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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 21st July, 2009/30 Asadha, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Night landing facilities at Dibrugarh and Silchar airports

***241. SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government is considering to extend the night landing facilities at Dibrugarh and Silchar airports because of their locations in the border area of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Night Landing Facilities are already available at Dibrugarh and Silchar Airports.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Sir, while thanking the Minister for the answer, I want to ask one supplementary.

May I know from the hon. Minister since when the Night Landing Facilities have been introduced in these two Airports? Why I am asking this is because just in the last winter I happened to be there at both these Airports; on one occasion in Silchar and on another occasion in Dibrugarh. And, I had the experience that because of no night landing facilities, the flights were cancelled. This is what I want to know from the hon. Minister.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I will not have the exact date of commissioning, but I can certainly say that the Silchar Airport Night Landing Facility has been installed about a year ago and the Dibrugarh Airport Night Landing Facility has also been installed around the same time. But in Dibrugarh, basically the Airport is an Air Force Airport and it is only a civil enclave which is being maintained there by the Airports Authority.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Sir, the Dibrugarh Airport is not an Air Force Airport, it is a Civil Aviation Airport and I am asking about that Airport only.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, we have extended the facilities now. I mean, if the issue is whether the facilities are available or not, the answer is, now they are already available. If the hon. Member would like to know about some issue about the past, he may let me know of any specific issue and I will give him all the information. But the moot question is, whether Dibrugarh and Silchar Airports have Night Landing Facilities or not, the answer is, yes, they have been installed and commissioned; and they are being used.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, Dibrugarh is the nearest Indian Airport towards the Asian countries like China, Thailand, Myanmar, etc. The flying time from Dibrugarh to Bangkok is less than 1 hour 30 minutes and the flying time between Dibrugarh and Myanmar is less than 45 minutes. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any planning to introduce international flights between Dibrugarh and Asian countries.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I don't think there is anything that arises out of this question. But, again, as of now, Dibrugarh is not an international Airport. So, we cannot operate flights from there to other countries.

A correction, Sir. I realise, by mistake, I spoke about Silchar being an Airports Authority Airport. I said it by mistake. Dibrugarh is an Airports Authority Airport and Silchar is an Air Force Airport where a civil enclave is there. *..(Interruptions)...* It is just a correction. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No second question, please. Thank you. Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सभापति जी, यह प्रश्न डिब्रूगढ़ का है, परंतु मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि हिल एरिया में, पहाड़ों में जो एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, क्या आप सभी के लिए नाइट लैंडिंग के प्रोविजन का विचार रखते हैं? जैसे कांगड़ा है, शिमला है, कुल्लू है और जहां पहाड़ी एरिया हैं, वहां ऐसा करने का विचार रखते हैं? मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इन जगहों पर आप नाइट लैंडिंग का प्रोविजन कर रहे हैं?

श्री सभापति : सवाल स्पेसिफिक है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, सवाल डिब्रूगढ़ का है, परंतु पहाड़ से संबंधित है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Minister wishes to reply, he can do so.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Member should be happy to know that the Airports Authority of India has taken a principled decision that all Airports in the country where there are civilian flights operating shall have night landing facilities. Most of them have already been completed. The remaining few, including what hon. Member wants to know about some Airports in the hills, Airports shall have night landing facilities in the — I would not say a very long term — short term, medium term.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Through you, Sir, I want to know about the Bagdogra airport which is a very important airport. It also covers Bangkok now. It can cover Kathmandu in Nepal and Bangladesh too. But at the Bagdogra airport, there is no night-landing facility. I want to know whether night-landing facility can be introduced at this airport.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Bagdogra Airport, Sir, is an Air Force airport and I am sure it has facilities. Therefore, I do not see any reason for this. However, we must all understand that because of the sensitivity of the area — Bagdogra, as you all know, is like the Chicken-neck; very limited air space is available; and it has the hilly terrain around it — flights are not operating usually during evening hours. But that facility *per se* is available and it is an Air Force airport.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.242.

Flight operations from Guwahati airport

***242. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi (LGB) Airport, Borjhar at Guwahati is not up to the mark in operation of flights;

(b) the details of flights cancelled or delayed for low visibility due to fog, dust etc., in the last two years and total financial loss incurred, as such;

(c) what is the technical defect and when it would be rectified; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The operation at Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International (LGBI) Airport, Borjhar at Guwahati is maintained as per standards laid down by International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and licensed by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(b) to (d) There has been no cancellation or delayed flight for low visibility due to fog, dust etc. at LGBI airport in the last two years except during the period between 04.03.2009 to 17.03.2009. Due to high terrain, the minimum visibility requirement for operations at LGBI airport is 1200 mtrs. Due to dust storms, the reported visibility was 900 mtrs. or below during this said period and 131 flights were cancelled on account of which Airports Authority of India (AAI) had to incur a financial loss of Rs. 31,59,553/-. There was no technical defect.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, Borjhar LGB Airport is one of the oldest airports of this country. It is situated in the heart of the North-East Region. Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the LGB Airport, Borjhar at Guwahati is being maintained as per standards laid down by International Civil Aviation Organisation. There are no aircraft servicing facilities at the airport. There is no engineering hub at the Borjhar airport. There is no facility for overnight stay of aircraft at the airport. There is no morning flight and there is no evening flight from Delhi to Guwahati or from Guwahati to Delhi, which is very much needed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the systems at this airport would be upgraded and standards brought up so as to meet these needs.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, the question asked by the hon. Member is whether the airport meets international standards in terms of technical equipment and all. I can say the Guwahati Airport has all the facilities of an airport requiring ILS, good radar systems, night-landing facilities, and everything else, as has been mentioned, meets the standards laid down by the

International Civil Aviation Organization and is duly licensed by the DGCA. I think, to that extent, the question is whether flights are getting cancelled at the Guwahati Airport due to lack of equipment. The answer is, all equipments required for safe operation of flights even in lower visibility conditions up to 1200 metres are available. As you are aware, these are hilly terrains; we cannot operate flights in lower visibility conditions due to some technical issues. But all equipments for modern operations are in place. In fact, when you talked about flights, I would like to say for the interest of Members that Guwahati operates almost 100 scheduled flights a day.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: My second supplementary is this: There is no international flight operating from Guwahati. Although there was a flight from Guwahati to Bangkok, it has not been operative since. There is no CAT system in the airport of Borjhar. Will the Government take specific steps in regard to these facilities and international flight arrangements made from Borjhar Airport?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, flights to any airport is purely the decision of the airline concerned. As for facilities at Guwahati Airport, it has been declared an international airport and has all the facilities like customs immigration. If any airlines choose to do so, whether they are domestic carriers or private carriers, or any international carriers, the Government has no reason not to allow such flights. I would like to state that these are depending on commercial judgement of airlines and we, as Government, can do very little in that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interjections please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अमीर आलम खान : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली से मुम्बई, लखनऊ, चेन्नई, बेंगलोर, हैदराबाद आदि जगहों पर जाने के लिए जहाज कम समय लेता है, लेकिन इन्हीं जगहों से दिल्ली आने के लिए ज्यादा समय लेता है। इसका क्या कारण है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मान्यवर, मैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : ठीक है, ठीक है, आप पूछ लीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अमीर आलम खान : मान्यवर, मैं जनरल नॉलेज के लिए ही यह पूछ रहा हूँ। यह सभी एमपीज़ से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि दिल्ली में इन्दिरा गांधी एअरपोर्ट पर उतरने में जहाज बड़ा समय लेता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि आपकी ओर से क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि वहां पर जो ज्यादा ट्रैफिक है, उसकी उचित व्यवस्था हो सके और जहाज समय पर पहुंच सके? हम यहां से लखनऊ 50 मिनट में पहुंचते हैं, लेकिन वापस डेढ़ घंटे में आते हैं।

श्री सभापति : ठीक है, ठीक है।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल : सर, इसके बारे में मैं क्या जवाब दूँ, लाइट वे में मैं ^{xसर्फ} I would say in lighter vein that कि कम पैसों में आपको ज्यादा हवाई यात्रा करने का मौका दिया जाता है। It is due to air traffic congestion in Delhi. Air traffic congestion in Delhi is certainly much more as compared to Lucknow. During peak hours, there is much more traffic movement. Even after landing, I know there is longer taxi time at Delhi Airport. But that will reduce when new terminal will open in April

2010, which is not very far away. You might have seen on the left-hand side a massive terminal of truly global standard, which is coming up. Once that is ready, all flights, both domestic and international, are expected to shift to that terminal. With new runway, the time taken for coming to the old terminal will automatically get reduced because the new terminal is between both the parallel runways.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question is related to the North-East. It is a small question to the hon. Minister. Bagdogra Airport, of course, is an international airport apart from being a military airport. It is a gateway to Sikkim; it is a gateway to *; it is a gateway to West Bengal ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: There is no *. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please use official terminology. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is the third time that my friend has raised this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please drop this. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is intentional. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair has corrected it and there is no need for any...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: You correct your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do this. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair has corrected the question. ...(*Interruptions*)... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: This is the third time. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I will correct it ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please correct your question. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I just said the queen of hills which will shortly be called *..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Please don't. ..(*Interruptions*).. No speculative questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Okay. I don't talk about *. I am talking about a particular region. Sir, Bagdogra Airport is a gateway for Sikkim; it is a gateway for Bhutan and it is a gateway for Darjeeling. Is the hon. Minister aware — I am sure if he is not aware he will find out and reply if he wants to do it later — that the Airlines Operating Committee comprises of Air India, Jet, Kingfisher, Indigo, Spicejet and Deccan on 25th May have made a representation to the Airport Authority of India saying that the security area, which is a bottleneck, is almost a chicken-neck for a passenger? It takes about three hours for a single passenger to board at Bagdogra Airport. It has been a matter of concern. It has been raised by passengers; it has been raised by operating airlines. Is the Minister aware of the problems faced by passengers boarding

*Not recorded.

from Bagdogra Airport which covers a large geographical area? If the Minister is aware, would he make facilities available at Bagdogra Airport, which has a lot of traffic flowing in and which is spread over a large area?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I am not aware of the specific meeting that the hon. Member has mentioned. But, I visited the Bagdogra Airport a few months ago and I inspected all the facilities. Yes, what he is saying right. It is a busy airport. It needs more upgradation. I know it is the closest way for him to reach home also. But, the fact is that it is an airport where we have a big expansion plan. I would also have to discuss this issue with the Ministry of Defence because the airport is an Air Force airport. And, in most of these Defence airports, for expansion of the civil facilities, we need land from them. Talks are on. The moment we get the land, I am sure like many other important cities and airports which are coming up in bigger way, Bagdogra Airport expansion will also be taken up. The only issue is about the land. Once I sort it out with the Ministry of Defence, I am very confident that we will take up the expansion work.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, the hon. Minister is a very knowledgeable Minister. But, it seems when the question of North-East comes, his information seems to have been exhausted. I would like to request him that he should have the same knowledge regarding North-East as he has about other parts of the country. Now, I would like to ask whether the Ministry is contemplating to extend the night landing facilities to Dimapur Airport or not since it is the only airport in the State.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I am little pained to hear this comment that we have lesser concern or knowledge of airports in the North-East. I would certainly like to update the hon. Member that the night landing facilities in the North-Eastern region are available at Dimapur, Guwahati, Lilabari, Silchar, Jorhat, which is IAF, Agartala, Lengpui, Imphal and Dibrugarh. So, regarding your question about Dimapur, I think, probably, you do not have information. As I said, all airports, which I have mentioned, have night landing facilities. Operations may not be taking place for various reasons, like the airlines don't wish to operate at night, or other reasons are there. But, the fact is that these facilities are available.

High-tech product export promotion scheme

*243. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:††

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has operationalised high-tech product export promotion scheme;
- (b) if so, whether this move comes two years after the scheme was announced in April, 2007 in annual supplement to the foreign trade policy;

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Tariq Anwar.

(c) whether this scheme provides for duty credit of 10 per cent on incremental export growth for exports of high-tech items;

(d) whether his Ministry has pointed out that benefit would be available for duty credit scrips issued against exports of 12 specified high-tech items; and

(e) to what extent it will be helpful for exports?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Scheme was announced in the Foreign Trade Policy 2007 (01-04.2007). It was operationalized by the Department of Revenue after discussions with Ministry of Commerce *vide* Notification No.14/2009-Cus. dated 19.02.2009.

(c) No Sir. The High-Tech Product Export Promotion Scheme provides for duty credit scrips against exports of notified products, equivalent to—

(i) 1.25% of FOB value of exports; or

(ii) 5% of incremental growth in FOB value (realized as per Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC)/Foreign Inward remittance certificate (FIRC) against exports of notified products.

The exporter may opt for either (i) or (ii) above.

(d) Yes Sir. The Notification No. 14/2009-Cus issued by the Department of Revenue operationalising the High-Tech Product Export Promotion Scheme extends the incentives in the form of duty credit scrips against the export of 12 notified high-tech items.

(e) This incentive will help Indian exporters of notified high-tech products to offset costs involved in marketing of these products thus making export of their products internationally competitive.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Sir, I am thankful to hon. Finance Minister for giving a detailed answer to my question. My supplementary is very small - the details of the products which come under the High-tech Product Export Promotion Scheme; whether, with the help of this Scheme, benefits on duty credit will be given for importing of some items; and, if so, the details thereof.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the 12 items, which have been notified under the Scheme on 19th of February, are concerned, these are mainly related to the Ministry of Telecommunications and the Department of Electronics. If the hon. Member is interested, I can mention some of these items - Public Call Office using wireless satellite technology, point-of-sale terminal, transaction terminals using GSM, CDMA, H-net technology, SIM cards, memory cards, cellular phones with 3G standard wireless internet, automatic bank note dispensers, ultrasonic scanning operators, and so on and so forth. There are 12 items which have been

notified as high-tech items, on the export of which the exporter will be eligible to have some sort of rewards. Rewards are in two forms. If you want to opt for the FOB value, then, 1.25 per cent of the FOB value, that means, if FOB value is 100, you will get the benefit of 125, or 5 per cent of the incremental export. If the export level was 100, and, if he has done 120, then, five per cent of that 20 will be his entitlement. He will also get the duty-free scrips. These are the instruments to make money and the facilities are being provided to the exporters. As he is making serious efforts to export in difficult markets, and, the cost of exporting these items is little more because these are highly competitive items, these incentives are being provided to them to facilitate this, and, they are entitled to have these incentives.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Sir, my second supplementary is: a) whether the Government is also planning for introduction of agro-processed exports focussing on employment generation sectors like agriculture and small-scale industries; b) if so, the details thereof; and, c)...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति : कोई एक सवाल पूछिए।

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Sir, it has 'a', 'b', and 'c' part. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. One question only. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: I am not giving '*bhashan*', Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. (*Interruptions*) The question has to be one.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Sir, I would also like to know the details of the other related schemes implemented in the country for promotion of exports in different sectors.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, in general, I would say that we would also like to encourage the exports of the agro-based industries. But for the details of the exports and the facilities which will be available, the hon. Member will have to wait for the Foreign Trade Policy which is going to be announced by my colleague. The normal practice is that the Foreign Trade Policy is announced by the Commerce Minister after the presentation of the annual Budget, and, as the annual Budget this year has been presented a little late on the 6th of July, naturally, the Foreign Trade Policy is a little late. A couple of discussions between me and the Commerce Minister will be required, and, after that, it will be finalised, and, before the end of this Session, I expect that the Commerce Minister will be in a position to place the policy for the export-import for the current year.

SHRI T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, it is clear that due to global slow down, exports have been going down. Keeping in view this slow down, the Ministry of Commerce has already announced tax waivers. Apart from that, the export-linked service tax benefits have been given to exporters; export duty benefit scheme has been extended to SEZs, and, the Focus Product,

Focus Markets scheme and the DEPB scheme have also been extended. So, I would like to know the stand of the Ministry of Finance with regard to these schemes.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as high-tech export promotion scheme is concerned, as I have mentioned, twelve items have already been agreed between the Department of Commerce and the Department of Revenue. There is no doubt that there has been some delay but despite that, now, from 19th February, it is operational. Factually, it is correct that because of the slow down and financial crisis all over the world, our exports have gone down, and, it is quite natural because the destination of our exports, to a considerable extent, is towards the west, to the North America and the European Union. The European Union, as a whole accounts for more than 36 per cent of the total exports. The United States alone accounts for more than 16 to 17 per cent of our total exports. Japan also accounts for another 15 to 16 per cent. So, more than 68 per cent of our total exports is destined towards these directions, and, the economic slow down will have effects. The details of the export incentive scheme are worked out by the Ministry of Commerce, and, as I mentioned, as and when he will formulate his view, the Export-Import, the EXIM policy, will come out, and, we will come to know about it.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, I would say that this is a good move to make our products internationally competitive. But according to the reply given by the hon. Minister, it is a fact that the number of items is in the lower side. There are two special categories or conditionalities, that is, FoB and incremental growth. Observing the present situation of global economy, I would like to ask, through you, the hon. Minister this question. Is there any scope to enhance the items, to relax the conditionality, to make our products internationally competitive and enhance the present export rate?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, no doubt, the Commerce Minister will be quite happy to accept the suggestion of the hon. Member readily. But, as Finance Minister, I shall also have to look into the quantum of revenue sacrificed. Therefore, we always try to make an adjustment and agree, so that the revenue sacrifices are not too high.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the idea of export competitiveness internationally is all about timely decision and its timely implementation. As we have already seen from the answer, there was already a delay of two years. The Scheme was declared in 2007 and implemented in 2009. The Minister has accepted it that it was late. Governments the world over make flexible policy for making exports competitive, so that the rate of incentive and, at the same time, its timely implementation are taken care of. My question is whether the Government is ready to have this flexible approach to really make our exports competitive. Our exporters should be really benefited by giving them a flexible rate benefit taking into consideration the international environment.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I do agree with the hon. Member that timely decision is absolutely necessary. In this case, yes, there was a delay. I have just stated the facts of the case. I have myself reviewed the situation. Earlier, up to mid-90s, the practice was that the customs people and the DGFT used to issue two notifications simultaneously. As the hon. Member is aware, the DGFT issues notification on behalf of the Commerce Ministry and the Department of Revenue looks into it from revenue angle. Therefore, the arrangement was that simultaneous vetting and, if possible, simultaneous release of notification were being done. That would be beneficial to the exporters. But because of some divergence of view, this did not take place. In this case, an extraordinary delay took place. I admit it candidly. But I assure the hon. Member that exporters would not be affected. I checked up the scheme. The first two items were introduced in the month of August and the eligibility will start from either route, whether FOB route or incremental route. Whichever route the exporter wants to go, he will have the advantage of 24 months to have it. Normally, the claim will arise after one full year of the realisation of the foreign exchange. So, that time is available. I will ensure that this scheme, which is currently in operation, does not, in any way, affect the interests of exporters.

As far as the other matter of detailed policy is concerned, we shall have to wait for the Commerce Minister's announcement on flexible policy, which he is talking about, and which is being considered currently. This is neither appropriate for me nor this is the occasion to speak on that.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the hon. Minister mentioned that the scheme has been under implementation for the last five-six months. What is the quantum of value in terms of money of this duty credit scrip so far issued in the form of incentives? Is it commensurate with the growth of exports in the high-tech products, which are listed? Also, is there any thinking to increase the items in the list of high-tech products?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the last question is concerned, I shall have to take some more time to review the situation how markets are developing. Perhaps this is not the right time to expand the scheme. Because continuously from October onwards, the exports are going down and there is no sign, till now, of the revival of the economy either in Europe or in North America. Of course, in the new markets, if they can explore the possibility, we would like to encourage it. And, in fact, I have suggested this to my colleague, the hon. Commerce Minister. I have given some incentives in my Budget also for exploring the new possibilities, possibilities of going to new markets and not depending heavily on the European markets and North American markets. But, that will take some time. So, the expansion of the scheme by including more items will have to be reviewed after analysing the ground situation. So far as

receipt of the claim is concerned, as I mentioned, the claim will come after exporting. It takes one year to get the foreign exchange realisation and thereafter, reporting. So, unless they ask for the incentives, it would not be possible. Perhaps, sometime after 10-12 months, the exporters will start claiming and we will be in a position to know it.

Grants for salary of PSE employees

*244. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:††

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

- (a) how many Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) under his Ministry have been receiving the budgetary grants to pay salary to their employees;
- (b) the details of annual budgetary grant received, PSE-wise; and
- (c) what is the criteria on which such grants were given and whether such grants covered all the sick PSEs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Budgetary support to sick and loss making CPSEs are not given in the form of grant, but in the form of loan towards payment of Salary, wages and statutory dues. The details of such CPSEs under Department of Heavy Industry and the budgetary support given to them for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See below*).

- (c) Criteria on which Budgetary support as loans are extended to CPSEs are:-
 - (i) The CPSEs are still loss making under the definition given in Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985/Department of Public Enterprises Resolution dated 6.12.2004.
 - (ii) The CPSEs are unable to pay the salary/wages due to their poor financial conditions.
 - (iii) The revival/closure plan is pending consideration of Government/BIFR for approval based on recommendations of BRPSE.

No salary/wage support is sought for CPSEs whose Revival plans have been approved and implemented.

Such budgetary supports have covered all sick CPSEs under the Department of Heavy Industry, which are making operational losses.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Santosh Bagrodia.

