year 2039. People have given the mandate...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mysura Reddy, you have to conclude because there are already 17 Members.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: The people of this country have given mandate to this Government only up to 2014. How can the people be burdened up to 2039? Who has given authority to this Government to penalise the future generation? Then, Sir, the outstanding internal and external debt of the country, at the end of 2009-10, apart from guarantees, stood at Rs.34,95,000 crores. In 2007-08, it was Rs.28,37,000 crores. The total assets at the end of 2007-08 was Rs.6,35,000 crores...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to call the next speaker ...*(Interruptions)* ...I am calling the next speaker.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: If one is in such kind of a situation in a family or organisation, people call them as insolvent family or insolvent organisation, I do not know what economists and industrialists would say on this.

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान):** धन्यवाद माननीय उपसभापति जी। मुझे दस मिनट दिए गए हैं?

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, आपको सात मिनट दिए गए हैं।

**श्री प्रभा ठाकुर:** सर, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगी। उन्होंने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, वह संतुलित और व्यावहारिक है। उसमें उन्होंने आम आदमी की सुविधाओं का ध्यान रखा है। इस बजट में समाज के सभी वर्गों, गांवों एवं शहरों, सभी का पूरा ध्यान रखा गया है। जब मंदी के इस दौर से पूरा विश्व गुजर रहा है, उस समय में अब तक का सबसे बड़ा बजट, 10 लाख करोड़ से भी अधिक राशि का बजट वित्त मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है। उसके लिए मैं उनको और सरकार को बधाई देती हूँ।

महोदय, चाहे कृषि का क्षेत्र हो, किसानों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए, ग्रामीणों के लिए, अल्पसंख्यक समाज के लिए, एससी/एसटी समाज के लिए, युवाओं को रोजगार और शिक्षा देने के लिए, महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए, विद्युत ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लिए, सिंचाई के लिए, इंदिरा आवास योजना के लिए, बीपीएल के लिए और स्वास्थ्य, परिवहन, सड़क, रेल, पेयजल, सभी क्षेत्रों का ध्यान रखते हुए बजट अलोकेशन किया गया है और एक अच्छा-खास बजट इन सभी क्षेत्रों को दिया गया है।

महोदय, मैं उन बातों को रिपीट नहीं करना चाहूंगी जो बातें पहले कही जा चुकी हैं। मैं कुछ खास चीजों के ऊपर कहना चाहूंगी। मैं ज्यादा आंकड़े भी नहीं देना चाहूंगी क्योंकि ये वित्त मंत्री जी के भाषण में हैं। इनके बारे में सभी जानते हैं कि मेरे कई साथी भी इसके बारे में बोल चुके हैं। सर, सबसे बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय तो यह है कि पिछली बार भी हर राज्य को व्यापक बजट दिया गया है। एनडीए सरकार से जितनी राशि मिलती रही थी, उससे चौगुनी राशि पिछली बार भी यूपीए सरकार ने हर राज्य को बिना किसी भेद-भाव के विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत दी थी और इस बार भी दे रही है, लेकिन उसकी मॉनिटरिंग भी पूरी हो। उसका कोई मापदंड भी सुनिश्चित हो कि जब भी किसी मामले में निर्माण संबंधी कोई योजना हो, कोई बात हो तो उसका कोई पैमाना केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सुनिश्चित होना चाहिए। अगर उस पैमाने के हिसाब से राज्य सरकारें काम करें, तभी उस बजट की पूर्ति उन्हें आगे की जाए। अगर ऐसा कुछ सुनिश्चित नहीं करेंगे तो यह जो भ्रष्टाचार का मामला है, जिस पर राजीव गांधी जी ने चिन्ता जताई थी कि जितना धन दिया जाता है, उसमें से 15 पैसे पहुंचते हैं। जो जनहित का पैसा है, वह ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक सब की जेबों में पहुंच जाता है। इसी प्रकार, आज भी राहुल जी ने भी उसी बात को दोहराया है कि 10 पैसे जनता तक पहुंचते हैं। सर, इसका स्पष्ट रूप से यह अर्थ है कि धन देने में कमी नहीं है। केन्द्र सरकार धन देती है, लेकिन जिनके लिए यह दिया जाता है, वे लोग फिर भी उससे वंचित रह जाते हैं। सर, यह जो भ्रष्टाचार की नदी है - एक तरफ तो भ्रष्टाचार है और दूसरी तरफ बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या है, यह हमारे सारे विकास को खा जाती है। इन पर किस तरह नियंत्रण लगे, सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मेरे ख्याल में इतना दिया हुआ बजट पर्याप्त है, इसमें कोई कमी नहीं है। इससे हर क्षेत्र में खूब विकास और तरक्की हो सकती है। पूरा भारत चमक सकता है। भारत के गांव चमक सकते हैं।

महोदय, किसानों की सुविधा के लिए और गांवों के विकास के लिए प्रधान मंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना के तहत एस.सी. बाहुल्य और बी.पी.एल. बाहुल्य गांवों के लिए 10 लाख रुपये का अलोकेशन किया गया है। किसानों के लिए जो उर्वरक पर सब्सिडी दी जाती है, वह फैक्टरीज या इंडस्ट्रीज को न देकर डायरेक्ट किसानों को दी जाए, जिससे किसान लाभान्वित हों, सरकार ने यह विचार किया है। मैं यह भी मांग करती हूं कि जो कुटीर उद्योग है - किसानों को यह प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए कि वे खुद दालें बना सकें। वे खुद अपना Self Help Group बना सकें। सरकार कोई ऐसी स्कीम दे कि अपना Self Help Group बनाकर खुद दालें या आटा बना सकें और छोटे-छोटे कुटीर उद्योग लगा सकें जैसे कि महाराष्ट्र एवं कई और जगहों पर लोग शुगर इंडस्ट्री द्वारा चीनी बना रहे हैं। वे खुद मसाले, आटा, टमाटर का sauce और चटनी बना सकें एवं आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं संबंधी फसल उगाकर अपनी फसल का पूरा लाभ ले सकें। महोदय, मेरा यह निवेदन है।

महोदय, पिछली बार 72 हजार करोड़ रुपए की राशि किसानों की माफ हुई थी। आज कई जगहों पर यह स्थिति जरूर आ रही है कि बैंक लोन नहीं दे रहे हैं। किसान परेशान हैं। बैंकों को लगता है कि शायद वे नहीं चुकाएंगे और कहीं न कहीं किसानों की भी ऐसी भावना है। तो बैंक किस प्रकार उन्हें लोन दें और योजना कुछ इस प्रकार की हो, मैं सरकार से दरखास्त करूंगी, कि जहां अकाल पड़ जाए या फसल बर्बाद हो जाए, उस क्षेत्र के उस जिले का आकलन किया जाए और उसके आधार पर कम से कम उस जगह के किसानों का अगली फसल होने तक ब्याज माफ किया जाए, ऐसी व्यवस्था भी सरकार करे, यह किसानों के हित में होगी।

महोदय, गांवों में मिड डे मील देना, बच्चों के लिए एक बहुत अच्छी योजना है। 'नरेगा' योजना एक ऐतिहासिक योजना है, जिसने पिछली बार रोजगार देने का बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। इस बार सरकार ने उसमें बढ़ोतरी करके

100 रुपए रोज की जो मजदूरी निर्धारित की है, उससे पूरे देश के गांव के लोगों को बड़ी राहत मिलेगी। महोदय, वह पूरा पैसा उन्हें मिले, काम ठेके पर न हो, उन तक मजदूरी का सही-सही पैसा, 100 रुपए मजदूरी का, उन तक पहुंचे, इसके बारे में भी किसी समिति का केन्द्रीय स्तर पर गठन होना चाहिए और मॉनिटरिंग होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, आज बिजली की कमी है। ऊर्जा के लिए ही परमाणु करार किया गया है, ताकि बिजली की कमी दूर हो। बिजली के लिए दिल्ली में और कई जगह त्राहि-त्राहि मची है, जिसके कारण पंखे तक नसीब नहीं होते, एक बल्ब तक नहीं जलता। बिजली की यह कमी कैसे पूरी हो, यह देखा जाना चाहिए। सर, पिछली से पिछली बार जब राजस्थान में कांग्रेस सरकार थी, तो वहां बिजली बनी। पिछली सरकार ने एक यूनिट भी बिजली नहीं बनाई। राज्यों को यह निर्देशित किया जाए कि हर राज्य के लिए इतने यूनिट बिजली बनाना जरूरी है और उसी आधार पर हर राज्य को आगे उस क्षेत्र में बजट दिया जाए।

महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए इस सरकार ने बहुत कुछ किया है। बहुत योजनाएं हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरियों में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण की बात भी पूरे देश की महिलाओं के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी खुशखबरी है।

महोदय, मैं कुछ बातें विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूंगी पेयजल के बारे में। पीने का पानी एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि स्वास्थ्य से जुड़ी है, लेकिन आज भी हमारे देश में कई जगह लोग अशुद्ध या फ्लोराइड युक्त जल पीने को बाध्य हैं। पानी मनुष्य की एक मूलभूत जरूरत है। वायु के बाद जल ही पहली चीज है जो जीवन के लिए, प्राणियों के लिए, कृषि के लिए, सबके लिए जरूरी है। स्वच्छ और मीठा पेयजल सबको उपलब्ध हो, यह आवश्यक रूप से देखा जाए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** समाप्त कीजिए।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** यह बहुत जरूरी समस्या है, सर, जब समुद्र का जल पीने योग्य बनाया जा सकता है तो सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करती कि समुद्री तटों पर ऐसे कारखाने लगे। जब गैस पाइपलाइन विदेश से भारत द्वारा पहुंचाई जा सकती है तो पाइपलाइन से मीठा समुद्री जल राज्यों तक क्यों नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता? कई खाड़ी देशों में भी इस तरह से समुद्री जल को मीठा किया जा रहा है। मैंने जब पता किया तो मुझे जानकारी हुई कि इसमें सिर्फ 80 पैसे प्रति लीटर पर खर्च आता है। तो ऐसे, पाइपलाइन के जरिए किसी भी तरह से समुद्री जल को मीठा पानी बनाकर लोगों तक पहुंचाने का बजट बनाया जाए। यह 20 रुपए, दूध से महंगा पानी की बोतल कौन खरीद सकेगा? सर, इस बारे में भी कुछ हो।

सर, चिकित्सा और शिक्षा ये नोबल चीजें हैं, लेकिन यह पूरा व्यापार बन गया है। कहते हैं शिक्षा बढ़ाओ, लेकिन ऐडमिशन मिलता नहीं, 70-70 परसेंट वाले बच्चों को ऐडमिशन नहीं मिलता है। कहते हैं चिकित्सा कराओ, लेकिन 'एम्स' में 24-24 घंटे तक लोगों का नम्बर नहीं आता है। इसलिए शिक्षा और चिकित्सा पर विशेष बजट आबंटित करने की जरूरत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. आप यह जब हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री पर डिस्कशन आएगी, उस समय बोलिएगा। श्री तारिक अनवर।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोग तरस रहे हैं, न उनको शिक्षा मिलती है और न ही चिकित्सा। इसके लिए विशेष बजट का आबंटन हो। सर, 'नरेगा' के तहत यह काम हो कि चिकित्सा केन्द्रों का निर्माण हो। लोग जांच नहीं करा सकते हैं, हजारों रुपए तो स्वास्थ्य की जांच कराने में लग जाते हैं। तो सरकार द्वारा स्वास्थ्य जांच केन्द्र स्थापित हों और इसका भी कुछ बजट हो।

**श्री उपसभापति :** बस, हो गया।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** सर, मैं अंत में कहूंगी कि राजस्थान का दो तिहाई भाग रेगिस्तानी है, तो पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की भांति राजस्थान को भी विशेष स्टेट का दर्जा देते हुए, उसको विशेष पैकेज दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** देखिए, ऐसे मत कीजिए। If you do not follow the time-limit — there will be guillotine at 5 o'clock — then, all the Members will not be able to speak. Shri Tariq Anwar.

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभापति महोदय, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक मंदी के इस दौर में एक संतुलित बजट पेश करना बहुत ही कठिन काम था, लेकिन हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने बहुत ही सूझ-बूझ का सबूत दिया है और उन्होंने कोशिश की है कि समाज के सभी वर्गों को विश्वास में लिया जाए, उनको संतुष्ट किया जाए। उपसभापति जी, वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा जो बजट पेश किया गया है, उस पर मिली-जुली प्रतिक्रियाएं आई हैं और यह स्वाभाविक है, यह आश्चर्यजनक नहीं है, परन्तु आम तौर पर देश की जनता की ओर से, देश के आम लोगों की ओर से इस बजट का स्वागत किया गया है। सबसे पहले हमें यह बात देखनी है कि वित्त मंत्री ने जो यह बजट पेश किया है, उसके पीछे उनका लक्ष्य क्या है। अर्थव्यवस्था की जो सुस्ती है, हमारे सामने जो चुनौती है, उसको कैसे तत्काल समाप्त किया जाए, कैसे उस चुनौती का सामना किया जाए, इस बजट में इस बात पर ध्यान दिया गया है। भाषण के आरंभ में ही उन्होंने जो लक्ष्य स्पष्ट किया है, वह इस बात का संकेत है कि आने वाले समय में हमारी विकास दर को 9 प्रतिशत तक ले जाने की उनकी कोशिश है और उस पर सरकार का ध्यान है। मूलभूत संरचना के बारे में हमेशा चर्चा होती है, देश को इस बात की आवश्यकता है, जरूरत है, लेकिन मूलभूत संरचना का मतलब सिर्फ हवाई अड्डे से या नेशनल हाइवे से नहीं है, बल्कि जब हम कहते हैं कि यह देश गांवों का देश है, तो जब तक गांवों में इस मूलभूत संरचना पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा, तब तक हम इस देश के जिस बुनियादी ढांचे को सुधारने की बात करते हैं, वह संभव नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए पूरे बजट में इस बात पर ध्यान दिया गया और आम आदमी की जो बुनियादी समस्याएं हैं, उन पर ध्यान दिया गया। अगर यह कहा जाए कि यह "भारत" और "India" की दूरी को कम करने वाला बजट है, तो यह गलत नहीं होगा। इसका अंदाजा आप इसी से लगा सकते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना में 144 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, वृद्धि हुई है और इसके लिए लगभग 39,100 करोड़ रुपए अलग से रखे गए हैं, भारत निर्माण कार्यक्रम में 45 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि, इंदिरा आवास योजना में 63 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी और ग्रामीण आवास कोष के लिए अलग से 2,000 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। इन कदमों से विकास की गति पर सकारात्मक असर पड़ना स्वाभाविक है।

उपसभापति जी, कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए भी कर्ज की राशि को 2 लाख, 87 हजार करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 3 लाख, 25 हजार करोड़ रुपए किया गया है। कृषि लोन का जहां तक सवाल है, हम लोगों ने इस बात को पिछले दिनों देखा कि इस देश के जो किसान कर्ज के बोझ से दबे हुए थे, उनको निजात दिलाने के लिए सरकार ने जो कर्ज माफी का काम किया, उससे एक बार फिर इस देश का किसान अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने की कोशिश कर रहा है। इस बजट में उनके लिए जो कर्ज पर इंटरस्ट रेट है, उसे घटाकर 6 प्रतिशत किया गया है। यहां काफी लोगों ने इस बात का सुझाव दिया है कि उसको घटाकर कम से कम 4 प्रतिशत किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि जब तक हम किसानों की स्थिति को नहीं बदलेंगे, जब तक किसानों को इस देश के विकास से नहीं जोड़ेंगे, तब तक सही मायनों में हमारे विकास की जो कोशिश है या विकास दर है, वह नहीं सुधर सकती है।

उपसभापति जी, इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि इस बजट में इस बात का ध्यान भी रखा गया है और जैसा हम लोगों ने महसूस किया है कि हमारे यहां जो अनाज पैदा होता है या फल पैदा होते हैं, उनको रखने की कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से इनमें करीब 40 प्रतिशत नुकसान होता है। इस बजट में इस बात के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है कि इसमें जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के द्वारा investment होगा, उसको tax incentive से लिंक किया गया है और इस तरह यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि हमारे जैसा मुल्क, जो विकसित मुल्क है और जहां अनाज की कमी है, जहां लोग भूखे मरते हैं, जहां लोगों को जरूरत है, वहां अगर हमारे 40 प्रतिशत फल और अनाज बर्बाद होते हैं, तो इससे बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है, इसलिए इसकी व्यवस्था करनी जरूरी है। और यह जो प्रावधान warehouse sector का और cold chain का इसमें रखा गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक दूरदर्शिता का परिचय है और आने वाले समय में इससे देश को लाभ मिलेगा।

महोदय, अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बजट में बहुत कुछ है, लेकिन उन सब बातों पर चर्चा करना संभव नहीं है, समय का अभाव है, लेकिन मैं एक चीज कहूंगा कि जहां दूसरे राज्यों की समस्याओं पर ध्यान दिया गया है, वहां बिहार राज्य के लिए इस बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा गया है। महोदय, बिहार की जो स्थिति है, वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। बिहार आज हर क्षेत्र में पिछड़ा हुआ है। जब से बिहार का बंटवारा हुआ, तब से बिहार और झारखंड बनने के बाद, उसके लिए लगातार यह मांग होती रही है। यह बात सही है कि झारखंड नया राज्य बना, लेकिन हकीकत में बिहार अलग राज्य बना, क्योंकि जब संयुक्त बिहार था, बिहार और झारखंड एक था, तो उस समय जो सारे उद्योग थे, माइन्स थीं, जो भी बिहार की आमदनी का ज़रिया था, वह झारखंड में चला गया और अब जो शेष बिहार बचा है, उसके पास कुछ भी नहीं है। आमदनी के तौर पर उसके पास कोई ज़रिया नहीं है। तो इसलिए आवश्यक है कि बिहार पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। जब बिहार राज्य बना था, तो उस समय यह मांग आई थी कि बिहार को स्पेशल पैकेज दिया जाए, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री उस पर विचार करें और आने वाले समय में इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि बिहार को विशेष पैकेज दिया जाए।

महोदय, इस बजट में अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय से संबंधित भी कुछ अच्छे फैसले लिए गए हैं, खास तौर पर वज़ारत अक़लियत के लिए जो 1740 करोड़ रुपया मुहैया किया गया है। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का कैम्पस खोलने की बात फातमी कमेटी ने की थी, जिसमें उन्होंने पांच जगहों के लिए सुझाव दिया था, लेकिन इस बजट में सिर्फ दो ही जगहों में खोलने की बात की गई है - मल्लापुरम और मुर्शिदाबाद, जबकि फातमी कमेटी ने बिहार में कटिहार, मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल और आंध्र प्रदेश में हैदराबाद में भी खोलने की सिफारिश की थी। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि उस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए, क्योंकि हम जब अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय को ऊपर उठाने की और उनको मेनस्ट्रीम में लाने की बात करते हैं, तो शिक्षा उनके लिए आवश्यक है और अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय का कैम्पस जो पांच जगहों पर खोलने की बात है, इसके लिए फातमी कमेटी ने कहा था कि 2000 करोड़ रुपया लगाया जाए, मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर विचार करना चाहिए, क्योंकि मात्र 25 करोड़ रुपया इस काम के लिए रखा गया है, जो कि बहुत ही नाकाफी है। महोदय, ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए, क्योंकि बहुत लोग बोलने वाले हैं, मैं अंत में अपनी बात उर्दू के एक शेर से समाप्त करना चाहूंगा -

*"मंजिल मिले न मिले, इसका गम नहीं,*

*मंजिल की जुस्तजू में मेरा कारवां गुजर गया।"*

बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।



DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. Today is the 107th Birthday of Karmavir Kamrajar, who was one of the tallest leaders of socialist mind and who was the All India Congress Committee President. We are celebrating the 41st year of the nationalisation of banks also. Sir, this Budget is dealing with a situation of crossing a road where there is history of 60 years. In the first 20 years, Jawaharlal Nehru created the basic structure of India by mixed economy and the Nehruvian thought and the Gandhian thought were mixed with that and the public sector and the private sector were allowed to go hand in hand so that economy of India can be pioneered in the world. At that time people were afraid why there is a Planning Commission and why there is this system of mixed economy. Subsequently, when Madam Indira Gandhi nationalised the banks and the General insurance companies, the people were saying that these were unnecessary things and they should be given to the private sector. But subsequent to the elections in 1980, Indira Gandhi made first attempt to focus upon privatisation. Sir, Rajiv Gandhi, as youth leader, created an impetus for private sector to play an important role. Subsequently, Sir, the mixed economy system was adopted throughout the world. At one stage, the Communists pioneered the mixed economy in some parts of the world and the capitalist countries have also taken this up in other parts of the world. Now, the Trios — the three leaders or Trimurthis — Madam Sonia Gandhi, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Pranabji, have created a great system and made India as the topmost leader in every sector in the world. Sir, Pranabji has presented a full-fledged Budget after more than 24 years. The youthful days of his Budget were more socialistic. Sir, with your permission, I just want to quote his words from the Budget Speech. They are at page 7 of the Budget Speech. Sir, he says and I quote, "I must state clearly that the public sector enterprises such as banks and insurance companies will remain in public sector and will be given all support, including capital infusion, to grow and remain competitive." This is the core of this Budget. The American economy looks at India to take this example. During last days in office, Mr. Bush took the example of India and infused money from the Treasury of the US into banks and insurance companies which were in the private sector to make them alive. Now, they took a leaf out of the Nehruvian socialist thought that when private sector is suffering or when the private sector is not sailing properly then the Government has to give a helping hand. So, as a result of the help, the private companies in the US are coming out of the meltdown. Therefore, this is a good system. Now, the entire world is realising that mixed economy is only the panacea for economic ills. At this junction, this Budget is very, very important. It has focused on the middle-class, labour and, at the same time, it protects the interests of the private sector as well. Sir, one of our economists, while speaking here, indicated that the production in the manufacturing sector in 2006-07 was very low. It is true. At that time, all the money was given through the nationalised banks. And, all the profits earned by private sector and manufacturing sector were diverted to China. They started to become the traders, rather than manufacturers. They purchased

manufactured things from China and traded them with their own brand name in India. Therefore, we suffered. We could not manufacture much. Now, there is a spree to use all our money and purchase assets and companies in other countries. No doubt, the East India Company 'purchased' India once up on a time. But, now, we can say proudly that Indians are purchasing companies in France, UK, USA and other countries. At the same time, we have to focus on an important thing. The lands are very much needed for our country. Now, lands are sold to foreign companies. That has to be stopped and regulated. Lands should not be sold to any foreign companies. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to save the country from being sold to foreigners. We should not repeat the history of the British Colonialism. Thank you.