Statement-I

*Details of Budgetary Support for liquidation of pending wages/salary and statutory dues
including VRS/VSS dues in PSEs since 2004*

S. No.	Name of the PSE	Ist Tranche (Oct., 2004)	IIInd Tranche (July, 2005)	IIIrd Tranche (Oct., 2005)	IVth Tranche (June, 2006)	Vth Tranche (Sept., 2006)	VIth Tranche (Jan., 2007)	VIIth Tranche (July, 2007)	VIIIth Tranche (Oct., 2007)	IX Tranche (Feb., 2008)	X Tranche (June, 2008)	XI Tranche (Sep., 2008)	XII Tranche (Jan., 2009)	XIII Tranche (March, 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	45.72	16.25	22.75	9.92	1.01	0.00	—	—	—	—	—		
2.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	14.07	1.86	3.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—		
3.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	32.12	7.22	0.00	29.47	12.77	14.88	23.29	7.95	24.09	—	—		
4.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	1.95	1.51	0.77	1.79	0.00	0.00	1.12	—	—	—	—		
5.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	4.27	1.30	0.65	3.25	1.95	0.00	—	—	—	—	—		
6.	Bharat Wagon Engg. Co. Ltd.	9.10	4.06	2.06	3.40	4.27	4.10	2.24	2.15	2.21	2.51	1.67		
7.	Heavy Engg. Corporation Ltd.	25.65	0.00	0.00	10.18	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—		
8.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	105.11	63.32	25.22	28.13	39.75	31.29	16.77	20.45	19.96	17.88	31.44	31.34	39.70
9.	HMT (MT) Ltd.	38.28	0.00	5.62	9.92	6.10	7.82	—	—	—	—	—		
10.	HMT Watches Ltd.	30.43	22.11	14.28	18.11	19.93	20.54	10.23	10.42	10.42	12.02	18.88	15.36	25.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Hindustan Photo Films Ltd.	3.06	8.74	4.24	5.92	6.93	6.19	5.63	3.24	3.23	3.58	5.14	3.97	6.65
12.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
13.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	11.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
14.	HMT (Holding) Co. Ltd.	6.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.17	2.44	3.55	2.74	3.15	2.75	5.41	3.75	6.98
15.	HMT (Chinar) Ltd.	5.03	8.83	4.25	4.43	5.78	6.83	3.38	3.97	3.98	3.89	5.33	3.71	3.29
16.	HMT (Bearing) Ltd.	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
17.	Praga Tools Ltd.	2.97	1.52	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
18.	Instrumentation Ltd.	33.64	2.14	0.00	8.02	7.63	6.64	3.88	5.88	3.97	3.83	8.95	5.71	8.73
19.	NEPA Ltd.	12.86	8.95	5.06	7.07	3.26	8.68	4.33	4.43	4.41	—	—	5.99	6.26
20.	National Instruments Ltd.	3.90	0.46	0.25	0.27	0.33	0.34	0.29	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.29		
21.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	17.80	1.09	1.69	2.26	2.40	2.47	1.49	1.27	1.35	1.30	1.56	1.15	1.74
22.	Tunghbhadra Steel Products Ltd.	5.06	0.88	2.14	2.60	3.09	1.21	1.05	0.50	0.51	0.54	1.03	0.86	1.24
23.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
24.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	4.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
25.	Scooters India Ltd.													9.45
TOTAL		517.43	150.24	93.41	144.74	124.37	113.43	77.25	63.20	77.48	48.52	79.70	71.84	109.30

2004-05 = Rs. 517.43 crore, 2005-06 = Rs. 243.65 crore, 2006-07 = Rs. 382.54 crore, 2007-08 = Rs. 217.93 crore, 2008-09 = Rs. 309.36 crore.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, it is a very serious matter. Even before I ask my supplementary, I request you if you could allow Half-an-Hour discussion on this. Sir, you can take a decision on this after the supplementaries because these industries, the list of which the hon. Minister has given, are handled by BRPSE for years. I don't know, but, some of them have been handled for 10, 12, 15 years and they are sick. No decision is being taken. And also, it is noticed, in some cases, the payment is made in the first tranche. I don't know what it means. ...*(Interruptions)*... First instalment! Now, first instalment, second instalment and it goes up to 12 or 13 instalments, but, in different years. In some cases, you have given all the instalments; in some cases, you have given only one instalment; in some cases, you have given two instalments; and the Budget allocation is always Rs.150 crores whereas the payment made in one year is Rs.517.43 crores; in another year, it is Rs.243.65; then, it is Rs.382.54 and like that. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: What is the sanctity of this kind of decision-making? The workers in all the PSUs are our responsibility. Either we pay them in full till we close the unit which is our responsibility or we close the unit and absorb them in some other PSU. What is your long-term plan for this?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that this decision was taken in 2004. It is not that the cases are pending before BRPSE since 12 years or 15 years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: They were with BIFR.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, the BIFR is under SICA. It is a general thing.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: It is the same thing.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, it is applicable for private industry and public industry. But, we have created this particular BRPSE to tackle the problem of all public sector units. So, it was done in 2004 and some of the companies were not in a position to pay wages and salaries to their workers. Even they were not in a position to pay the statutory dues. That's why, the whole atmosphere was very vicious. So, unless and until some help is given by the Government, these companies would not have run properly. That is the reason, in 2004, the Government took a very positive decision and started paying their salaries and wages and, to a certain extent, their statutory dues. But, why are we giving it in instalments? Because they should not feel that now Government is ready to pay our salary, so it is better not to work much. So, that tendency should not come in. That was the reason. We judge the performance every three months. If they are in a position to pay their salaries...*(Interruptions)*... It is not the permanent responsibility of the Government to pay their salaries. Because they must revive their own style of working and they must make, at least, a working profit. That was the whole idea. That is the reason for our starting with 24 industries in 2004. Now, it has been reduced to 10. So, gradually, their performance is being improved, and slowly and slowly, we have stopped giving the salary loan.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I beg to differ with the hon. Minister saying that it is not the responsibility of the Government. When the Government owns it, I think, it is the responsibility of the Government to look after the welfare of the workers. We have to provide for it. We cannot withdraw our responsibility on this, and saying that this is being given as loan, I mean, I have corrected him by saying that BRPSU or BIFR is the same thing. They are two sister organizations. That is why I said 15-20 years. But as regards giving a loan, can you tell me one thing? Has a single loan come back? Do you really think it will come back? Are we not putting a clause of loan which is not really true? We are pulling ourselves by saying that we are giving a loan which will never come back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the supplementary?

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Why don't we say it is an aid and why not we decide that if we have... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ask your question.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: That is why I said, we want Half an Hour Discussion on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, this is not the time for Half an Hour Discussion.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I agree with you. I am only asking a question. He has mentioned that statutory dues have also not been paid. If they are independent companies, and if statutory dues are not paid by them, there is a law for non-payment of statutory dues, and action has to be taken. Has any action been taken against any PSU because of non-payment of statutory dues?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, I never said that it is not the responsibility of the Government. But, at the same time, I told that the companies have to improve their performance. If you take a permanent responsibility of paying their salaries, the company may not perform because they may think that the Government has taken a guarantee now; they are paying our salary every month; so, nobody will perform. That is the reason why we treat it as a loan. If we treat it as a grant, then nobody will perform. And you know the problem as to what is happening in the public sector industries. So, we create a kind of atmosphere so that they start working more, and all these companies have been referred to the BRPSU so that they can have their revival plan. Once the revival plan is granted, we immediately stop paying the salaries.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: That means, a slip has come. You can see that.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: I don't need the slip right now because you are so cooperative with me. So, I don't know if there is any slip. The point is that as has rightly been said that it is the responsibility of the Government to pay their salaries, but to a certain limit, not beyond that, and we want to see that all these public sector companies should start working in an efficient manner.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if wishes can become horses, then, everything is fine. Simply hoping is not going to solve a problem. I am not on the supplementary, I am on the main question. What is the plan of the Government to bring them back to their regular health so that there is no need for Government intervention? Do you have a long-term revival plan or alternative plan? What exactly is the plan before the Government? You must have a map. 2004 to 2009, five years have gone. You must have had a discussion, and then what is the map? Was there any consultation with the Finance Ministry or was there any discussion within the Government? If not, are you going to initiate a discussion and find a long-term solution to this situation?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: See, the hon. Member has asked a very important question, and specially when we appointed the Board of Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises. That is the reason why this advisory committee was appointed and we have recommended, we have referred 26 companies performance. Out of that, 19 companies have been recommended by the BRPSU saying that out of 19 companies, 2 to be finally closed down, and the remaining should have a revival plan, and for that revival plan, the department referred it back to the Finance Minister and they are giving a waiver of loan. They stand guarantee for raising fresh loan... or they are allowed to have a joint venture in the Company. So, this is the proposal which was recommended by the BRPSE. We have already sanctioned 15 such proposals, and things are now on the path of improvement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rangarajan.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: There is a good news, Sir. It is raining outside!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the position of the Hindustan Photo Film, which we have represented several times,—and I have also written a letter to the Minister—whether that package has come from the BRPSE and whether the Tamil Nadu Government has approached the Central Government to reopen this revival package from the Central Government.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, this Hindustan Photo Film Ltd. Is a Company situated at Ooty in Tamil Nadu. I have already written a letter to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to, please, have a joint venture with the Government of India so that this Company can run. Now, coming to the main proposal, recently, I had a meeting with our CMD and other Board members. They requested the Government to, at least, make a provision of Rs.30 crores so that Company could revive immediately; this proposal we have initiated with the Finance Department, and we will see that these Rs.30 crores are released as soon as possible so that this Company can start functioning properly.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Thank you.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., as mentioned here, situated in Visakhapatnam, has been merged with the BHEL, and the whole industry has been revived. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the present situation of the payment of salaries of these employees and other things. This is one of the biggest and finest institutions of the country.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, so far as this Company, situated in Visakhapatnam, is concerned, it has now been taken over as a sister company of BHEL, and that Board has also been taken over. Because there was a problem of giving some new salary package, and that was pending for long, I am told now that the BHEL Board has taken a decision, and very soon, the new pay-scales will be given to the workers in the factory. I don't think, they will have any more problems because BHEL is a very strong Company; that can take care of the employees working in that particular Unit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.245. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will you please consider my request?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: What about my request for having a Half-an-Hour Discussion? Sir, I request you to consider that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take it up, and this will be discussed in the meeting. Q.245, please.

Vizhinjam Container Transshipment Project

*245. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:††

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the impasse into which the Vizhinjam Container Transshipment Project has fallen following the revocation of its tender bid by the Hyderabad based Lanco Kondapally led consortium;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan to intervene and find a way out to complete the project within three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) Vizhinjam Port is a Non-Major Port. As per Indian Ports Act, 1908, Non-Major Ports are under the overall jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. The responsibility for development of Vizhinjam Port, therefore, vests with the Government of Kerala.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri M.P. Achuthan.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, Vizhinjam Port has all the facilities to develop into a major port in India. This is a unique project, Container Transshipment Project, because it is nearer the international maritime route, and it can cater to the needs of container transshipment. Now, we are depending on the Ports like Dubai, Colombo, in Singapore, for container....
(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, my question is this. In the written answer, it is said that Vizhinjam Port is a Non-Major Port. Because there is every possibility of developing this Vizhinjam Port into a "Major Port", will the Government consider upgrading the Vizhinjam Port in order to include this Port in the category of "Major Ports"?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, there are 12 major ports under the control of the Central Government and, as per the latest information from the maritime States, there are about 200 non-major ports in the country under the control of the respective State Governments. The Vizhinjam port comes under the non-major ports which is under the control of the Government of Kerala.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, my second supplementary is that when the hon. Defence Minister, Shri A. K. Antony, was the Chief Minister of Kerala, the State Government made a proposal to include this port in the major ports to be taken up by the Central Government. Now, the problem is that the State Government has initiated steps to develop the port, but the bidders have given it up. There is now complete stagnation in the work of this project. There is a proposal that it must be included in major ports as a joint venture of the State Government and the Central Government. I would like to know whether the Minister will consider the proposal to develop the Vizhinjam port as a Centre-State joint venture.

SHRI G. K. VASAN: Sir, at this stage, I would say that this is a hypothetical question since there is no proposal from the Government of Kerala.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Thank you, Sir. Well, I agree that Vizhinjam port is a non-major port. But this is a port of strategic importance and also of very great potential. The State Government is trying its best to develop it into a major first-class port. But a lot of impediments like technical, financial, etc., are there and, of course, there is the inept handling by the State Government. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is prepared to give technical and financial assistance for the development of the port. Of course, it being a non-major port, the State Government will develop it. But why doesn't the Central Government consider giving technical and financial assistance for the development of the port?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, the Deepwater Container Transshipment Port at Vizhinjam is proposed to be developed on PPP basis at an estimated cost of 53.4 billion dollars. The capacity of the Vizhinjam port is expected to be more than 5 million TEU *per annum*. But I would like to tell the Member that when it concerns the State Government and when there is no proposal from the State Government, unless there is a proposal, we can't talk about the subject right now at this stage.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, according to me, minor ports have got tremendous potentiality throughout the length and breadth of the country. The Minister may try to say that it is within the purview of the States and he has nothing to do with it. What I am trying to say, in conformity with the views expressed by Kurienji, is that this is a problem which can't be handled by the concerned State. On the other hand, they need assistance in terms of financial allocation, technical advice, etc. So far, the Central Government does not take into account any of these aspects. At least, hereafter, taking into account the tremendous potentiality available, will you come into the picture and do something in terms of allocation, in terms of advice, etc.? Can you do something?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, I would like to tell the Member, through you, that though development of minor ports rests with the respective State Governments, interaction with maritime States is being held under a forum chaired by the Union Minister, namely, Maritime State Development Council. I would also like to tell the hon. Member that as per the Indian Ports Act, 1908, non-major ports are under the overall jurisdiction of the respective State Governments.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, our country has got a very vast coastline and we have also got many major rivers. Has the Government got any proposal? In Maharashtra, in Mumbai, we had the Mumbai port. Then Nhava Sheva was developed. The Nhava Sheva port is now congested. The Ratnagiri port is another port which was used very extensively during Shivaji's time. Similarly, there are many minor ports. Has the Government got any proposal to develop these minor ports into major ports and assist the State Governments? They can't do it on their own, as Prof. Kurien has also said. There are many ports, not just one. We have many ports and it will be cheaper to transport through water. All over the world, we are using water more than roads.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that financial assistance is given to non-major ports by way of grant for conducting detailed study. No other form of assistance is provided. But all this has to be mooted by the State Government.

निजी विद्यालयों में गरीब छात्रों के लिए कोटा

***246. श्री भगवती सिंह :††**

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र:

क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जाने वाले शिक्षा के अधिकार संबंधी प्रस्तावित विधेयक में गरीब छात्रों के लिए बड़े निजी विद्यालयों में पच्चीस प्रतिशत प्रवेश का प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार के पास गरीब छात्रों को प्रवेश देने का कोटा पूरा कर लेने वाले निजी विद्यालयों की संख्या के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

††सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री भगवती सिंह द्वारा पूछा गया।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री कपिल सिब्बल): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) 15 दिसंबर, 2008 को राज्य सभा में प्रस्तुत किए गए बालकों का निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार संबंधी विधेयक, 2008 में प्रावधान है कि कोई भी ऐसा सहायता रहित निजी स्कूल जिसे अपने खर्च पूरे करने के लिए उपयुक्त सरकारी अथवा स्थानीय प्राधिकरण से किसी भी प्रकार की सहायता अथवा अनुदान प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है, कक्षा I में उस कक्षा की कुल संख्या के कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत तक की संख्या में पास-पड़ोस के कमजोर वर्ग और वंचित समूह से संबंध रखने वाले बच्चों को दाखिला देगा और उन्हें निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य प्रारंभिक शिक्षा प्रदान करेगा।

(ख) और (ग) 2006-07 में देश में सहायता रहित निजी स्कूलों की संख्या 1,24,313 थी। इन स्कूलों में गरीब विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले को संबद्ध राज्य सरकार के कानून/विनियम शासित करते हैं। उपर्युक्त बालकों का निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार संबंधी विधेयक 2008 के समक्ष है और ऐसे स्कूलों में पास-पड़ोस के गरीब विद्यार्थियों को 25 दाखिले का प्रावधान इसके अधिनियम के बाद ही प्रभावी होगा।

Quota of poor students in private schools

† *246. SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:††

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to admit twenty five per cent poor students in big private schools in the proposed Right to Education Bill approved by Government;

(b) if so, whether Government has any data about the number of private schools which have fulfilled the quota for admission to poor students; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c)
A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2008 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 15th December, 2008 provides that a private unaided school, not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority, shall admit in class I, to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education to them.

(b) and (c) In 2006-07, there were 1,24,313 private unaided elementary schools in the country. Admission of poor students in such schools is governed by laws/regulations of the respective State Government. The aforesaid Right of Children to Free and Compulsory

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Bhagwati Singh.

Education Bill 2008 is before the Parliament and the provision of 25% admission of poor students from the neighbourhood in such schools will come into effect only after its enactment.

श्री भगवती सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक ही जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि अनिवार्यता का पालन न करने वाले विद्यालयों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित की जाएगी ? क्योंकि माननीय दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के आदेश के बाद निजी विद्यालयों ने 15 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थियों का प्रवेश लेने से मना कर दिया है, फिर भी, वे संचालित हो रहे हैं।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is not 15 per cent, it is 25 per cent under this Act. But this Act has not yet become law. I think it is a bit premature for us to decide what action we are going to take against. Let somebody violate and then we will see what we can do.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने कहा है कि जो भी निजी विद्यालय इस शर्त को नहीं मान रहे हैं, उनकी लीज डीड कैंसिल कर दी जाएगी। क्या इसके बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है ?

मेरा एक छोटा-सा सवाल माननीय मंत्री जी से है। गरीबों के बच्चों के लिए आपने देशभर में मिड डे मील की स्कीम चलाई है। क्या गरीबों के बच्चे, इन उच्च वर्ग के विद्यालयों के बच्चों के साथ मिल जाएंगे ? मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप वहां भी उनको मिड डे मील देंगे ? ताकि बड़े लोगों के और छोटे लोगों के बच्चे मिलकर खिचड़ी खा सकें और उनकी आपसदारी बढ़ सके।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बारे में कहा है, उसकी हमें जानकारी है। उसके अन्तर्गत कोर्ट ने यह कहा है कि अगर 15 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन नहीं करेंगे, तो उनकी लीज कैंसिल होगी। यह एक नया कानून है। इसका दिल्ली कानून से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है और इसके अन्तर्गत हमने यहां प्रावधान रखा हुआ है कि अगर कोई भी इस कानून का उल्लंघन करेगा, तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होगी और उसकी recognition भी जा सकती है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : सर, मिड डे मील के बारे में भी बताइए।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : सर, जहां तक मिड डे मील का सवाल है, उसका इस सवाल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : सर, यहां पर कई बार मांग की गई है कि समान शिक्षा दी जाएगी। समान शिक्षा न दें, परन्तु समान मिड डे मील तो सभी बच्चों को दे दें।

श्री सभापति : जनेश्वर जी, वह अलग बात है।

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, students have to pay big amount for admission to private schools. As the hon. Minister has stated, poor students will have free education. It will be a great relief to the poor students. What will be the criterion for selection of 25 per cent students ? I would like to know whether the State Government would have the power to intervene. I would also like to know whether the SC, ST and OBC students would also have the right to free education.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: There are two definitions provided, both in respect of disadvantaged members of the community as well as the economically weaker sections of the society. Both are defined in the Act. In terms of those definitions, the Government will frame appropriate rules and regulations in order to determine in what manner they are to be admitted.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, यह जो मूल सवाल है, इसका (ख) भाग है कि क्या सरकार के पास गरीब छात्रों को प्रवेश देने का कोटा पूरा कर लेने वाले निजी विद्यालयों की संख्या के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े हैं ? मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1973 से देश में जो निजी विद्यालय हैं, जिनको सरकारी जमीन दी गई है, वैसे विद्यालयों में 25 प्रतिशत जो पड़ोस के बच्चे हैं, गरीब बच्चे हैं, उनको दाखिला लेने का एक नियम बना था। इस सवाल में पूछा गया है कि जो नया कानून बनने वाला है, उसके पहले से जो प्रक्रिया लागू है, उसमें 25 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थियों का कोटा पूरा करने वाले कितने विद्यालय हैं? यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने कोटा पूरा नहीं किया है, क्या आपने उनको दंड देने का कोई उपाय किया है? महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से इसी प्रश्न में यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस तरह के पब्लिक स्कूल हैं और जिनमें बड़े घरों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, आपने उनमें 25 परसेंट कोटा दिया है, क्या अलग-अलग पृष्ठभूमि से आने वाले बच्चों के दिमाग पर इससे कोई फर्क पड़ता है और क्या आपने इस बार में कोई स्टडी की है?

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : महोदय, इस बात पर कोई पंद्रह, सोलह साल हो गए हैं और हम इसके बारे में यह देख रहे हैं कि आंकड़े क्या हैं और कैसे हमें आगे बढ़ना है। सन् 1993 के बाद जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट आया, तो आज सोलह साल बाद हम इसमें लौ लाए हैं। इस पर कई कमेटीज बैठ चुकी हैं। इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों से भी बातचीत हो चुकी है। जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है, इसके अंतर्गत अगर कोई ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट। अगर इस बिल के अंतर्गत कोई प्रावधान का उल्लंघन करेगा तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि 25 प्रतिशत गरीब छात्रों को जो एडमिशन देने की अनिवार्यता है, उससे स्कूल मैनेजमेंट को जो नुकसान होता है, वे सारा पैसा फीस बढ़ाकर दूसरे स्टूडेंट्स से वसूल लेते हैं? अपना नुकसान सहने के बजाय, जो मिडल क्लास स्टूडेंट्स या दूसरे स्टूडेंट्स हैं, उनकी फीस इतनी बढ़ा देते हैं कि उनके घाटे की भरपाई हो जाए और उनका अपना कोई नुकसान न हो?

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : हमने यहां पर इस कानून में यह प्रावधान रखा है कि जहां पर भी 25 परसेंट गरीब छात्रों का एडमिशन होगा, उन स्कूलों को compensate किया जाएगा। जो compensation की नीति है, हमने वही नीति इस कानून में बनाई है कि सरकार जो भी पैसा किसी एक बच्चे पर सालाना खर्च करती है, उसके हिसाब से प्राइवेट स्कूल को compensate किया जाएगा।

Loans extended to minorities

*247. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:††

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks have any targets for loans to be extended to the minorities;

(b) if so, what was the target for 2007-08, 2008-09 and for 2009-10 and what was the real outstanding loans to minority communities during the same period; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure that the target is achieved?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have only one supplementary to put. It is very clear from the reply that the targets fixed for 2007-08 and 2008-09 have not been fulfilled, and there is no data pertaining to the target fixed for 2009-10. The Government has proposed various measures to monitor the loan applications and disposal of loans to minorities. Now there is a mention about a Nodal Officer in each public sector bank, and a special cell to be headed by a Deputy General Manager or an Assistant General Manager. I would like to know whether the Nodal Officer will be asked to submit periodical reports to the Board of Directors as well as to the Reserve Bank so that the disposal of loan applications can be effectively monitored, and minorities can have the benefits.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, as far as the facts are concerned, it is true that for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, we were not able to reach the target, which was fixed in terms of absolute amount, about which I have mentioned in the reply. Even, in terms of percentage, it was 89.48 per cent in the year 2007-08 and 95.49 per cent in the year 2008-09. But there has been improvement in 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08, and I am expecting that there will be further improvement in 2009-10, the target of which I have stated in the statement itself. The question is whether there will be any reporting. At every stage, it does not merely rest with the Nodal Officer. The hon. Member is aware of the structure. After nationalization, we have the State Level Bankers Committees. Also, we have the concept of the Lead Bank. Now, in the text of the reply also, I have stated that not only the Nodal Officer, but also the officers at a high level can be made accountable to see to it that they reach the target. But in addition to that, each district is covered by the concept of a leading bank, wherein one of the public sector banks plays the role of the leading bank. So, the leading bank will take some sort of a lead so, as far as that district is concerned, they can have adequate monitoring. So, apart from the banks' headquarter level, at the regional level and at the district level there is a district coordination committee in which, in addition to the bankers, the district administration, people's representatives, mainly the Panchayats, are also involved.

I will just conclude by saying that we have taken note of one more aspect and that is of the awareness campaign and the opening of branches. Particularly, there are 25 unbanked blocks where there are large concentrations of minorities. I have issued instructions to all the public sector banks that in these 25 blocks, out of the 129 unbanked blocks, one bank branch, at least, should be opened.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Delay in loading at ports

*248. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to delay in loading of goods at major and minor ports of the country, the goods reach their destination late;

(b) if yes, the details in this regard and the average delay observed in loading goods;

(c) whether in order to tackle this delay there is a proposal to implement Captive Use Policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. So far as major ports are concerned, there is no delay in loading of goods. Non-Major ports come under the jurisdiction of respective state governments.

(c) and (d) In the context of the recession and its impact on the business of the major ports, it was decided to re-look at some of the policies which directly have a bearing on the functioning of the major ports. Accordingly, a committee has been set up to go into the whole issue. The committee is also looking into the issue of allowing captive use facilities to port based industries located in port premises.

Deposit and lending rates of banks

*249. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has decided to cut deposit rates by 25 basis points;

(b) if so, whether banks have been asked to bring down lending rates further as there is considerable scope for it;

(c) whether Government has also urged banks to restore tax sops on long term lending for core projects; and

(d) if so, what are the steps Government proposes to take to bring the economy back on track and the details of the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The latest reduction in deposit rates by the State Bank of India (SBI) was by 25 basis points w.e.f. 15th June, 2009.

(b) The RBI has deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh w.e.f. October 1994. The rates of interest on advances are determined by the banks themselves subject to the Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLR) and spread guidelines. While determining the BPLR, banks are guided by actual cost of funds, operating expenses, margin to cover regulatory requirements of provisioning, etc.

(c) No, Sir. The tax incentives for core/infrastructure sector are provided as per the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(d) The Government has announced a number of measures in the Budget 2009-10 to revive the economy. These include a prominent thrust to the infrastructure sector through “takeout financing”, Public Private Partnership (PPP) and removal of policy, regulatory and institutional bottlenecks in infrastructure projects. In addition, agricultural development is to be given a boost through increase in plan allocation, higher credit target and continued interest rates subvention. There is also focus on reviving the export and the MSME sector. These measures are in addition to the steps already taken in the previous fiscal stimulus packages in the form of tax relief and increased expenditure on public programmes to increase demand.

Revival of sick PSUs

*250. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

(a) how many cases of revival of sick Public Sector Units (PSUs) have been recommended by the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE);

(b) what is the total cost of revival in terms of waivers and fresh investments;

(c) how many cases out of such recommended cases, which have been accepted by Government; and

(d) what is the cost of revival in terms of waivers and fresh investments?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended revival of 55 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), upto 15.7.2009.

(b) The total cost of revival of 55 CPSEs amount to Rs. 33,150 crores as recommended by BRPSE (cash assistance of Rs. 5,168 crores in the form of infusion of funds and non-cash assistance of Rs. 27,982 crores in the form of waivers/write offs).

(c) The Government have accepted revival proposals of 35 CPSEs.

(d) The total cost of revival of 35 CPSEs amounts to Rs. 15,115 crores (cash assistance of Rs. 2,921 crores in the form of infusion of funds and non-cash assistance of Rs. 12,194 crores in the form of waivers/write offs).

Scam in NREGS

†*251. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scam amounting to crores of rupees has been unearthed under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to curb it and the action being taken against the guilty; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. No such scam has been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Miscellaneous development charges at airports

*252. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA:

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers are being put to hardships by way of levying Airport Development Fees and User Development Fees; and

(b) whether Government is considering to withdraw such charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir. User Development Fee (UDF) at Bangalore International Airport, Devanahalli and Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad has been levied purely on *ad-hoc* basis as per the provisions of Concession Agreement entered by Government of India with Joint Venture Companies to meet the revenue gap.

Keeping in view the paramount importance of completion of the modernisation of airports at Delhi and Mumbai in a time bound manner, Development Fee (DF) has been levied as per the provisions of Article 22A of Airports Authority of India Act, 1994 purely on *ad-hoc* basis for a period of 36 months and 48 months respectively to bridge the funding gap.

(b) No, Sir.

Pendency in the disposal of income tax returns

*253. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the disposal of income tax returns, heavy pendency is reported;

(b) whether there is a system of periodical special drives for speedy disposal of these cases; and

(c) whether there will be a different approach to quicken the process?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a pendency of 2,35,74,618 income-tax returns for processing u/s 143(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, as on 1.4.2009.

(b) There is no practice of periodical special drives for speedy disposal of returns. The processing of income tax returns u/s 143(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, is a continuous ongoing activity, which is regularly monitored at all levels through monthly reports.

(c) The department has decided to move towards centralized mass processing of returns. For this purpose the project of consolidation of Regional databases into single national database has been completed in December, 2008. A pilot project for mass processing of salary returns has been completed at Mumbai. Based on these a Centralized Processing Centre is being set up at Bangalore. This will be completed in current financial year and will speed up processing of returns.

Pilots of private airlines caught drunk

*254. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several pilots of private airlines have been caught drunk during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details of such pilots grounded, airline-wise, so far;

(c) whether some pilots recently took off without the pre-flight checks at the airports; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken against these pilots and airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) 8 pilots of Kingfisher Airlines, 6 each of Indigo and Spice Jet and 3 each of Jetlite, Paramount and Jet Airways were detected alco-positive during pre-flight medical examination. Any pilot found to be alco-positive is immediately grounded for a period of upto six weeks.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Amendment in NREGS

*255. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to increase wages under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) to Rs. 100 a day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the study on evaluating the performance of NREGS recommended that the wage offered to workers be cut by 1/5th for more penetration of scheme;

(d) whether the study has recommended for increasing the man-days from existing 100 days to 120 days;

(e) if so, how Government is planning to reconcile two opposing views on wages;

(f) whether there is any proposal before Government to transfer cash directly to the beneficiaries; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The issue is under consideration.

(c) to (e) No such study has been commissioned by the Ministry.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. There is no proposal before the Government to transfer cash directly to be beneficiaries because under NREGA, workers have to volunteer to do unskilled manual work to earn their wage by labouring on works undertaken. Based on the work output and subject to the wage rate, wages are to be paid through worker's accounts in the banks or post offices.

Model colleges in Andhra Pradesh

*256. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned 11 model colleges in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted therefor; and

(d) the allocation of funds to each college, especially in the East and West Godavari districts in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) There is a proposal to launch a new scheme with Central-State funding for establishment of one model degree college in each of the 374 identified educationally backward districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) lower than the national GER. These include 11 districts located in Andhra Pradesh. East Godavari and West Godavari districts are included in the list. Subject to approval of the Scheme, one-third of the estimated capital cost of each college, limited to Rs. 2.67 crores, shall be provided by the Central Government.

Losses suffered by NACIL

*257. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what losses National Aviation Company India Limited (NACIL) and its predecessors have suffered in the last three years;

(b) what have been the major reasons for these losses; and

(c) how many CEOs NACIL had in this period and what were their qualifications for the job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines had suffered a loss of Rs.

541.30 crore and Rs. 230.97 crores respectively during 2006-07. National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL), which was formed on April 1, 2007 after the merger of two companies has reported a loss of Rs. 2226 crores during 2007-08 and is estimated to incur a loss of around Rs. 5000 crores during 2008-09.

(b) The losses are largely due to operating losses, which have been compounded due to the present economic recession as also the high oil prices last year and dept servicing of new aircraft.

(c) Three Chairman and Managing Directors have taken up the job during the last three years.

The qualification and experience prescribed for the post of CMD, NACIL are:

- (i) The applicant should be a graduate with good academic record from a recognised university. He should possess adequate experience at a senior level of management in a large organization of repute.
- (ii) Persons with Technical/MBA qualification and having experience in management and familiarity with Finance and Commercial operations in the air transport sector will have added advantage.
- (iii) Provided that minimum qualification is relaxable in the case of internal candidates with good record and adequate experience.

Provided that notwithstanding the qualifications and experience prescribed for the post, officers of the level of Additional Secretary in the Government of India or officers in equivalent scale or Lieutenant General in the Army or equivalent rank in Navy/Air Force, on the date of vacancy will be eligible for consideration on deputation basis subject to their cadre clearance and the requirement of cooling off required for those officers who were/are on deputation in terms of the relevant guidelines.

The recent CMDs of Air India were Civil Servants with adequate experience in the Civil Aviation Sector and Public Sector Enterprises.

Forex Revenue Reserve

† *258. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to increase in the rate of dollar and other international currencies, Indian Forex Revenue Reserve has been badly affected; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it has been affected and the details of steps taken to bring it at par?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The foreign exchange reserves declined from US\$ 309.7 billion at the end of March, 2008 to US\$ 251.7 billion at the end of March, 2009. Out of the total decline of US\$ 58.0 billion, US\$ 37.9 billion (65.3 per cent) was on account of valuation loss, reflecting the depreciation of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

major international currencies against the US dollar. The remaining decline of US\$ 20.1 billion (34.7 per cent) was due to higher current account deficit vis-a-vis capital account inflows, which could be attributed to global economic crisis.

The exchange rate policy is guided by the broad principles of careful monitoring and management of exchange rates with flexibility, while allowing the underlying demand and supply conditions to determine the exchange rate movements over a period in an orderly manner. Subject to this predominant objective, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) intervention in the foreign exchange market is guided by the objectives to reduce excess volatility, prevent the emergence of destabilizing speculative activities, maintain adequate level of reserves, and develop an orderly foreign exchange market.

Fake currency notes

† *259. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that fake currency notes of Rs. 1000 denomination bearing series 2AQ and 8AC amounting to Rs. 2000 crore have been detected;
- (b) if so, the place of their origin and when Government came to know about them;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to check the circulation of fake notes;
- (d) whether Government is importing paper for printing notes; and
- (e) if so, the reasons for not producing the paper required for printing the notes in the country itself so that printing of fake notes could be checked?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) the (b) The Anti Terrorist Squad (ATS), Mumbai seized 345 pieces of Rs. 1000 denomination (value—Rs. 3,45,000) fake notes bearing series 2AQ and 8AC on 14th May, 2009 and the matter was reported immediately to the Government.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of Fake India Currency Notes (FICN) in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes in 2005 to make counterfeiting very difficult. A High Level Committee headed by the Union Home Secretary comprising officials from central agencies and other senior police officials has been constituted to monitor and draw up a comprehensive strategy to combat FICN. Similar bodies have also been set up in the States. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) Bank Note printing presses are importing paper for printing of bank notes as the indigenous production capacity is not sufficient to meet the requirement.

Implementation of right to free education

*260. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to give right to free education for the children from 6 to 14 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when such right will be given to the children?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Article 21A, as inserted by the Constitution (Eighty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002, provides for free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.

Consequently, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2008, has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. The Bill, *inter-alia*, provides that every child in the age group of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Technical faults in planes

†1796. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the planes are not in service due to technical faults;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these planes have been grounded due to technical reasons and are not in operation; and

(d) the specific reasons therefor and losses being incurred to airlines as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) No aircraft with technical fault is put into service. The aircraft are grounded due to various technical reasons such as snags, foreign object damage/bird hit, ground incidents, non-availability of spares etc. Government does not maintain separate record of losses incurred by airlines due to grounding of aircraft due to technical fault.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Hub-and-spoke model for aviation industry

1797. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has initiated deliberations on a hub-and-spoke model for the country's aviation industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the feasibility of this model has since been worked out;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the advantages likely to accrue to Government to introduce hub-and-spoke model?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (e) A consultation group, coordinated by this Ministry, and comprising representatives from airports and the airlines is exploring the feasibility of implementation of a hub and spoke model.

Directive to airlines

1798. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has directed all the airlines to give breakup of the air fare charged by them from the passengers;
- (b) the details of the directives given;
- (c) the time limit, if any given to the airlines in the matter;
- (d) the companies which have responded so far; and
- (e) the details of these responses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. In order to rectify the deceptive advertisements by Airlines, Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules, 1937 has been amended wherein airlines shall display tariff in a conspicuous manner to show the total amount payable by a passenger and a complete break-up of the total amount, indicating the fare, tax, fees or any other charge, if any, separately. A circular has been issued in this regard by the DGCA wherein all the airlines were asked to comply with the Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 with regard to display of airfares.

Scheduled domestic airlines viz. NACIL (I), Jet, JetLite, Kingfisher, Spicejet, Paramount, Go, IndiGo and MDLR Airlines have complied with the Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules, 1937 with regard to display of airfares on their respective websites.

Losses in public airline companies

†1799. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air Corporation Employees Union has held Government responsible for losses to country's public airline companies;

(b) if so, the reasons on the basis of which Government has been held responsible for losses to public airline companies;

(c) whether Government agrees with the Union's claim; and

(d) if not, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Air Corporation Employees Union has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister on 23.6.2009 wherein issues like acquisition of aircraft, bilateral rights, over capacity induction domestic sectors, sale and lease back of aircraft by erstwhile Indian Airlines and Air India, merger of erstwhile Indian Airlines and Air India have been mentioned as responsible for the present financial position of National Aviation Company of India Limited.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The financial health of NACIL has deteriorated due to operating losses, which have been compounded due to the present economic recession as also the high oil prices last year and debt servicing on new aircraft coupled with systemic inefficiencies of the Company. The Government has asked NACIL to improve its operational and financial performance.

Congestion at International airports

1800. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of flights operated in a day from each of the International Airports in the country at present;

(b) whether there has been overcrowding resulting in delay in take off and landing of aircrafts; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to decongest the pressure at major International Airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The average number of flights operated in a day from each of the International Airports in the country is as under : Mumbai (MIAL) - 653, Delhi (DIAL) - 646, Chennai - 327, Bangalore (BIAL) - 293, Kolkata - 228, Hyderabad (GHIAL) - 224, Cochin - 113, Ahmedabad - 101, Guwahati - 87, Trivandrum - 64, Goa - 61 Calicut - 54, Jaipur - 60, Nagpur - 52, Port Blair - 20, Srinagar - 21 and Amritsar - 20.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No, Sir. At times bunching take place due to bad weather and airlines not adhering to their flight schedules at Delhi/Mumbai.

(c) AAI has taken following measures to decongest the pressure at major International Airports:

1. New high speed exit taxi-ways at Delhi and Mumbai airports have been constructed and also more are being constructed. A parallel taxi-track has been constructed at Delhi airport by which runway occupancy time has been reduced considerably.
2. Mumbai and Delhi airports have been handed over to Joint Venture Companies (JVCs) for further development of ground infrastructure.
3. Delhi International Airport Ltd. has constructed third runway to accommodate more arrivals and departures at Delhi Airport.
4. Simultaneous use of both runways at Delhi and Mumbai airports has been started during the traffic congestion period.
5. The beginning of runway 32 and 27 have been joined by constructing a new taxi-track and beginning of runway 27 is being joined from international apron at Mumbai to reduce runway occupancy time.
6. AAI has already taken up the project for upgradation of 35 non-metro airports enable to handle the increased air traffic at those airports.
7. Improved ATC procedures have been framed.
8. Clearance Delivery Position has been established at Mumbai and Delhi airports.
9. ATC Automation System at Delhi and Mumbai are being upgraded.
10. Advance Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (ASMGCS) along with Surface Movement Radar has been installed and in operation at Delhi Airport.
11. Advance Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (ASMGCS) is being planned for Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata airport..
12. Air Traffic Flow Management System is being worked out.
13. Kolkata ILS is being upgraded to CAT II ILS.
14. New Integrated Automation System for Chennai and Kolkata is being planned.
15. At the time of slot allocation schedule arrival and departure time are spread in such a manner that bunching should not take place resulting into delays.
16. The number of hourly movements of flights are being increased at Mumbai and Delhi airports at par with availability runway/terminal building capacity.

Pilot training for SC/ST candidates

†1801. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of SCs/STs candidates registered for pilot training during the last three years;
- (b) the number of trainees who passed out of the flying schools;
- (c) whether Government is aware that no training is imparted to these candidates in the flying schools;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the candidates are sent for training to such flying schools where neither pilots nor engineers are available to train them; and
- (e) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) During the last three years, eighty candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category were registered for pilot licence training in various flying training institutes in the country of which 15 candidates passed.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. Candidates are sent for training to those flying training institutes which are approved by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and operate on 'no profit no loss' basis. Requirement of Flight Instructors and Maintenance Engineers is a pre-requisite for DGCA approval.

Air service from Bareilly

†1802. SHRI VEER PAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to start the passenger airlines service from Bareilly district in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, by when this service would be started; and
- (c) if not, whether Government has any plan to start this service in future?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) At present, there is no plan to start air services from Bareilly.

Air connectivity of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1803. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is planning a major infrastructure development project in the Andaman and Nicobar (A and N) Islands by introducing international and chartered flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also pushing for a proposal for an air cargo complex in the islands;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to connect Nicobar Islands with Kolkata and Chennai?

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

(b) Occasional operations of International and Domestic chartered flights are already taking place at Veer Savarkar International Airport, Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. These flights are operated at the existing Civil Enclave of AAI with peak hour capacity of 400 passengers and facilities for limited International flights. AAI has a proposal for construction of new integrated Terminal Building with all modern amenities and facilities and peak hour capacity of 1200 passengers at an estimated cost of Rs. 430 crores, subject to availability of required additional land from Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Coast Guard for which a tripartite MoU has been signed on 09.07.2009. The work for expansion/strengthening of apron with two additional taxiways for parking of 1 AB310 and 5 AB-321 at an estimated cost of 28 crores is under progress and likely to be completed by July, 2009.

(c) and (d) The proposed Air Cargo Complex at an estimated cost of Rs. 467 lakhs with a bearing capacity of handling 1750 cubic meters of general cargo and 240 cubic meters of sensitive cargo and 20 MT of Perishable Cargo is under construction by A and N Administration. AAI will be taking over the completed infrastructure and manage the Air Cargo operations after modalities are worked out between AAI and A and N Administration.

(e) At present scheduled air services are available only to/from Port Blair from Chennai and Kolkata. Domestic Airlines are free to operate anywhere in country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government. However, no proposal has been received from any airlines operator to operate to/from Nicobar Islands.

Planes on lease by Air India

†1804. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the planes taken on lease by Air India are not making profit;

(b) if so, whether Air India would withdrew these planes from its operations;
and

(c) the number of planes to be included in the fleet of Air India that would meet its requirements?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The profitability of the leased fleet depends on the routes they operate. However, due to depressed yields on account of low load factors and low revenue per seat, some routes operated by the leased fleet have shown operating losses.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The erstwhile constituents of Air India, had placed an order of 111 aircraft to be delivered from 2006 to 2012. Of these 111 aircraft, 51 have joined the fleet. The remaining aircraft will be inducted as per the revised delivery schedule.

Imposition of user charges on air passengers

1805. SHRI R. C. SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is planning to impose user charges on passengers flying out of airports that AAI has upgraded;

(b) if so, the details of airports on which AAI is proposed to impose user charges; and

(c) the details of formula adopted in imposing user charges on domestic and international passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) A proposal to impose User Development Fee at Trivandrum, Ahmedabad, Udaipur, Amritsar, Varanasi, Vizag, Trichy, Jaipur and Mangalore has been received from Airports Authority of India which is under examination.

Allotment of land for Airport in Madhya Pradesh

†1806. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the airports for the development of which the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has been allotted land by State Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether development work has been completed there;

(c) whether the AAI has demanded additional land measuring between 1.58 acres to 2.00 acres from the State Government;

(d) if so, the details of the action taken by Government;

(e) whether the development works relating to the building of terminals and night landing facility has been completed after the allotment of land; and

(f) if not, by when the same would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has been allotted land by the Government of Madhya Pradesh at Indore and Bhopal airports.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Various development works namely extension of runway, construction of new expendable modular integrated terminal building and construction of new apron at these airports have been taken up by AAI.

(c) and (d) AAI has requested the Government of Madhya Pradesh to provide additional land measuring 2377.20 acres of land at Indore and 275.9 acres of land at Jabalpur for development of Indore and Jabalpur airports. At Indore airport, Government of Madhya Pradesh has handed over only 137.67 acres of land so far. The State Government has been requested to transfer the required land to AAI at the earliest.

(e) and (f) At Bhopal airport, construction of new expandable modular integrated terminal building is in progress with expected date of commencement by March, 2010 and the work related to night landing facilities is expected to be completed by August, 2009.

At Indore airport, construction of new integrated building is in progress with expected date of completion by March, 2010 and the work related to night landing facilities is expected to be completed by August, 2009.

Leave without salary for Air India employees

1807. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allowed employees of Air India to go on leave without salary;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the employees would be taken back after the leave period expires; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) In view of the present financial position of the airline, Air India has allowed its employees to go on long leave without pay and allowances for a period of two years and extendable upto five years,

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Violation of aviation law by Air India

1808. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has been allegedly violating aviation laws overseas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether flight safety has been adversely affected; and

(d) the precautions taken in this regard and the action proposed?

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

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

Operationalisation of airport at Salem

1809. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to operationalise airport at Salem in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Salem airport in Tamil Nadu belongs to Airports Authority of India and is an operational airport. Presently no scheduled Airline is operating flights. Only Non-Scheduled flights operate at Salem airports.

(c) Does not arise.

Naming of international Airport at Amritsar

1810. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Legislative Assembly has passed a unanimous resolution to name the International Airport at Amritsar after Guru Ram Dass who founded the city;

(b) if so, whether Government would announce the formal changing of the name of the airport;

(c) whether the Punjab Legislative Assembly has also sent recommendation for naming the new airport coming at Mohali after Shaheed Bhagat Singh; and

(d) by when Government would announce the name of this airport though it is still under construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Punjab has sent a resolution passed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly for renaming the Amritsar International Airports as [Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport] and the new airport coming at Mohali (Chandigarh) after [Shaheed - E - Azam Sardar Bhagat Singh International Airport].

The proposals are being examined by Government.

Upgradation of airports in Madhya Pradesh

†1811. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the total number of airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) how many airports, out of these, are proposed to be upgraded upto International standard and the action taken in this regard; and
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to start flights to South India from Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) There are eight (8) airports in Madhya Pradesh, which belong to Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(b) Presently, AAI is upgrading three (3) airports namely Indore, Bhopal and Khajuraho airports to meet the international standards. Various upgradation works like extension of runway, construction of new expandable modular integrated terminal building and construction of new apron at these airports have been taken up by AAI.

(c) Domestic Airlines Operators are free to operate anywhere in India including airports in Madhya Pradesh depending upon commercial viability, traffic potential and available infrastructure at such airports.

Upgradation of safety regulations

1812. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that safety regulations of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) do not conform to international standards;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) what measures Government has taken or proposes to take to upgrade the safety regulations upto international standard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Safety regulations in India are primarily based on Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) issued by International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and are regularly amended by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) whenever new SARPs are introduced. In addition, DGCA from time to time reviews and amends its regulations as per international standards and aviation requirements of the country.

Protocol arrangements at airports

1813. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:
SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of protocol arrangements at various airports by private airlines and Airports Authority of India (AAI) is creating a lot of confusion and problem to passengers, particularly VIPs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any mechanism in AAI to ensure that protocol is strictly followed by private airlines, particularly with regard to VIPs; and

(d) if so, the details of protocol arrangements made for VIPs in various airports by private airlines and AAI?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) provides stipulated facilities to the VIPs and the concerned airlines are accordingly advised regarding the VIP movement.

(d) The various facilities offered at Airports are:

1. Reserved Lounge facilities, Provision of tea, coffee, water free of cost.
2. Free access in the Terminal Building and Visitors Gallery on the basis of Hon'ble Member of Parliament's (MP) Identity Card.
3. Free parking of vehicles in the VIP Car Parking Area on the basis of pass issued to MP for Parliament House Car Park.
4. Additional Airport Entry Pass for one personal staff of MP, if requested.
5. Airlines have been advised to ensure proper facilitation of VIPs upon timely intimation of their movement.