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on the 6th of July when the Finance Minister got up to make his major speech, he was standing on the threshold of history. His hands were strengthened by the considerable mandate his Party had received in the recent Lok Sabha elections. On the other hand, he was facing the calamity of a global crisis. The third thing that did not find a mention in the discussion in this House was the global warming and the climate change. He got up on the 6th of July and the rains arrived in Mumbai on the 4th of July. If he had spoken two days earlier, I think, 20 per cent of the allocations made for the agriculture could have gone for the provision of irrigation or water facility because in the absence of sufficient water, the whole country would be in ruins. On that day, there was much discussion about the implications of the global crisis. What I would like to say is, Sir, that Mr. Finance Minister has said that his Budget is, actually, a roadmap for the five years to come. It is only history and the next elections which will decide whether he chose the right path. But on that day, given the importance of irrigation, as Dr. Swaminathan mentioned, that he has made provisions for irrigation, but there is so much water that can be available from the seas and from the clouds. What is important is to regulate the utilisation of water and for that purpose drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation and the mist irrigation are the things these require considerable investment. A lot of water, with global warming, will get evaporated and, therefore, the under-the-sky agriculture will be in trouble and, therefore, massive investment will be required for covered agriculture. The Finance Minister has not made any provision for that. Sir, on the 6th of July, because of the delayed arrival of monsoon by one month, an unusual calamity arose. The NREGA employment was not available in the month of June because that is the month when the farmers normally need the labour. In the month of July when the rains came and the farmers wanted to do either the first sowing or the second sowing, they found that there were no labour at all. The NREGA is taking away labour from the normal agricultural operations because that is easy labour, which is getting money for signature while you have to do back-breaking work in agriculture. Sir, the President mentioned it and there is some reference in the Budget speech also about the need to carry out a thorough review, a transparent review of all the flagship schemes. I would suggest that

the Finance Minister should have proposed a comprehensive review of the working of the Debt-Relief and Loan-Waiver schemes also because in spite of the Government's claims, a number of farmers continue to commit suicides. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to know the reality. The Finance Minister has accepted a task force on the operation of money lending in Maharashtra. He has also offered one per cent interest reduction for those who make timely payment but it is necessary to find out how exactly the debt relief and loan waiver scheme was implemented on a computer basis. What was the advantage that farmers, actually, received. That kind of a study is extremely important. Sir, I would like to compliment the Finance Minister for a very major decision he took. I was working for that since a number of months. He has abolished the Commodity Transaction Tax for which I compliment him and congratulate him. I would only request that for too long a time, the Government has been perturbing the Futures Market. Abhijit Sen Committee gave a clean chit to Futures Market. And there was no reason for the Government to interfere in the Futures Market because that would create suspicion in the minds of farmers about the stability of the market. I would suggest the FM make sure that there are no further interventions without justification in the operations of Futures Market, so that this market will become a permanent feature in the Indian agriculture scenario.

Then, Sir, the next thing I would like to say is about the fertilizer subsidy. They have said that it would be made nutrient based. Yesterday, Shri Arun Shourie pointed out that this word had been used far too many times. What I didn't understand this time was that from the last year's figure of about Rs.1,00,000 crores, the figure of subsidy has been brought down by 50 per cent. If the Finance Minister does not know what are going to be the outline of the nutrient-based scheme, where the subsidy will be delivered directly to the farmers, what is this new calculation based on, I would like to know that. I would like to know that. Sir, then, on the concessional rate of interest given to the farmers, I would like to say that the Finance Minister, who was the Commerce Minister in 1986-89, under his own signatures admitted that the Indian farmers are suffering under negative subsidy. **...(Time-Bell)...** He knows that the CACP does not provide for any kind of a profit margin in the calculation of Minimum Support Prices nor is there any calculation of the risk factor involved. Under these circumstances, forget 6 per cent, forget 7 per cent, the farmers will not be able to pay even 4 per cent rate of interest. I would suggest that the Finance Minister should order a study into the profitability of agriculture whether it is possible for the farmers to pay even four per cent or six per cent. Let them recommend.

Sir, the last point that I would like to make — and that is going to be the crucial thing — is, it is said that from 6.7 per cent, we can go back to 9 per cent on the basis of a certain multiplier effect. I would like to submit that the aam admi or the inclusive approach is not going to help us in getting into the higher rates of growth. For one thing, as pointed out by a Hong Kong-based NGO, Indian

bureaucracy is a highly inefficient bureaucracy and is a highly corrupt bureaucracy. As pointed out by the Planning Commission, out of Rs.65 spent in from Delhi, not even one rupee reaches the other end. Further, Sir, the common man or the *aam admi* has a propensity for leisure. When his incomes increase, he goes more for leisure. And there is also a demographic effect of that kind of money going into the hands of *aam admi*. With this, Sir, I think, the money that goes into the hands of the so-called *aam admi* will not serve the purpose of inclusive growth. They will actually result in the lowering of the multiplier and therefore some of the calculations that he has made and the efficiency of the roadmap that the Finance Minister claims to have charted might come in doubt. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री उपसभापति :** श्री मंगल किसन। आपके पास पांच मिनट हैं।

**श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा) :** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, फाइनांस मिनिस्टर ने पार्लियामेंट में 2009-10 का जो बजट रखा है, इसमें विशेषकर गरीब व आम जनता के लिए सिर्फ तीन या चार प्वाइंट ही रखे गए हैं। उनका पहला प्वाइंट है कि इस बजट के माध्यम से 1 करोड़ 20 लाख युवक-युवतियों को इम्प्लाइमेंट देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। दूसरा प्वाइंट है कि अभी भी एक-तिहाई पॉपुलेशन, जो बिलो पावर्टी लाइन, उसे वह 50% तक कम करेंगे और फिर इसे वह 2014 तक कंटीन्यू रखेंगे, यह उन्होंने अपने बजट भाषण में इंगित किया है। तीसरे प्वाइंट में उन्होंने एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में 4% ग्रोथ रेट को कंटीन्यू करने की बात रखी है। चौथे प्वाइंट में उन्होंने कहा कि देश में जितने भी बीपीएल कैटेगरी के परिवार हैं, उन्हें तीन रुपए प्रति किलो की दर से चावल प्राप्त होंगे।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 1 करोड़ 20 लाख इम्प्लाइमेंट क्रिएट करने की बात कही गई है, वह कैसे क्रिएट होंगी और फिर वह उनके लिए धन कहां से देंगे? इस बात को वह ठीक से अपने बजट अभिभाषण में नहीं रख पाए हैं। फिर दूसरी बात यह है कि वह 50% बीपीएल कैटेगरी को रेड्यूस कैसे करके रखेंगे? उसके लिए क्या उपाय किया जाएगा, यह भी उन्होंने नहीं बताया है। बजट अभिभाषण में जो कुछ लिखा गया है, वह सही में गरीब आदमी के काम आएगा या नहीं, यह मेरी कुछ समझ में नहीं आता।

आज आजादी के 62 साल बाद भी न गांव में बिजली है, न पीने के लिए पानी है, न गांवों तक पहुंचने के लिए सड़क है। आजादी के पहले गांव की जो हालत थी, अभी भी कमोवेश वही हालत है और सरकार सोच रही है कि 10 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का बजट बना देने से वह आम जनता का भला कर देगी, यह संभव नहीं है। कैसे यह पैसा आम जनता के पास पहुंचेगा जब उसके इम्प्लिमेंटेशन के लिए, मॉनिटरिंग के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है?

सर, हिन्दुस्तान का शैड्यूल्ड एरिया, जो फिफ्थ शेड्यूल में आता है, वहां न सिर्फ ट्राइबल्स और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट रहते हैं बल्कि वहां अदर बैकवर्ड क्लास और अन्य कैटेगरी के लोग भी रहते हैं। आजादी के पहले शैड्यूल्ड एरियाज़ की एकोनॉमिकली, एजुकेशनली जो कंडीशन थी, जिस तरह पहले वह बैकवर्ड था, आज भी वहां पर ठीक वही कंडीशन है। लेकिन आज आजादी के 62 साल बाद भी हम लोग बोल रहे हैं कि देश की समस्याओं का समाधान हो गया है। This neglected population of the scheduled areas are now against the Government's policies. These people are afraid of the system. These people, who are dwelling in forests in the past, are now agitating against the injustice done to them by the Government. Sir, it is time that we included them into the system lest they feel cut off from the mainstream.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please, conclude.

SHRI MANGALA KISAN : Therefore, we must take utmost care of the scheduled areas, falling under the Fifth Schedule.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Alka Balram Kshatriya. You have six minutes.

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय** (गुजरात) : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। सर्वप्रथम तो मैं विश्वस्तरीय विषम परिस्थितियों में भी संतुलित और कल्याणकारी बजट देने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करती हूँ और साथ ही प्रस्तुत बजट को अपना समर्थन देती हूँ।

महोदय, भारत गांवों में बसता है। देश की 60% से 70% आबादी कृषि पर आधारित है और इस वजह से अगर गांव आबाद होता है, तो देश भी आबाद होता है। गांव खुशहाल होगा तो किसान खुशहाल होगा और किसान खुशहाल होगा तो देश खुशहाल होगा। इसी बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए तथा इसी बुनियादी सोच को ध्यान में रखते हुए पिछले पांच सालों में यू.पी.ए. की चेयर परसन श्रीमती सोनिया जी ने और हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने कार्य किया है, जिससे कि शहरों में केन्द्रित इंडिया की तरफ झुकी हुई उदारीकरण की नीति की वजह से गांवों में केन्द्रित भारत को नुकसान न हो तथा वह कहीं पिछड़ न जाए। इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने पिछले 5 सालों में बजट प्रस्तुत किये हैं, जिसे इस देश की जनता ने भी सराहा है और पिछले चुनाव में हमारी सरकार को समर्थन भी दिया है। इसी से यह साबित हो जाता है कि इस सरकार की नीति गांवों के लोगों के प्रति और गरीब आदमी के प्रति समर्थित रही है।

महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि यह बजट समाज के सभी वर्गों के लिए कल्याणकारी है, चाहे वह अमीर हो या गरीब हो, मध्यम वर्ग हो या वह अति पिछड़ा हो। हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने इसे सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बजट में सभी वर्गों के लिए कुछ-न-कुछ दिया है। समय की मर्यादा को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं उन सभी पहलुओं पर बात न करते हुए कुछ एक बातों की तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ।

महोदय, गांवों में बुनियादी सुविधाओं की पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए तथा उन्हें सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिन महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाओं पर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित किया है, उनमें से एक सबसे पहली योजना है - "भारत निर्माण कार्यक्रम"। इन्होंने इसका विस्तार किया है। दूसरी यह है कि 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा अनुसूचित आबादी वाले गांवों में इन्होंने "आदर्श ग्राम योजना" लागू की है। यह एक बिल्कुल नई योजना है। "नरेगा" योजना का भी विस्तार और सुदृढ़ीकरण किया गया है। इसके साथ ही कृषि और कृषकों पर भी विशेष बल दिया है। मैं इनकी चर्चा करना चाहती हूँ।

सबसे पहले मैं "भारत निर्माण कार्यक्रम" की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। यह योजना यू.पी.ए. सरकार की बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, जिसका मूल उद्देश्य ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के बीच में जो दूरियां हैं, उनको खत्म कर के दोनों क्षेत्रों के बीच समानता को बढ़ावा देना है और इसके साथ-ही-साथ गरीब तथा अमीर के बीच की दूरी को पाटना भी है। इसी वजह से इस बजट में पिछले वित्तवर्ष की तुलना में भारत निर्माण के लिए 45 प्रतिशत से अधिक का आबंटन किया गया है। इसी योजना के अंतर्गत 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना' में 59 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है, तो वहीं 'राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना' में 27 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि 'इंदिरा आवास योजना' के लिए चालू वित्त वर्ष में 8 हजार 800 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान भी किया गया है।

सर, सभी जानते हैं तथा सभी की एक महत्वाकांक्षा होती है कि अपने सिर पर एक छत हो, अपना खुद का एक घर हो। इसी सपने को साकार करने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने 'ग्रामीण आवास निधि' के अंतर्गत 2 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। जहां पर 50 फीसदी से अधिक आबादी अनुसूचित जाति की है, ऐसे 44 हजार गांवों के विकास के लिए एक नई योजना "प्रधानमंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना" है, जिसे शुरू करने की भी वित्त मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है। इसका मैं स्वागत करती हूं। प्रायोगिक तौर पर यह योजना एक हजार गांवों में लागू होगी और इसके लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसका सीधा-सीधा लाभ ऐसे गांवों तथा वहां रहने वाले लोगों को मिलने वाला है।

महोदय, "राष्ट्रीय रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम" यू.पी.ए. सरकार की एक क्रांतिकारी योजना है। इसके लिए मैं विशेष रूप से एक बात कहना चाहती हूं कि पूरे देश के सभी अर्थशास्त्री इस बात पर सहमत हैं तथा उनका यह कहना है कि विश्व में अभी जो मंदी व्याप्त है, उस मंदी से अगर भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था बची हुई है, तो इसका श्रेय राष्ट्रीय रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम को जाता है, जिसकी वजह से गांव में रहने वाला एक गरीब आदमी आज अपनी सामान्य जिंदगी जी रहा है। इसी के लिए उन्होंने इस बजट में 144 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है। इतना ही नहीं, इस योजना के तहत जो व्यक्ति काम करता है, उसे प्रति दिन सौ रुपए की रोजगारी देने का वादा भी इस योजना में किया गया है ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि कृषि और कृषकों पर इसमें विशेष बल दिया गया है। इस बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने 411 करोड़ रुपए का इजाफा किया है। इसके अलावा अगर कोई किसान 3 लाख रुपए तक का कर्ज लेना चाहता है, तो उसे यह 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज-दर पर दिया जाएगा तथा अगर वह उस ऋण की अदायगी निर्धारित समय पर कर देता है, तो उसे इसमें 1 परसेंट की छूट मिलती है और इस तरह उसे 6 प्रतिशत ब्याज-दर पर यह ऋण मिलेगा। यह बात किसानों के लिए बड़ी राहत की है। पिछले साल इन्होंने जो 40 लाख किसानों के लिए 71 हजार करोड़ रुपये की "ऋण-माफी योजना" जाहिर की थी, उससे 6 मास की वृद्धि की है तथा दो हेक्टेयर से ज्यादा जमीन जोतने वाले किसानों के लिए भी इन्होंने 6 मास की वृद्धि की है। साथ ही मैं एक बात और कहूंगी कि इन्होंने निजी साहूकारों के कर्ज से छुटकारा दिलाने के लिए भी एक विशेष कार्य-दल गठित करने की बात कही है। महोदय, मैं आखिरी दो बातें कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगी।

मैं सदन का ध्यान छोटे-छोटे सहकारी बैंकों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। महोदय, सभी जानते हैं कि छोटे सहकारी बैंक गांव में रहने वाले गरीब आदमी के लिए काफी मददगार साबित होते हैं। उनको पगभर होने में काफी मदद करते हैं। पिछले वित्त मंत्री जी ने इन सहकारी बैंकों को आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80(पी) के तहत जो छूट दी जाती थी, वह छूट वापस ले ली और सहकारी बैंकों पर कर का बोझ डाल दिया है। मैं मानती हूं कि यह अनुचित है क्योंकि इस वजह से सहकारी आंदोलन कमजोर हो जाता है। इन बैंकों का उद्देश्य नशा करना नहीं है, लाभ कमाने का नहीं है और न ही ये commercial बैंकों से होड़ करती हैं। एक तरफ तो आप भारत निर्माण की बात करते हैं, गांव के विकास की बात करते हैं, दूसरी तरफ गांवों को आबाद करने के लिए किसानों व गरीबों की मदद करने वाले इन बैंकों पर हम कर का बोझ डाल रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूं कि जिस तरह से आपने fringe benefit tax हटाया है, और जिस जैसी ऐतिहासिक कर प्रणाली को लागू करने से पहले ही आप ने हटा लिया, ऐसा ही कोई ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लेकर फिर से 80(पी) के अंतर्गत सहकारी बैंकों को छूट दी जानी चाहिए। इससे सहकारी बैंकों को लाभ होगा।

महोदय, आखिरी बात कहना चाहती हूँ। हम जानते हैं कि भारत गांवों में बसता है, इसलिए कृषि क्षेत्र का विकास होना चाहिए तो क्या हम एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय नहीं ले सकते कि जिस तरह से हम रेलवे के लिए अलग बजट प्रस्तुत करते हैं, उसी तरह से कृषि और कृषकों के विकास के लिए अलग बजट प्रस्तुत करने की बात हम कहीं से शुरू करें और किसानों के विकास की बात करें? इतना ही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI (Nagaland): Thank you very much, Sir. Before I go to the main speech, I would like to bring to the notice of this House that while the Budget itself is debatable, though I am a first comer in this august House, I have been silently observing, but with due apologies, this House, the Upper House, Rajya Sabha, should have been more disciplined. But I have observed that, and regret to say that State Assemblies are more disciplined than this august House. This is number one.