Wasteful expenditure in Air India

1814. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Air India has paid to its employees wages to which they were never entitled;

(b) if so, whether productivity-linked incentives scheme of Air India has not been approved by its Board or by Government;

(c) if so, whether Government's directions to stop these payments were ignored by the airline; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to check wasteful expenditure in Air India and to fix responsibility on those who have not followed the directives of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) The Public Sector Enterprises of the Government of India

are required to follow the wage Policies laid down by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). The wage agreements with the recognized Unions of the Public Sector Enterprises should be within the parameters laid down by the DPE. The pay and allowances in Air India are also being paid as per the agreements signed by the Management with its Unions/Associations.

Losses of NACIL

1815. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) has suffered huge losses in the past one year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the factors responsible for huge losses;
- (c) whether the Finance Ministry has asked his Ministry to trim down NACIL's operations and come out with a viable model in the next few years; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NACIL expects to register a loss of approximately Rs. 5000 crores in 2008-09. The losses have been largely due to operating losses, which have been compounded due to the present economic recession as also the high oil prices last year and debt servicing on new aircraft.

(c) and (d) A proposal for infusion of equity and soft loan for NACIL was sent to the Ministry of Finance in 2008-09 and after its examination, Ministry of Finance had sought further details. However, after deterioration of NACIL's financial position, it has been advised to revisit its proposal and to formulate its re-structuring plan.

Operation of flights by Air India

†1816. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the main reasons for losses being incurred by Air India;
- (b) the steps taken by the concerned department to make up the loss;
- (c) the countries to which Air India has its flight from Delhi;
- (d) the companies who are operating their flight on the same routes where flights are being run by Air India;
- (e) whether other companies provide more facilities to their passengers in comparison to Air India; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) the total number of aeroplanes with Air India and the number of planes which can fly?

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

(a) Air India is running in losses largely due to operating losses, which have been compounded due to the present economic recession as also the high oil prices last year and debt servicing on new aircraft.

(b) Air India has initiated the following measures to reduce losses:- (i) integration and restructuring of network and schedules, (ii) fuel efficiency improvement measures, (iii) extended the credit period for all vendors, (iv) promotions and recruitment put on hold, (v) staff asked to travel only on economy class, etc. among other substantive measures for restructuring of loans and credits.

(c) At present, Air India operates its flights to 14 countries from Delhi viz. United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Japan, Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong, China, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Nepal, Afghanistan, and Saudi Arabia.

(d) Jet Airways, Jet Lite and Kingfisher.

(e) No, Sir. The customer services provided by Air India are comparable in the Airline Industry.

(f) The total number of aircraft as on 10 July, 2009 with Air India (including owned and leased) are 156. Presently, Air India's 12 aircraft are non-operational due to obsolescence of the landing gear for which no spares are available of which 8 are already in the process of disposal.

Losses of Government airlines

†1817. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:

SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government airlines are making losses whereas private airlines are earning profit;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is formulating any scheme to make Government airlines profit making; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Almost all private airlines are also making losses. The spiralling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) coupled with the economic slow down and thus the low load factor have contributed heavily to their losses.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) NACIL has been advised to formulate a restructuring plan and to adopt measures to bring down the cost of operations.

Pilot fatigue as a safety threat

1818. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry recognizes pilot fatigue as a safety threat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken to correct the situation to avoid threats in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) to (c) Pilot fatigue is recognised as a safety threat. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DDCA) has issued Aeronautical Information Circular (AIC) 28 of 1992 to regulate the flight time, flight duty time and rest requirements of the pilots. DGCA has further reiterated these requirements in Air Safety Circular No. 2 of 2009 and prescribed further measures for management of crew fatigue during flights. Adherence to these requirement is assessed during audits and surveillance inspections.

Budgetary support for State-controlled companies

†1819. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is not going to give any kind of budgetary support to State-controlled companies in this year's budget;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the budgetary support given to State-controlled companies in the interim budget was the last budgetary support; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) and (c) No, Sir.

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

Difficulties in filling income tax returns

1820. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the income tax returns to be filled up is lengthy, difficult to fill up and complicated;
- (b) whether there will be a move followed by adequate action plan to simplify the format and formalities so that it can be easily handled instead of resorting to the help of the concerned expert as done now;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether there are several instances of incorrect assessment, incorrect exemption and under-valuation in the process of income-tax assessment; and

(d) whether these have been done bonafidely or malafidely or by both means?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No Sir, the income-tax return forms are assessment year specific and are, therefore, required to be notified separately for each assessment year. The length of the income tax return forms are dependent upon number of sources from which income is derived by an assessee. The length varies from 2 pages in the case of ITR-I meant for individuals to 26 pages in the case of ITR-6 meant for companies. Since these forms do not require filing of any supporting documents, the length of various Forms is reasonable.

The forms have a modular structure and have been made user friendly by providing detailed instructions for filling up. In addition, the taxpayer can access any Help Centre of the Income Tax Department for assistance.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, wherever an instance of incorrect assessment, incorrect exemption or under valuation in the process of income tax assessment is noticed, appropriate remedial action under the provisions of the Income tax Act is taken. Further, where such an action is found to be malafide, proceedings are also initiated against the officer.

Impact of global economic meltdown

1821. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of global economic meltdown and recession in India and the sectors getting badly affected;

(b) the account of the total job-losses in India in each of these sectors;

(c) the policy of Government in facing this situation and category-wise achievements made so far; and

(d) the fields where the situation still appears erosive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There has been a moderation in the growth of the domestic economy due to the impact of the global meltdown and recession. As per the Revised Estimates for 2008-09, released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the growth in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost is estimated at 6.7 percent in 2008-09. The lower growth in GDP in 2008-09 was spread across all sectors except Mining and quarrying, Community, social and personal services.

(b) to (d) While no comprehensive employment data giving definite estimate is available for the recent period, some sample surveys have indicated employment losses in the wake of global economic slowdown. In a sample survey conducted by Labour Bureau covering 2581 units in 20 centres across 11 States/UTs relating to important sectors like mining, textiles, metals, gems

and 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 decline in employment observed in gems and jewellery, transport and automobiles was 8.58 percent, 4.03 percent and 2.42 percent respectively. In a similar survey conducted by Labour Bureau covering 3192 units in 21 centres across 11 states/UTs relating to sectors like textiles and apparel, handloom/powerloom, leather, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport and IT/BPO, it was observed that the employment in selected sectors has increased by a quarter million during the January – March 2009 period. The sectors registering increase in employment during January-March, 2009 period are gems and jewellery, textiles, IT-BPO, handloom/powerloom and automobiles. However, decline in employment during January-March 2009, has been observed in leather, metals and transport. The Department of Commerce has separately conducted some surveys which indicate job losses as under:

S. No.	Period of Survey	Job losses (Direct and indirect) in persons
1.	August 2008-October 2008	65,507
2.	August 2008-16-01-09	1,09,513
3.	August 2008-9-02-09	1,17,602
4.	August 2008-28-02-09	1,19,159

The Government has provided three fiscal stimulus packages in the form of tax relief to boost demand and increased expenditure on public projects to create employment and public assets. The Government has also taken measures like the Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana and skill upgradation training programmes, to mitigate the adverse impact of economic slowdown on employment. The Government is constantly monitoring and evaluating the economic situation for taking policy measures to restore the growth dynamics of the economy.

Software Technology Parks

1822. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export-oriented firms set up in Government-run software Technology Parks, are enjoying a tax-free status;

(b) if so, whether this tax-free status to such firms is adversely affecting the commercial viability of private sector industry;

(c) whether Government is thinking of mitigating the effect of global recession in this prime market of information technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details are as under:

In the Finance Bill 2009-2010 Government has proposed:

- (i) Extension of sunset clause for deduction in respect of export profits under section 10A of the Income Tax Act by one more year till 31.03.2011.
- (ii) Weighted deduction of 150% on expenditure incurred for in-house R and D.
- (iii) Safe harbour approach being formulated for transfer pricing related issues.

Interest charged on car loans by SBI

†1823. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India (SBI) has decided to charge interest on car loans at 8 per cent;

(b) if so, when this decision was taken;

(c) whether it is proposed to decrease the interest rate on other loans also; and

(d) if so, the details of other proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) Yes, Sir. For car loans, the State Bank of India (SBI) has introduced interest rate of 8% per annum fixed for the 1st year and 10% per annum fixed rate for the 2nd and the 3rd years. From the 4th year, the interest rate will be reset to the normal car loan rates.

(b) The decision to reduce the rate was taken on 21.06.2009 and was implemented from 01.07.2009.

(c) and (d) State Bank Advance Rate (SBAR) has been revised downwards by 50 bps from 12.25% p.a. to 11.75% p.a. with effect from the 29th June, 2009. The revised rates SBAR is applicable to all new as well as existing advances, including existing term loans (other than existing fixed interest rate loans). In addition, interest rates have been reduced for home loans @ 8% per annum fixed for the first year. The SBI is also offering reduced interest rates on SME loans.

Mandate of the SIU

1824. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) when was the Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) constituted by his Ministry alongwith the mandate assigned to it;

(b) whether SIU has since its inception conducted several work studies in various Departments/Ministries of Government;

(c) if so, the details of the work studies conducted in the last three years alongwith their findings;

(d) whether the recommendations of SIU are implemented *in toto* by the concerned departments or they are of recommendatory nature;

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations implemented till date, Department/Ministry-wise; and

(f) if not, the reasons for non-implementation of the SIU findings, Department/Ministry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) The Staff Inspection Unit was set up in 1964 with the objective of achieving economy in staffing of Government organizations consistent with administrative efficiency and evolving performance standards and work norms.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of studies conducted during the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 are furnished in Statement (*See below*).

(d) to (f) The findings of the SIU contained in their official report are regarded as mandatory. However, where the Secretary of the Ministry/Head of Department feels strongly that the staff assessment made by SIU is unworkable or will result in serious dislocation, the matter is referred to an Inter Ministerial Committee. The primary responsibility for implementation of the SIU report rests with the administrative Ministry/Organization concerned. The recommendations of SIU involve creation/abolition of posts and redeployment of staff which take considerable time for implementation.

Statement

The details of Final Reports issued by SIU during the year 2006-2008

(2006)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Name of the Organization	Sanctioned Strength	Assessed Strength
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Data Processing Division and Data Processing Centre of CSSO	1068	847
2.	Department of Commerce	Directorate General Foreign Trade	2429	1469

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Department of AYUSH	National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur	367	279
4.	Department of Consumer Affairs	National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, New Delhi	92	91
5.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Study on the requirement of Investigating Officers in CBI during Trial of Cases	Norms Study	
6.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Labour Bureau, Chandigarh and Shimla including its Regional Offices	516	477
7.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Diu Administration of the UT of Daman and Diu	731	682
8.	Department of Economic Affairs	Budget Printing Press	49	32
9.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad	110	98
10.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Jabalpur	67	60
11.	Ministry of Agriculture	Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chennai	175	120
12.	Cabinet Secretariat	Special Protection Group (S.P.G)	130	166
13.	Ministry of Home Affairs	POLNET Project of Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless)	NIL	10

(2007)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Name of the Organization	Sanctioned Strength	Assessed Strength
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Polnet Project of Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless)	11	21
2.	Ministry of Culture	National Library, Kolkata	693	542
3.	Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	Regional Station for Forage Production and Demonstration, Chennai	45	37

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance	Office of the Competent Authority	94	62
5.	Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	North Eastern Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute, Assam	23	34
6.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Regional Office of Fruit and Vegetable Directorate, Guwahati	—	4
7.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Organisational Development - cum - staffing study	368	299
8.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Staffing requirement of Central Social Welfare board	233	199
9.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Study of Auxiliary Nurses and Midwifery (ANM) Training School, RHTC, Najafgarh	20	16
10.	Ministry of Finance	Study of Inland Container Depots, Container Freight Stations and New Courier Terminal	Norms Study	
11.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Basic Training Centre (BTC) of Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Haryana	737	807
12.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and its existing Regional Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), Mumbai	458	253

Note: 1. During the year, SIU was associated as Core Member in two Committees constituted for assessing the manpower requirement of Scientific and Technical Organizations namely National Aids Research Institute (NARI), Pune, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Delhi of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

2. The SIU has provided secretarial assistance to the Task Force constituted by the Department of Expenditure to look into the Organizational Structure of support staff for Financial Advisers in various Ministries/Departments and conducted the studies of Organizational Structure/manpower requirement of the Integrated Finance Divisions (IFDs) of the Ministry of Power, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and submitted three reports to the Task Force.

(2008)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Name of the Organization	Sanctioned Strength	Assessed Strength
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Study of Immigration Check Posts and FRROs	Norms Study	
2.	Prime Minister's Office	Study of Public Wing of Prime Minister's Office	63	46
3.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Study of Pay and Accounts Office (IRLA)	94	49
4.	Department of Atomic Energy	Study of Departmental Canteens	263	236
5.	Ministry of Tourism	Review of norms for academic and administrative staff of Institutes of Hotel Management	Norms Study	
6.	Ministry of Tourism	Study of National Institute of Water Sports, Goa	Nil	11
7.	Ministry of Culture	Study of Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	115	155
8.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Study of Department of AYUSH	188	197
9.	Ministry of Law and Justice	Study of Department of Legal Affairs (Main Secretariat and Branch Secretariat)	585	496
10.	Ministry of Finance	Study of Telecommunication Wing under Central Board of Excise and Customs	938	Nil
11.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Study of Indo-Tibetan Board Police Academy, Mussoorie	532	617
12.	Ministry of Tourism	Study of Indian Institute of Skiing and Mountaineering (IISM), Gulmarg	38	44
13.	Ministry of Defence	Study of Coast Guard Stores Depot, Mumbai	37	42
14.	Ministry of	Study of Veterinary Council	22	15

Agriculture of India

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Ministry of Defence	Study of Bureau of Naviks, Mumbai	21	39
16.	Ministry of Finance	Study of Appellate Tribunal for Forfeited Property	28	26

Note: The SIU has also been associated as Core Member with two Committees constituted for assessing the manpower requirement of Scientific and Technical Organizations namely Directorate General of Mines, Dhanbad, Ministry of Labour and Employment and Patent Offices and the Office of Patent Information Systems (Norms) of the Office of the Controller General Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Income tax evasion

1825. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Income Tax (IT) authorities that investors buy insurance policies by paying cash upto rupees one crore;

(b) whether the IT authorities are now re-examining assesseees with income of upto rupees five crores per annum;

(c) whether there has been an increase in tax assesseees with income between rupees one crore and rupees five crores per annum during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Instances of purchase of insurance policies by payment of large amount of cash have come to the notice of Income Tax Department. Investigations have been taken up in these cases to ensure that undisclosed investment, if any, are brought to tax as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

(b) As per Income Tax Act, there is no provision of re-examining assesseees based on income criterion. However, in appropriate cases, the assessments are reopened under the provisions of section 147 of the Income Tax Act where the Assessing Officer has reason to believe that the income has escaped assessment.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The number of assesseees who have filed return of income between rupees one crore and rupees five crores per annum during the last three Financial Years are as follows:-

F.Y 2006-07

15743

F.Y 2007-08

22341

F.Y. 2008-09

26275

Debt relief for women farmers

1826. SHRI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many women have been eligible for debt relief under the debt waiver scheme announced for farmers' benefit;

(b) how much money has been involved in such specific relief, if any, for women farmers; and

(c) what is the percentage to total relief under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) to (c) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 has been implemented throughout the country, covering around 3.68 crore farmers with total eligible waiver/relief amounting to Rs. 65,318.33 crore (all figures provisional). However, the Data Reporting Systems of either Reserve Bank of India or National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development do not generate any specific information about women farmers under the Scheme.

Expected economic growth

1827. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) whether the economy is expected to grow by 6.5 per cent in 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details of each sector; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) As per the Economic Survey 2008-09, the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost is expected to grow at around 7.0 +/- 0.75 per cent in the fiscal 2009-10, assuming a normal monsoon. No sector wise details have been mentioned.

(c) The steps initiated by the Government for sustaining growth include short term measures of fiscal stimulus packages by enhancing expenditure levels and duty reductions. The Budget 2009-10 has *inter-alia* indicated the relevance of measures such as, stimulating investment in infrastructure, development of agriculture and providing assistance to exporters to help overcome short term disadvantages etc. The Central Government has increased the Budgetary allocation for 2009-10 for plan and non-plan expenditure by 34 per cent and 37 per cent over the budget estimates of 2008-09.

Recovery of outstanding taxes

1828. SHRI MOHAMMAD AMIN:

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 221 given in the Rajya Sabha on July 25, 2000 and state:

- (a) the status of tax recovery of the top 100 tax assessees;
- (b) the details of the top 100 assessees as on date; and
- (c) the total amount of tax outstanding on account of income tax, corporate tax, customs duty and central excise duty as on 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

State Maritime Boards

1829. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the status of State Maritime Boards have been excluded from the definition of local authority under the Finance Act, 2003;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether some of the States have made representations to the Central Government for waiving of income tax from the State Maritime Boards;
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (e) whether Government would consider the State Maritime Boards as 'Local Authority' since it is a public utility organisation and has no motive to earn profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) *Vide* Finance Act, 2002, definition of 'local authority' under clause (20) of section 10 was made restrictive so as to include Panchayats, Municipalities, Municipal Committee and District Boards and Cantonment Boards only. This amendment was made effective from 1st April, 2003. Entities like State Maritime Boards thus went outside the scope of exemption available under that section.

(b) The above amendment was based on the recommendation of Advisory Group on Tax Policy and Tax Administration for the Tenth Plan which had suggested deletion of exemption provided under section 10 (20) of the Income-tax Act. The restrictive definition was adopted considering the need to phase out exemptions consistent with a moderate tax regime. However, exemption in the case of Panchayats, Municipalities, Municipal Committee etc. was retained as they are local self-government institutions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The request was examined and not found feasible.

(e) The restrictive definition of the term 'local authority' was adopted considering the need

to phase out exemption while moving towards a moderate tax regime. Policy imperatives currently being the same, revival of exemption to State Maritime Boards is not under consideration.

Trade deficit

1830. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what steps are being taken to balance the trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Trade deficit increased from US \$ 88.5 billion in 2007-08 to US \$ 119 billion in 2008-09 mainly on account of high price of crude oil in the first half of 2008-09. However, the trade deficit has declined to US \$ 10.2 billion in April-May 2009 from US \$ 19.9 billion in April-May 2008. The decline in trade deficit is due to decline in imports as well as exports since October 2008 as a result of the global recession. While measures are not usually taken to restrict imports or to artificially balance trade that may lead to dampening of the growth of the economy or lead to resurgence of inflationary pressures, import duties on some items which were lowered in April-May 2008 as part of inflation management measures, were restored in November-December 2008 to the earlier levels. The main strategy is to encourage exports. Some of the recent steps taken in this regard include export promotion initiatives such as the implementation of the Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana, Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme etc. In addition to above, the steps taken during 2008-09 to arrest the downward trend in exports, *inter-alia*, include interest subvention of 2 percent on pre and post shipment credit for labour intensive exports; additional allocation of Rs. 350 crore for export incentive schemes; enhancement of Duty Drawback Benefits on certain items including knitted fabrics, bicycles, agricultural hand tools and specified categories of yarn, provision of additional funds of Rs. 1400 crore for textile sector to clear the backlog claims of Technology upgradation fund (TUF) etc. In addition, the Union Budget 2009-10 has also announced many measures to help the export sector which include, among others, the following.

- (i) Extension of the adjustment assistance scheme to provide enhanced Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) cover at 95% to badly hit sectors upto March 2010.
- (ii) Enhancement of allocation to Market Development Assistance Scheme by 148%.
- (iii) Extension of interest subvention of 2 per cent to the labour intensive sectors to 31.3.2010.
- (iv) Flow of credit at reasonable rates to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
- (v) Approving Mega Handloom clusters in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and Powerloom cluster in Rajasthan and New Mega clusters for carpets in Srinagar and Mirzapur;

- (vi) Extension of Section 10A and 10B related to Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA related to taxation benefit of 'unit *vis-a-vis* assessee';

- (vii) Allowing additional items within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following employment oriented export sectors;
 - (a) 5 additional items for sports goods sector;
 - (b) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.
- (viii) measures related to service tax which include, among others, exemption from service tax on following services linked to exports;
 - (a) service related to transport of export goods by road from any CFS or ICD to the port of 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) Commission paid to foreign agents.

Misuse of electronic money transfer

1831. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of electronic money transfer companies are operating in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether cases of misuse of the electronic money transfer by terrorist organizations through these companies have been reported to Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures being taken by Government to tackle this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) Electronic money transfer in India is operated under Money Transfer Service Scheme (MTSS) or Speed Remittance of Rupee Drawing Arrangement (RDA). Under MTSS, the Indian agents are permitted to tie-up with overseas Principals to receive inward cross-border remittances. These Indian agents undertake electronic transfer activities in India through their branches or sub-agents, and make payment to the beneficiaries. Under RDA, the exchange houses situated in Hong Kong, Singapore and Gulf countries send cross-border remittances into India. Under this arrangement, Authorised Dealer (AD) Category-I banks enter into arrangement with the Exchange Houses to receive cross-border inward remittances and make payment to the beneficiaries.

At present, 26 Indian agents and 37 AD Category-I banks are operating under MTSS and RDA, respectively.

(c) to (e) Government agencies have come across instances of use of electronic mode of money transfer channels by some terrorist outfits. Government has taken various measures to check misuse of electronic mode of money transfer channels which, *inter-alia*, include due diligence for appointment of agents, sub-agents or sub-sub-agents under MTSS, Know Your

Customer (KYC) requirement for making payment to the beneficiaries, reporting of transactions under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and extant Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines and enactment of Payment and Settlement Act, 2007.

NPA's of public sector banks

1832. SHRI M.P. ACHUTAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Public Sector Banks have gone up recently after the global economic slow down started; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) The amount of Gross non-performing assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have slightly increased from Rs. 39,749 crore as on 31st March, 2008 to Rs. 43,676 crore as on 31st March, 2009. However, the Gross NPAs to Gross Advances ratio and Net NPAs to Net Advances ratio of these banks have declined from 2.3% to 2.08% and 1.08% to 0.99%, respectively, between March, 2008 and March, 2009. The Government is ensuring that the targets of Gross NPAs, set by the PSBs in their 'Statement of Intent on Annual Goals' for 2009-10, are such that they strive to contain the level of their Gross NPAs within acceptable limits.

Cases reported to Fraud Monitoring Cell

1833. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of fraud involving the Scheduled Commercial Banks have so far been reported to the Fraud Monitoring Cell of the Reserve Bank of India for the period April, 2005 to March, 2008; and

(b) what is the action taken by the Fraud Monitoring Cell in such cases and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the total number of cases of frauds and amounts involved as reported by the Scheduled Commercial Banks to RBI during three financial years (2005-2008) are as under:

(Amt. in Crore)

April 2005 to March 2006		April 2006 to March 2007		April 2007 to March 2008	
No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount
13919	1380.80	23618	1193.96	21245	1058.12

(b) On receipt of fraud report from banks, RBI advises the concerned banks to report the case to CBI/Police/SFIO, examine staff accountability and complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system and procedures so that frauds do not recur.