Secondly, as I said, Sir, the Budget itself is a debatable one. Even the family budget is debatable. The family budget is budgeted by the father and the mother; their daughters will bring some demand; their sons will bring other demand, the younger ones will bring yet another demand, and the elders will bring their own demand. So, it is very difficult to adjust their budget. But I do, really, with all the sincerity, appreciate the hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister for budgeting in favour of the common people, which I really commended and I wish them a successful journey in their mission towards national service.

Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the General Budget of 2009-10, presented by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, hon. Finance Minister, on July 6, 2009. Sir, at a glance the hon. Minister has displayed his exceptional skill in financial management by presenting a pro-people, pro-poor and balanced Budget, which could be considered as the magic key to unlock the economic crisis as it exists in the present context.

Sir, it is a matter of satisfaction to note that the current economic growth has been projected at 6.7 per cent, despite the global economic slow down that is sweeping the so-called developed countries the world over. This is, indeed, a commendable achievement. The hon. Finance Minister has laid considerable emphasis on the need to give maximum benefit to the rural areas, in general, and the farmers, in particular. However, I am afraid, no special programme worth the name finds a mention in the current Budget proposals aimed at improving the regional economic imbalances in the North-Eastern Region, particularly, the State of Nagaland to which I belong.

Again, Sir, we are on the stepping-stone of UPA-II's five-year tenure. It is imperative that a five year road map is drawn up to meet the fiscal deficit of Nagaland. The hon. Minister is aware that the tax base in the region is negligible and totally insufficient to boost the economic growth. Whatever funds provided from the Central pool are utilised to meet the monthly outflow on account of salaries

and pension and also for meeting the expenditure on debt liability. These are all of unproductive nature. As a result, hardly any developmental activity is possible and sustenance of growth remains a distant dream. Hence, a blueprint for sustained economic growth of the North-Eastern Region, in general, and the State of Nagaland, in particular, needs to be drawn up. Thereafter, ways and means to translate this plan into a reality must be found. For this purpose, I believe that sincere efforts on the part of the Central Government would make a lot of difference.

Sir, one way of putting Nagaland State into a better growth trajectory is to restore the pattern of financial assistance prevalent prior to 1987 when the funding was 100 per cent and not 90% : 10% as of today. Ours is almost a zero revenue State and, therefore, bringing a matching grant of 10 per cent from the revenue of the State is very difficult.

Sir, I would like to highlight in this regard that the annual Plan size of Rs. 1,500 crores to the State is too meagre and insufficient to meet the economic challenges of the State. This amount is too little when considered against the enormity of the agricultural, economic and other developmental needs of the State. Yet all the developmental activities depend on it. Another way of development is, by way of Centrally-sponsored projects, whose guidelines seem to be an instrument to deny the benefit of such projects.

Therefore, the Nagaland State has no option but to depend on whatever meagre funds available under the State Plan. Hence, I would like to appeal to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister, to have a little more sympathetic and favourable consideration for the State of Nagaland. Efforts should also be made to restore the financing assistance pattern, which was prevalent prior to 1987.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the 13th Finance Commission has recently visited the State of Nagaland. By the end of the current financial year, the Commission would be deciding the quantum of grants to be given to the State of Nagaland for the forthcoming five-year period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. The Chief Minister of Nagaland has taken certain positive initiatives and proactive measures by involving all the political parties in the discussions that took place with members of the Finance Commission. The Commission on its part has also expressed its appreciation over the initiatives taken by the State for communitisation of various public institutions and services in the State.

Sir, I would once again urge the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Finance Minister, the Planning Commission, the 13th Finance Commission and hon. Members of this august House, including the hon. Deputy Chairman, to support my request for a greater financial assistance to Nagaland for meeting its developmental needs. Additional Central assistance is also absolutely necessary for meeting the expenditure required to implement the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission for the employees of the Nagaland Government.



Sir, with these words, I once again congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the excellent job he has done in presenting the Budget which has been acclaimed by all. I support the Budget proposals and the House may pass the same. Thank you.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am afraid I cannot subscribe to the feelings of support that my predecessor speaker has expressed because the budgetary provisions that have been made by the hon. Finance Minister are far from my level of satisfaction. The people of India have, once again, brought back this Party, a group of parties, to power. Therefore, I was expecting much better and much fruitful budget than what has been presented.

I am deeply pained by the way the Government has indulged in cheap populism in the matter of tax concessions. We are a country, which believes in the rule of law and any commitment, made by the Government, is honoured. My pain is that the Government is prone to making pronouncements in every budget only to discover. A few years later, it does not have the resources or inclination to honour what they have spoken on the floor of the House. This is a very, very pathetic situation. A lot has been said before, therefore, I will not go into everything. I would only like to highlight two issues. One is the issue of urban poor and the second issue is, many States, particularly Maharashtra and Gujarat, have been deprived of natural resources like oil.

Firstly, I will talk about the second issue. In Maharashtra and Gujarat, there are many natural resources. There are deposits of coal. There are deposits of oil. What we need to do is, we need to put in money to explore the natural resources. In Vidarbha, we have a lot of coalmines. On the coastlines, especially, in Maharashtra and Gujarat, we have oil resources. When we keep saying that we need to import oil from outside, and, therefore, our prices keep going up, it is but natural that the Government should give top priority to exploration of these natural resources within our country. And, if we do that, in the next five years, I am sure that we can be very close to self-reliance as far as these things are concerned. The next point is the issue of urban poor. We have been talking about rural poor. In my State, every day, there are at least four cases of suicides of farmers. These people end their lives because of heavy debt that they face. The Government is, at least, saying that it is doing something. My question to you is: What do we do for the urban poor? I come from Mumbai, the biggest metropolis in our country. In my city, you will not believe, every day, there are five cases of suicides. In most cases, they end their lives because of poverty. Nobody is bothered about this. Who are these people? These people are poor workers, jobless youth, frustrated youth and women. The plight of the women is that they do not get money from their husbands to cook for the next morning, and she has nothing. Sir, my city has elected all six MPs from Congress (I) and the NCP. What are we doing to ensure that the urban poor, poor youth, who has come to Mumbai from somewhere else, from rural areas of the country, get their bread and butter every evening and every morning? We keep on saying that there is a global meltdown and, therefore, there is no job. But, in that situation, it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure that all those who want to work,

and those who need work, are given some work. If they are not given work, then, it means that you are putting him into debts. And, we have no authority to do this. People are looking at the Government with a great expectation that if not shelter, if not water, if not sanitation, if not education, it would, at least, ensure a meal for their families. On the other hand, on the outskirts of their slums, when these slum dwellers see huge towers coming up, and their children are wasting money and going to five-star hotels, but these poor men do not have even a piece of bread for the evening, what do you think? I think, if we are talking of socialism, if we are talking of equality, then, it is our duty to bring them on par, and that is the least thing that the Government can do.

One point more I would raise, and, then, I will conclude. This pertains to green houses. Many people may not be knowing that Maharashtra develops maximum number of green houses. Green house is a new technology that allows farmers to grow vegetables, to do horticulture, in any given environment, whether you have a good soil or a bad soil, good rains or bad rains; even then, you can cultivate horticulture and floriculture. And, we have a good market for this business even outside India. These green house makers have been put to unnecessary taxes, like, service tax, excise duty, and so on. My suggestion to you is, please look at this business as a potential tool to get extra foreign exchange and work to rural poor, half-skilled people and also, the use of barren land. We have huge barren land across the country. If these types of Green Houses are developed, the whole scenario can change. I can tell you that we have the demand; we have the demand from the Gulf; we have the demand from America. The flowers which are cultivated in these Green Houses, are exported all over the world, from Australia to America. So, my suggestion to you is that you should look at it from a longer-term perspective and you should stop levying taxes on them and treat them as agriculture. For agriculture, we have this tax umbrella; the same should be applicable to the Green House cultivation also. I think that will help improve rural employment.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I request you to kindly allow me ten minutes time to speak. As it is, we on these large Benches have very rare opportunity to speak.

First, let me support and congratulate our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, for having presented this Budget. Sir, when I think about his capabilities, ग़ालिब का एक शेर मुझे याद आया है-

"मुश्किलें मुझ पर पड़ीं इतनी कि आसान हो गईं।"

मैं समझता हूँ कि ग़ालिब ने यह बिल्कुल appropriately प्रणब दा के लिए ही लिखा है। इनके सामने जो भी चैलेंज आता है, उसे वे इतनी सरलता से, इतनी सहज-बूझ से और इतने अच्छे तरीके से कर लेते हैं कि सब लोग देख-देखकर परेशान होते हैं कि इतने बड़े-बड़े चैलेंज वे किस तरह से ले पाते हैं? हमारे अपोज़िशन के कई ... (व्यवधान)...

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला :** सर, शेर तो उन्होंने सुनाया नहीं!

**श्री उपसभापति :** सुनाया है उन्होंने। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** पूरा शेर पढ़िए।

**श्री गिरीश कुमार सांगी :** पूरा ही है, आप उसे समझ लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, हमारे अपोजिशन के कई दिग्गज नेताओं ने अपने-अपने भाषण में कई बातें कहीं और टिप्पणियां भी कीं। मैं एक छोटा सा आंकड़ा आपको बताना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने जितनी भी टिप्पणियां की हैं, यह आंकड़ा उसको पूरा नकारता है। सर, 2000-01 में जो बजट उन्होंने पेश किया था, वह 3,38,000 करोड़ का था और इनका 2003-04 का बजट 4,38,000 करोड़ का था। तो इनके कार्यकाल में बजट की जो वृद्धि हुई, वह करीब 1 लाख करोड़ की। 2004-05 में जो यू.पी.ए. सरकार आई, उन्होंने जो बजट पेश किया, वह 4,77,000 करोड़ का था और अब जो बजट पेश किया गया है, वह 10,20,000 करोड़ का है। तो इसमें जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह डबल से ज्यादा हुई है। उनके कार्यकाल के दौरान करीब 1 लाख करोड़ की वृद्धि हुई और यू.पी.ए. सरकार की रिजीम में करीब 5 लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा की वृद्धि हुई है। यही वह आंकड़ा उनके हर क्लेम को नकारता है।

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) :** जितना हमारा बजट था, उतना इनका घाटा है। यह क्यों नहीं बताते?

**श्री गिरीश कुमार सांगी :** ठीक है। आप ऐसे ही बोलते रहिए, हम ऐसे ही सरकार चलाते रहेंगे। सर, सबसे पहले मेरी जो स्टेट है, आंध्र प्रदेश, वहां के बारे में कुछ बातें बताना चाहूंगा और आपके माध्यम से ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की दृष्टि में कुछ बातें लाना चाहूंगा। हमारे जो नेता हैं, वीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री राजशेखर रेड्डी जी, उन्होंने बड़े gigantic projects इरीगेशन में दिए हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि बजट में इरीगेशन के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रावधान रखा जाए। खास कर आंध्र प्रदेश में जो मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स इरीगेशन के लिए गए हैं, जिनके तहत करीब पचास लाख एकड़ और नई जमीन सिंचाई में लाने का पूरा हमारा प्लान है। काफी ऐडवांस स्टेज में ये प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को नैशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स के तहत लेकर उसका पूरा खर्चा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही उठाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। एक और बहुत अच्छा प्रोग्राम अभी recently हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने लिया है, वह drinking water का है। यह बड़ा unique प्रोग्राम है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को बताना चाहूंगा। आज आप और हम सब लोग देखते हैं कि सब लोग पीने के लिए pure drinking water चाहते हैं, स्वच्छ मिनरल वाटर चाहते हैं जो मार्किट में बहुत महंगा मिलता है। हमारी सरकार ने यह योजना बनाई है कि हर घर में, हर गांव में एक मिनरल वाटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट लगाया जाएगा और दो रूप में बीस लीटर pure drinking water, mineral water, purified water उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। यह बहुत बड़ी योजना है। इसके लिए भी मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारी केन्द्र सरकार मदद करे, उसकी सहायता करे, उसको encourage करे। सर, हम सब यहां पर आते हैं, बातचीत करते हैं और हम सबका एक कॉमन कंसर्न है कि हमारा देश कैसे आगे बढ़े। हमारा देश कैसे उन्नति करे, हमारा देश कैसे तरक्की करे, हमारे देश से गरीबी कैसे हटे। आज हम देखते हैं कि दस लाख से अधिक का बजट पेश किया गया। लेकिन जब हम गांव में जाकर देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि गरीबी जहां की तहां रहती है, भुखमरी जहां की तहां रहती है, बेरोजगारी जहां की तहां रहती है। यह जो बजट और लेजीस्लेशन पास होता है और जो डिलीवरी सिस्टम है, जो वास्तविकता ग्राउंड पर होती है, उसमें जो मिसमैच है, उसकी वजह क्या है। जब तक हम सब मिलकर इसकी खोज नहीं करेंगे,

इसके बारे में नहीं जानेंगे कि कहां पर loophole है, कहां पर ग्रे एरिया है, कहां पर लीकेज है, डिलीवरी सिस्टम कहां पर खराब है, जब तक हम उस डिलीवरी सिस्टम को ठीक नहीं करेंगे, तब तक चाहे कितने ही बजट हम पेश कर लें, चाहे कितनी बात कर लें, चाहे कितना टैक्स हमारे लोगों पर ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं दस मिनट चाहूंगा। जो मेरा अनुभव है, उसके तहत मैंने जो देखा और समझा है, वह यह है कि the office should seek the man, not the man the office. अक्सर यह देखा जाता है कि जो अफसर होता है, वह ऑफिस सीक करता है, वह अपनी इच्छानुसार, अपने सलेक्शन के अनुसार, अपनी जरूरत के अनुसार अपना ऑफिस सलेक्ट करता है, उसकी पैरवी करता है और पैरवी करके उस ऑफिस में पहुंच जाता है। सर, जो ऑफिस होता है, उसके लिए जो एक सक्षम आदमी चाहिए, उसकी खोज होनी चाहिए, इस हिसाब से उस ऑफिस में उस तरह का आदमी हम बिठाएंगे, उस तरह का अगर कर्मचारी बिठाएंगे जो सच्ची निष्ठा से काम करेगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा डिलीवरी सिस्टम काफी इम्पूव हो सकता है। और एक बात पंचायत राज के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि हमारा देश गांवों में बसा हुआ है। पंचायत राज में जो devolution of power है जो राजीव गांधी जी का बहुत बड़ा सपना था, वह devolution of power का सपना अभी तक पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। तो मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि डिवोल्यूशन ऑफ पॉवर्स ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो और गांवों में वे अपना जो निर्णय लेना चाहेंगे, अपना निर्णय खुद लें। एक बात और है सर ...(समय की घंटी)... दो मिनट और, सर।

**श्री उपसभापति :** दो मिनट करते-करते आपके आठ-नौ मिनट हो गए। आपकी पार्टी का अभी 20 मिनट बाकी है तथा चार लोग बोलने वाले हैं।

**श्री गिरीश कुमार सांगी :** जब तक हम वेल्यू एडीशन नहीं करेंगे, हमारे देश के जो यूथ हैं, यंग हैं उनको अगर हम आगे नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, उनको प्रोत्साहन नहीं देंगे, तो हमारा देश कभी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी वेल्यू एडीशन के लिए नए-नए इंसेंटिव बढ़ाएं, इंडस्ट्रीज को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए नए-नए इंसेंटिव बढ़ाएं तथा सपोर्ट में जो हमारा शॉर्ट फॉल हो रहा है, एक्सपोर्ट के लिए क्या प्रोत्साहन देंगे, उसके लिए क्या नई स्कीमें निकालेंगे, उसके बारे में बताएं? इसके अलावा और भी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, लेकिन मैं एक लास्ट प्वाइंट बोलूंगा। सर, वह है सोशल सिक्योरिटी टू ट्रेड एंड बिजनेस। आज हमारे यहां लाखों-करोड़ों दुकानदार हैं, उनके लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, उनके लिए न कोई फंड है, न ग्रेज्युएटी है, न प्रोविडेंट फंड है। जो मेहनत करता है, अपनी कमाई करता है तथा सरकार को टैक्स पे करता है और वह जो टैक्स जमा करता है उसका कोई भुगतान उसको नहीं मिलता है। इसके लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार ऐसी नीति लाए, जिसमें जो भी टैक्स पेयर है उसके लिए कोई फंड क्रीएट किया जाए तथा उसके सोशल सिक्योरिटी के लिए कोई प्रावधान किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। यहां मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ, क्योंकि यह बजट एक डवलपमेंट ऑरिएंटेड है, चाहें मि. नायडु की नज़रों में नहीं था, लेकिन यह बहुत ही अच्छा बजट पेश किया गया है जिसमें गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए तथा जो और सबसे बड़ी बात है, जो इतने सालों से एक समस्या, एक मांग चली आ रही थी, हमारे जो फौजी भाई हैं, उनकी एक मांग थी कि हमें एक रैंक और एक पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए, इस बजट में इसका प्रावधान करके, मैं कहूंगी कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने उन लोगों का, उन फौजियों का ध्यान रखा है जो हमारी सीमाओं पर लड़ते हैं और हमारे देश की रक्षा करते हैं, इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ। इसमें उन्होंने

यह बात भी क्लियर की है कि इसमें सिर्फ रैंक ही नहीं इसमें ऑफिसर्स भी हैं जिससे हमारे फौजियों को एक बहुत बड़ा उत्साह मिला है, क्योंकि लोग फौज में जाने से घबरा रहे थे, नहीं जाते थे तथा इससे पीछे हट रहे थे, इससे उनको एक प्रेरणा मिलेगी। हमारे यहां के लोग खास करके हिमाचल, उत्तराखंड, पंजाब और राजस्थान आदि के लोग फौज में जाते हैं, यह उनके लिए बहुत बड़ी देन है, जिसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करूंगी। यह बजट सभी वर्गों के लिए है चाहे महिलाएं हों, चाहे हमारे सीनियर सिटीजंस हैं, चाहे आप शिक्षा में ले लीजिए, अल्पसंख्यकों की बात ले लीजिए और सबसे बढ़िया किसानों के लिए है। हम कहते तो जरूर हैं हमारी 60 परसेंट से ज्यादा आबादी गांवों में रहती है, इसकी हम बहुत चर्चा भी करते हैं, लेकिन पहली बार यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी ने, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने उस किसान के लिए सोचा है कि जो दिन-रात मेहनत करता है, जो धूप में तपता है, उसके बारे में आज तक कोई नहीं सोचता था, उन्होंने यह सोचकर चाहे उसका कर्जा माफ किया या इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात हो और जिस तरह से स्वामीनाथन जी ने कहा कि इरिगेशन की बात रखी गई है, जो कि बहुत जरूरी है। इसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करती हूं।