RBI as a part of its supervisory process has taken following measures to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds:

- (i) To sensitize banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance *modus operandi* on various types of frauds and the measures to be taken by them.
- (ii) By issuance of Caution Advice to banks to exercise due diligence while sanctioning fresh loan facilities to the borrowers in the Caution Advice.
- (iii) Advice banks to:
 - (a) Introduce a system of concurrent audit.
 - (b) Review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.
 - (c) Constitute a Special Committee of the Board exclusively for monitoring frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above.
 - (d) Examine staff accountability and institute disciplinary action expeditiously against the staff involved in frauds.
- (iv) On the basis of recommendations made by the Mitra Committee on legal aspects of bank frauds, banks were advised to take various preventive steps *viz.* Development of Best Practice Code (BPC), System of internalization of BPC, strengthening internal checks and internal controls and introducing Legal Compliance Audit.
- (v) As the frauds in the area of housing loans were on the increase, RBI had issued several circulars including steps to be taken by banks to prevent such frauds, such as conduct of due diligence of borrowers/builders, scrutiny of documents by legal experts, verification of identity of the borrowers, multi layered decision making process, pre-sanction visit to a project site and strict post disbursement supervision etc.
- (vi) All the banks which had financed a borrower under multiple banking arrangement have been advised to take co-ordinated action, based on commonly agreed strategy, for legal/criminal actions, follow up for recovery, exchange of details of *modus operandi*, achieving consistency in data/information on frauds reported to Reserve Bank of India. The bank which detects a fraud is required to immediately share the details with all other banks in the multiple banking arrangements.

- (vii) In order to make the third parties such as builders, warehouse/cold storage owners, motor vehicle/tractor dealers, travel agents etc. and professionals such as architects, valuers chartered accountants, advocates, etc. accountable who have played a vital role in credit sanction/disbursement or facilitated the perpetration of frauds, banks have been advised to report to Indian Banks Association (IBA) the details of such third parties, including professionals involved in frauds. IBA in turn will prepare caution lists of such parties for circulation among the banks.

Unified tax system

1834. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is need for change of Central as well as State indirect tax with a unified tax system in the whole country;
- (b) if so, how much time it will take for its implementation;
- (c) whether State Governments are ready for this change; and
- (d) if not, what are the steps Government is taking to safeguard the interests of State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to do away with multiple taxation and remove cascading effect of tax from the prices of goods and services, a need was felt to rationalize the Central as well as States' indirect taxes. Accordingly, the Government had announced in the budget speech of 2006-2007, its policy intent to introduce a unified tax system in the country in the form of Goods and Services Tax (GST) with effect from 01 April, 2010. The Central Government and the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) are jointly working for finalizing the design and a roadmap of introduction of GST accordingly.

(c) All State Governments are represented on the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC), which is presently working out the design and procedural details of the GST model as well as a roadmap for its implementation on the basis of extensive consultations among States, so that their interests are also accounted for while adopting the GST in the country.

- (d) Does not arise.

Rural development projects in Uttar Pradesh

1835. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:
SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount released by his Ministry to Uttar Pradesh during last three years, scheme-wise and year-wise; and
- (b) the details of utilization of Central fund in Uttar Pradesh for various schemes of rural development during last three years, scheme-wise, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing the major schemes namely, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Scheme-wise and year-wise Central funds released by this Ministry to Government of Uttar Pradesh (during the last three years *i.e.* 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09) is given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Scheme-wise, year-wise and District-wise funds utilized by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the schemes of NREGA, SGSY, IAY, PMGSY and TSC during the last three years (*i.e.* 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09) is given in enclosed Statement-II (*See below*). District-wise utilisation is not maintained for other programmes.

Statement-I

Programme-wise Central Release of Funds to Uttar Pradesh under major Rural Development schemes during last three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	NREGA	SGRY*	SGSY	IAY	PMGSY	DPAP	IWDP	AWRSP	TSC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2006-07	18409.21	68935.32	19901.38	34445.76	32519.00	34.67	47.36	28389.40	17210.00
2007-08	166589.89	28748.03	29995.93	46720.91	122840.00	49.40	55.82	40151.00	15085.00
2008-09	393390.13	—	32862.43	97568.56	167578.00	39.72	70.58	61577.55	38139.00

*The scheme subsumed into NREGA w.e.f. 1.04.2008

Statement-II

District-wise utilization of funds in Uttar Pradesh under NREGA, SGSY, IAY, PMGSY and TSC during 2006—2009

A. NREGA

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Districts	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Azamgarh	4225.50	5766.04	11975.90
2.	Banda	1559.22	3727.23	6592.20
3.	Barabanki	4482.75	9592.04	10793.70
4.	Chandauli	2407.73	3360.98	6085.25

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chitrakoot	971.15	4832.20	6476.50
6.	Fatehpur	5002.10	5386.36	9672.92
7.	Gorakhpur	2936.89	2990.03	5159.06
8.	Hamirpur	2665.78	5334.19	8612.25
9.	Hardoi	6344.26	9397.50	11729.00
10.	Jalaun	2322.76	5833.76	8070.68
11.	Jaunpur	2498.23	4496.86	7114.36
12.	Kaushambi	2992.91	2924.22	5347.59
13.	Kheri	4066.84	7405.22	9244.12
14.	Kushi Nagar	3235.38	9042.45	12151.50
15.	Lalitpur	2357.56	3113.71	6831.20
16.	Mahoba	1109.10	3087.98	5196.85
17.	Mirzapur	3045.77	6231.03	9025.34
18.	Pratapgarh	2731.00	6465.13	7376.23
19.	Rae Bareli	4992.04	9305.28	7791.91
20.	Sitapur	6620.88	10907.64	16627.30
21.	Sonbhadra	5061.74	8461.76	17242.60
22.	Unnao	6337.87	6817.01	12406.20
SUB TOTAL		77967.46	134478.64	201522.66
Phase-II				
23.	Ambedkar Nagar		2571.51	4157.68
24.	Bahraich		5296.78	11283.80
25.	Ballia		3800.00	4146.30
26.	Balrampur		3915.50	6403.95
27.	Basti		2636.46	4901.25
28.	Budaun		3369.17	5590.34
29.	Etah		2710.39	5695.58
30.	Farrukhabad		1710.35	2133.23
31.	Gonda		6197.08	5962.39
32.	Jhansi		3073.69	6528.41

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Kanpur Dehat		1944.30	2284.66
34.	Maharajganj		3723.77	7318.35
35.	Mau		2311.62	3570.95
36.	Sant Kabeer Nagar		2186.79	4812.00
37.	Shravasti		1935.05	2489.40
38.	Siddharth Nagar		3664.75	10221.40
39.	Sultanpur		4299.28	9292.89
	SUB TOTAL		55346.49	96792.58
Phase III				
40.	Agra			1306.73
41.	Aligarh			1392.15
42.	Allahabad			5712.09
43.	Auraiya			2135.71
44.	Baghpat			242.084
45.	Bareilly			4555.6
46.	Bijnor			2027.29
47.	Bulandshahr			979.376
48.	Deoria			3319.57
49.	Etawah			934.323
50.	Faizabad			2778.46
51.	Firozabad			1318.88
52.	Gautam Buddha Nagar			77.33
53.	Ghazibad			360.399
54.	Ghazipur			2175.86
55.	Jyotiba Phoole Nagar			1178.86
56.	Kannauj			1545
57.	Kanpur Nagar			3426.93
58.	Lucknow			2853.41
59.	Mahamaya Nagar			869.79
60.	Mainpuri			3228.16

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Mathura			1435.61
62.	Meerut			242.221
63.	Moradabad			2204.04
64.	Muzaffarnagar			950.76
65.	Pilibhit			2103.28
66.	Rampur			1193.46
67.	Saharanpur			1793.43
68.	Sant Ravidas Nagar			1443.46
69.	Shahjahanpur			3662.59
70.	Varanasi			2520.15
	SUB TOTAL			59967.003
	TOTAL	77967.46	189825.13	358282.243

Utilization of funds is out of available funds in the DRDA, which include opening balance as on 1st April of the year, central releases+state releases+Misc. receipts.

B. SGRY

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	District	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	1809.39	1891.54
2.	Aligarh	1520.94	1677.63
3.	Allahabad	2819.2	3796.49
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	1833.69	
5.	Bagpat	645.76	652.95
6.	Bahraich	2072.31	
7.	Ballia	1614.24	
8.	Balrampur	1417.29	
9.	Bareilly	1655.63	1474.92
10.	Basti	2435.23	
11.	Bijnor	1879.82	1604.72
12.	Badaun	2210.8	

1	2	3	4
13.	Bulandshahr	1878.2	1561.05
14.	Deoria	2264.08	1949.65
15.	Etah	1727.64	
16.	Etawah	1075.06	884.34
17.	Faizabad	1367.76	1689.93
18.	Farrukhabad	1449.35	
19.	Firozabad	1244.54	1193.51
20.	Gautam Budh Nagar	431.24	475.1
21.	Ghaziabad	921.05	861.76
22.	Ghazipur	2510.75	2940.95
23.	Gonda	2189.56	
24.	Hathras	1031.44	948.15
25.	Jhansi	910.45	
26.	Jyotibafulle Nagar	835.98	697.84
27.	Kannauj	1017.96	1259.47
28.	Kanpur (Dehat)	755.62	
29.	Kanpur (Nagar)	1001.53	815.76
30.	Lucknow	1654.29	2028.03
31.	Maharajganj	1318.73	
32.	Mainpuri	1181.6	1040.25
33.	Mathura	1110.5	935.79
34.	Mau	1632.68	
35.	Meerut	1139.76	1167.65
36.	Moradabad	1456.05	1088.68
37.	Muzaffarnagar	1630.18	1214.1
38.	Oraiya	950.27	691.34
39.	Pilibhit	852	755.94
40.	Rampur	951.51	800.3
41.	Saharanpur	1866.27	1627.64
42.	Sant Kabir Nagar	1252.74	1148.82

1	2	3	4
43.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	1258.46	
44.	Shahjahanpur	1440.8	1368.27
45.	Shrawasthi	810.3	
46.	Sidharthnagar	2232.59	
47.	Sultanpur	3655.76	
48.	Varanasi	1278.55	1012.13
TOTAL		72199.55	41254.7

The scheme subsumed into NREGA w.e.f. 1.04.2008

Utilization of funds is out of available funds in the DRDA, which include opening balance as on 1st April of the year, central releases+state releases+Misc. receipts.

C. SGSY

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	District	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh				
1.	Agra	186.69	298.53	344.18
2.	Aligarh	192.16	235.81	278.22
3.	Allahabad	519.58	965.87	1227.85
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	435.41	560.04	665.50
5.	Auraiya	209.46	348.86	381.22
6.	Azamgarh	736.10	800.42	754.76
7.	Badaun	394.25	591.55	594.47
8.	Bagpat	30.85	48.30	38.68
9.	Bahraich	825.69	1017.90	1155.13
10.	Ballia	442.76	634.46	589.73
11.	Balrampur	254.50	410.27	391.20
12.	Banda	284.70	362.79	379.15
13.	Barabanki	788.62	947.51	890.64
14.	Bareilly	482.96	565.93	681.51
15.	Basti	482.69	510.56	728.89

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Bijnor	307.21	453.54	558.36
17.	Bulandshahr	113.74	183.55	164.70
18.	Chandauli	385.22	449.97	507.51
19.	Deoria	503.67	592.00	623.27
20.	Etah	280.03	411.17	499.47
21.	Etawah	239.82	337.52	392.41
22.	Faizabad	300.74	570.47	520.62
23.	Fatehpur	277.22	569.80	616.27
24.	Firozabad	136.26	157.25	182.48
25.	Farrukhabad	249.90	371.29	369.99
26.	Gautam Budh Nagar	62.20	77.35	93.89
27.	Ghaziabad	53.89	70.72	85.50
28.	Ghazipur	575.37	859.50	787.68
29.	Gonda	631.10	880.94	640.62
30.	Gorakhpur	468.90	852.71	758.32
31.	Hamirpur	224.53	343.50	390.68
32.	Hardoi	1037.67	1150.50	1388.80
33.	Jalaun (Orai)	294.02	333.64	398.59
34.	Jaunpur	511.62	847.05	851.60
35.	Jhansi	145.36	286.15	337.78
36.	Jyotiba Fule Nagar	142.94	203.70	225.70
37.	Kannauj	167.04	287.12	336.66
38.	Kanpur Dehat	475.24	645.80	723.67
39.	Kanpur Nagar	308.96	399.79	457.10
40.	Kaushambi	264.00	537.25	668.23
41.	Kheri (Lakhimpur)	867.82	1285.90	1469.71
42.	Kushinagar (Padrauna)	748.64	1098.22	684.96
43.	Lalitpur	145.72	236.52	277.59
44.	Lucknow	376.23	563.96	561.29

1	2	3	4	5
45.	Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	102.23	152.89	134.05
46.	Maharajganj	295.33	431.60	526.86
47.	Mahoba	92.62	112.85	144.32
48.	Mainpuri	344.60	492.83	603.21
49.	Mathura	115.61	170.10	160.94
50.	Maunath Bhanjan	338.32	450.70	573.39
51.	Meerut	50.06	81.14	97.06
52.	Mirzapur	546.68	702.95	774.92
53.	Moradabad	203.31	309.11	368.14
54.	Muzaffarnagar	150.81	174.15	190.86
55.	Pilibhit	217.20	333.39	465.59
56.	Pratapgarh	450.42	737.73	770.48
57.	Rae Bareilly	979.58	1169.02	1249.62
58.	Rampur	185.80	299.40	352.84
59.	Saharanpur	227.00	346.10	335.84
60.	Sahji Maharaj Nagar (Chitrakut)	182.64	247.19	360.50
61.	Sant Kabir Nagar	339.70	343.26	449.73
62.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	112.37	179.69	132.45
63.	Shahjahanpur	461.92	759.34	901.28
64.	Sharavasti	282.59	323.21	362.60
65.	Sidharthnagar	368.84	589.5	724.89
66.	Sitapur	923.79	1342.35	1486.04
67.	Sonbhadra	625.43	961.51	1009.44
68.	Sultanpur	804.21	1149.07	1199.99
69.	Unnao	962.76	1042.98	1307.62
70.	Varanasi	217.24	349.31	424.06
TOTAL		26142.53	36606.60	39781.29

Utilization of funds is out of available funds in the DRDA, which include opening balance as on 1st April of the year, central releases+state releases+Misc. receipts.

D. IAY

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	District	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra	555.12	580.41	1111.29
2.	Aligarh	613.28	1098.98	1358.26
3.	Allahabad	621.00	1185.35	1402.18
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	370.84	488.88	1298.20
5.	Auraiya	350.72	275.37	852.29
6.	Azamgarh	1203.25	1393.25	2405.95
7.	Bagpat	99.96	82.67	0.00
8.	Bahraich	1563.33	2081.00	3142.29
9.	Ballia	962.60	1403.50	1916.34
10.	Balrampur	623.65	991.15	1347.54
11.	Banda	177.58	210.97	353.43
12.	Barabanki	1203.36	1822.88	3048.50
13.	Bareilly	501.90	754.75	1324.71
14.	Basti	764.78	1050.86	1953.06
15.	Bijnor	682.74	946.51	1771.64
16.	Badaun	565.43	1230.75	1488.42
17.	Bulandshahr	425.25	775.50	1166.76
18.	Chandauli	281.36	411.18	866.98
19.	Chitrakoot	91.93	163.75	272.77
20.	Deoria	1595.51	1712.40	4030.57
21.	Etah	588.75	130.50	1110.00
22.	Etawah	287.03	450.60	710.32
23.	Faizabad	331.25	826.37	1070.65
24.	Farrukhabad	386.67	937.09	582.69
25.	Fatehpur	584.85	822.18	1529.37
26.	Firozabad	297.06	425.94	612.85
27.	Gautam Budh Nagar	156.87	202.79	274.05

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Ghazipur	688.48	1049.52	1760.43
29.	Ghaziabad	319.88	388.33	712.00
30.	Gonda	1298.56	3057.50	3670.83
31.	Gorakhpur	1250.75	1781.75	2445.10
32.	Hamirpur	175.00	163.84	288.31
33.	Hardoi	1189.24	1596.69	2392.79
34.	JB Phule Nagar	232.55	280.31	544.94
35.	Jalaun	224.10	288.19	494.47
36.	Jaunpur	1080.40	1907.56	2971.24
37.	Jhansi	234.95	276.90	468.93
38.	Kannauj	231.75	422.00	742.56
39.	Kanpur Dehat	468.50	636.75	882.00
40.	Kanpur Nagar	440.00	683.02	1197.18
41.	Kaushambi	312.50	579.63	937.57
42.	Kheri	2416.50	4059.50	6887.96
43.	Kushinagar	2046.46	7431.23	8678.07
44.	Lalitpur	211.39	199.23	361.71
45.	Lucknow	489.05	792.26	1312.43
46.	Mahamaya Nagar	309.38	350.82	484.43
47.	Maharajganj	841.41	1898.87	2951.57
48.	Mahoba	79.50	168.92	208.10
49.	Mainpuri	301.75	423.94	773.29
50.	Mathura	389.81	388.88	633.15
51.	Mau	321.13	699.62	783.15
52.	Meerut	332.08	542.85	789.51
53.	Mirzapur	437.96	501.44	924.04
54.	Moradabad	613.37	1016.63	1798.88
55.	Muzaffarnagar	542.50	754.00	0.00
56.	Pilibhit	607.20	1094.01	2222.82
57.	Pratapgarh	537.36	1054.25	1312.76

1	2	3	4	5
58.	Rae Bareilly	736.68	1362.59	1694.84
59.	Rampur	393.00	587.06	1030.57
60.	Saharanpur	599.25	934.04	1601.94
61.	Sant Kabir Nagar	536.69	549.79	1099.20
62.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	207.50	403.50	326.90
63.	Shahjahanpur	757.08	1079.31	2041.50
64.	Sharavasti	513.75	758.50	1061.40
65.	Sidharthnagar	354.78	821.06	1247.93
66.	Sitapur	1582.41	2319.36	4282.68
67.	Sonbhadra	461.55	471.06	858.44
68.	Sultanpur	728.75	1918.74	1925.15
69.	Unnao	949.53	1301.31	2374.37
70.	Varanasi	419.77	526.99	950.80
TOTAL		42750.32	69977.30	107097.05

Utilization of funds is out of available funds in the DRDA, which include opening balance as on 1st April of the year, central releases+state releases+Misc. receipts.

E. PMGSY

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	District	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra	791.55	674.52	3479.15
2.	Aligarh	815.46	1474.89	2800.36
3.	Allahabad	1999.1	3813.6	5513.14
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	950.07	1508.92	2697.6
5.	Auraiya	281.14	1207.02	1343.03
6.	Azamgarh	1753.83	2601.99	3063.99
7.	Badaun	2050.99	2443.48	1427.43
8.	Baghpat	788.28	2439.543	3297.28
9.	Bahraich	2435.78	1702.67	5805.54

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Ballia	1499.76	1373.19	1942.29
11.	Balrampur	1383.77	1725.97	2846.45
12.	Banda	1154.95	1027.3	1086.76
13.	Barabanki	1795.04	3003.17	9072.79
14.	Bareilly	183.04	520.57	1940.2
15.	Basti	1452.61	1760.79	4967.5
16.	Bijnor	493.55	815.27	1942.71
17.	Bulandshahr	450.2	1461.72	2708.26
18.	Chandauli	325.81	741.21	4392.91
19.	Chitrakoot	102.64	658.44	1038.25
20.	Deoria	654.28	1412.21	2272.68
21.	Etah	1290.08	1718.728	4515.93
22.	Etawah	1309.35	517.21	1468.36
23.	Faizabad	863.05	2331.32	3671.07
24.	Farrukhabad	1307	776.27	1707.29
25.	Fatehpur	1816.58	1317.92	1970.051
26.	Firozabad	1210.37	1284.89	2550.67
27.	Gautam Budh Nagar	514.19	1061.72	1216.01
28.	Ghaziabad	1346.51	2856.37	2989.21
29.	Ghazipur	2043.89	1278.42	3489.15
30.	Gonda	986.92	852.93	1265.13
31.	Gorakhpur	889.62	2784.14	4497.669
32.	Hamirpur	518.71	1750.13	1884.04
33.	Hardoi	989	1972.04	4044.95
34.	Hathras (Maha Maya)	612.78	497.34	845.57
35.	J.B.F. Nagar	459.15	2182.13	1795.9
36.	Jalaun	258.13	1280.17	2878.68
37.	Jaunpur	1481.18	1370.02	1596.45
38.	Jhansi	787.39	1718.6	1980.85
39.	Kannauj	788.2	1200.03	1041.4

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Kanpur Dehat	1078.09	2127.03	2046.55
41.	Kanpur Nagar	473.6	1422.15	1900.72
42.	Kaushambi	565.94	1634.06	2118
43.	Kushinagar	1945.29	1740.87	6592.09
44.	Lakhimpur-Kheri	132.72	543.76	3395.44
45.	Lalitpur	1250.73	2169.42	2101.12
46.	Lucknow	1300.19	2634.84	2536.48
47.	Maharajganj	763.86	1592.97	3056.67
48.	Mahoba	812.67	901.09	1260.55
49.	Mainpuri	720.43	1095.76	935.75
50.	Mathura	535.84	2480.23	2054.92
51.	Mau	1278.58	735.5	2546.8
52.	Meerut	599.58	1558.66	2535.35
53.	Mirzapur	1239.95	2406.48	2708.3
54.	Moradabad	1799.65	3159.561	5096.728
55.	Muzaffarnagar	427.95	1786.26	2672.82
56.	Pilibhit	750.56	2630.98	1702.68
57.	Pratapgarh	1209.02	2383.84	2466.62
58.	Rae Bareilly	1251.32	899.63	2573.3
59.	Rampur	713.02	3124.8	4121.712
60.	Sant Kabir Nagar	1148.44	2139.59	2548.94
61.	S.R. Nagar (Bhadohi)	321.65	677.15	2988.41
62.	Saharanpur	259.31	3247.89	2742.72
63.	Shahjahanpur	575.09	3288.19	6225.71
64.	Shravasti	1092.78	500.03	1834.13
65.	Sidharthnagar	1380.28	1436.78	3492.36
66.	Sitapur	668.18	1688.84	4471.59
67.	Sonebhadra	1892.44	1141.36	1899.68
68.	Sultanpur	2912.97	3409.47	6036.62

1	2	3	4	5
69.	Unnao	1654.96	1556.47	2726.14
70.	Varanasi	834.98	1356.68	1569.4
TOTAL		72424.02	118587.192	200005

F. TSC

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl.No.	District	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra	135.60	110.59	0.07
2.	Aligarh	269.81	257.41	237.51
3.	Allahabad	160.15	308.36	664.89
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	18.05	223.44	320.49
5.	Auraiya	97.41	197.48	308.29
6.	Azamgarh	394.47	521.41	39.30
7.	Bagpat	7.37	76.40	154.10
8.	Bahraich	276.20	361.11	1190.71
9.	Ballia	99.32	257.75	233.14
10.	Balrampur	95.50	231.93	362.63
11.	Banda	95.07	315.71	49.55
12.	Barabanki	465.42	145.31	391.97
13.	Bareilly	223.43	168.70	608.43
14.	Basti	155.39	355.79	0.00
15.	Bijnor	292.54	9.94	487.68
16.	Badaun	65.04	31.06	756.52
17.	Bulandsahar	57.58	114.40	197.38
18.	Chandauli	382.63	28.84	297.54
19.	Chitrakoot	70.25	0.00	161.53
20.	Deoria	364.02	283.05	68.53