जहां तक नरेगा की बात है, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि नरेगा का बजट बहुत बढ़ा दिया है। उपसभापति महोदय, जब तक इसकी समीक्षा नहीं होगी, जब तक इसके बारे में सही तरह से इसकी मॉनिटरिंग नहीं होगी तथा यह नहीं देखा जाएगा कि यह पैसा गांवों में लोगों को मिल भी रहा है, उनके पास पहुंच भी रहा है या कुछ लोगों के हाथों में ही रह रहा है, क्योंकि मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहती हूं कि पहले नरेगा का पैसा जिलों में डायरेक्ट जाता था, लेकिन पिछली बार कुछ ऐसा किया गया कि यह राज्यों को दिया जा रहा है। यह राज्यों को नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए, सीधे जिलों में जाना चाहिए, जिससे वहां की प्लानिंग बन सके। अभी राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश को उनके एकाउंट खोल करके स्टेट फंड में दिया गया है, जो ठीक नहीं है। इसकी समीक्षा जरूर होनी चाहिए। केवल पैसा देने, sanction करने से बात नहीं बनती है, उस पैसे को किस तरह से खर्च किया गया है, उस पैसे का किस तरह से सदुपयोग किया गया है, यह भी देखना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगी कि यूएनडीपी के लोगों को समीक्षा के लिए लगाया गया है, जो ठीक नहीं है। हमारे पास लायक लोग हैं, हमारे पास योग्य लोग हैं, हमारे पास ऐसी एजेंसीज हैं, जो इसकी समीक्षा कर सकती हैं। Implementation बहुत जरूरी है। हमने सब कुछ दे दिया है, हर वर्ग को दे दिया है, लेकिन जब तक implementation नहीं ठीक होगा, फिर वही बात आएगी। राजीव जी ने कहा था कि 15 पैसे पहुंचते हैं और आज हम कह रहे हैं कि 8 पैसे पहुंचते हैं। जब तक इसका implementation ठीक नहीं होगा, जितने हमारे प्रोग्राम्स हैं, वे वहीं के वहीं रह जाएंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि हमने सब कुछ कर दिया। हमने food security दी, हम right to education दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जब तक हम population को control में नहीं लाएंगे, तब तक कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। बड़ा अच्छा हुआ, कल-परसों ही stabilize नाम दिया गया है कि population stabilize होनी चाहिए। इसी नाम से जब तक हम population को control नहीं करेंगे, हमारी जितनी स्कीमें हैं, वे वहीं की वहीं रह जाएंगी और यही होगा कि तरक्की नहीं हुई।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहती हूं, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगी। आप घड़ी की तरफ देख रहे हैं, मैं इसका मौका नहीं दूंगी। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि हम लोग कहते थे कि 2008 में inflation 12 परसेंट से ऊपर चला

गया था, कीमतें बढ़ गई थीं, आज हम inflation .0 कुछ कह रहे हैं, लेकिन कीमतों में फर्क नहीं पड़ा, विशेष कर जो खाने-पीने की चीजें हैं, चाहे सब्जियां हैं या दालें हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगी कि यह जो रिटेल है, चाहे वह इनकी मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी वे इस पर गौर करें। गरीब को तब तक नहीं लगेगा कि सरकार कुछ कर रही है, जब तक कीमतें कम नहीं होंगी। इसलिए इस पर भी कुछ ध्यान दिया जाए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

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**RE: MALFUNCTIONING IN LIFT OF PARLIAMENT**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I have a point to make. Sir, I was in my room and while coming back by lift I was very much worried. I request the Chair to call the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ask him to make a statement to the entire House on what has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the TV channels are showing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was about to make an announcement and you got up. Eight persons were trapped in the lift. They are all rescued and they are safe. It took one or one-and-a-half hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Two hours, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: According to our information, it is about one to one-and-a-half hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): I raised that issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I also visited there. So, I just wanted to inform you about it, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not criticising, Sir, what has happened has happened. If you just go from here to 1st Floor or 3rd Floor by a lift, these lifts are before BC. ...*(Interruptions)*... it is not to criticise anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a political issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, for example, if any person who has got phobia and he is there, he would have gone. One of the persons, I don't know whether the hon. Chair got the information, was to be put on oxygen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oxygen was regularly supplied. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My only request is, because we have now an important thing, there has to be total replacement of these lifts and then there should be open lifts with oxygen coming inside. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not only lifts, there are certain things, which are being looked into, and discussions are going on. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My suggestion to the Chair is that rather than Chair taking the responsibility, it is the duty of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister or the CPWD or the Urban Affairs Ministry or whoever is looking after it, they should seriously look into this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have taken up the matter with the Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): I know, Sir, you are doing it because. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु** : बाहर गलत message जाएगा। पूरे टीवी चैनल्स में यह न्यूज चल रहा है कि पार्लियामेंट में ऐसा हो गया।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): It is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ceilings are collapsing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Shri Murlī Deora's room ceiling collapsed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have taken up this matter. I was there on that day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The roof here is covered that is why we are safe. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a larger issue we are addressing.

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**THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2009-10 - (contd.)**

**श्री साबिर अली** (बिहार) : I thank you for giving me an opportunity to discuss the Budget. सर, अपनी बात को शुरू करने से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं जो भी कहूंगा, सच कहूंगा, सच के सिवा कुछ भी नहीं कहूंगा। मैं ऐसी बातों को कहने जा रहा हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं, लोग भाषण भी देते हैं, लेकिन मैं यहां भाषण नहीं देना चाहूंगा। यहां जितने भी लोग बैठे हैं, वे यहां से बाहर जा कर भाषण देते हैं, इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि मैं जो भी कहूंगा, सच कहूंगा, सच के सिवा कुछ भी नहीं कहूंगा।

सर, मैं सिर्फ तीन इश्यूज़ पर बात करूंगा। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ और बिहार एक ऐसी स्टेट है, जिसकी सिचुएशन आज यह है कि एक यतीम की तरह है। उसके सिर पर हाथ तो फिराया जाता है, लेकिन उसकी मदद नहीं की जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह मांग करता हूँ कि बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए।

सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त बिहार का बंटवारा हुआ था, उस समय बिहार से झारखंड को अलग नहीं किया गया था बल्कि मामला यह था कि झारखंड से बिहार को अलग कर दिया गया था। आप देखें, बिहार में एक भी ऐसी इंडस्ट्री नहीं है, जो बिहार सरकार को रेविन्यू देती हो। There is not even a single industry. बिहार के नौ करोड़ लोगों को आज किसी तरह का रेविन्यू देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, इसलिए बिहार प्रदेश को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। इस सदन में और दूसरे सदन में इसका आश्वासन भी दिया गया है। जिस वक्त बिहार का बंटवारा हुआ, वहां पर जितनी भी फैक्टरीज़ थीं, जितने भी खनन थे, वे सब झारखंड में चले गए। बिहार के हिस्से में सिर्फ वे ज़मीनें आईं, जो एक बार बाढ़ से ग्रसित हो जाती हैं और दूसरी बार सूखे से। वहां के लोग दिन-प्रतिदिन पलायन कर रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का ऐसा कोई भी बड़ा शहर नहीं है, जहां से 20 लाख

और एक करोड़ की आबादी में बिहारी पलायन करके नहीं पहुंचे हों। सर, बिहार इस देश का वह हिस्सा है, जिसकी भारत के अन्य लोगों की तरक्की में बराबर की हिस्सेदारी रही है। इसलिए मैं आपसे मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए।

लोगों ने यहां पर नरेगा के बारे में भी बात की है। मैं भी उस पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। हम लोग जमीन से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं। नरेगा में स्थिति यह है कि वहां सिर्फ लूट-खसोट है और ऐसी स्थिति है कि बस खाओ, रात को बत्ती बुझाओ और सो जाओ। नरेगा में 5-10 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा गरीब लोगों तक नहीं पहुंचा जा सकता है। इसके लिए सिर्फ पैसे की जो वृद्धि की गई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। वहां के लिए जो पैसा बढ़ाया गया है, उसे हमारे यहां एजुकेशन पर खर्च होना चाहिए था, हेल्थ पर खर्च होना चाहिए था, साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी पर खर्च होना चाहिए था, रोड पर खर्च होना चाहिए था, बिजली पर खर्च होना चाहिए था। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि उन समस्याओं का ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय :** सर, यह जो बता रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अलका जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... अलका जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... अलका जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...।

**श्री साविर अली :** यह आप ही की बात है, इसलिए आप सुनिए। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप बोलती हैं, लेकिन आप दूसरों की बात सुनने की भी हिम्मत रखिए। अगर आप सरकार में हैं, तो दूसरे की बात सुनने की हिम्मत भी रखिए। हम आलोचना नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम अपनी सजेशन दे रहे हैं। यहां पर हम सजेशन देने आए हैं। इस सदन में आप ही की तरह हम भी बोलने आए हैं, इसलिए हमें बोलने दीजिए।

सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बजट बहुत अच्छा है। हम भी इस बजट का समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जिन चीजों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए था, उन चीजों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। नरेगा के संबंध में जब तक सिस्टम को ठीक नहीं किया जाएगा, जब तक यह सुनिश्चित नहीं कर लिया जाएगा कि पैसा लोगों के घरों तक पहुंच जाए, उसके लिए पैसे की वृद्धि करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। वही पैसा अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सड़कों और बिजली पर खर्च किया जाए तो आने वाले दस सालों में हमारा देश पूरी दुनिया का शक्तिशाली देश बन सकता है। उसको ऐसा बनाने के लिए हमारे पास ज़हन है, मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं। आप चाहे यूरोप में चले जाएं, चाहे अमेरिका में चले जाएं, जहां भी देखें हमारे देश के लोग नम्बर वन और नम्बर टू की पोजीशन अपनाए हुए हैं। लेकिन सोचने की बात यह है कि वही दिमाग, वही ज़हन और वही जफाकशों यहां काम क्यों नहीं करता? क्योंकि हमारे यहां पर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है, हमारे यहां वह सुविधाएं नहीं दी जाती हैं और साथ ही हमारे यहां ब्यूरोक्रेसी हावी है।

सर, बहुत समय नहीं लेकर और बहुत सी चीजों पर नहीं बोल कर, मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ और एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। बीते दस वर्षों में आप देखते हैं कि जो छोटे-छोटे निवेश करने वाले लोग हैं, वे स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में पैसा लगाते हैं, लेकिन हर दो-चार साल में एक बहुत बड़ा घपला होता है। उसका नियंत्रण कौन करता है? केवल एक सेबी कंपनी करती है और वही उसकी देखभाल करती है। उसमें बड़े अफसर जाकर बैठ जाते हैं और ऐसी कंपनियों को भी सूचित कर देते हैं, उसकी लिस्ट में उन्हें इन्क्लूड कर लेते हैं, जिनका कोई बेस नहीं होता,



अपना कोई इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं होता। ऐसी कंपनियों का शेयर भी एक रुपये से 200 रुपये तक चला जाता है, क्योंकि वहां मैनुपुलेशन किया जाता है, गरीबों का पैसा लूटा जाता है। मंत्री जी को इस पर स्वयं ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसका जवाब देना चाहिए कि सेबी क्या करती है कि ऐसे घोटाले बार-बार हुए हैं। जितने भी घोटाले आज तक हुए हैं, उनकी जांच तक सामने नहीं आई है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस हिन्दुस्तान में अक्लियतों की जो तादाद है, वह 25 करोड़ से ज्यादा है, लेकिन जो एलोकेशन किया गया है, उसमें उनके लिए सिर्फ 1700 करोड़ रुपये दिया गया है जो उनकी तरक्की के लिए, उनकी फ़लाह के लिए, उनकी बहबूदी के लिए बिल्कुल नाक़ाफी है, इसलिए उस पैसे में बढ़ोत्तरी की जाए। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। एक बार फिर, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपका धन्यवाद। सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया।

**श्री साबिर अली :** सर, ...(व्यवधान)... एक शेर है श्रद्धापरस्ती की अगर ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, नहीं, ...(व्यवधान)... अब आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह क्या बात है? ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं-नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... साबिर अली साहब, अब आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह क्या बात है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया :** हमने तो आपकी बातें सुन लीं, अब हमारी भी तो सुनो।

**श्री उपसभापति :** तिरिया जी, आप बोलिए।

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA (Orissa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak on the General Budget 2009-10. Sir, I support the General Budget 2009-10. Sir, I congratulate our Finance Minister and our UPA Chairman, Soniaji, and our Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, for presenting a balanced Budget, which he has placed through the Finance Minister and I would say, the burden-free Budget, the neutral development Budget, looking at all corners of life, throughout the country, So, Sir, after the new Government is formed, the General Budget 2009-10 has been presented by the Govt. They have taken into account several points, several corners and several spheres. Some Members on the other side have criticised the Budget, but I appreciate and I congratulate them that they are looking after more and more of the rural India. Sir, our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indiraji, had a dream. Our late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had a dream. Shrimati Indiraji, while making her last speech in Bhubaneswar, had said, "देश का जब तक नौजवान और महिलाएं आगे नहीं आएंगे, तब तक इस देश का विकास नहीं होगा।" यह उनकी आखिरी स्पीच थी। मुझे विश्वास है कि देश की महिलाएं और युवक इस देश को अपने कंधों पर लेकर जरूर आगे ले जाएंगे, आगे बढ़ाएंगे। This was her last speech in Bhubaneswar. So, it is time now to fulfil the dream of our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indiraji. Sir, after going through the Budget and the speech, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for one thing, that is, the National Mission for Female Literacy. Again and again, everybody speaks on that point but, in this Budget, practically, more stress is given on the female education, female literacy. In the General Budget, for both, the Plan and the Non-Plan, an allocation of Rs.10,20,838 crores has been made. But, basically, Sir, I must appreciate him that he has given more stress on women, students and rural development. Sir, I would like to mention about the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. Since long time, it has been pending, it has been

neglected. Now, he has given Rs.500 crores for Rashtriya Mahila Kosh so that it could function more effectively and SHGs could function more effectively. As for girls' education, a number of schools, colleges and residential schools for SC/ST will be opened up even for the urban poor. Sir, I being the Member of SC/ST and also a woman, I congratulate him for giving priority to girls' education. Then, Sir, in this Budget, stress has been laid on providing loans for study purposes. After passing out matric or higher secondary, for taking admission in some professional colleges, students take loans. Sir, I request the Finance Minister to provide more allocations for study loans, because, nowadays, even the rural youth, after the development of IT section, are trying to go in for higher studies in urban areas. But, economically, they are very poor and if the allocation made for the study loans is enhanced from Rs.5 lakhs to Rs.10 lakhs, if it is made according to their profession, their standard, it will be more beneficial for the students.

Sir, I want to make one point on agriculture. In 2007-08, the allocation for agriculture was Rs. 287.00 crores and now in this Budget, it is Rs. 325.00 crores. Sir, the Finance Minister has assured the nation that there will be a growth rate of 4 per cent per annum in agriculture. It is welcome step though there has been criticism in different media, in electronic media and newspapers. In different corners, there has been criticism, but, I believe, if we all look after the interests of the farmers, agriculture and the rural India together, we will definitely be able to achieve this growth rate of four per cent per annum.

Sir, in the Interim Budget, the Finance Minister had announced a training programme for the agricultural farmers. He announced that Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Agriculture Research Centre and the Agriculture University of the State will look after the training programme for 1000 farmers and they have appointed 100 trainers for this purpose. The training period will be 7-8 days' programme and they will give training to them as to how more growth can be achieved in the rural areas and at the village level. My sincere plea is, if we do not look after this training programme which has been started for the rural people, how will the Food Security Bill be implemented properly?

Now, I come to the implementation part. There is Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna at the village level.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Sir, it is my last point. The allocation for it in 2006-07 was Rs. 3000 crores and 2007-08, it was Rs. 3983 crores ...(Time bell)... But, Sir, in the rural area of my district, not even a single village was taken up for electrification during the last five years under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna. If the implementation is done in this way in the rural villages of our country, how can we achieve our target at the village level in different States? My sincere appeal

through this House to the Finance Minister is that whatever may be the Budget, we should have some implementation agency here also which can look after the implementation part of it at the grass root level so that the hopes and dreams of the Finance Minister and the UPA Government will be fulfilled.

Now, Sir, I come to my last point. ...(Time-bell)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Earlier also you mentioned 'this is my last point.' Please conclude.

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Sir, there are so many new schemes here. One is, Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana for making the urban and rural areas slum-free. I also welcome that. ...(Time-bell)... My point here is, before making the rural areas slum-free, first, we have to take steps to make the urban areas slum-free. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I rise here to represent the North-East. Sir, as far as the North-Eastern Region is concerned, the required growth rate of GDP at 2006-07 prices in terms of percentage was equivalent to the national average growth rate of GDP, at 9 per cent; during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, it should have been 10 per cent; during the 12 Five Year Plan, it was 13.67 per cent; during the 13th Five Year Plan, 16.37 per cent; the required growth rate is 12.99 per cent per annum; the required additional investment is Rs. 13,29,891 crores. This has been given in the Vision 2020 document which has been released by the hon. Prime Minister on 2nd July, 2008. Now, my question is whether the Budget has reflected the solution of such various long-standing problems of the North-East. Is the Government going to solve the problem of regional imbalances? For N.E. states it has a vision but it has given no solution in its Budget allocations. Sir, this Budget has a deficit of Rs. 4,00,996 crores which is the highest in the last 18 years. In the last Budget, there was a provision of Rs. 106.88 crores for the water resources of the North-eastern Region. This year, in the 2009-10 Budget, it has been decreased by Rs. 16 crores. The Budget has totally ignored the perennial flood problem of Assam. In the last Parliamentary elections it was assured by the Prime Minister that the flood problem of Assam would be solved, considering it to be a national problem; but the Budget is totally silent in this regard. Development of North East needs significant emphasis on creation of investment climate for providing modern infrastructure for improving connectivity both within the Region, with rest of India and the world.

Sir, we are talking about food security and other facilities to the BPL families. Sir, in the North-eastern Region we must stop criminal wastage of resources. You would be astonished to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, in the North-East Region, in gas flaring, we are burning gases worth about Rs. ten lakhs per day. Sir, we are talking about water resources but 70 per cent of the water of entire India flows through the Brahmaputra river without being put to any use. Sir, we are talking about more production in the agriculture sector.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: In Assam, Barpeta, Darrang and Nagaon districts are known for cultivation of green vegetables. We have no food processing centre in those areas, not even facilities of cold storages. Due to their farmers are earning less than the middlemen who are earning more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mohammad Shafi.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Government look into the matter and give priority to this sector in the North-eastern region?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called the next speaker.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, this is the last point. The main problem of the common people is that of unprecedented price hike. As prices of essential commodities are increasing, we are seeing an increase in crimes like thefts, dacoities, murders and social disorder. Is this Budget. I want to know whether this Budget has offered any solution to these problems. I want to know whether this Budget will give us any assurance...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. That is all.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: The hon. Finance Minister must enlighten us in this regard. With these words, I conclude, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohammad Shafi. You have only five minutes.