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Etah	67.52	1.80	371.53
22.	Etawah	269.95	64.80	458.46
23.	Faizabad	178.96	217.00	27.29
24.	Farrukhabad	109.07	594.55	167.42
25.	Fatehpur	107.73	311.87	496.74
26.	Firozabad	29.96	105.52	260.67
27.	Gautam Budh Nagar	21.69	17.72	192.15
28.	Ghaziabad	53.41	49.91	173.67
29.	Ghazipur	203.33	374.84	356.41
30.	Gonda	65.53	475.65	207.14
31.	Gorakhpur	345.89	808.85	16.65
32.	Hamirpur	32.44	6.11	417.80
33.	Hardoi	1520.34	39.31	753.07
34.	Jalaun	23.00	248.24	296.46
35.	Jaunpur	93.40	440.44	1094.51
36.	Jhansi	260.87	296.58	328.22
37.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	200.18	70.53	235.78
38.	Kannauj	153.97	349.64	943.56
39.	Kanpur Dehat	137.70	268.19	416.08
40.	Kanpur Nagar	52.81	61.26	321.16
41.	Kaushambi	51.59	0.00	681.68
42.	Kushinagar	229.66	761.87	515.37
43.	Lakhimpur Kheri	397.76	228.56	225.38
44.	Lalitpur	168.90	158.81	371.81
45.	Lucknow	52.13	309.09	326.83
46.	Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	57.64	46.32	90.49
47.	Maharajganj	362.26	33.80	347.76
48.	Mahoba	32.49	48.46	255.50
49.	Mainpuri	6.00	16.50	657.50
50.	Mathura	14.36	153.64	64.98

1	2	3	4	5
51.	Mau	104.06	485.27	1.95
52.	Meerut	41.83	289.25	92.14
53.	Mirzapur	490.60	371.96	219.19
54.	Moradabad	138.30	290.67	399.01
55.	Muzaffarnagar	150.03	417.77	48.96
56.	Pilibhit	27.42	368.12	551.44
57.	Pratapgarh	458.19	418.79	311.87
58.	Rae Bareilly	460.67	19.79	428.29
59.	Rampur	26.20	151.25	157.27
60.	Saharanpur	81.07	255.81	275.48
61.	Sant Kabir Nagar	360.76	200.70	218.36
62.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	13.83	74.68	140.30
63.	Shahjahanpur	187.99	446.80	762.25
64.	Sharavasti	95.62	210.77	309.47
65.	Sidharthnagar	29.78	552.66	688.33
66.	Sitapur	886.79	309.41	689.99
67.	Sonbhadra	158.48	4.60	628.32
68.	Sultanpur	272.11	416.04	426.05
69.	Unnao	439.59	147.28	1345.96
70.	Varanasi	186.31	166.18	382.23
STATE TOTAL		13632.48	16466.30	25679.19

Incidents of financial frauds

†1836. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent years, there has been a spurt in the incidents of financial frauds in the country;

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

(c) the persons responsible for these increasing incidents of frauds and the reasons for Government agencies' failures, in checking these; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government is going to formulate a national policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) and (b) The total number of cases of frauds and amounts involved as reported by the Commercial Banks, Urban Co-operative Banks and Non-banking Financial Institutions to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last three calendar years (2006-2008) are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Category	2006		2007		2008	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Commercial Banks	21687	1200.87	22280	1077.84	21980	1431.11
Urban Co-operative Banks	125	53.18	591	62.04	457	34.16
Non Banking Financial Companies	Nil	Nil	13	1.38	103	14.87
TOTAL	21812	1254.05	22884	1141.26	22540	1480.14

The total number of frauds, had shown a marginally increasing trend during 2007 but during 2008 it had shown a decreasing trend.

(c) RBI has reported that unscrupulous customers of the bank, third party outsiders, and even the banks own staff members perpetrate frauds. In the borrowal accounts, companies, firms were found to have used various methods such as fraudulent discount of instruments or kite flying in clearing effects, fraudulent removal of pledged stocks/disposal of hypothecated goods without bank's knowledge and diversion of funds outside borrowing units. Certain borrowers were also found to have availed credit facilities under multiple banking arrangements by submitting fake documents. In addition, third parties such as builders, warehouse/cold storage owners, motor vehicle/tractor dealers, travel agents etc. and professionals such as architects, valuers, chartered accountants, advocates were also found to have helped, either directly or indirectly, in perpetration of frauds.

(d) Reserve Bank of India as a part of its supervisory process has taken following measures to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds:-

- (i) To sensitize banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance modus operandi on various types of frauds and the measures to be taken by them.
- (ii) By issuance of Caution Advice to banks to exercise due diligence while sanctioning fresh loan facilities to the borrowers in the Caution Advice.
- (iii) Advice banks to:
 - (a) Introduce a system of concurrent audit.
 - (b) Review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

- (c) Constitute a Special Committee of the Board exclusively for monitoring frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above.
- (d) Examine staff accountability and institute disciplinary action expeditiously against the staff involved in frauds.
- (iv) On the basis of recommendations made by the Mitra Committee on legal aspects of bank frauds, banks were advised to take various preventive steps viz. Development of Best Practice Code (BPC), System of internalization of BPC, strengthening internal checks and internal controls and introducing Legal Compliance Audit.
- (v) As the frauds in the area of housing loans were on the increase, RBI had issued several circulars including steps to be taken by banks to prevent such frauds, such as conduct of due diligence of borrowers/builders, scrutiny of documents by legal experts, verification of identity of the borrowers, multi layered decision making process, pre-sanction visit to a project site and strict post disbursement supervision etc.
- (vi) All the banks which had financed a borrower under multiple banking arrangement have been advised to take co-ordinated action, based on commonly agreed strategy, for legal/criminal actions, follow up for recovery, exchange of details of modus operandi, achieving consistency in data/information on frauds reported to Reserve Bank of India. The bank which detects a fraud is required to immediately share the details with all other banks in the multiple banking arrangements.
- (vii) In order to make the third parties such as builders, warehouse/cold storage owners, motor vehicle/tractor dealers, travel agents etc. and professionals such as architects, valuers chartered accountants, advocates, etc. accountable who have played a vital role in credit sanction/disbursement or facilitated the perpetration of frauds, banks have been advised to report to Indian Banks Association (IBA) the details of such third parties, including professionals involved in frauds. IBA in turn will prepare caution lists of such parties for circulation among the banks.

Due to increased surveillance and monitoring by RBI it has shown a downward trend in recent times.

Lending to micro, small and medium enterprises

1837. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has warned private and foreign banks of tough action if they do not improve on lending to micro, small and medium enterprises which are reeling under the impact of global meltdown;

- (b) if so, the details of guidelines/instructions issued to private/foreign banks;
- (c) whether the role of private/foreign banks in providing loans to micro, small and medium enterprises are under watch of Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
 (a) to (d) All Scheduled Commercial Banks, are expected to achieve the target of priority sector lending, including small and medium enterprises, under guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which is 40% of ANBC (or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher) and/or agriculture target 18% of ANBC (or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher).

No direct penalty is imposed by RBI for non-achievement of such priority sector targets, which also include MSME Sector lending. However, disincentive for non-achievement of priority sector targets/sub-targets is by way of contribution of an allocated amount of shortfall to the RIDF administered by NABARD. This is obligatory for the domestic scheduled commercial banks, including private banks.

For foreign banks, the shortfalls are deposited with SIDBI or funds with other financial institutions as specified by Reserve Bank of India for such purposes as may be stipulated by RBI from time to time. The credit flow to the MSME sector is regularly monitored by the Government and forms the agenda for the quarterly meeting of the Finance Minister with CEOs of Public Sector Banks.

Price index for Government employees

1838. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Sixth Pay Commission had recommended setting up a separate Price Index for Government employees;
- (b) if so, whether such an Index has been formulated;
- (c) the details of the commodities and services included in such Index along with the weightage ascribed to each service/ commodity; and
- (d) if not, by when Government will formulate the Price Index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
 (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) No time frame can be specified.

Increase in foreign debt of the country

†1839. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
 SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in foreign debt of the country during the financial year 2008-09;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign debt at the end of March, 2009;

(c) the amount of debt at the end of March, 2004; and

(d) the details of amount of trade loans short term loans, the amount of loans from different deposits (NRI) and from other sources, comprising the foreign debt in 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) India's external debt stood at US\$ 229.8 billion at end-March 2009, recording an increase of US\$ 5.3 billion or 2.4 per cent during 2008-09.

(c) India's external debt was placed at US\$ 111.6 billion at end-March 2004.

(d) Component-wise details of India's external debt as at end-March 2009 are as under:-

(India's External Debt Outstanding)

(US\$ million)

Sl.No.	Component	End-March 2009 (QE)
I.	Multilateral	39,566
II.	Bilateral	20,587
III.	IMF	0
IV.	Export Credit	14,604
V.	Commercial Borrowings	62,676
VI.	NRI Deposits	41,554
	(a) <i>NR(E)RA</i>	23,570
	(b) <i>FCNR(B)</i>	13,211
	(c) <i>NRO</i>	4,773
VII.	Rupee Debt	1,527
VIII.	Total Long Term Debt (I to VII)	180,514
IX.	Short-Term Debt	49,373
	Total External Debt (VIII+IX)	229,887

Note:- QE : Quick Estimates

NR(E)RA : Non Resident (External) Rupee Account.

FCNR(B) : Foreign Currency Non-Resident (B) Account.

NRO : Non-Resident Ordinary Deposits.

Opening of rural accounts by SBI

1840. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India (SBI) is to add four crore rural accounts;
- (b) if so, the target achieved so far; and
- (c) the present status of such accounts in Andhra Pradesh particularly for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in rural agency areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) have plans to open four crore accounts in rural and semi urban areas during the financial years 2010-2014, as part of bank's rural business strategy. During the period between 01.04.2009 to 30.06.2009 SBI has opened 53,04,073 accounts, out of which 21,67,450 accounts have so far been opened in Andhra Pradesh. The number of SC/ST accounts opened in rural agency areas of Andhra Pradesh is 2,52,461.

India's external debt

1841. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that India's external debt rose to 2.4 per cent for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2009 and is equivalent to 22 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and is the fifth most indebted country in the world;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government to bring down the external debt level at least in future, since it will create negative impact on GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) India's total external debt stock at US\$ 229.8 billion at end-March 2009 recorded an increase of 2.4 per cent during 2008-09. The ratio of external debt to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 22.0 per cent in 2008-09. According to the World Bank's Report titled "Global Development Finance 2009", India was the fifth most indebted developing country in the world in terms of external debt stock in 2007.

(c) The Government pursues prudent external debt management policies to keep the external debt level under control. These include emphasis on raising funds on concessional terms and from less expensive sources with longer maturities, monitoring long and short-term debt and encouraging non-debt creating capital flows.

Detection of unaccounted money by CAG

1842. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) had detected over Rs. 51,000 crores allocated to various Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and other organisations under Bharat Nirman and other flagship programmes of Government, that had been unaccounted for;

(b) whether the same has since been accounted for, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Social and Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF) funds are being used for grants to cultural organisations; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) C&AG in the Report No.13 on Union Government accounts for 2007-08, had made a reference to Statement No. 18 of Expenditure Budget Vol.1, 2008-09, which indicated a Budget provision (revised estimates 2007-08) of Rs. 51259.85 crores, for transfer of central plan assistance directly to State/district level autonomous bodies and authorities, societies, non-governmental organizations, etc. for implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes. CAG had observed that the expenditure of Government of India was overstated to this extent.

In the system of accounting followed in Government of India, the “releases” of funds made by the Government of India to such State/district level autonomous bodies and authorities, societies, non-governmental organizations etc., under various approved schemes are treated as expenditure in the books of Government of India, as per the accounting principles laid down on the advice of CandAG. Institutions or organizations receiving funds through such “releases” maintain subsidiary accounts as per General Financial Rules of Government. The accounts of all grantee institutions or organisations are open to inspection by the sanctioning authority and CandAG.

Therefore, money released under Bharat Nirman and other flagship programmes of Government, is not unaccounted for.

(c) The funds for Social and Infrastructure Development Fund are utilized for implementation of social and infrastructure development initiatives undertaken by the Government, including institutes of Historical and Cultural significance. In 2007-08, an allocation of Rs. 50 crore was provided to Ministry of Culture from SIDF for development of Institutions that continue the work of Gandhiji and other constructive work including Nehru Memorial Museum Library.

Grant-in-aid to Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad (Rs.10 crore); Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune (Rs. 5 crore); Nehru Memorial Museum and Library New Delhi (Rs. 20 crore); Gandhi Peace Foundation (Rs. 5 crore); Rajendra Smriti Sanghralaya, Patna (Rs. 10 crore) were provided during the year 2007-08 with the approval of Parliament.

Profit and loss account of PSUs

1843. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of profit and loss account of 50 top Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during the last three years;
- (b) the growth rate of these companies indicating the total income tax, excise/custom duties, sales tax paid by them during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating for disinvestment of certain PSUs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) The details of the top 50 profit making PSUs during the last three years and their contribution to the exchequer by way of taxes and duties during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-I (*See below*). The details of the top 50 loss making PSUs during the last three years and their contribution to the exchequer by way of taxes and duties during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) NHPC Limited, Oil India Limited and RITES Limited had proposed to make public offerings of equity. The Government decided to disinvest a small portion of equity out of its shareholding in these companies in conjunction with their public offerings.

The public offerings of NHPC Limited and Oil India Limited are likely to be completed in the current financial year. The public offering of RITES Limited has been deferred for the present by the company due to change in capital requirements of the company.

While considering the recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises for revival/restructuring of loss making Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL) and Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited (CIWTC), Government approved disinvestment of the two companies.

Statement-I

List of Top 50 Profit Making CPSEs as Per Public Enterprises Survey (2007-08) along with their Profit and Contribution to the Central Exchequer in the form of taxes and duties during last three years

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSEs	2007-08		2006-07		2005-06	
		Net Profit	Contribution to Central Exchequer	Net Profit	Contribution to Central Exchequer	Net Profit	Contribution to Central Exchequer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1670165	1886646	1564292	1830944	1443078	1423540
2.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	753678	1115917	620229	974446	401297	713451
3.	NTPC Ltd.	741481	2849922	686471	299241	582020	140947
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	696258	3300398	749947	2665905	491512	2349086
5.	National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	325098	197689	232021	134068	182780	107316
6.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	300939	1005597	780587	888231	893969	832859
7.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	285934	415946	241470	302716	167916	238836
8.	Gail (India) Ltd.	260146	201000	238667	181900	231007	172494
9.	Coal India Ltd.	245380	41358	282149	43222	171166	27325
10.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	194274	252075	136343	214397	125237	160815
11.	Oil India Ltd.	178893	168000	163998	166236	168993	161346
12.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	177166	137135	136649	116447	130098	117463

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	163326	98280	136845	97805	125629	85072
14.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	163188	54230	114876	37657	77114	26779
15.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	163152	125255	238138	201016	156220	121939
16.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	158056	1339188	180548	1241358	29165	1014095
17.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	144850	49216	122937	21852	100893	10359
18.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	134294	150729	123689	95233	92901	102148
19.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	127223	516552	52552	391546	37161	358157
20.	Power Finance Corporation	120676	65967	98614	32071	97095	27624
21.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	113488	1105330	157117	1007323	40563	722772
22.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	112295	632703	56527	590133	48096	535313
23.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	110157	59565	56678	46286	70235	49323
24.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	107849	2585	157078	22507	171297	85490
25.	NHPC Ltd.	99788	26021	92480	24099	74275	12630
26.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	86014	40904	66026	3196	72601	19113
27.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	84942	88683	105256	38862	64845	2513
28.	Airports Authority of India Ltd.	84473	103643	85986	101597	71762	82472
29.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	82674	52528	71816	54016	58301	39621
30.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	81390	15700	101458	12910	104220	12627
31.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	75221	34703	70382	41227	52580	27088

32. Central Coalfields Ltd.	62558	75552	64973	66130	75837	63322
33. Western Coalfields Ltd.	61178	55585	68238	67211	99054	55575
34. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	58689	29431	68174	73114	58029	61239
35. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	47982	28949	13421	7810	11452	7348
36. Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	47944	28164	36970	18341	22176	6385
37. Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	42151	8983	39870	8250	33388	7541
38. Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	37373	21806	30030	14046	26024	14698
39. Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	37281	100799	56880	101625	44893	70686
40. Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corpn. Ltd.	32961	6760	45431	6624	10610	1290
41. Tehri Hydro Development Corp. Ltd.	32358	5861	11748	715	0	0
42. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	29430	89413	18498	73169	17476	73167
43. National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	27983	14184	8088	5015	2803	1413
44. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	26713	5172	73271	3275	49822	6000
45. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	25831	3956	21864	2611	19855	1373
46. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	25405	2704	4958	14433	20266	12796
47. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	24646	44768	31394	39333	10588	19103
48. Mazagon Dock Ltd.	23350	22111	-22476	20167	6010	9771
49. BEML Ltd.	22565	44634	20493	31366	18693	36950
50. MMTC Ltd.	20048	36584	12680	25492	10829	39340

Statement-II

List of Top 50 Loss Making CPSEs as Per Public Enterprises Survey (2007-08) along with their Loss and Contribution to the Central ExChequer in the form of taxes and duties during last three years

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSEs	2007-08		2006-08		2005-06	
		(-) Net Loss/ Net Profit	Contribution to Central Exchequer	(-) Net Loss/ Net Profit	Contribution to Central	(-) Net Loss/ Net Profit	Contribution to Central
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	National Aviation Co. of India Ltd.	-222616	40648	0	0	0	0
2.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	-151467	507	-53580	356	-700	0
3.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	-150483	3	-143259	0	-129400	0
4.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-110198	0	-106514	1	-96461	0
5.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	-100405	8696	11060	12635	36386	11249
6.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-78948	147	-65306	204	-56090	79
7.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-48713	22	-79449	15	-42431	0
8.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-43500	136	-31068	33	-29532	188

9. ITI Ltd.	-36682	13568	-40526	14261	-42876	17076
10. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-29824	0	-35116	0	-35391	0
11. Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-15129	874	-15186	1204	-44274	1327
12. HMT Watches Ltd.	-14695	202	-19581	531	-7631	242
13. Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	-14499	11	-23328	0	-23561	0
14. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-13485	4513	-11478	4982	-13174	4401
15. Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-10584	63	-6237	27	-9978	83
16. HMT Ltd.	-7351	676	5430	863	1327	69
17. Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-5960	747	-3762	292	-4259	153
18. Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-5916	0	-8536	0	-5654	0
19. Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-5189	0	-7297	0	-3803	0
20. Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-5080	53	-4685	30	-4891	3
21. HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4904	23	-3991	46	-3088	27
22. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-4888	19	-4793	22	-4769	49
23. HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-4050	4596	-14978	5553	-656	4011
24. NEPA Ltd.	-3767	81	-4447	55	-5193	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-3337	858	-2780	1738	-2451	2133
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest and Plant Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-3193	0	-1340	0	-1215	0
27.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	-2959	0	440	0	226	0
28.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	-2673	1806	-3470	1817	-7138	976
29.	Hindustan Steel Works Costn. Ltd.	-2672	931	-8350	654	-8597	6
30.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-2497	0	-1271	0	-304	0
31.	Scooters India Ltd.	-2247	2023	-2250	2589	156	2325
32.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-2109	0	-2291	0	-3433	0
33.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-2072	355	-716	366	44	256
34.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2045	10	-3750	11	-3008	49
35.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-1968	1347	19708	617	-4320	958
36.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-1814	16	-19	1	0	0
37.	British Indian Corporation Ltd.	-1396	28	-1340	122	-2087	176
38.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	-1380	10	-4404	0	-1777	0
39.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	-1375	1	-1463	7	-1383	28

40. Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-1362	7	-2414	0	-2488	0
41. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1069	661	-469	705	-845	713
42. Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	-709	1171	-267	20	64	2547
43. Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-504	0	-463	0	857	0
44. Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corpn. Ltd.	-400	40	-343	0	88	102
45. National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-276	202	-527	6	240	0
46. IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-276	37	-120	11	-42	0
47. North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-246	0	-247	0	-263	0
48. Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-208	12	-33	7	23	6
49. Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-121	0	-119	0	-116	0
50. Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-112	345	-23	0	1	9

Anomaly in pension pay

1844. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pension of pay scales of S-28, S-29 and S-30 is less than what the Pay Commission had recommended;

(b) whether the pre-revised pay scales of S-24 to S-27 were upgraded from pay band 3 to 4 and S-31 and S-32 were given a separate higher pay scale but S-28, S-29 and S-30 not only did not get any proportionate increase but actually got downgraded from Rs. 39200—67000 to Rs. 37400—67000;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to undo the harm to the affected categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) to (d) Pay Commission is a recommendatory body. Due to demands from middle level officers of Defence Forces and Group 'A' Services, Government placed S-24 to S-27 scales in Pay Band 4 and enhanced grade pays. So as to ensure that officers in PB-4 do not stagnate, the beginning of PB-4 was modified by the Government from Rs. 39200 to Rs. 37400. Only in the case of some stages in the S-28 scale, the pension of those who retired from this scale may be less than that recommended by Sixth Pay Commission was neither approved by the Government nor drawn by the employees in S-28, the question of any harm being caused does not arise.

Guidelines on disbursing educational loans

1845. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of educational loan disbursed in the last three years and the number of beneficiaries, State-wise;

(b) the guidelines given by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to the banks in this regard;

(c) whether some banks are demanding security and reducing the quantum of the loans required;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government would take to ensure that every deserving applicant gets need-based loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) State-wise details of number of accounts and amount outstanding of education loans by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on the last reporting Friday of March 2006, 2007 and 2008, as reported by Reserve Bank of India (latest available), are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) 'Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has circulated a Model Education Loan Scheme to banks with broad operational guidelines. The banks are required to adopt these guidelines for extending education loans. The Model Education Loan Scheme is available on web-site of IBA at www.iba.org.in.

(c) and (d) The banks are required to adhere to the operational guidelines stipulated in the Model Education Loan Scheme. The following security norms have been stipulated in the Model Education Loan Scheme:

Upto Rs. 4 lakhs — Co-obligation of parents. No security.

Above Rs. 4 lakhs and upto Rs. 7.5 lakhs — Co-obligation of parents together with collateral security in the form of suitable third party guarantee.

Above Rs. 7.5 lakhs — Co-obligation of parents together with tangible collateral security of suitable value, alongwith the assignment of future income of the student for payment of instalments.

(e) The performance of PSBs under education loan scheme is reviewed in Quarterly Meeting of Finance Minister with CEOs of the Banks. Further, banks have been advised by IBA that the education loan applications should not be rejected or passed on to other banks/branches on the grounds of area of operation.

Statement

State-wise details of number of accounts and amount outstanding of education loans by Public Sector Banks

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Education loans outstanding as on the last reporting Friday of March 2006		Education loans outstanding as on the last reporting Friday of March 2007		Education loans outstanding as on the last reporting Friday of March 2008	
		No. of A/c	Balance O/S	No. of A/c	Balance O/S	No. of A/c	Balance O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	2409	46.38	4163	77.40	6821	146.99
2.	Meghalaya	270	5.34	438	8.52	572	12.50
3.	Mizoram	33	2.11	123	2.57	18	0.49
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	0.60	71	1.16	113	1.94
5.	Nagaland	24	0.99	128	2.47	154	4.50
6.	Manipur	225	6.30	472	10.05	704	17.89
7.	Tripura	406	3.40	462	6.42	654	10.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Sikkim	75	2.48	227	5.13	660	10.86
9.	Bihar	7467	172.15	29219	276.98	23095	420.34
10.	Jharkhand	6683	140.21	13397	224.48	18701	367.65
11.	West Bengal	20229	364.26	34882	496.91	41892	724.01
12.	Orissa	12684	239.46	25281	326.53	31560	510.18
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	97	1.70	158	2.51	190	4.73
14.	Uttar Pradesh	32505	607.19	50497	744.94	68350	1199.41
15.	Uttarakhand	4883	97.06	8745	143.60	12205	211.46
16.	Madhya Pradesh	25200	453.46	38796	474.10	43733	666.05
17.	Chhattisgarh	3519	73.91	6102	97.24	8328	131.37
18.	Delhi	15056	438.18	21313	577.63	23709	691.20
19.	Punjab	12054	273.07	16710	325.10	22305	513.11
20.	Haryana	10042	209.74	13234	285.68	19480	407.79
21.	Chandigarh	2839	74.97	4692	126.07	4505	119.20
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	977	23.29	1692	32.91	2304	55.08
23.	Himachal Pradesh	2327	48.36	3663	64.15	5452	93.54
24.	Rajasthan	13989	222.86	20347	320.52	27332	479.80
25.	Gujarat	17514	396.98	26561	587.31	33646	768.11
26.	Maharashtra	51492	959.51	75185	1257.76	84362	1717.03
27.	Daman and Diu	12	0.44	44	0.94	25	0.60
28.	Goa	1645	28.85	2428	36.27	2003	40.64
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	0.73	58	1.36	66	1.96
30.	Andhra Pradesh	104365	1990.59	148248	2302.03	164838	2937.95
31.	Karnataka	62942	856.95	83704	1108.18	110188	1696.81
32.	Lakshadweep	4	0.06	6	0.12	11	0.19
33.	Tamil Nadu	126848	1741.71	219323	2285.49	306895	3492.15
34.	Kerala	99372	1284.26	146871	1747.90	144099	2233.68
35.	Puducherry	2824	36.29	4819	51.59	5913	58.03
ALL INDIA		641078	10803.84	1002059	14012.03	1214883	19748.08

Source: RBI

Pendency in redressal of grievances

1846. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a huge pendency still in the redressal of grievances in income tax matters;
- (b) what are the existing systems of disposal;
- (c) whether it is adequate and effective;
- (d) whether there will be a new approach to quicken the process of disposals as the system in vogue does not serve the purpose; and
- (e) whether there will be a move to pay interest to the tax payers for holding their money in the case of tax payers' money hold by the department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Sir, The Income-tax Department has 3-tier Grievance redressal machinery as below:
 - (i) **Central Grievance Cell under Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes.** This cell functions directly under an officer of the rank of a Director to the Government of India.
 - (ii) **Regional Grievance Cell under each Chief Commissioner/ Director General of income-tax.** In places like Delhi, Kolkata Mumbai, Chennai etc. where there is more than one Chief Commissioner, the Regional Grievance Cell functions under the Chief Commissioner-I.
 - (iii) Where no Chief Commissioner or Director General is posted, Grievance Cell functions under the Commissioner of Income Tax.

In addition to this, we already have Income-tax Ombudsman in place with the objective of enabling the resolution of complaints relating to public grievances against the Income Tax Department and to facilitate the satisfaction or settlement of such complaints. One round of publicity was already given to this Institution, through advertisement in leading National and regional newspapers through DAVP. Necessary processing is being done to release a second round of advertisement/publicity through print/electronic media.

- (c) Yes, Sir, it is effective.
- (d) Sir, the institution of Ombudsman has been brought recently only with this purpose. His level of seniority and experience has ensured speedy disposal and effective implement of the settlement of grievance mechanism in the Income-tax Department.
- (e) Sir, when the refund is delayed and the delay is attributable to the Department, interest is being paid to the assesses.

World Bank assisted schemes in the country

1847. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of World Bank assisted schemes which are in operation in the country;
- (b) whether the repayment of World Bank loans by the States which have utilized the loans are regular;
- (c) if not, the details of the World Bank loan defaulting States; and
- (d) the States that have drawn the maximum assistance from the World Bank along with the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) As on June 30, 2009 there are 62 World Bank assisted on-going projects in the country.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) In view of the answer in (b), does not arise.

(d) In the last four years (2005-2006 to 2008-2009) the top four States in terms of the utilisation of the World Bank assistance are Karnataka (Rs.2637 Crore), Tamil Nadu (Rs.2339 Crore), Andhra Pradesh (Rs.2069 Crore) and Maharashtra (Rs.1998 Crore).

Implementation of Debt Waiver Scheme

1848. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 is implemented in Kerala;
- (b) if so, what are the conditions for waiver of debts of farmers;
- (c) what is the position of farmers who had repaid the debt before 29 February, 2008; and
- (d) whether the farmers who had repaid the debt before 29 February, 2008 continue to remain under the purview of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 has been implemented throughout the country, including Kerala. The Scheme covered all agricultural loans disbursed by scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative credit institutions during the period April 01, 1997 and up to March 31, 2007 and overdue as on December 31, 2007. For marginal farmers (*i.e.*, holding upto 1 hectare) and small farmers (1-2 hectare), there was a complete waiver of all loans that were overdue on December 31, 2007 and which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008 while in respect of other farmers, there is a One

Time Settlement (OTS) scheme for such loans. Under the OTS, a rebate of 25 per cent is to be given against payment of the balance of 75 per cent. As per provisional figures, a total of 14,30,738 farmers (13,90,546 marginal and small farmers and 40,192 'other farmers') have been benefitted under the Scheme in Kerala with the total eligible waiver/relief amounting to Rs.2,962.97 crore.

(c) and (d) Any farmer fulfilling the above criteria is covered under the Scheme.

Controlling fiscal deficit

†1849. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that fiscal deficit of Government has gone out of control;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that increase in public spending is the cause of fiscal deficit going out of control; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government is going to take as soon as possible to control or decrease public spending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) to (d) Progress on the fiscal consolidation front was satisfactory during the period 2003-04 to 2007-08 and fiscal deficit was contained within the targets set by Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2003. Fiscal deficit of the Union Government declined from a level of 4.5 per cent of GDP in 2003-04 to a level of 2.7 per cent of GDP in 2007-08. During 2008-09, the Indian economy was seriously impacted by the twin global shocks-of unprecedented increase in the global commodity prices in the first half of the year and the ripple effects of the deepening of the global financial crisis in the second half. As an appropriate and immediate short-term policy response, in line with international best practices, measures were initiated for conscious fiscal expansion, comprising of both tax cuts and expenditure hikes. The fiscal deficit of the Central Government for 2008-09 (Provisional Actual) is placed at 6.2 per cent of GDP and is budgeted at 6.8 per cent of GDP for 2009-10. Once the adverse impact of the global shocks on the Indian economy is overcome, the process of fiscal consolidation would resume. The Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement presented to the Parliament along with the Budget for 2009-10 estimates that fiscal deficit would decline to 5.5 per cent of GDP in 2010-11 and further to 4.0 per cent of GDP in 2011-12.

Accounts held by Indians in foreign countries

†1850. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any country has provided the names of Indians who have accounts with its banks;
- (b) if so, the names of those countries and the number of accounts therein; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the progress made so far to know their names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Information, including bank related information, is received from some of the countries under the provisions of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA). Sometimes foreign competent authorities, at their own initiative, share information about Indian residents under the relevant provisions of the DTAA's. The Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) also receives financial intelligence/information from counterpart Financial Intelligence Units mainly through Egmont Secured Network. The information received under the DTAA's and through the Egmont Secured Network is governed by the relevant confidentiality provisions in the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements executed by India with the concerned country and can be disclosed only to authorities involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes covered by the DTAA.

Low inflation rate and prices of essential goods

1851. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that despite the lower inflation rate the prices of essential commodities are in increasing trend;

(b) if so, the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities since 1 April, 2008 in the market, month-wise;

(c) if not, the rate of inflation during this period, month-wise; and

(d) whether there is any relationship between the inflation rate and prices of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The year-on-year inflation measured by WPI for all commodities vis-a-vis 30 essential commodities, since April 2008 to June 2009 is indicated below. In the first week of July 2009, inflation in all commodities was (-) 1.21 per cent, as against inflation in essential commodities at 10.85 per cent.

	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09
All comm.	8.0	8.9	11.8	12.4	12.8	12.3	11.1	8.5	6.2	4.9	3.5	1.2	1.3	0.4	-1.4
Essential comm.	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.7	9.4	9.8	10.8	9.6	10.3	11.1	11.3

The month wise wholesale and retail prices of 16 essential commodities in India, mentioned on the website of the Department of Consumer Affairs, from April 2008 to July 2009 are indicated in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(d) The WPI is a weighted average of 435 commodities traded in the wholesale market, classified in three groups of primary articles (wt=22.02%), fuel, power and light (wt=14.23%) and manufactured products (63.75%). The fall in WPI inflation reflected the impact of the deceleration in global prices in items like fuels, metals and oilseeds, with the negative inflation in June stemming from a major decline in the fuel group and a lesser decline in the group of manufactured products, accruing from a high statistical base in the corresponding period in 2008. Despite the fall in overall inflation, inflation in essential commodities continues to remain high, on account of lower agricultural production in some crops, increase in the minimum support prices and growth in demand.

Statement-I

Month-wise All India average Wholesale and retail prices in 2008 (Rs./kg.)

All India Average Wholesale Prices of Essential Commodities-1st week of the month (Rs./kg)

Commodity	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08
Rice	13.66	14.02	14.35	14.90	14.81	15.06	15.17	15.08	15.29
Wheat	12.44	12.27	11.97	12.24	12.48	12.50	12.45	12.45	12.49
Atta	13.68	13.55	13.24	13.47	13.56	13.60	13.46	13.46	13.52
Gram	32.77	32.13	31.77	31.14	32.75	32.96	32.74	32.49	31.75
Tur	37.29	36.60	37.15	37.70	40.36	41.27	42.16	42.85	42.72
Sugar	15.99	16.03	16.05	16.11	17.23	18.78	18.99	18.73	18.88
Gur	14.78	15.45	15.84	16.02	17.18	17.96	18.2	18.57	18.41
Groundnut Oil	81.28	81.5	81.82	83.84	84.48	83.06	81.54	80.89	79.93
Mustard Oil	70.89	67.97	69.25	76.06	77.35	77.91	77.55	77.41	76.98
Vanaspati	64.18	60.37	60.47	62.56	61.76	60.02	56.57	55.01	53.64
Tea (Loose)	101.07	101.85	105.02	108.02	130.88	132.22	133.77	134.43	134.43
Milk	16.18	16.74	17.06	17.42	17.49	17.68	17.68	17.68	17.49
Potato	6.13	6.07	6.09	6.12	6.46	6.94	7.03	7.13	6.85
Onion	6.39	5.93	5.74	5.95	8.18	9.04	8.89	8.69	10.46
Salt (Pack)	6.89	7.14	7.27	7.46	7.62	7.66	7.74	7.78	7.91
Salt (Loose)	2.63	2.71	2.85	2.90	3.18	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.19

All India Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities-1st week of the month (Rs./kg)

Commodity	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08
Rice	15.24	15.67	15.82	16.61	16.59	16.76	16.75	16.61	16.66
Wheat	13.76	13.72	13.26	13.40	13.52	13.81	13.81	13.70	13.75
Atta	15.29	15.24	15.01	15.11	15.18	15.36	15.41	15.36	15.39
Gram	35.54	34.96	34.29	34.37	35.86	36.21	35.97	35.49	35.15
Tur	39.96	39.92	40.56	41.29	43.25	44.41	44.92	45.62	45.68
Sugar	17.05	17.17	17.16	17.17	17.86	20.76	20.52	20.21	20.21
Gur	17.10	17.53	18.00	18.33	19.19	20.47	20.59	20.73	20.83
Groundnut Oil	86.00	85.59	86.1	89.11	88.82	87.17	86.72	85.81	84.45
Mustard Oil	73.78	71.46	73.46	80.35	80.97	81.84	81.01	104.08	80.63
Vanaspati	67.33	64.36	63.84	67.2	67.25	64.04	62.37	70.29	58.65
Tea (Loose)	128.28	130.66	130.19	131.71	131.77	133.85	135.12	135.33	136.91
Milk	19.77	20.00	20.18	20.35	20.40	21.01	20.93	20.85	20.82
Potato	8.28	8.11	8.47	8.33	8.71	9.03	9.15	9.27	8.97
Onion	8.44	8.03	7.87	7.91	9.72	11.66	11.26	11.85	13.47
Salt (Pack)	8.31	8.54	8.62	8.66	8.91	9.01	9.07	9.07	9.22
Salt (Loose)	3.45	3.53	3.59	3.58	3.89	3.91	3.93	3.93	3.93

Statement-II

Month-wise All India average Wholesale and retail prices in 2009 (Rs./kg.)

All India Average Wholesale Prices of Essential Commodities-1st week of the month (Rs./kg)

Commodity	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice	15.20	15.29	15.23	15.36	15.55	15.52	15.38
Wheat	12.49	12.65	12.78	12.82	12.72	12.73	12.68
Atta	13.54	13.69	13.84	13.86	13.81	13.74	13.82
Gram	31.46	31.02	31.25	30.55	30.55	30.06	29.92
Tur	42.72	43.68	44.61	45.5	47.37	48.92	52.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sugar	19.18	20.24	21.13	21.43	22.61	23.00	23.63
Gur	18.68	19.44	19.47	19.55	21.14	23.12	24.05
Groundnut Oil	79.67	78.33	77.46	76.15	77.14	76.6	75.34
Mustard Oil	77.19	76.22	74.91	71.17	70.18	69.45	68.03
Vanaspati	52.75	50.03	50.16	47.51	48.23	49.65	48.76
Tea (Loose)	134.43	135.1	135.77	138.4	139.92	141.3	141.13
Milk	17.54	17.54	17.72	17.99	17.99	18.54	18.54
Potato	6.31	5.97	6.05	6.62	7.35	8.42	9.49
Onion	11.95	12.57	12.3	11.29	10.18	9.15	9.66
Salt (Pack)	7.91	7.93	7.92	8.05	8.04	8.17	8.24
Salt (Loose)	3.22	3.22	3.20	3.21	3.21	3.23	3.47

All India Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities-1st week of the month (Rs./kg)

Commodity	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09
Rice	16.82	16.96	17.02	17.00	17.27	17.28	17.24
Wheat	13.86	13.91	13.95	14.10	14.07	14.02	14.02
Atta	15.49	15.54	15.55	15.58	15.53	15.51	15.50
Gram	34.64	34.36	34.35	34.06	34.22	33.76	33.74
Tur	45.66	46.38	47.7	48.24	50.69	51.97	54.86
Sugar	20.85	21.59	22.59	22.78	24.27	24.77	25.22
Gur	21.16	21.96	22.25	22.25	23.79	25.75	27.04
Groundnut Oil	83.9	83.31	82.59	82.03	82.47	82.02	81.5
Mustard Oil	81.43	80.43	78.93	76.20	75.10	74.20	72.54
Vanaspati	56.35	54.70	54.41	51.92	52.51	53.05	52.66
Tea (Loose)	139.71	139.79	141.68	144.91	146.44	147.32	147.74
Milk	21.08	21.11	21.14	21.25	21.39	21.64	21.72
Potato	8.42	8.01	7.92	8.54	9.39	10.54	11.93
Onion	15.82	16.05	15.54	14.53	13.08	11.59	11.92
Salt (Pack)	9.25	9.31	9.35	9.4	9.46	9.58	9.67
Salt (Loose)	3.93	4.07	4.07	4.11	4.11	4.14	4.14

World Bank loans for India

1852. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is presently getting a blend of soft ideal loans and quasi-commercial World Bank loans;

(b) whether this loan package contains a new US\$130 million to modernize obsolete thermal power stations;

(c) whether this package also contains a proposed US\$3.2 billion for recapitalising public sector banks; and

(d) whether Government would reconsider its decision to borrow funds from World Bank to prop up a still flawed banking system rather than raising funds from debt market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) India is taking loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and credit (soft loan) from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank.

(b) A project titled "Coal fired Generation Rehabilitation Project" has been approved by the Board of the World Bank on June 18, 2009 for an IBRD loan of US\$ 180 million and Global Environment Facility Grant of US\$ 45.40 million. This project involves renovation of three thermal power plants situated in the States of West Bengal, Maharashtra and Haryana.

(c) Yes Sir. To enable the public sector banks (PSBs) to meet credit requirements of the economy while maintaining a healthy and comfortable level of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets ratio, a proposal has been sent to the World Bank.

(d) No Sir. The assessment of the Indian financial system during 2007-08 done by the Reserve Bank of India shows that the banking sector in India continues to be healthy, sound and resilient.

Loans to industries

1853. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent survey of 300 units having turnover between Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 40,000 crore had revealed that besides the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector, even bigger industries were facing problems securing easy loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to give more loans to industries in each State, especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) As per information made available by Indian Banks' Association (IBA), in the

second and early third quarter of 2008 banks faced acute liquidity crunch, as a result of which the industries had some difficulty in securing loans. However, since the beginning of 2009, the situation has eased off and banks now have better liquidity position. Banks have now increased their credit portfolios considerable since then.

(c) In October 2008, RBI advised the banks to review all cases where banks have been averse to disbursing working capital limits and term loans (including short-term loans) against the sanctioned limits where drawing power is available and permit drawal of sanctioned limits, guided by their usual commercial judgment.

Fake currency notes in ATMs

1854. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the consumers are often facing trouble when they withdraw money from Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) of various Banks which provided fake currency notes to them; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to protect such innocent people and to protect the interests of depositors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that few instances of counterfeit currency being dispensed through ATMs has come to their notice.

To protect customers and depositors interest, various steps have been taken by Government/RBI, which include, issue of directions/guidelines to banks as follows.

- (i) To disburse only sorted and genuine notes over their counters and through ATMs.
- (ii) Note Sorting Machines to be installed at all the currency chest maintaining branches and 210 non chest branches to enable banks to detect counterfeit notes at the entry level.
- (iii) To establish Forged Note Verification Cells at the Head Offices of the Banks to take effective steps to deal with counterfeiting.
- (iv) To impound the counterfeit notes and lodge FIR with Police Authorities.

Further, the Reserve Bank of India has also been conducting training programs for employees/officers of banks and other organizations handling large amount of cash. RBI has also been popularizing the security features of the bank notes through its website, posters displayed at branches of the bank etc. A film depicting the security features of a genuine note has also been released in theatres besides being exhibited by Regional Offices of RBI at various exhibitions, bus stations/railway stations etc.

Auction of Government Securities

1855. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of public borrowings brought through auctions of Government Securities for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09;

(b) whether Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) are permitted to participate in such auctions; and

(c) whether there is any ceiling prescribed for the FIIs to invest in Government Securities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) The amount mobilized through auction of Government of India dated Securities for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09 is as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
80,350	1,31,000	1,46,000	1,56,000	2,61,000

(b) Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and approved by Reserve Bank of India and any other person not resident in India, as specified by the Reserve Bank of India with the approval of the Government of India, are eligible to invest in the Government Securities.

(c) In terms of SEBI circular IMD/FII and C/29/2007 dated June 6, 2008, the Government of India has increased the cumulative debt investment limit from US\$ 3.2 billion to US\$ 5 billion for FII investments in Government Securities.

Measures to curb circulation of fake notes

†1856. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fake notes of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 denominations have come in large number;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps Government is taking to prevent circulation of fake notes;

(d) whether Government would make it mandatory for all Government, Cooperative and private banks that they install machines in the banks to identify the fake notes so that fake notes neither reach the banks nor they are given to customers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) The number of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) seized by the Law enforcement

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

agencies and recovered through banks taken together constitute less than 0.001% of the total notes in circulation. The apparent reason for circulation of FICN is to make quick profit. However, many instances of fake notes coming into the country originating from across the border have come to the notice of the Intelligence Agencies.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes in 2005 to make counterfeiting very difficult. To strengthen the security of bank notes further, incorporation of latest security features is underway. A High Level Committee headed by the Union Home Secretary comprising officials from central agencies and other senior police officials has been constituted to monitor and draw a comprehensive strategy to combat FICN. Similar bodies have also been set up in the States. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. However, RBI has informed that all the currency chest maintaining branches (4299) and 210 non chest branches of commercial and private banks have been equipped with Note Sorting Machines. Banks have also been advised to install Note Sorting Machines at the sensitive and large cash handling branches so that counterfeit notes get impounded as soon as they enter the banking channel and are stopped from further circulation.

Deputations under Central Staffing Scheme

1857. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken for earmarking posts in the Higher Administrative Grade (+) for Indian Revenue Service (IT) and Indian Revenue Service (C&CE);

(b) whether it is a fact that there are posts available for this grade for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service, in the States;

(c) what action has been taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Sixth Central Pay Commission on the issue of deputations under Central Staffing Scheme of Government; and

(d) whether these recommendations have been listed in the pending items notified for further deliberations by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In line with the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission, 6 posts of Member in the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and 5 posts of

Member in the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) were granted the Higher Administrative Grade (+) scale (Rs.75,500-80,000/-). Subsequently, after taking into account various aspects, the Govt. of India has decided to further upgrade the above posts to the apex scale of Rs. 80,000/- (fixed) with the status of Special Secretary to the Govt. of India.

(b) the grade of Higher Administrative Grade (+) is applicable to some posts in the Indian Police Service, but not to Indian Administrative Service;

(c) no action has been taken on the issue;

(d) the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission regarding Central Staffing Scheme are not listed in the pending items notified for further deliberations by the Government.

Special economic package for Bihar

†1858. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Bihar has demanded a special economic package;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes not to give Bihar the status of a special State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Finance has not received any demand for a Special Economic Package for the Government of Bihar in the current year. However, Chief Minister of Bihar has written a letter to the Prime Minister seeking assistance and support on various issues including Kosi Reconstruction and Rehabilitation and grant of Special Category Status to Bihar. A proposal has been received from the Government of Bihar regarding grant of Special Category Status to the State and Government of India is seized of the matter.

Broadening the net for excise duty

1859. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to raise tax revenue for economic recovery, it has become necessary to broaden the net for excise duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how will it be ensured that the poor and lower middle class people are not adversely affected?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir. Government has sought to deal with the economic slowdown by providing fiscal stimulus through a reduction in excise duty rates rather than raising the tax revenues by broadening the net for excise duty.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Usage of third party ATMs

1860. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is strictly implementing the usage of third party Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) without charging any fee in all parts of the country by using ATMs on e-commerce transactions and e-Government activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) to (c) On the directions issued by Reserve Bank of India, Banks are allowing its customers to access Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) of other banks without levying any charges for balance enquiry and cash withdrawals.