**श्री मोहम्मद शफी (जम्मू और कश्मीर)** : आली जनाब डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, बजट पर तीन रोज़ा बहस में हिज्बे इक्तिदार, हिज्बे इख़िलाफ़ के कई मेम्बरान ने हिस्सा लिया और सेरे हासिल तबसरा हुआ उन स्कीम्स के बारे में, जो स्कीमें जारी थीं या जिनको आगे यह शुरू करने जा रहे हैं। इसमें दो राय नहीं कि बड़े मुश्किल आलमी हालात में, मआशी लिहाज से जो मुश्किल आलमी हालात थे, इसके बावजूद बड़े अच्छे ढंग से मुल्क की मईशत के इंतजाम को संभाले रखा है, इसके लिए हम वजीर-ए-खजाना को मुबारकबाद देते हैं। मुल्क की सतह पर इन पॉलिसियों का जो आपने यहां बजट में एलान फरमाया है, सभी लोग उनकी सराहना करते रहे हैं। होनी भी चाहिए। लेकिन असल मामला तो इन पर अमलआवरी का है और जमीनी सतह पर नताइज दिखाने का है। अगर जमीनी सतह पर नताइज नहीं दिखाये जा सके तो फिर जैसा कि यहां कई लोगों ने बताया, यह पैसा जो गरीब लोगों पर खर्च होना है, देहाती दुनिया के सुधार होने पर खर्च होना है। यह तो फिर एक गुमाशतों की बड़ी जमात की जेबों में चला जाएगा और गरीब लोगों तक, जिनके लिए ये सारी स्कीमें बनाई गई हैं, यह बात पहुंच नहीं पाएगी। लिहाजा, वजीर-ए-खजाना से मेरी यह गुजारिश होगी कि वह हर रियासत के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर के साथ मिलकर इस स्कीम्स की मॉनिटरिंग का, ब्लॉक सतह से लेकर जिला सतह से लेकर रियासती सतह और मुल्क सतह तक एक मैकेनिज्म जारी करें और लगातार उस मैकेनिज्म के जरिए इन स्कीम्स की इम्प्लिमेंटेशन मॉनिटर हो, ताकि जो पिलफ्रेज हो रहा है, जो सौदागरी हो रही है, जो गुमाशतगिरी हो रही है, उस पर रोक हो सके।

यहां नार्थ-ईस्ट की रियासतों के कई मेम्बरान ने अपनी महरूमियों का ज़िक्र किया। खुशकिस्मती से यहां से, हमारे पास ही श्री रंगराजन जी भी तशरीफ़ रखते हैं। इन्होंने स्पेशल केटेगरी स्टेट्स के बारे में जो रियायत दी जाती रही थी और जिन रियायतों से रियासत जम्मू -कश्मीर को 90 की दहाई तक महरूम रखा गया, आज भी

उसकी रिपोर्ट के कुछ अल्फाज़ मुझे याद हैं। इन्होंने 90 की दहाई में रिपोर्ट दे दी थी कि रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ जो नाइंसाफियां हैं, उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। बाकी स्पेशल केटेगरी स्टेट्स को तो 90 और 10 के फार्मूले के तहत grant और इम्दाद मन्जूर की जाती है, इम्दाद के तौर पर दी जाती है, लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ ऐसा नहीं किया जाता, इन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में वह सब दिया है। जम्मू-कश्मीर स्पेशल केटेगरी स्टेट्स में भी एक स्पेशल स्टेट है, लिहाजा इनके साथ की गई नाइंसाफियों का अज़ाला होना चाहिए। लेकिन, क्या किया जा रहा है। वादे तो किए जाते रहे - 90 की दहाई में भी वादे किए जाते रहे, उससे पहले भी वादे किए जाते रहे, उसके बाद भी कई ऐलानात होते रहे, लेकिन जब अमल-आवरी का वक्त आता है, जब इंसाफ देने का वक्त आता है, तब इंसाफ किया नहीं। अब इंडस वाटर ट्रीटी को ले लीजिए। एक मुआहिदा हुआ दो मुल्कों के दरम्यान। आलमी बैंक ने वह मुआहिदा करवाया, सिंधतास मुआहिदा जिसको कहते हैं। अपने मुल्क को दरियाई पानी मिल गया, सतलुज, व्यास, रावी और उस पानी से बड़े फवायद भी मिले, लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर के जो दरिया थे - चिनाब, जेहलम, सिंध, उस पानी को हमने पाकिस्तान को दे दिया उस मुआहिदे में रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर को इस पानी से जितने भी फवायद मिलने जा रहे थे, कोई डेम नहीं आप बना सके, इरिगेशन के लिए भी पानी को एक हद तक ही इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं क्योंकि उसकी सतह एक हद तक बरकरार रखनी है। आप पानी को ज़खीरा नहीं कर सकते, कोई बैराज नहीं बना सकते और जो लीन मंथस हैं, अक्तूबर से लेकर मार्च तक के महीनों में जो पानी कम हो जाता है, तो आपकी बिजली की पैदावार एक तिहाई रह जाती है, उसका कोई कम्पनसेशन आज तक रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर को नहीं दिया गया है। यह तो हमारे आबी हुकूक थे, मुल्क को तो फायदा हुआ, होना चाहिए था, हमें उस पर कोई एतराज़ नहीं है, लेकिन रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ जब इंसाफा देने का मामला था, कोई इंसाफ नहीं किया गया।

मेरी यह गुज़ारिश होगी कि अब वक्त आ गया है। मैं सुबह अपने वज़ीरे-दाखिला की तकरीर को सुन रहा था। जहां कहीं भी insurgency होगी, एक लंबे अर्से के लिए नाइंसाफियों को बोझ जब बढ़ जाता है, जब उस निज़ाम पर लोगों का ऐतबार खत्म हो जाता है, तब वे बंदूक हाथ में उठाते हैं, क्योंकि उनको ख्याल हो जाता है कि अब उनको इंसाफ मिलने वाला नहीं है। बाकी बातों के अलावा, इसका आम तौर पर जिक्र होता रहा है, यहां भी मेंबर्स करते रहे हैं, आपको भी मालूम है, हमें भी मालूम है, उस तरफ के लोगों को भी मालूम है और इस तरफ के लोगों को भी मालूम है, लेकिन अगर ये नाइंसाफियां आप दूर नहीं करेंगे, तो अहसासे महरूमी रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर की अवाम में कैसे खत्म होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** शफी साहब, अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री मोहम्मद शफी :** मुझे 2 मिनट और दे दीजिए, मैं एक-एक करके सिर्फ नुक्ते बयान कर रहा हूं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप सब्जैक्ट पर आइए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मोहम्मद शफी :** मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप 2 मिनट तो दे दीजिए। आप तो कम से कम इंसाफ कीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैंने पहले ही आपको इत्तिला दी थी कि वक्त की कमी है।

**श्री मोहम्मद शफी :** कम से कम 2 मिनट तो दे दीजिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वज़ीरे-आज़म ने नया जम्मू-कश्मीर बनाने का ऐलान किया हुआ है। नया जम्मू-कश्मीर तो तभी बनेगा, जब नए जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ आप इंसाफ करेंगे। जो इस्तहसाल हुआ है माज़ी में, चाहे वह किसी भी वजह से रहा हो, उस इस्तहसाल का खात्मा करके उनको इंसाफ दिलाएंगे।

अभी नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स के लोगों ने भी जिक्र किया और पंजाब के लोगों ने भी जिक्र किया कि जो छोटी रियासतें हैं, आपने छठे पे कमीशन को लागू किया, तो इनमें स्पेशल कैटेगरी स्टेट है, इसमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की स्टेट्स भी हैं, हिमाचल भी है, जम्मू-कश्मीर भी है, हमको भी implement करना पड़ा, लेकिन इस 6th pay commission की वजह से इन रियासतों का माली खसारा बहुत बढ़ा। अगर आप खास इमदाद नहीं देंगे, तो यह मुताहम्मिल ही नहीं हो सकती हैं। या तो अगर आप इनको प्लान के लिए पैसा देंगे, उसको divert करके ये तनख्वाहों पर खर्च करेंगे, तो यह भी एक तरह की बेकायदगी होगी। मैंने पहले भी रियासतों के बारे में यह बात उठाई है, जब यहां वज़ीरे-खजाना की मीटिंग बुलाई गई थी। मेरी यह गुज़ारिश होगी कि इन रियासतों पर खास तवज्जह दी जाए, खासकर जिन रियासतों के पास रिसॉर्सेज मौजूद नहीं है। पहले ही वहां पर एक तरह की मुज़ाहमत मौजूद है, मिलिटेंसी मौजूद है और अब अगर मुलाज़िमों में भी बेचैनी का एक सुर पैदा हो जाएगा, अगर आप उनको ये तनख्वाहें देने के लिए तैयार ही नहीं होंगे या हमारे पास वसायल ही नहीं होंगे, तो इंसाफ कैसे हो पाएगा? इसलिए मेरी यह गुज़ारिश होगी कि इस तरह भी खास तवज्जह दी जाए। एक नुक्ता और कहने दीजिए, आप जो इंसाफ कीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप हमारे साथ इंसाफ नहीं कर रहे हैं, आपको 5 मिनट दिए गए थे और आप खत्म नहीं कर रहे हैं।

**श्री मोहम्मद शफी :** उपसभापति जी, एक बात और कहने दीजिए और वह है unemployment का मसला। 5 लाख से ज्यादा ग्रेजुएट, इंजीनियर्स agricultural graduates, agricultural post-graduates हमारी रियासत में इस वक्त बेकार पड़े हैं। 5 लाख से ज्यादा लोग बेकार हैं। उनमें बेचैनी है, नाराज़गी है। इससे alienation बढ़ रहा है। मेरा यह फर्ज बनता है कि मैं ये तमाम बातें इस हाउस के सामने रखूं। Unemployment को tackle करने का मसला बाकी स्टेट्स का भी हो सकता है, नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स का भी हो सकता है, लेकिन हमारा यह मसला निहायत ही संगीन मसला है। अगर आप इस मसले की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं देंगे, अगर आप इस मसले को हल करने में हमारी मदद नहीं करेंगे, तो हालात ठीक नहीं रह सकते हैं। मैं इस ऐवान में बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह सकता हूं कि मैं लंबे अर्से के लिए हुक्मत में भी रहा हूं और ऐवान में भी रहा हूं। इसलिए यह बात मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह सकता हूं। इसलिए वज़ीरे-खजाना से मेरी यह गुज़ारिश होगी कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि इन सब स्टेट्स में जहां आप बाकी investments का जिक्र करते हैं, वहां अमन कायम करने के लिए, अमन के अमल में भी investment करना बहुत जरूरी था...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अब मैं अगले स्पीकर को बुला रहा हूं, विमल जालान जी, आप बोलिए।

**श्री मोहम्मद शफी :** मेरी यह गुज़ारिश होगी कि unemployment को दूर करने के लिए एक special package जम्मू-कश्मीर की रियासत को दिया जाना चाहिए और इसको अमन के अमल में एक investment करार दिया जाना चाहिए।

बहरहाल, मैं और भी दो-तीन नुक्ते कहना चाहता था, लेकिन फिर किसी वक्त कहूंगा...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपको दूसरे मौके मिलेंगे, ऐसी बातें बोलने के लिए।

**श्री मोहम्मद शफी :** किसी और वक्त पर इन बातों पर हम गौर करेंगे। मेरी यह गुज़ारिश है कि जहां इतने मुश्किल हालात में आपने रियासत की इस मईशत को संभालने के लिए इतने इकदामात, इतने होस्टलाइफ़ और इतनी हिम्मत से काम लिया है, वहां थोड़ी दरियादिली दिखाकर, हमारे साथ भी इंसाफ करें। शुक्रिया।

جناب محمد شفیع صاحب (جموں اور کشمیر) : عالی جناب ٹیپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، بجٹ پر تین روزہ بحث میں حزب اقتدار اور حزب اختلاف کے کئی ممبران نے حصہ لیا اور سر حاصل ہوا ان اسکیمس کے بارے میں، جو اسکیمیں جاری تھیں، یا جن کو آگے یہ شروع کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔ اس میں دورانے نہیں کہ بڑے مشکل عالمی حالات میں، معاشی لحاظ سے جو مشکل عالمی حالات تھے، اس کے باوجود بڑے اچھے ڈھنگ سے ملک کی معیشت کے انتظام کو سنبھالے رکھا ہے، اس کے لئے ہم وزیر خزانہ کو مبارکباد دیتے ہیں۔ ملک کی سطح پر ان پالیسیوں کا جو آپ نے یہاں بجٹ میں اعلان فرمایا ہے، سبھی لوگ ان کی سراہنا کرتے رہے ہیں، ہونی بھی چاہئے۔ لیکن اصل معاملہ تو ان پر عمل آوری کا ہے اور زمینی سطح پر نتائج دکھانے کا ہے۔ اگر زمینی سطح پر نتائج نہیں دکھائے جا سکے تو پھر جیسا کہ یہاں کئی لوگوں نے بتایا، یہ پیسہ جو غریب لوگوں پر خرچ ہونا ہے، دیہاتی دنیا کے سدھار ہونے پر خرچ ہونا ہے۔ یہ تو پھر ایک گماشتوں کی بڑی جماعت کی جیبوں میں چلا جائے گا اور غریب لوگوں تک، جن کے لئے یہ ساری اسکیمیں بنائی گئی ہیں، یہ بات پہنچ نہیں پائے گی۔ لہذا، وزیر خزانہ سے میری یہ گزارش ہوگی کہ وہ ہر ریاست کے چیف منسٹر کے ساتھ مل کر ان اسکیمس کی مانٹرنگ کا، بلاک سطح سے لیکر ریاستی سطح اور ملکی سطح تک ایک میکینزم جاری کریں اور لگاتار اس میکینزم کے ذریعے ان اسکیمس کی امپلی مینٹیشن مانٹیٹر ہو، تاکہ جو پلفریج ہو رہا ہے، جو سوداگری ہو رہی ہے، جو گماشتگری ہو رہی ہے، اس پر روک ہو سکے۔

یہاں نار تھ۔ ایسٹ کی ریاستوں کے کئی ممبران نے اپنی محرومیوں کا ذکر کیا۔ خوش قسمتی سے یہاں سے، ہمارے پاس میں ہی شری رنگ راجن جی بھی تشریف رکھتے ہیں۔ انہوں نے اسپیشل کٹیگری اسٹیٹس کے بارے میں جو رعایتیں دی جا رہی تھیں اور جن رعایتوں سے ریاست جموں کشمیر کو 90 کی دہائی تک

محروم رکھا گیا، آج بھی اس کی رپورٹ کے کچھ الفاظ یاد ہیں۔ انہوں نے 90 کی دہائی میں رپورٹ دے دی تھی کہ ریاست جموں اور کشمیر کے جو ساتھ ناانصافیاں ہیں، ان کو دور کیا جانا چاہئے باقی اسپیشل کٹیگری اسٹیٹس کا تو 90 اور 10 کے فارمولے کے تحت گرانٹ اور امداد منظور کی جاتی ہے، امداد کے طور پر دی جاتی ہے، لیکن جموں اور کشمیر کے ساتھ ایسا نہیں کیا جاتا، انہوں نے اپنی رپورٹ میں وہ سب دیا ہے۔ جموں اور کشمیر اسپیشل کٹیگری اسٹیٹس میں بھی ایک سوشل اسٹیٹس ہے، لہذا ان کے ساتھ کی گئی ناانصافیوں کا ازالہ ہونا چاہئے۔ لیکن، کیا کیا جا رہا ہے؟ وعدے تو کئے جاتے رہے۔ 90 کی دہائی میں بھی وعدے کئے جاتے رہے، اس سے پہلے بھی وعدے کئے جاتے رہے، اس کے بعد بھی کئی اعلانات ہوئے رہے، لیکن جب عمل آوری کا وقت آتا ہے، جب انصاف دینے کا وقت آتا ہے، تب انصاف کیا نہیں۔ اب انڈس وائرٹریٹی کو لے لیجئے۔ ایک معاہدہ ہوا دو ملکوں کے درمیان، عالمی بینک نے وہ معاہدہ کروایا، سندھ تاس معاہدہ جس کو کہتے ہیں۔ اپنے ملک کو دریائی پانی مل گیا، ستلج، ویاس، راوی اور اس پانی سے بڑے فوائد بھی ملے، لیکن جموں کشمیر کے جو دریا تھے۔ جناب، جہلم، سندھ اس پانی کو ہم نے پاکستان کو دے دیا اس معاہدے میں، ریاست جموں کشمیر کو اس پانی سے جتنے بھی فوائد ملنے جا رہے تھے، کوئی ٹیم نہیں آپ بنا سکے، اریگیشن کے لئے بھی پانی کو ایک حد تک ہی استعمال کر سکتے ہیں کیوں کہ اس کی سطح ایک حد تک برقرار رکھنی ہے۔ آپ پانی کو ذخیرہ نہیں کر سکتے، کوئی بیراج نہیں بنا سکتے اور جو لین منتہس ہیں، اکتوبر سے لے کر مارچ تک کے مہینوں میں جو پانی کم ہو جاتا ہے، تو آپ کی بجلی کی پیداوار ایک تہائی رہ جاتی ہے، اس کا کوئی کمپنیشن آج تک ریاست جموں کشمیر کو نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔ یہ تو ہمارے آبی حقوق تھے، ملک کو تو فائدہ ہوا، ہونا چاہئے تھا، ہمیں اس پر کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے، لیکن ریاست جموں کشمیر کے ساتھ جب انصاف دینے کا معاملہ تھا، کوئی انصاف نہیں کیا گیا۔ میری یہ



گزارش ہوگی کہ اب وقت آ گیا ہے۔ میں صبح اپنے وزیر داخلہ کی تقریر کو سن رہا تھا۔ جہاں کہیں بھی insurgency ہوگی، ایک لمبے عرصے کے لئے ناانصافیوں کا بوجھ جب بڑھ جاتا ہے، جب اس نظام پر لوگوں کا اعتبار ختم ہو جاتا ہے، تک وہ بندوق ہاتھ میں اٹھاتے ہیں، کیوں کہ ان کو خیال ہو جاتا ہے کہ اب ان کو انصاف ملنے والا نہیں ہے۔ باقی باتوں کے علاوہ، اس کا عام طور پر ذکر ہوتا رہا ہے، یہاں بھی ممیرس کرتے رہے ہیں، آپ کو بھی معلوم ہے، ہمیں بھی معلوم ہے، اس طرف کے لوگوں کو بھی معلوم ہے اور اس طرف کے لوگوں کو بھی معلوم ہے، لیکن اگر یہ ناانصافیاں آپ دور نہیں کریں گے، تو احساس محرومی ریاست جموں کشمیر کی عوام میں کیسے ختم ہوگا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی: شفیع صاحب، اب آپ ختم کیجئے۔

جناب محمد شفیع صاحب: مجھے 2 منٹ اور دے دیجئے، میں ایک ایک کر کے صرف نقطے بیان کر رہا ہوں۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی: آپ سبجیکٹ پر آئیے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب محمد شفیع صاحب: میں بڑے ادب سے کہنا چاہوں گا کہ آپ 2 منٹ تو دے دیجئے۔ آپ تو کم سے کم انصاف کیجئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی: میں نے پہلے ہی آپ کو اطلاع دی تھی کہ وقت کی کمی ہے۔

جناب محمد شفیع صاحب: کم سے کم 2 منٹ تو دے دیجئے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وزیر اعظم نے نیا جموں کشمیر بنانے کا اعلان کیا ہوا ہے۔ نیا جموں کشمیر تو تبھی بنے گا، جب نئے جموں کشمیر کے ساتھ آپ انصاف کریں گے۔ جو استحصال ہوا ہے ماضی میں، چاہے وہ کسی بھی وجہ سے ہو رہا ہو، اس استحصال کا خاتمہ کر کے ان کو انصاف دلانیں گے۔

ابھی نارٹھ ایسٹرن اسٹیٹس کے لوگوں نے بھی ذکر کیا اور پنجاب کے لوگوں نے بھی ذکر کیا کہ جو چھوٹی ریاستیں ہیں، آپ نے چھٹے پے کمیشن کو لاگو کیا، تو ان میں اسپیشل کٹیگری اسٹیٹ ہے، اس میں نارٹھ ایسٹ کی اسٹیٹس بھی ہیں، ہماچل بھی ہے، جموں کشمیر بھی ہے، ہم کو بھی امپلی مینٹ کرنا پڑا، لیکن 6<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission کی وجہ سے ان ریاستوں کا مالی خسارہ بہت بڑھا۔ اگر آپ خاص امداد نہیں دیں گے، تو یہ متحمل ہی نہیں ہو سکتی ہے۔ یا تو اگر آپ ان کو پلان کے لئے پیسہ دیں گے، اس کو divert کر کے یہ تنخواہوں پر خرچ کریں گے، تو یہ بھی ایک طرح کی بے قاعدگی ہوگی۔ میں نے پہلے بھی ریاستوں کے بارے میں یہ بات اٹھائی ہے، جب یہاں وزیر خزانہ کی میٹنگ بلانی گئی تھی۔ میری یہ گزارش ہوگی کہ ان ریاستوں پر خاص توجہ دی جائے، خاص کر جن ریاستوں کے پاس رسورسز موجود نہیں ہیں۔ پہلے ہی وہاں پر ایک طرح کی مزاحمت موجود ہے، ملٹینسی موجود ہے اور اب اگر ملازموں میں بھی بے چینی کا ایک سرپیدا ہو جائے گا، اگر آپ ان کو وہ تنخواہیں دینے کے لئے تیار ہی نہیں ہوں گے یا ہمارے پاس وسائل ہی نہیں ہوں گے، تو انصاف کیسے ہو پائے گا؟ اس لئے میری یہ گزارش ہوگی کہ اس طرف بھی خاص توجہ دی جائے۔ ایک نقطہ اور کہنے دیجئے، آپ تو انصاف کیجئے۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی: آپ ہمارے ساتھ انصاف نہیں کر رہے ہیں، آپ کو 5 منٹ دئے گئے تھے اور آپ ختم نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔

**جناب محمد شفیع صاحب:** اپ سبھا پتی جی، ایک بات اور کہنے دیجئے اور وہ ہے unemployment کا مسئلہ۔ 5 لاکھ سے زیادہ گریجویٹ، انجینئرس، ایگریکلچر گریجویٹس، ایگریکلچر پوسٹ گریجویٹس ہماری ریاست میں اس وقت بیکار پڑے ہیں۔ 5 لاکھ سے زیادہ لوگ بیکار ہیں۔ ان میں بے چینی ہے، ناراضگی ہے۔ اس سے alienation بڑھ رہا ہے۔ میرا یہ فرض بنتا ہے کہ میں یہ تمام باتیں اس ہاؤس

کے سامنے رکھوں۔ Unemployment کو ٹیکل کرنے کا مسئلہ باقی اسٹیٹس کا بھی ہو سکتا ہے، نارتھ ایسٹرن اسٹیٹس کا بھی ہو سکتا ہے، لیکن ہمارا یہ مسئلہ نہایت ہی سنگین مسئلہ ہے۔ اگر آپ اس مسئلے کی طرف توجہ نہیں دیں گے، اگر آپ اس مسئلے کو حل کرنے میں ہماری مدد نہیں کریں گے، تو حالات ٹھیک نہیں رہ سکتے ہیں۔ میں اس ایوان میں بڑی ذمہ داری کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں۔ کہ میں لمبے عرصے کے لئے حکومت میں بھی رہا ہوں اور ایوان میں بھی رہا ہوں۔ اسلئے یہ بات میں پوری ذمہ داری کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں۔ اس لئے وزیر خزانہ سے میری یہ گزارش ہوگی کہ وہ اس اور دھیان دیں۔ ہونا تو یہ چاہئے تھا کہ ان سب اسٹیٹس میں جہاں آپ باقی انویسٹمنٹ کا ذکر کرتے ہیں، وہاں امن قائم کرنے کے لئے، امن کے عمل میں بھی انویسٹمنٹ کرنا بہت ضروری تھا۔۔۔(ضرورت)

شری اپ سبھا پتی: اب میں اگلے اسپیکر کو بلا رہا ہوں، ومل جالان جی، آپ بولئے۔  
**جناب محمد شفیع صاحب:** میری یہ گزارش ہوگی کہ unemployment کو دور کرنے کے لئے ایک اسپیشل پیکیج جموں کشمیر کی ریاست کو دیا جانا چاہئے اور اس کو امن کے عمل میں ایک انویسٹمنٹ قرار دیا جانا چاہئے۔  
 بہر حال، میں اور بھی دو تین نقطے کہنا چاہتا تھا، لیکن پھر کسی وقت کہوں گا۔۔۔(مداخلت)

شری اپ سبھا پتی: آپ کو دوسرے موقعے ملیں گے، ایسی باتیں بولنے کے لئے۔  
**جناب محمد شفیع صاحب:** کسی اور وقت پر ان باتوں پر ہم غور کریں گے۔ میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ جہاں اتنے مشکل حالات میں اپنے ریاست کی اس معیشت کو سنبھالنے کے لئے اتنے اقدامات، اتنے حوصلہ افزا اور اتنی ہمت سے کام لیا ہے، وہاں تھوڑی دریا دلی دکھا کر، ہمارے ساتھ بھی انصاف کریں۔ شکریہ۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bimal Jalan. The last one!

DR. -BIMAL JALAN (Nominated): Sir, I am most grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak although I had yielded my portion of time to another distinguished Member of the House. Sir, I know, the time is very short. The Finance Minister himself is present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Your mike is off.

DR. BIMAL JALAN: Sir, I have just started by expressing my gratitude to the Chairman for giving me this opportunity although I did not have this time available to me. As it happens, Sir, this is also my last intervention on the Budget in this august House and in front of many political leaders. No doubt, in my professional capacity, I will be talking about the Budget later on but this is the last and great opportunity for me to speak. And also, I remember that I had the great privilege of working with the present Finance Minister, in an official capacity, when he presented all his earlier Budgets in the early eighties. So, Sir, this is a great opportunity, and I am grateful to you for giving me the time.

I know, Sir, the time is short, and so far as the present Budget is concerned, a lot has been said; a number of suggestions have been made and, by and large, I have no specific observation to add to what has already been said, both positive and some negative. But the vision, I would say, that the Budget holds out for the medium term is something that we can all aspire for, which is reduction in poverty and removing poverty by 2014, employment, growth of nine per cent, and so on and so forth. There is no doubt. And it also highlights some of the problems of resources, of delivery, and so on, which are excellently put, and irrespective of which side we belong to, either this side or that side, that all of us share, and some of them have pointed this out.

Sir, I want to confine myself, at this late stage, — and I do not want to take undue advantage of your graciousness — to, what you might call, 'overarching issues' in the Budget-making process as well as in our Annual Budgets that you present to the House, that we discuss in this House, and also in the other House.

Sir, the first issue, which has been highlighted in many of the interventions, is with regard to three financial, or, rather, three Budget-related questions. One is, of course, the fiscal deficit. The second is the capital expenditure not being as high as it should be, and, in fact, it is about the same level as compared to the past.

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

And the third issue which is also financial in nature, — at least, half of it is financial, some of it may not be financial — is with regard to delivery of services and how much it costs. Now, in my view, Sir, all these three questions — it may not be apparent to you, but — as I can say. They are inter-related. You take the fiscal deficit. I think that there is no difference of view, including that in the

Finance Minister's speech or in the Finance Ministry's document, that this level of fiscal deficit, is unsustainable, as Mr. Rangarajan put it. It is unsustainable; if it were not in the fiscal Budget which was presented by the Finance Minister, he would not have talked about reducing it from 6.8 to 5-4.2. So, that is one question that we have to grapple with.

The second issue relates to capital expenditure which is not increasing. That is another perennial issue with us. You can allocate money for capital expenditure, but we cannot spend it. This happened in the previous year; it keeps on happening. Whatever you allow for it, it will not be spent.

The third issue, Sir, is with regard to the public delivery system. I am, here, not quoting Mr. Rajiv Gandhi about 25 paise or 15 per cent, but the fact remains that according to the latest Planning Commission study, for a delivery of one rupee to the 'below poverty line' person under the targeted Public Distribution System, we spent Rs.3.35. So, you can see how these three issues are related. If we could save three rupees and thirty-five paise or even rupees two in terms of waste in transferring funds in our poverty alleviation programmes, in our employment-generating programmes, if you could deliver credit or infrastructure investment, then the fiscal deficit will not be as high as it recurrently happens. How do you tackle all these three problems? Sir, I don't want to go into it. But, I think, we should take some lessons that this can't be done unless you make some fundamental reforms in the way in which we have done it in our Ministries. India is, probably, the only great democracy where you have Ministers or Ministries. On every issue of expenditure, whether it is capital, whether it is public delivery, whether it is fiscal deficit control, you find that there are 10 Ministries involved and you would find that there are three tiers. There is the Centre; there is the State; there is the district; and then there is the gram panchayat. The Centre blames the State and the State blames the Centre. All this costs money; all this creates fiscal deficit; all this delays the implementation of your highways and so on and so forth and all this delays the public delivery system.

On this first point, I would say, let us take a lesson from why our great country can provide free and fair elections for 670 million people on time. But it can't construct a power plant on time which a private sector can construct. It can't construct a highway on time which a private sector can construct. Why is it so? Under our Right to Information Act — we are very proud of it — you can ask a question and you are time-bound to give it to us. But you can't provide food on time. Why? Let us ask this question. The fundamental reason for this is that we don't have a structure which is at arms-length from the Ministries. The policies shall be decided by the Government or by the Ministry. But the delivery, like the elections done by the Election Commission, like the appointment of Civil Services done by the UPSC and not by the Home Ministry or the Department of Personnel, should be with the independent structure. The RTI is accountable to you. But it is done independently and

autonomously. I don't want to go into the details. If we want to take care of credit problem, if we want to take care of our capital expenditure, if we want to take care of our fiscal deficit, if we want to take care of our public delivery system, the central issue is that we should try and keep it at an arms-length from the Ministries. You have to turn the whole system upside down whereby your Five Year Plan should become one year plan. I will come to this a little later. But you should have one year target, one year plan, within a Five Year Plan and so on and it should be implemented annually and somebody should be responsible for that and that should be, perhaps, the Minister. You can take into account all the constraints. But let them be implemented. The entire power should be given to the National Highways Authority to build roads, the entire power to build power plants should be given to the power authority. Why should a country of 100 crore people, 1.2 billion people, depend on one person? All of us breathe a sigh of relief when the same were changed. Why? Why should construction of highways, construction of power plants, and provision of services depend on who the Minister happens to be. Even if you are elected with full majority, 100 per cent majority, you represent less than 0.2 per cent of the people. If you take the constituencies, 543 Members of one House, even you calculate 0.2 million, it is 0.12 per cent. Yet, he or she is the person whose performance, determines whether I will get my food or whether I will get my highways or whether I will get my bridges or whether I will get my power. This is the first issue.

The second issue directly relates to the Budget. If you take the last 20 years, 20 years ago India was a low-lying country. Every year we had a balance of payment problem or something. When you became the Finance Minister, I happened to be in the North Block at that time and, probably, I received you there. India had borrowed from the IMF and we were trying to make our balance of payments met. We were all under debt and received aid from World Aid India Consortium and so on and so forth. Every year the concentration was on the management of the debt problem. Today we are talking that India and China are the fastest growing countries. So, India has changed. India has risen. Our people have become better and our opportunities have become great and for that we can take enormous credit. But what has not changed is the budget-making practice. Why should we be changing tax rates every year, from 10 to 12 or 12 to 10 or something from here and something from there? My suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister is, have only one budget, that is, Budget Part-1. Next year, let us reform, as he has reformed some of the taxes, given up some of the taxes, our tax system. In 2010, let us announce that this is the five-year plan, rather this is my five-year tax system and that there will be no change in it, that this is stability with continuity of which we are very proud. Let us have stability with continuity in our tax structure. What the budget should do is, it should talk about what we have done annually, what the challenges are, what the opportunities are about which he has talked at great length, in a very decent and excellent way that this is what we should be discussing; the expenditure priorities, the Plan priorities, the ability to deliver and so on and there will

be no change in any tax rate. It should be announced in advance. Maybe, this would not attract headlines; maybe, this would not attract 24-hour TV interviews. But it is worth doing for the sake of our country that we can discuss the big things and not the small matters like what has changed from 9 to 10, what has changed from 10 to 12, or what has changed from 12 to 15 and something has changed from 15 to 12.

With these words, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak in this august House in front of several political leaders who will be leading our country for, at least, the next decade or two. I hope that next year's budget would set the pattern for the next 20 years — what was set in 1984 was up to now — and we should be able to do it till 2025. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is my privilege to have an opportunity of responding to the various observations made by the hon. Members and my colleagues belonging to this House. I could not remain physically present in this House to listen to the speeches of all the Members, but I could listen to as much as possible while disposing of my duty in the other part of the building, in my room. At least, I could listen to Shri Venkaiah Naidu, Spokesperson of the principal Opposition Party, who spoke at length for almost an hour. I should have listened to others, but it was difficult because of the time constraint which we had. I have gone through the observations, the copious notes taken down by my collaborators and colleagues. I deeply appreciate the observations made by the hon. Members and analysed proposals from different sectors. Yes, there is criticism, there is divergence of view, but there is nothing wrong in it. I did not find a single criticism from any hon. Member with a motive or with an anxiety to criticise for the sake of criticism. Everybody has tried to appreciate in the context of his anxiety to address the broad national issues and wherever they have found that there are shortcomings, naturally, they are expected to bring the attention of the Government, of the House and of the people to those aspects. Therefore, if somebody asks me or authorises me to characterise the debate in this House and in that House, I would say, it was constructive, and each and every observation reflect the ardent patriotic, national spirit of all the participants to improve the lot of the country. They have spoken with this spirit, and I have taken their observations in that spirit. It is the collective approach through which we can address the problems of this country. When I presented the Budget, I was fully aware of, and conscious of the very difficult situation under which I was asked to make this task, to present this Budget: In the Interim Budget, which I presented, I expressed my observations by saying that certain parameters which I laid down—from (a) to (k), the eleven objectives that I laid down, which the next Finance Minister was to follow — to improve the condition of economy, naturally, I had to see how best I could do to implement the prescriptions that I prescribed a few months ago, and that got reflected in the various Budget proposals. At the same time, I knew that I am not presenting the

Budget of the full 12 months, starting from 1st April to 31st March. It is fragmented; for the first two months in the Interim Budget and for the remaining period in this Budget. Naturally, there had to be a lot of coordination. And, I must frankly admit that it was not a very easy decision for me to face a situation where the fiscal deficit and revenue deficit would go to such an extent by bursting the FRBM. I have no doubt that after the legislations, both the Central Government and the State Governments have been able to consolidate the fiscal position, and the fiscal discipline has been restored to a considerable extent because of sincere efforts made by the State Governments and the Central Government. I compliment all my colleagues in the States and in the Centre who have been able to more or less adhere to the target of the FRBM. But, still, I had to cross this. Why? It is because I had to decide what the option left to us was, whether I would mechanically adhere to the FRBM target and do not provide adequate resources for the development to generate a demand. Exports are going down for the consecutive nine months, starting from October. As for the manufacturing sector, I will come a little later. We have provided certain stimulus, practically, four stimulus packages. The first one was in December, 2008; then, in January, 2009, the third was on 24th February, 2009, when I finally got the approval of the Interim Budget in the Lok Sabha. And the fourth one, which I have provided in this Budget. In absolute terms, the first fiscal stimulus amounted to Rs.1,86,000 crores.

And the fourth one will also add additional sums of Rs. 35-36,000 crores and will lead to almost Rs. 2,18,000 crores. It has started yielding results but I must say it is slow. It is visible but it is slow; nevertheless it has started yielding results. For instance, production by major steel producers registered a growth of 13 per cent in June, 2009; cement production increased by 13.1 per cent in June, 2009. I am talking of May-June figures only pertaining to this fiscal year and on a comparative basis with year-to-year figures during the same period. Sales of automobile sector including two-wheelers rose by 17.4 per cent in June and, taken together, it is 14.3 per cent; consumer goods continued to record a double digit growth at 12.4 per cent in May, 2009 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of mobile phone connections — and a mobile phone nowadays is no longer a luxury item; even villagers have them; and it has improved our communication network substantially — increased by 49 per cent and, approximately, twelve million mobile connections were added during the month of June. These are small beginnings. But nonetheless, these are beginnings and, if we continue, the situation would improve. But the basic question remains that why I should have done this; while presenting the Budget; I thought what is required right now is to achieve a higher growth path in the shortest possible time, as fast as possible. And, I firmly believe, Mr. Chairman Sir, because we could achieve this growth from 2003-04 to 2007-08, in these five years, including one year of the NDA regime, an average of 8.6 per cent and because of 9 per cent growth in three consecutive years, ending in 2007-08, added muscles



enormously to our economy by improving the tax-GDP ratio to the level of 11 plus percentage from a level of 8 plus percentage. That could ensure the capacity of the Government to deliver goods to the needy people at the time of their need. I would like to most respectfully and humbly say that, as Leader of this House, I had the privilege of presenting three consecutive Budgets in 1982, 1983 and 1984, and I think the present Leader of the Opposition has become the Leader of the Opposition of the House of Elders at an age younger to the one at which I became the Leader of this House in 1980. I congratulate him and it clearly demonstrates how the country's future is more and more passing into the able hands of the younger generation. I could not think of at that point of time that a day would come when the Indian Government would be able to take a decision by providing relief to 3.51 crores of poor farmers who are indebted by resorting to the debt waiver scheme to the tune of Rs. 65,000 crores of rupees. It was possible because at that point of time we had the capacity to do so.

As we had the capacity to introduce a legal guarantee for providing job on the demand basis to every unemployed rural youth in all the districts of India, of course, not by one go, but in phases, starting from 2006, it was possible. Therefore, for growth, from where the resources would come? Surely, external resources would not come. What has happened, when Mr. Venkaiah Naidu was making his observations, yesterday, he said, yes, reforms, liberalised economy, correct fiscal and monetary policy, sound economic fundamentals attract capital from outside. But, that is in a normal situation, not in an extraordinary situation like this when the impact of world financial crisis and meltdown felt from the month of September onwards, what happened, a knowledgeable Member like him is fully aware of it. So, we had to depend on generating internal demand in the quickest possible time and to get the resources to make investment in those sectors where the demand generation can be hastened quickly to come back to that path, as fast as possible. And, exactly, I did so. I mentioned in my Budget Speech; I mentioned in a number of my interactions after presenting the Budget through media persons and even in my reply in the other House yesterday, I mentioned that this level of fiscal deficit is unsustainable, it cannot be maintained. But, how quickly we can come back? And I have also indicated in my Budget Speech that yes, we should come back. We should come back, as fast as possible. I have given a target, from 6.8 per cent to 5.5 per cent in 2010-11, and from 5.8 per cent to 4 per cent in 2011-12. I would have been happy, if I could fix the target at 3 per cent for the year 2011-12, but I did not want to take too ambitious great leap. As Mr. Venkaiah Naidu correctly pointed out that when it has taken years to come down from 5.3, 5.6, 6 per cent to 3 per cent, how do you expect that after a year, you will be able to reduce it by 1.5 per cent and after another year, by another 1.5 per cent or 2 per cent? It is because, this year, I had to undergo certain extraordinary expenditure. I had to make some provisions for some extraordinary large expenditure, which may not be necessary every year. Take the case of Plan. All of you are knowledgeable

Members, everyone of you know it fully well, when we have the Five Year Plan, we try to reach the target, and if luck favours in real term, or even, at least, in the nominal term, over a period of five years, that is 100 per cent step up over a period of five years, average 20 per cent. This year, I had to step up the developmental outlay, both in the Interim Budget, and after the Interim Budget, during the full Budget, from Rs.2,43,000 crores at BE to Rs.3,25,000 crores. Straightaway, a step up of Rs.82,000 crores! In terms of percentage, it is almost 33 per cent! It cannot be expected that every year, the Finance Minister will step up the Plan allocation by 33 per cent. Then, there would be no need of a Five-Year Plan and we can complete the Five-Year Plan in three years. But, this particular time, the present level of the economic situation demanded that level of extraordinary expenditure.

We had to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission, and Sixth Pay Commission arrears this year. Surely, every year, the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission does not come. It comes at the interval of every ten years or so. So, certain big ticket expenditure I had to incur this year in a situation where our revenues are going down because of the sliding exports, because of the slow growth or negative growth in manufacturing sectors and in other sectors. The excise duty collection has come down, the customs duty collection has come down. All these figures are available in the Budget document, I need not repeat them. But, in direct taxes, the rate of growth has come down, no doubt; but, in absolute terms, not. Therefore, I thought, let me resort to higher fiscal deficit. If it is possible to come back to the higher growth trajectory as fast as possible — perhaps, it would be possible for us to meet the fiscal target as soon as we can do.

One question and very relevant question comes. With such a heavy dosage of borrowing, would the Government not crowd out the private sector for further fresh investment from the market? This question is very legitimate and apprehensions have been expressed in the trade circle, industry circle; and, I responded to it by saying that the Reserve Bank of India has managed the Government's borrowing burden very efficiently in the past year and it would be possible for them to do so this year also. Here, serious concerns have been voiced on the implications of the Government's borrowing programme, 'undermining the cost and the availability of funds for the recovery, in growth, in the private sector investment. The net market borrowing requirement for 2009-10, through Government of India debt securities works out to Rs.3,97,957 crores. The actual net borrowing through the Government security in 2008-09 was Rs. 2,21,472 crores. Notwithstanding the increased borrowing in the current year, the cost of borrowing has been significantly lower so far. During the first half of 2009-10, the Government market borrowing of Rs. 2,41,000 crores of debt security is being supported by the RBI through its open market operations, It has to be understood and I would like to emphasise because some misconceptions have been articulated. It has to be understood that open market operations of RBI should not be confused with monetisation of the Government borrowings and that the Government has no intention of monetising its debt. This aspect, I thought, I should bring it to the notice of the hon. Members. The RBI has

taken several other steps to improve the liquidity in the market and availability of the finance for the private sector since mid September, 2006. It has cut the Repo Rate by 425 basis points and the Reverse Repo Rate by 275 basis points. The Cash Reserve Ratio has also been reduced by 400 basis points. Taking cues from earlier policy rates and easy liquidity conditions, all public sector banks have reduced their deposit and lending rates from time to time during this period. There is, therefore, no reason to be concerned about the private sector being crowded out because of the increased Government borrowings nor should one be unduly concerned about the increase in the nominal interest rates.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out another aspect. Mr. Venkaiah and some other hon. Members have also referred to it. It is about the reforms. Most respectfully I would like to submit that the Congress Party had introduced the process of reforms in early 90s, which is known as liberalised economic policy and the country went through a series of debates over the years. But, thereafter, every subsequent Government, whether it is formed by the NDA or even it is non-Congress, non-NDA Government in which Communist Party of India was also a participant between 1996-98 and, of course, after the NDA, including the UPA Government, followed the path of economic reform. Therefore, there is no question of diluting the process of economic reforms. But, at the same time, reform is not a *mantra* which is to be chanted every now-and-then. Reform is a continuing process and the Government of the day is engaged in carrying on the process to the logical conclusion as per its own judgment and assessment of the situation. The earlier Government did that. I am exactly doing the same. And, I believe, whichever Government comes, it will continue to do so. Yes, there may be some differences about the degree of certain actions taken at some point of time. There may be differences as to what action has to take, to what extent one should go and one should not go. Obviously, there could be debates, discussions and suggestions on them. Therefore, it is not correct. Most respectfully, Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit, disinvestment is not the only indicator of reforms. It is a part of the Government's programmes. Therefore, if the Finance Minister has not come out in his Budget Speech with a list of public sector companies that this company will be disinvested to this extent and that company will be disinvested to that extent and if it not there or absent and if somebody believe that heaven has fallen, most respectfully, I would like to submit, I do not subscribe to that view.

This is an exercise, which is continuing. As I mentioned yesterday in the other House, as I mentioned in reply to the debate in the other House, in the morning, if you had allowed me to reply to the question which was relating to disinvestment, in this House itself, you would have got the answer. But the hon. Member, surely, has got his answer in the written form. This is a continuing exercise and policies have been clearly spelt out in the Government document pronounced by the

highest person in the Government in the Presidential Address. Each and every hon. Member of this House is aware that every word of the Presidential Address is drafted by the Cabinet. In the Address, which he or she delivers at the Joint Session of Parliament, there, it has been spelt out, in my Budget speech, I have spelt it out in a paragraph that we would like to encourage the people's participation. These have been created by the people's assets. And, surely, it will not be utilised merely for the consumption expenditure, throwing away the family silver to meet the luxury consumption or daily consumptions. Even for the fund created out of the disinvestment proceeds, you know well laid out schemes are there. It is for modernisation of the public sector enterprises; it is for meeting the requirements of their own needs; it is for upgradation of technology and modernisation. Therefore, these things are within the domain of public knowledge and part of the Government policy. That is why I felt that it was not that much necessary to spend that much time in respect of that. Now, it has been pointed out that we have not done enough for agriculture. Mr. Chairman, Sir, enough is always relative. Sir, we had Budgetary transactions of Rs. 2,00,000 crores or Rs.3,00,000 crores. If we had spent some money, it could have been in terms of percentage which is very high. But when the Government's budgetary transaction crosses Rs. 10,00,000 crores, even few thousand crores appear to be not so hefty increase. Sir, coming to agriculture, what we have done is this. You will have to appreciate that several measures are being taken, not merely through the Budgetary exercise but also through various other measures. What do the farmers of this country want? They want water; they want electricity; they want high-quality seeds; they want to be assured of the remunerative prices of their produce. As for all these aspects, most respectfully, Sir, I would like to submit that the UPA Government is aware of it. We did whatever we could in the first term and we are continuing to do so in this term also. Take the case of agricultural credit. The agricultural credit, even up to 2004-05 and 2005-06, was just Rs.85,000 crores. In 2008-09, it reached Rs.2,87,000 crores. This year, I have fixed the target of Rs.3,50,000 crores.

If you compare, surely, my distinguished colleagues will appreciate that it has been stepped up substantially. Regarding the remunerative prices which are being provided through the Minimum Support Price Mechanism, please look at the enhancement which has been given in the last five years and make a comparison between the previous five years and you will find that it has been increased substantially. Take two major grains, wheat and paddy. From Rs. 630 per quintal, it has been increased to Rs. 1080 per quintal so far as wheat is concerned. So far as paddy is concerned, it has been increased from Rs. 600 to Rs. 950 per quintal. Therefore, it is not correct to say so. It is so regarding all other agricultural commodities, and the practice nowadays—many of the colleagues who participated in this discussion were Ministers; they are fully aware of it—is that whatever recommendations the Agricultural Prices Commission and other appropriate technical bodies make,

on that basis we decide to enhance it. From their recommendations, there is hardly a case where we have reduced it and this mechanism will continue. But it has its own cost. It has its own cost and that cost is also to be borne by the economy. While making his observations, Mr. Venkaiah told that there is divergence between the WPI and CPI. It is absolutely correct. The Consumer Price Index and the Wholesale Price Index are not meeting. When the Wholesale Price Index comes to zero or negative, there is no sign of moderation of Consumer Price Index to that extent. It is not correct to say that all over the world everybody has accepted the Consumer Price Index. It is not that. More than 24-25 countries are having the WPI. Some other countries have single consumer price index. In India, we have four consumer price indices, One for the urban non-manual employee, one for the agricultural labour, one for the rural labour and the fourth one for industrial worker. The baskets of commodities and their weightage in all these indices vary and they vary very sharply. I will give you just one example that the food articles in WPI are just about 26 per cent. But food articles in most of the Consumer Price Indices, whether it is agricultural labour, whether it is rural labour or whether it is industrial workers or agricultural labourers, are more than 55 per cent. Therefore, the differences and the divergence of the index would be there. At some point of time, an attempt was made by the CSO to work out whether we can have, by converging all the four consumer price indices, one Consumer Price Index. An attempt was made but it did not meet with much success. Still the experts are working on it and the various interest groups and stakeholders are taken into confidence and they are working on it.

In addition to the debt waiver scheme which I have already announced, I have also announced in my Budget Speech that farmers can have short-term crop loans up to Rs. 3,00,000 at the rate of interest of seven per cent. This is being worked out to six per cent for those farmers who repay their loans on schedule. There is another problem, and it is a regional problem. It may also be there in some other areas. But this was part of an old scheme which was announced along with the debt waiver scheme. My predecessor and distinguished colleague, Mr. Chidambaram, had worked out that those farmers who repay 75 per cent of their total debt due will be provided one-time relief and they could avail of this opportunity up to 30th June, 2009. We received some representations and thereafter, I have decided to extend that debt up to 31st December, 2009; I have extended it by six months. Now, it is proposed to extend investment-linked tax incentives to the business of setting up, operating cold chain and warehousing facilities for storing agricultural produce. Under this method, all capital expenditure other than expenditure on land, goodwill and financial instruments will be fully allowed as deductions.

Some doubts have been raised about inadequacy of financial provisions for the agriculture sector and farmers in the Budget of 2009-10. It was mentioned by some hon. Members that it is only one per cent of the total expenditure of Rs. 10,20,838 crores. If we go into the details of the various expenditure proposals, hon. Members would notice that of our expenditure proposals, there were

three items over which nobody has any control. These are the committed liabilities; we will have to do it every year and we are doing it: on interest payments, on subsidies, on defence. If you take out these three big-ticket items, you will find that the expenditure is not one per cent but 24 per cent, almost one-fourth, of the total expenditure being budgeted for the various proposals related to agriculture.

In recent days, there have been some concerns about the progress of monsoon. As I have mentioned earlier, Government is monitoring the situation on a daily basis and is ready to implement its contingency plan. It is ready. Some Members have agitated; in the morning, in the other House, some Members wanted to have some discussions. Of course, this is not the appropriate forum for me to comment on. The Business Advisory Committee of both Houses will decide on it, and if they want to have discussions on drought taking the collective wisdom of the nation as a whole, which is represented in this House and the other House through elected representatives, including Chief Ministers of the States and other concerns, we can have them. We have the privilege of having an eminent agricultural scientist, Dr. Swaminathan, amidst us. His advice and the advice of other experts would definitely help us and they could give suggestions to us on how to overcome the crisis which may be impending. But, at the same time, I would not like to press the panic button. By pressing the panic button we do not get anything. If there is an adverse impact, there will be an adverse impact everywhere, on electricity generation, on availability of clean drinking water, and it would have a cascading adverse impact on many other things. But what do I gain by simply expressing that 'it is going to be a very serious situation? People may come out on the streets. There will be riots'. Yes, these are the consequences. These are the concomitants.

Any Government responsible and responsive to the needs of the people will have to address these issues in collaboration with others. That is the job. And exactly we are trying to do so. The fourth area of my concern is, and I have made adequate provisions for that, Mr. Chairman, Sir, infrastructure. I thought this sector requires more investment. I had the privilege of working with Dr. Jalan for umpteen number of years in the Ministry of Finance. In fact, in one way, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am fortunate and deeply indebted to some of the hon. Members belonging to this House with whom I had the opportunity of working in close cooperation in various sectors, particularly in the Government. I worked with Dr. Jalan, Dr. Arjun Sengupta, Shri N.K. Singh and host of others. Their very valuable suggestions on the Budget have enlightened us. They have given suggestions, which we will try to implement. Dr. Jalan has raised certain issues. My young colleague, the Leader of the Opposition, is a distinguished constitutional expert. My little knowledge of the Constitution tells me that taxation in this country is to be for one year. No tax can be levied and imposed as per article 365 of the Constitution except by the authority of law and law is passed by the Parliament. I do not know

whether by one go we can have the taxation for ten years. So far as my knowledge for the taxation proposal is concerned, even if you do not change the tax and even if you do not alter the rate, then too also you will have to bring a Finance Bill for the approval of the Lok Sabha, for the debate and discussion in this House, and thereafter, to return it to the other House. This is the constitutional requirement, and perhaps, we cannot do away with it. But his other suggestion is very valuable. Mr. N.K. Singh has also made a very valuable suggestion about establishing some independent agency to look into certain aspects where the Executive in its day-to-day function cannot adequately address them. Yes, in certain areas we saw our competence. People are coming from the same system. Those who conduct elections do not come from Moon or from other planet. Most of them are the civil servants of our system. But they can manage the largest functional democracy having more than 700 million voters to elect 543 elected representatives from 543 territorial constituencies. Therefore, it is naturally a legitimate question why the same people cannot construct a power plant in three years or four years having a capacity of 500 megawatts or construct 30 kilometres of road or 50 kilometres of road in the possible time. So, there is definitely a need and we were aware of it. The Prime Minister has appointed a Committee on Administrative Reforms under the present Law Minister, Shri M. Veerappa Moily. That Commission has made important recommendations which are under the active considerations of the Government and which will be taken care of. Certain other concerns have also been expressed and I am also concerned with those. But here the choice is very clear to me.

Yes, this is a high level of fiscal deficit. Some international rating agencies like Standard and Poor's, Moody's and others can think of downgrading the rating. But, the question is: what would be the first priority of the Indian Finance Minister - to take care of the Indian poor, or to adhere to satisfy the requirements of a rating agency like Standard and Poor's? This aspect has also to be kept in view. I do not pooh-pooh it. I am deeply concerned. My officers are in touch with them. But, please remember, if we say that it is an extraordinary situation, extraordinary situation does not demand normal, ordinary, routine solutions. It demands extraordinary solutions, extraordinary stakes. Ratings of as many as 34 countries, including U.K., have been downgraded by many such organisations. Many countries used to look at the fiscal deficit of India. Of course, we have come out of that situation. Dr. Jalan was referring to it. In 1982, I became the Finance Minister for the first time. Prior to that also, I was a Minister in the Government, but when I became Finance Minister for the first time and presented my first Budget, my primary concern was to reach the Plan target. We worked together; we worked closely in cooperation with each other, some of whom are sitting here. And, we found out that yes, the ingenuity of the country, the talent of the people of this country could find a way out. Many people, and perhaps, rightly so, pointed out that nobody had come out unhurt of the IMF building. One set of borrowing leads to another set of borrowing. To pay interest, you have to borrow more and you will ultimately fall in that debt trap. But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is part of history.

When in 1982, I was criticised for borrowing from the IMF, in 1984, the same Finance Minister could declare on the floor of the House that we had improved our balance of payments situation and we did not require the last instalment of \$ 1.2 billion SDR, which we wanted to borrow through the extended funding facilities of IMF. We came out. We were not hurt. We did not come out on stretcher. We came out with our head on our shoulders and high enough. Therefore, I have belief, I have firm convictions that however deep the crisis may be, it would be possible for us to overcome the crisis. But, how? Not by engaging ourselves in endless argumentative manner — like Prof. Amartya Sen describes, 'argumentative Indian' — but, surely by collective and collaborative efforts. This House represents all the major political parties. Every economist says — Yes, some of them have expressed their doubts — whether it would be possible for us to introduce GSP from 1st of April, 2010. But, I do not find any reason if each and every section of the House feels that yes, it is worthwhile doing it, why the political establishment of the country, which is represented by this House collectively, cannot do it, and I must compliment the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers who are closely working to achieve this targeted debt and to keep away the divergences and making serious efforts to bring convergence in their approach. And with their conviction and confidence, I feel confident that if the BJP's State Finance Ministers feel, if the Left's State Finance Ministers feel, if other parties' State Finance Ministers feel, or if they all feel, and if the hon. Members belonging to those parties in this House feel, then what will prevail? We will be able to do it. So, we can achieve and overcome this crisis; we can achieve the targets, the target of creating a situation where 'Food for All', 'Health for All', 'Education for All', would be available along with the democratic right, the fundamental, basic rights, to live as human beings, decent human beings, and, through the efforts, collaborative efforts, only through collaborative efforts, not engaging ourselves in an endless argumentative manner. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Mukherjee.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I totally agree with the hon. Finance Minister, on the last point he has made. Now that it is the first year, and also the beginning of his new term, he is giving us a lot of hope, and we only hope that the hope will become a reality! And I can assure him that the Opposition and, particularly, the BJP will not be seen wanting in any of the matters where they require our support if it is in the larger interests of the country. As he said 'I do not want to have any further argument', we proceed further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as 'Left', we do not oppose the reforms per se, but what we want is that the reforms must be pro-people. That is the concern the Left has got. I hope, the Finance Minister appreciates the position of the Left.



MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Pranab Mukherjee to move a motion for consideration, of the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2009.

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**GOVERNMENT BILL**

**The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2009**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amount spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2007 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I have small submission to make. Sir, this Appropriation Bill was laid yesterday, and it is being introduced just now by the Finance Minister. This is about the extra money spent during the financial year ended on 31st March, 2007. They could have brought it in 2008; they could have brought in February when they brought the interim Budget. So, what was the reason for delay? I would appreciate if he can just explain it. We do not want to discuss this matter. Because it talks about the Ministry of Company Affairs expenditure, a small amount, the defence services, Army, and, then, the interest payment and repayment of debts, and the Ministry of Mines expenditure, I just want to have an explanation from him. That is all.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, with your permission, I would like to say that it is correct, and it has also been the practice, that during the presentation of the regular Budget, sometimes, we raise the supplementary demands for the approval of the hon. Members. Supplementary demands are anticipated as and when the Members come to know, when the various Ministerial colleagues demand from the Finance Ministers that some more money, additional allocation is to be given, it has been the practice of every Finance Minister, whether he sits this side — every Finance Minister will be sitting this side. Whether they sit that side or this side, they assure their Ministerial colleagues that they will bring it as 'the supplementary demands'. That is the supplementary demand. But, sometimes, it happens that whatever expenditure was assessed was processed, but, as per the parliamentary practice, it was intended that every expenditure is to be approved by the Parliament. So, how to regularise it? This is being regularised, when the GAG draws the attention of the Government to these excess payments. It is discussed in its report and it is mentioned in its report. It is taken into account. The CAG's recommendations go to the PAC and the PAC makes its recommendations and gives directions to regularise it and get the approval of the Parliament for these excess payments. This practice goes on every year. That is why, at the time of the

presentation of the Budget, there are Supplementary Demands every year, which you may have noticed. This time if didn't bring the Supplementary Demands because after the Interim Budget, the General Budget came. But from November onwards it will come and it will come again at the time of the regular Budget in February, 2010 as well as some excess grants which will be allocated in the intervening period. This report is available only in January-February.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2007, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall 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.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, with your permission I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Special Mentions for 15th July. Dr. Subbarami Reddy. He is not here. Shri Tariq Anwar.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

### **SPECIAL MENTIONS**

#### **Demand to take remedial steps to fight the drought due to delay in monsoon in the country**

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice the following matter of urgent public importance that the water level in major reservoirs across the country has gone down to 11 per cent of the total storage capacity raising concerns over its impact on Agriculture as monsoon condition continues to remain grim. There is every possibility of acute shortage of drinking water in the country if the rainfall situation does not improve. The weekly report of important reservoirs, released by the Central Water Commission, reveals that the storage capacity of water in reservoirs located in the country is neither sufficient for drinking purpose nor for agricultural activities.

Sir, the present situation will definitely affect agricultural activities as well as power production in the hydel power plants. We have ample stock of food in the country but if the North India remains rain

deficient for some more time pressure will build up. It will definitely affect the food targets for this year and will result in increased prices of commodities in the market.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has already declared 16 districts as drought affected and seeking relief from the Centre.

So, Sir, I would like to request the Government through you that immediate remedial steps should be taken in this regard.

**Demand to take steps to make groundwater free of contamination**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, besides a rapidly depleting ground water level, the country is facing another major problem on the waterfront. According to the statistics available with the Central Ground Water Board, groundwater contamination has spread over 200 districts in the country. The groundwater contaminants include salinity, iron, fluoride and arsenic.

The States affected are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and Delhi, Groundwater is being used for drinking as well as agriculture purposes.

Salinity and iron make the taste of water and vegetables cooked in it unappealing. Long-term usage of water with fluoride can lead to tooth ache and crippled bones, while arsenic can cause cancer and skin pigmentation.

Government should initiate effective steps to free groundwater of these contaminants and also make available facilities for treating the patients affected by these contaminants. Thank you.

DR. PRABHA THAKUR (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

**Demand to resolve the problems of striking employees of income tax department**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, as an ex-employee of the Income Tax Department, I am very much concerned for their just and legitimate demands. I am informed that as the demands arising on account of the Sixth Pay Commission have not been, properly, looked into by the Finance Ministry, the Income Tax employees all over the country are likely to go on strike.

The employees have opposed the outsourcing of Income Tax return processing. The second issue is about revision of pay scales of Inspectors as recommended by the Pay Commission. The other two demands are regarding mobile charge and departmental examinations as per old course. These demands do not involve heavy financial burden and hence require urgent attention.

I, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to instruct the Revenue Secretary and concerned officers of the Central Board of Direct Taxes to look into the just grievances of the employees and accept their demands without any further delay.

The strike can be avoided if the required negotiations are held as early as possible. Thank you.

**Demand to make "Castle Hill" in Mussouri a museum  
in memory of Maharaja Dulip Singh**

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH (Haryana): Sir, I make a strong plea that the Government should honour the memory of our last Sovereign Maharaja Dulip Singh. We are aware that when the entire India was occupied by the British, Punjab, Kashmir and parts of Afghanistan remained independent where Maharaja Ranjit Singh ruled for 50 years. After his death in 1839, there were Anglo-Sikh wars and ultimately with conspiracies Punjab was annexed in 1849 and eleven years old Maharaja Dulip Singh was dethroned and taken away to Mussouri where Castle Hill Estate was acquired with Punjab funds to keep him away from Punjab. He was exiled to England in 1852.

After realising the crafty moves of the British, Dulip Singh revolted against them and left for India in 1886 but was arrested in Aden and his entry in India was banned. He went to France and Russia to get help for war against the British and also set up a parallel Govt. in Pondicherry. He couldn't achieve his objective and died in Paris in 22nd Oct, 1893.

The Indian community in U.K. has put up his statue and museum where he lived in England. I request that the Castle Hill, Mussouri which is now the property of the Survey of India but originally belonged to the Maharaja may be made a museum on his life by the Ministry of Culture in association with Maharaja Dulip Singh Memorial Society. This will provide an opportunity to the new generation to know our heroes and historical events during foreign rules.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

**Demand to take effective steps for completion of various  
road projects specially highways in Sikkim**

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): Sir, Sikkim is a landlocked State and, as of now, there is no air or rail link to the State. National Highway 31A is the only lifeline which connects the State with the rest of the country. The people of Sikkim are solely dependent on this Highway for transportation of goods and other essential commodities, and it is used by the people of Sikkim to travel from Sikkim to different parts of the country and neighbouring countries. The National Highway 31A gets interrupted frequently because of weather related problems as the terrain is hilly. Besides this, the Highway is also disrupted by frequent bandhs and strikes held in the Darjeeling District of West Bengal bringing general life of the people of Sikkim to a standstill. Since yesterday, bandh has again been started in the Darjeeling District, and the National Highway is totally closed. The Government of Sikkim has been repeatedly asking for help and support to maintain and build durable and all weather road infrastructure in Sikkim for quite some time. Recently, the hon. Chief Minister of Sikkim has also written to the Government reiterating their demand for better road infrastructure in Sikkim,

particularly, the following: (i) Widening and upgradation work of the National Highway 31 A, undertaken by the Border Roads Organisation, needs to be accelerated, and the Highway should be brought to double-lane standards at the earliest for the benefit of the people, (ii) An early sanction of an alternative Highway from Melli, along the other side of the River Teesta, to Singtam and onward to Ranipool. (iii) An early sanction of an alternative double lane highway to Gangtok from Ranipool via Ranka under the SARDP-NE Phase-A. (iv) Request to include all upgradation programme of State Highways under Phase-A of the SARDP-NE instead of Phase-B as is being considered now.

I, therefore, request the Government to take urgent and effective measures for the completion of above projects and proposals at the earliest.

SHRI SAMAN PATHAK (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with this Special Mention

#### **Demand for strict monitoring of drug prices in the country**

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, lack of price control initiatives by Government helped drug companies to overprice their drugs and profit margins. Some medicines fetched profit of 1000%, thereby denying the common man access to affordable medicines. The Government promised that it would ensure availability of life-saving drugs at reasonable prices. Leave alone life-saving drugs, even ordinary drugs have gone out of reach of common man. Even the Prime Minister emphasized the need for regulation of drug prices. It is paradoxical that the Government of India classified 354 drugs as essential medicines, but only 32 of these 354 are under price regulation. For example, anaemia is a major problem in India, but anti-anaemia medicines are not under the Price Control Order. The same is the case with other drugs. Zoledronic acid, an anti-cancer agent, is priced at Rs. 2,800 but some companies are charging Rs. 13,900 by selectively changing some ingredients to evade price control; Orfloxacin, an antibiotic drug, is sold by one company for Rs. 110 and another company for Rs. 2,000; Clopidogrel, used for heart disease, is sold by a company for Rs. 78 and another company for Rs. 1,020.

Many countries have price control in some form or the other. The U.K. has drug price regulation scheme. Even though the U.S. has no price control, drug and insurance companies negotiate price and sell drugs within that price bracket. But, here we have absolutely no control on drug prices. Hence, I request the Government of India to immediately classify all the 354 drugs as essential drugs and include them under the Price Control Order so as to ensure that at least, the essential drugs are sold at a uniform price everywhere.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with it.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

7.00 P.M.

**Need to take effective steps to save the river Ganga**

**श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं गंगा नदी पर होने वाले संकट के संबंध में यह प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। अमरीका की यूनिवर्सिटी Corporation of Atmospheric Research की The National Centre for Atmospheric Research, Colorado ने अपने एक अध्ययन में बताया है कि जिस प्रकार गंगा नदी में जल का आवक कम हो रहा है, उससे अगले 50 वर्षों में इसके बिल्कुल सूख जाने का खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इस केन्द्र ने दुनिया की करीब 900 नदियों का अध्ययन किया है। पिछले 56 वर्षों में, सन् 2004 में गंगा में पानी 20 प्रतिशत कम हो गया और अगले दशक में और तेज रफ्तार से पानी कम होने की संभावना है। अगर यह क्रम जारी रहा तो अगले 50 वर्षों में यह नदी विलुप्त हो जाएगी।

भारत में गंगा नदी का पर्यावरण और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्व है। यह धार्मिक आस्था की भी नदी है। पानी कम होने से पीने के पानी और सिंचाई का संकट उत्पन्न हो जाएगा। साथ ही, नालों से बहने वाला पानी का विकास भी रुक जाएगा। पानी की कमी का कारण हिमनद और पिघलना और कम पानी बरसना है। वैज्ञानिकों ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण कमजोर मॉनसून की आशंका व्यक्त की है। सन् 1986 से, गंगा सफाई योजना में पिछले 15 वर्षों में कुल 900 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए, जो सब बेकार हो गये। गंगा को बचाने का उपाय करना जरूरी है।

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इस विषय के साथ मैं अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** (बिहार) : सर, इस विषय के साथ मैं अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री आर. सी. सिंह** (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, इस विषय के साथ मैं अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास** (छत्तीसगढ़) : सर, इस विषय के साथ मैं अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री ओ.टी. लेपचा** (सिक्किम) : सर, इस विषय के साथ मैं अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Naxal menace rampant in the State of Chhattisgarh**

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, almost nine States of India are plagued by the Naxal problem. Of them, Chhattisgarh is a very badly affected State. During the last three years, 706 tribals and 443 security personnel have been killed. On 12th July, 2009, almost 42 cops along with the district Superintendent of Police of Rajnandgaon were killed by Naxals. Almost 100 security forces were killed in Chhattisgarh this year.

Sir, Rajnandgaon is the home district of the Chief Minister and it is shocking that both Intelligence and police preparedness have miserably failed here. With such recurring incidents and police casualties, civilians feel insecure. The rest of the country is extremely worried about the state of affairs and about Naxalites declaring it a "liberated zone".

The Government of India should immediately ask for a report under Article 355 of the Constitution of India. It is important that we learn a lesson from West Bengal where delayed response to Naxal attacks and their open defiance to administration led to a very explosive situation, which could be brought under control only by Central intervention after belated requests. I would request that both State and Central Governments, in collaboration, must start anti-Naxal operations at the earliest.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, is what she read just now approved?

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Of course, it is approved.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is approved

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: But, tomorrow, everybody would make demands like this.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: But this is approved.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, this is not fair.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: It is approved.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Today, in the morning, the hon. Home Minister has said that we have not assessed the strength of the Naxalites. Who has not assessed? It is the Government of India. If you want to impose article 355 or 356, then it should be against the Government of India as well! He accepted ...*(Interruptions)*... Why?

MS. MABEL REBELLO: This is approved by the hon. Chairman!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Chairman might have approved it. But a little sense should prevail, Sir. How can you allow such a thing? How can you allow it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Tomorrow, people may demand that article 355 should be imposed in Tamil Nadu. The day after it may come against West Bengal! What is this? It is all right that we are Members of the Council of States. But so far as Naxalite attacks are concerned, even the Government of India is saying that we are failing; and you say that it is the failure of the State! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Hanumantha Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: But the Chairman has allowed it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

What is the problem in asking for information? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ms. Rebello, there is some point. We will ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: But the Chairman has allowed me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different thing, ...*(Interruptions)*... He is raising certain issues, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it should be deleted from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... Such demands should be deleted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You leave it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Such demands should be deleted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: That is my right. The hon. Chairman has approved it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are also not ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The hon. Chairman is not personally reading these notices. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Demand to take appropriate steps to solve plight of Indians abroad**

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, many young Indians leave our country to pursue higher studies in USA, Australia, South Africa, Canada and U.K. through proper visa process. Their parents sell homes, take loans for funding their wards' foreign travel. Nearly 1,00,000 Indian students go to USA and 4,00,000 students from Asia go to Australia to pursue higher education and provide services, skills to support booming economy in the respective countries. But, what we are watching everyday is the increasing racial attacks on Indians. We have seen such problems in USA, UK, Dubai due to competition with locals there. Now, we are facing problems in Australia, South Africa, in addition, we have problems due to the Indian diaspora conditions in Sri Lanka, Malaysia, etc. Our students are feeling insecure, unsafe and their parents are worried and getting their children back thinking that the Government is not doing enough to protect lives of Indian citizens. This is a serious social, educational, diplomatic and probably economic crisis that no one is taking seriously. The foreign Governments are not acknowledging the gravity of the problem, or, their own culpability and not taking any serious action to solve it.

Sir, I, therefore, request the Government to immediately take up the matter with concerned countries and seek the assurance from them that a slew of steps, including increased patrolling and setting up of a hotline have been taken to ensure the safety of Indians abroad so that these unfortunate incidents should not recur.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I associate myself with it.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with it.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

**Demand to take appropriate steps to control soaring prices  
of essential commodities in the country**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the recent spurt in the prices of vegetables, dal, sugar and edible oil is alarming. This comes on top of significant rise in the prices of rice and wheat in the country last year. With a deficient South-West Monsoon, the price situation of all essentials in the country is fast turning from an alarming situation into a precarious one.

Sir, with limited supplies, India is marginally self-sufficient on many essential commodities. With the spectre of drought looming large, we could be falling short on food grain production as well as those of fruits, vegetables and other food items. That in turn dynamites the assiduously built 4 per cent growth story in the farm sector, which in turn torpedoes the overall growth plan of 7 per cent of



the Government. Crucially, with demand fast exceeding supplies, the prices of these commodities are bound to increase.

The Government has been failing to curb the massive speculation that has been yet another cause of this spurt in the price of essentials. Several market players have intervened both in the spot markets and futures markets, wherever such intervention in futures market is possible and build up huge positions. This has suddenly perked the demand for these products and in turn has been a further trigger for the price rise. I urge the Government to clarify on the steps taken on tackling the near drought like condition prevailing in the country, bringing down the inflation of essential commodities, notably food items, curbing speculation in these items of mass consumption, reviving the Essential Commodities Act and completely scrapping the futures market.

SHRI S. ANBALAGAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with this subject.

#### **Concern over scarcity of pure drinking water in the country**

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर** (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, जल हर मनुष्य की मूलभूत आवश्यकता है। सभी इस बात से परिचित हैं कि हर प्राणी, वनस्पति, कृषि या मनुष्य के जीवन के लिए हवा के बाद पानी ही पहली जरूरत है। हवा, जल तथा सूर्य का प्रकाश मनुष्य तथा अन्य प्राणियों को उनके जीवन के लिए प्रकृति की देन है।

अतः हर मनुष्य का उन पर जन्मजात अधिकार है, किंतु, अफसोस की बात है कि आज बोटलों में बंद मीठा और स्वच्छ पेयजल, दूध से अधिक महंगे दामों पर बिक रहा है, जो आम आदमी या गरीब ग्रामीण आदमी नहीं खरीद सकता।

अतः देश के अनेक क्षेत्रों में लोग अशुद्ध अथवा फ्लोराइड युक्त जल तक पीने के लिए विवश हैं, जिसके कारण कई लोग अकारण अनेक प्रकार की बीमारियों के शिकार होकर पीड़ा भोगते हैं, जिसकी महंगी चिकित्सा भी वे ठीक प्रकार से कराने में समर्थ नहीं होते हैं।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि समुद्री जल को मीठा बनाने वाले कारखाने समुद्री तटों के आसपास स्थापित किए जाएं। मेरी जानकारी के मुताबिक एक लीटर समुद्री जल को पीने योग्य मीठा तथा स्वच्छ बनाने में लगभग 80 पैसे की लागत आती है। यदि यह सही है तो सरकार स्वयं ऐसे कारखाने लगवाए तथा आम आदमी को डेढ़ या दो रुपए की कीमत में एक लीटर स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराए ताकि आम आदमी अनेक बीमारियों से बच सके तथा स्वच्छ जल पी सके।

#### **Demand to make yoga and naturopathy accessible to every village**

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास** (छत्तीसगढ़) : उपसभापति जी, भारत की अधिकांश आबादी ग्रामों में रहती है और बड़ी संख्या में यहां के लोग गरीब हैं। आधुनिक चिकित्साएं ज्यादातर बड़े नगरों व कस्बों में उपलब्ध हैं। इनमें परीक्षण व इलाज बहुत खर्चीला होता है। गरीब लोग इतना खर्च नहीं कर सकते। सभी जानते हैं कि योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा में दवाओं का उपयोग नहीं होता, पर जीवन शैली में सुधार लाकर, प्रकृति प्रदत्त हवा, पानी, मिट्टी आदि का उपयोग करके सरल चिकित्सा होती है। मुझे ज्ञात हुआ है कि वर्तमान में इनके लिए अलग आबंटन नहीं होता एवं देश में केवल 3 केन्द्रों ने सरकार की सहायता का उपयोग किया है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन योजना में योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा के लिए अलग से आबंटन हो, ताकि प्रशिक्षित चिकित्सकों से युक्त केन्द्र खोलने के लिए व्यापक प्रेरणा व प्रोत्साहन मिले और गरीब ग्रामवासियों को इन सरल व सुलभ पद्धतियों का लाभ पहुंचाया जा सके।

**Demand to grant fellowships to muslim students on par with  
S.C./S.T. under Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship Scheme**

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, in the recent observations and recommendations of the Justice Rajender Sachar Committee, it is mentioned that Muslims are educationally, socially and economically backward. Most of the Muslim youngsters are not able to continue their studies in all fronts, that is, school, higher and technical education, particularly in higher education due to financial problems. In view of the above facts, I request you to provide financial assistance to Muslims who are pursuing higher studies in Post Graduation for M.Phil., Ph.D., M.Tech., etc., through UGC/CSIR.

It is to be noted that recently the Government of India has started a new fellowship through UGC to SCs/STs under the head of Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship for SC/ST students without appearing in UGC/CSIR National Eligibility Test. On the same grounds and same guidelines, I request that the Government should initiate steps to provide fellowships in the present Budget to Muslims to provide equal opportunities to poor Muslims for continuing their higher education.

I also request and suggest that this fellowship should be named after the first Education Minister and founder of the University Grants Commission, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. This will be appreciated by the Muslims throughout the country.

I request the Government to initiate action to implement this fellowship from this academic year itself.

Demand to simplify the process of issuing loans to the micro, small and medium enterprises in the country

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the declining situation of micro, small and medium enterprises sector and request for providing special package simplifying the procedures for the issue of loans to micro small and medium enterprises as a step for boosting this sector. MSME sector has made a significant contribution to industrial production and is vital to the country's economy. Over 300 million people are getting employment directly or indirectly in 12.8 million MSMEs in the country. It accounts for about 39 per cent of manufacturing output, 33 per cent of exports, and 6 per cent of the GDP. This sector has been affected by the economic meltdown. The global financial situation continues to remain uncertain and resultantly this sector is also facing a build up of a large inventory and delayed payments. The nationalised banks and State financial institutions do not consider giving loans to the MSE sector under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust Loan Scheme, which is free from collateral security for loans up to Rs. One crore. The GDP contribution of MSME sector is equivalent to

agriculture whereas this sector receives lesser importance comparatively. Therefore, I request the Government to view the contribution of MSMEs to the country's GDP equivalent to agriculture and take necessary steps to ease the procedures for the issue of loan for this sector. Also, the Government should instruct those nationalised banks and financial institutions to provide loan up to one crore of rupees without collateral security under Credit Guarantee Fund. Trust Loan to save this Sector from the meltdown impact. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, while associating myself with this Special Mention, I would like to add only one line. Sir, it is not only the term loan but for working capital also. In the absence of working capital loan, the term loan goes sick. Please ensure that people under this category also get working capital loan. Thank you.

#### **Delay in Completion of the Commonwealth Games Project**

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) :** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली में अगले साल 3 से 14 अक्टूबर, 2010 को होने वाले कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। खेल के आयोजन में डेढ़ साल से भी कम का समय बचा है, लेकिन अभी तक खेल आयोजन स्थल बनकर तैयार नहीं हुए हैं। विभिन्न परियोजनाओं की कार्य प्रगति लक्ष्य से बहुत पीछे चल रही है। कार्य प्रगति की स्थिति 6 प्रतिशत से लेकर 50 प्रतिशत तक है, जो बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है। समय कम बचा होने के कारण अब निर्माण कार्य में जुटी एजेंसियां हड़बड़ी में काम कर रही हैं। दिनांक 12 जुलाई को दिल्ली मेट्रो का पुल ढहना और 13 जुलाई को दोबारा उसी स्थान पर फिर से दुर्घटना घटना इसका उदाहरण है।

महोदय, एक हिंदी दैनिक ने एक सीरीज़ छापकर कॉमनवेल्थ खेलों की तैयारी में हुए विलम्ब से जुड़े अनेक तथ्य उजागर किए हैं। तैयारियों के लिए सरकार ने सात हजार करोड़ रुपए के बजट को बढ़ाकर आठ हजार करोड़ रुपए कर दिया है। धन की कमी न होने के बाद भी आखिर देश की प्रतिष्ठा से जुड़े इस महत्वाकांक्षी खेल प्रयोजन को हल्के में क्यों लिया गया? मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि खेल आयोजन की तैयारियों में विलम्ब क्यों हुआ, इसके लिए कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं? मैं यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि देश की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाने के लिए कॉमनवेल्थ खेलों की तैयारियों में और तेज़ी लाई जाए, यदि कहीं कोई कमी रह गई है, तो उसे पूरा किया जाए।

यह कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स भारत के मान-सम्मान से जुड़ा हुआ है। चार वर्ष से इसकी तैयारी चल रही है, उसके बावजूद भी यह अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्य को पाने में अभी काफी पीछे है। यह खेल के कार्य की प्रगति की शिथिलता को दर्शाता है। इसमें लोग गंभीरता से नहीं लगे हुए हैं, जिसके चलते खेल का बजट तय किया गया था, उसको दो-दो बार बढ़ाया गया है। यह राशि पांच हजार करोड़ से आठ हजार करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है। क्या सरकार कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स करा पाएगी या नहीं? जो स्थिति चल रही है, उससे तो साफ नज़र आता है कि इसमें जुड़ी हई निर्माण कंपनियां घटिया काम कर रही हैं, जिससे बार-बार दुर्घटना तथा जान-माल की क्षति हो रही है। इसकी जवाबदेही निर्धारित की जाए तथा इसके घटिया कामकाज की सीधे जांच की जाए, ताकि गलत काम करने वालों को दंड मिल सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 16th July, 2009.

The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past seven of the clock,  
till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 16th July, 2009.