Borrowings by Andhra Pradesh

1861. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Central Government to amend the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM) and allow it to borrow money from the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government has allowed the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to borrow Rs. 7632 crores from the market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) to (d) The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has requested that the State Government be permitted to raise an additional sum, not exceeding Rs. 5966 crore from the market in the current fiscal year, over and above Rs. 7632.60 crore permitted by Government of India for 2008-09, to meet the shortfall in the revenues due to slowdown in the economy, without losing the benefits of Debt waiver and interest relief. In view of the economic slowdown, the Finance Minister has recently announced that the states will be permitted to increase their fiscal deficit to 4% of the GSDP for the year 2009-10. This will allow the state to borrow upto Rs. 14852 crores in the current year.

Shortfall in GDP

1862. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:
SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the estimated Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 8 per cent for the financial year 2008-09 has been achieved;
- (b) if not, whether this shortfall is attributed to global recessionary trends or the factors like slow output in farm sector;
- (c) what is the estimated GDP for the current fiscal 2009-10; and
- (d) whether special steps have been taken to ensure the production in agriculture sector or service-export sector does not lag behind the estimated projections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) and (b) As per the Revised Estimates for 2008-09, released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the growth in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost is estimated at 6.7 percent in 2008-09. The lower growth in GDP in 2008-09 which was spread across all sectors except Mining and quarrying, Community, social and personal services, could be attributed to subdued demand conditions, uncertainty regarding the depth and duration of global economic crisis, risk aversion, caution in extension of credit facilities and due to agricultural production being influenced by the vagaries of nature.

(c) The real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost is projected in the Economic Survey 2008-09 to grow at around 7.0 +/- 0.75 per cent in the fiscal 2009-10, assuming a normal monsoon.

(d) The steps initiated by the Government for development of agriculture and for restoring export growth include enhanced target for agricultural credit flow for the year 2009-10; extension in time period, by six months upto 31st December 2009, for payment of 75 percent of overdues under the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (2008); increase in allocations in 2009-10 (Budget Estimates) compared to 2008-09 Budget Estimates, for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana by 75 percent and 30 percent respectively; extension upto March 2010, of the adjustment assistance scheme which was initiated in December 2008 to provide enhanced Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation cover at 95 percent to badly hit sectors; enhancement in the budgetary allocation for the Market Development Assistance Scheme for 2009-10 by 148 percent over the Budget Estimates for 2008-09 to provide support to exporters in developing new markets.

Foreign exchange reserve and foreign debt

†1863. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been increase in the amount of foreign exchange reserve and foreign debt in the financial year 2008-09 as compared to the financial year 2007-08;

(b) if so, the amount of both of these at the end of March, 2008 and March, 2009; and

(c) the percentage of these amounts in the gross domestic products of their respective financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) to (c) The foreign exchange reserve and external debt during 2007-08 and 2008-09 and their percentage share in gross domestic product (GDP) are as under:

(US \$ Billions)

Year	Foreign Exchange Reserves	External Debt	Percentage of GDP	
			Foreign Exchange Reserves	External Debt
End March 2008	309.7	224.6	26.2	19.0
End March 2009	251.7	229.9	24.1	22.0
Increase (+) / decrease (-) over previous year	(-) 58.0	(+) 5.3		

Extension of the banking system

1864. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 40 per cent of the adult population of the country remains outside the banking system;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto and the steps being taken by Government to open more banks, especially in rural areas of the country;

(c) whether Government is considering any proposal for making all Governmental payments like salary, wages etc., through banking system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) The Government is aware that despite the expansion of banking network in the country, a segment of the population remains outside the banking network.

(b) Financial inclusion and improvement of delivery of financial services is an important agenda of the Government. One of the announcements in the budget for 2009-10 is to identify

underbanked and unbanked areas in the country and to formulate an action plan for providing banking services to all these areas in the next three years. An amount of Rs. 100 crore have been set aside during the current year as a one-time grant-in-aid to ensure provision of at least one center/Point of Sales (POS) for banking services in each of the unbanked blocks in the country.

(c) and (d) In a letter written by the RBI in June, 2008, the State Government/UTs have been asked to explore the possibility of routing Government payments including those under NREGS to various beneficiaries through the banking system. Banks have already initiated measures to appoint business correspondents/facilitators, open no frills accounts, distribute smart cards and propagate financial literacy and credit counselling with a view to facilitating, *inter alia*, greater use of the banking system for payments.

(d) Does not arise.

PSEs referred to BRPSE

1865. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

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

(a) how many Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) under the Department of Heavy Industries were referred to Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) and when;

(b) out of these in how many cases the BRPSE has given its recommendation and when;

(c) out of these in how many cases Government has approved the revival alongwith the details of these cases; and

(d) the cases which are still under consideration of Government and since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Based on the recommendations of BRPSE revival/restructuring in case of following 15 PSEs has been approved.

- Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.
- Bridge and Roof Co. Ltd.
- Hindustan Salts Ltd.
- BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.
- Praga Tools Ltd.
- HMT (Bearings) Ltd.
- Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.

- Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.
- Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
- HMT (MT) Ltd.
- Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.
- Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd. (taken over by BHEL)
- Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.
- Instrumentation Ltd., Kota
- Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd. (Company transferred to M/o. Railways on 13.08.2008).

Details of funds provided by the Government in approved Revival/Restructuring cases are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Government is contemplating referring Scooters India Ltd. to BRPSE.

Statement-I

List of PSEs referred to BRPSE

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Date of reference to BRPSE	Date of recommendation of BRPSE
1	2	3	4
1.	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	21.3.2006	9.5.2006
2.	Bridge and Roof Co. Ltd.	22.12.2004	11.5.2005
3.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	21.12.2004	24.12.2004 6.1.2005
4.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	5.1.2005	28.2.2005
5.	Praga Tools Ltd.	1.3.2005	17.3.2005
6.	HMT (Bearings) Ltd.	13.9.2007	17.3.2005
7.	Heavy Engineering Corp. Ltd.	13.9.2005	7.10.2005
8.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	11.3.2005	27.4.2005
9.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	20.6.2005	2.9.2005
10.	HMT (MT) Ltd.	31.3.2005	9.9.2005
11.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	15.2.2005	31.8.2005
12.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd. (Taken over by BHEL)	21.5.2007	6.7.2007

1	2	3	4
13.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	14.2.2005	29.11.2005
14.	Instrumentation Ltd., Kota	11.2.2006	26.5.2006
15.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd. (Company transferred to M/o Railways on 13.08.08).	03.06.2005	24.06.2005
16.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	28.2.2005	6.4.2005
17.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	27.5.2005	4.7.2005
18.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. (Closure).	15.6.2005	19.9.2005
19.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. (Closure)	6.6.2005	21.10.2006
20.	HMT Ltd. (holding Co.).	1.8.2006	28.11.2006
21.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	7.8.2006	11.9.2006
22.	HMT (Watches) Ltd.	25.11.2006	28.11.2006
23.	Nepa Ltd.	29.3.2005	10.6.2005
24.	HMT (Chinar Watches) Ltd.	19.10.2006	9.4.2007 9.1.2008
25.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	7.11.2005	9.1.2008
26.	Hindustan Photo Film Mfg. Co. Ltd.	22.4.2008	Still pending in BRPSE@
27.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	19.5.2009	26.6.2009 Confirmed minutes are awaited

@Interim recommendations have been received. Final recommendations not yet finalized.

Statement-II

Funds provided by the Government in Revival/Restructuring cases already approved by Cabinet

		(Rupees in crore)				
Sl. No.		Fresh GOI Funds	Waivers/conGOI versions		Total guarantee	
		Cap. Invest.	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd., Jaipur	4.28	Nil	66.32	Nil	70.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Bridge and Roof Co. Ltd. Kolkata	60.00	Nil	42.92	Nil	102.92
3.	BBJ Constn. Co. Ltd. Kolkata	Nil	Nil	54.61	Nil	54.61
4.	Praga Tools Ltd. Secunderabad (AP)	5.00	Nil	177.30	32.59	214.71
5.	Heavy Engg. Corpn., Ranchi	102.00	Nil	1116.30	150.00	1368.30
6.	HMT (Bearings) Ltd., Hyderabad	7.40	Nil	26.57	17.40	51.37
7.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd., Kolkata	4.00	Nil	112.91	Nil	166.91
8.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd., New Delhi	30.67	153.62	1252.25	15.70	1452.24
9.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd. Allahabad.	Nil	Nil	153.15	3.37	156.52
10.	HMT (MT) Ltd.	180.00	543.00	157.80	—	880.80
11.	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	29.56	84.06	154.75	111.96	383.33
12.	National Instruments Ltd.	—	1.81	240.05	—	241.86
13.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. @	251.26	38.19	126.98	252.99	669.42
14.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	—	—	815.59	—	815.59
15.	Instrumentation Ltd.	—	—	504.36	45.00	549.36
TOTAL		674.17	823.68	5001.68	629.01	7128.54

@ Rs. 108.18 crore for setting off the Capital reduction fund on account of reduction of existing paid up capital from Rs. 120.20 crore to Rs. 12.02 crore by way of reduction of the face value of the share from Rs. 1000 per share to Rs. 100 per share.

Downsizing in PSUs

1866. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to slash the number of employees in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Government has not issued any general guidelines to slash the number of employees in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). However, Managements of CPSEs assess the requirement of manpower in respective CPSEs, from time to time. They are also competent to take need based action including manpower restructuring in consultation with their administrative Ministry/Department, wherever necessary.

Budgetary grants for VRS/VSS in PSEs

1867. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

(a) how many Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) under his Ministry have been receiving the budgetary grants to pay Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) and other statutory dues of their staff;

(b) for how long such annual grants are being given;

(c) the details of such grants year-wise;

(d) the details of annual budgetary grant received, PSE-wise;

(e) on what criteria such Grants were given and did such grants cover all the sick PSEs; and

(f) how many employees have received their statutory dues during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) Budgetary support to sick/loss making CPSEs are not given in the form of grant, but in the form of loan towards payment of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) and other statutory dues and salary and wages of their employees. The details of such CPSEs under the Department of Heavy Industry and the budgetary support given to them are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Criteria on which Budgetary support as loans are extended to CPSEs are:

(i) The CPSEs are still loss making under the definition given in Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985/Department of Public Enterprises Resolution dated 6.12.2004.

(ii) The CPSEs are unable to pay the salary/wages due to their poor financial conditions.

(iii) The revival/closure Plan is pending consideration of Government/BIFR for approval based on recommendation of BRPSE.

No salary/wage support is sought for CPSEs whose Revival Plans have been approved and implemented.

Such Budgetary supports have covered all sick CPSEs under the Department of Heavy Industry, who are making operational losses.

(f) During the last three years 1160 employees of various sick/loss making PSEs received support for VRS/VSS.

Statement

*Details of Budgetary Support for liquidation of pending wages/salary and statutory dues
including VRS/VSS dues in PSEs since 2004*

Sl. No.	Name of the PSE	Ist Tranche (Oct., 2004)	IIInd Tranche (July, 2005)	IIIrd Tranche (Oct., 2005)	IVth Tranche (June, 2006)	Vth Tranche (Sept., 2006)	VIth Tranche (Jan., 2007)	VIIth Tranche (July, 2007)	VIIIth Tranche (Oct., 2007)	IX Tranche (Feb., 2008)	X Tranche (June, 2008)	XI Tranche (Sep., 2008)	XII Tranche (Jan., 2009)	XIII Tranche (March, 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	45.72	16.25	22.75	9.92	1.01	0.00	—	—	—	—	—		
2.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	14.07	1.86	3.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—		
3.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	32.12	7.22	0.00	29.47	12.77	14.88	23.29	7.95	24.09	—	—		
4.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	1.95	1.51	0.77	1.79	0.00	0.00	1.12	—	—	—	—		
5.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	4.27	1.30	0.65	3.25	1.95	0.00	—	—	—	—	—		
6.	Bharat Wagon Engg. Co. Ltd.	9.10	4.06	2.06	3.40	4.27	4.10	2.24	2.15	2.21	2.51	1.67		
7.	Heavy Engg. Corporation Ltd.	125.65	0.00	0.00	10.18	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—		
8.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	105.11	63.31	25.22	28.13	39.75	31.29	16.77	20.45	19.96	17.88	31.44	31.34	39.70
9.	HMT (MT) Ltd.	38.28	0.00	5.62	9.92	6.10	7.82	—	—	—	—	—		
10.	HMT Watches Ltd.	30.43	22.11	14.28	18.11	19.93	20.54	10.23	10.42	10.42	12.02	18.88	15.36	25.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Hindustan Photo Films Ltd.	3.06	8.74	4.24	5.92	6.93	6.19	5.63	3.24	3.23	3.58	5.14	3.97	6.65
12.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
13.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	11.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
14.	HMT (Holding) Co. Ltd.	6.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.17	2.44	3.55	2.74	3.15	2.75	5.41	3.75	6.98
15.	HMT (Chinar) Ltd.	5.03	8.83	4.25	4.43	5.78	6.83	3.38	3.97	3.98	3.89	5.33	3.71	3.29
16.	HMT (Bearing) Ltd.	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
17.	Praga Tools Ltd.	2.97	1.52	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
18.	Instrumentation Ltd.	33.64	2.14	0.00	8.02	7.63	6.64	3.88	5.88	3.97	3.83	8.95	5.71	8.73
19.	NEPA Ltd.	12.86	8.95	5.06	7.07	3.26	8.68	4.33	4.43	4.41	—	—	5.99	6.26
20.	National Instruments Ltd.	3.90	0.46	0.25	0.27	0.33	0.34	0.29	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.29		
21.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	17.80	1.09	1.69	2.26	2.40	2.47	1.49	1.27	1.35	1.30	1.56	1.15	1.74
22.	Tunghbhadra Steel Products Ltd.	5.06	0.88	2.14	2.60	3.09	1.21	1.05	0.50	0.51	0.54	1.03	0.86	1.24
23.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
24.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	4.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—		
25.	Scooters India Ltd.													9.45
TOTAL		517.43	150.24	93.41	144.74	124.37	113.43	77.25	63.20	77.48	48.52	79.70	71.84	109.30

2004-05 = Rs. 517.43 crore, 2005-06 = Rs. 243.65 crore, 2006-07 = Rs. 382.54 crore, 2007-08 = Rs. 217.93 crore, 2008-09 = Rs. 309.36 crore.

Study for restructuring of HCL

1868. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur and Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) were engaged by Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL) to conduct study for restructuring the sick company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they have submitted the report and recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In furtherance to the Draft Rehabilitation Study (DRS) on revival of Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL) prepared by the State Bank of India, the Operating Agency appointed by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), a technical study was conducted by IIT, Khargpur in November, 2004. Subsequently, Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) was appointed in for conducting a detailed turnaround strategy for HCL.

(c) and (d) The technical study conducted by IIT, Khargpur suggested capital investment of Rs. 1643 crore for revival of HCL. The TCS turn around strategy examined three options viz. Status Quo, Closure and Revival. Status Quo option involved annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 80 crore. Cost of closure was stipulated at Rs. 1296.87 crore. Revival, even with certain concessions, restructuring and large scale Voluntary Retirement, in the view of TCS, was not possible.

Reports of SBI, IIT and TCS were considered by the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) on 11.09.2006 when it was desired that since these studies did not present an integrated approach on HCL, a fresh detailed, comprehensive, holistic study through IIT, Khargpur be conducted. Report, accordingly, received from IIT, Khargpur was considered by the BRPSE on 9.1.2008 when it was recommended for Joint Venture partnership either with Public or Private Enterprises failing which a complete disinvestment. Based on the recommendations of the BRPSE, views of Central Public Sector Enterprises, which have synergies with HCL were called for in June, 2008 and thereafter an advertisement was published in August, 2008 seeking expansion of interest from interested Public Sector Enterprises. Further action is under process.

Steps for check on ragging

1869. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government in compliance with the Supreme Court order to effectively prevent ragging in central and other educational, technological, medical and business institutions and universities and colleges; and

(b) the steps taken by different institutions, universities, colleges and schools in response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In accordance with the orders of the Supreme Court of India dated 16-05-2007, 12.12.2007, 30.3.2009 and 8.5.2009, in the matter of University of Kerala Vs Council, Principals' Colleges, Kerala and Ors., the Government has issued directions to regulatory bodies to implement major recommendations made by Committee to look into the issue of ragging and suggest means of prevention in educational institutions head by Dr. R.K. Raghavan. This Ministry has also requested the Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of all State Government/Union Territories to comply with the directions of the Hon. Supreme Court of India.

The University Grants Commission has notified, on 17th June, 2009, its regulation namely "The UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009". These regulations are comprehensive and provide for a number of punitive and prohibitive measures, including stopping of grants by UGC and also withdrawal of affiliation/recognition or other privileges conferred, if any higher education institution fails to comply with any of the provisions of regulation or fails to curb ragging effectively. The regulations also require higher educational institutions to take effective steps in order to sensitize students on the dehumanizing effects of ragging and generate awareness among all stakeholders regarding the penal laws applicable to incidents of ragging. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also notified its anti-ragging regulation on 01-07-2009. Other Statutory Councils responsible for maintenance of standards of professional education are also in the process of finalizing respective regulations for the curbing of the menace of ragging. The Department of School Education and Literacy has been advised to formulate similar regulations within the school system. A toll free anti-ragging "Helpline" has already been launched on 20th June, 2009 with Call Centre facilities in English, Hindi and several regional languages to begin with, for helping victims of ragging, besides facilitating effective action in respect of such incidents. This is being further strengthened by creating a web enabled portal for monitoring appropriate data bases and online interactive facilities.

The Court has also directed to set up two different Committees. The first Committee to be appointed comprising psychiatrists/psychologists/mental health specialists, a documentary maker and educationalists from various fields to ascertain the psychological impact of ragging on students. The second Committee to be constituted immediately to examine the problem of

alcoholism on the Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College Campus and to suggest immediate de-addiction measures. Accordingly, the Ministry has issued orders for constitution of above mentioned Committees.

Changes in mid-day meal scheme

1870. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mid-day meal scheme, an important component of primary education initiated by the Centre, has not been implemented properly and hygienically by the States;

(b) whether Government is aware that due to shortage of teachers in primary schools the study and scheme both are suffering; and

(c) if so, what changes will be made in the existing schemes and whether parents of students will also be made stake-holders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Under the Guidelines of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) elaborate arrangements have been made to ensure that children of primary and upper primary classes (I-VIII) Government, Government aided and Local Body schools and Centres of Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) including Madarsas and Maqtabas, supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) get nutritious and hygienic hot cooked mid-day meal. During the financial year 2008-09, on an average 10.79 crore children per day availed mid-day meal. The MDMS Guidelines stipulate that under no circumstances the teachers will be assigned responsibilities, which impede or interfere with teaching learning process in schools. Their involvement in the programme is limited to ensure that good quality, wholesome food is served to children and actual serving and eating is undertaken in a spirit of togetherness, under hygienic conditions and in an orderly manner in about 30-40 minutes. The guidelines also provide for active participation of parents through Village Education Committee, Parent Teacher Association, School Management and Development Committee, Mother's Committee, etc. to monitor the (i) regularity, wholesomeness, quality of meal, (ii) cleanliness in cooking serving of mid-day meal and (iii) social and gender equity in serving mid-day meal etc. As and when, any complaint is brought to the notice of the Government, the concerned State Government/UT Administration is asked to conduct a suitable enquiry into the complaint and to take appropriate action against the responsible person (s) and initiate corrective measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

Establishment of IISERs

1871. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to establish more Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) in the country to cater to the needs of the States keeping in view the accessibility to various region of the country;

(b) if so, the time by which these are likely to be established; and

(c) whether Gujarat is covered for establishing an IISER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) under the Chairmanship Prof. C.N.R. Rao, five Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) have been established at Kolkata, Pune, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram. At present, there is no proposal to establish any more IISERs in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Single Board for School Examination

1872. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to establish a single board for school examinations instead of the current system of several State level and two National Boards CBSE and ICSE and for making the class X Board exam optional;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to hold any consultation with the State Governments before taking a final decision on such a wide school reforms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Overhauling of Teacher's Training Programme

1873. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of teaching is woefully inadequate and massive overhauling of teacher's training programme is required to improve the quality of education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central Government, in collaboration with the state governments, imparts training to school teachers through various institutions such as the Block Resource Centres (BRCs), District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes for Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs) and also prepares teachers for the schooling system by providing pre-service teacher education courses in the various teacher education institutions of the country. Quality of such training is constantly monitored and attuned to the requirements of changes in curriculum, textbooks, and particular needs of the school teachers to enrich their pedagogical skills and content knowledge.

(c) In order to further improve the quality of teacher education, the Government has planned to revise the Central Scheme on Teacher Education for which the National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) is evaluating the existing Scheme. The national curriculum framework of teacher education is also being revamped.

Problem of brain drain in the country

1874. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cream of post graduates in specialized courses in India are lured by advanced countries for better job opportunities and working environment;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to stop this brain drain;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) No record of the number of engineers and technocrats, including IIT engineers, leaving the country is maintained centrally. Indian engineers, scientists and technocrats do go abroad for higher studies or employment. In the present scenario of globalization and liberalization, the movement of technical personnel across the national boundaries is inevitable. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development is taking steps for initiating a "Brain Gain" policy to attract talent from all over the world into its 14 National Universities aiming for world class standards as well as for Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), etc.

International affiliation of schools

†1875. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of schools having International affiliations State-wise and foreign affiliating body-wise;
- (b) whether these affiliations are given through Government;
- (c) the deciding authority of its syllabus and teachers;
- (d) whether complaints have been received against them and if so, the types of complaints; and
- (e) the steps Government is going to take on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) At present, about 210 schools in India are affiliated to Cambridge International Examination and 62 are affiliated to International Baccalaureate (IB). State-wise distribution of these schools is not maintained in this Ministry.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) International Boards follow their own syllabi and the school recruit their teachers as per their procedure.
- (d) No complaint has been received during the current year.
- (e) Does not arise.

Filling up vacant seats for SCs/STs in IITs

1876. KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in India;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there are 50 per cent of the reserved seats remaining vacant as SC/ST students are unable to secure the minimum threshold marks;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) what is the further course of action to fill up those seats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) programmes in 2008-09 in various Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is enclosed (*See below*).

(b) to (d) It is not correct to say that 50% of the reserved seats remaining vacant as SC/ST students are unable to secure the minimum threshold marks. All the reserved seats of SC and ST are filled up as the system of preparatory classes, which has been in operation since several years, takes care of the seats when the reserved candidates are not able to fulfill the cut of marks requirements. The details of seats reserved for students belonging to SCs and STs, on the basis of the result of Indian Institute of Technology — Joint Entrance Examination (IIT-JEE) : 2009, are shown below:-

Category	Number of seats available
Scheduled Castes (SCs)	1265
Scheduled Tribes (STs)	659

Of the above, 928 SC students and 201 ST students have been given admission in B.Tech./B.Arch./Integrated Dual Degree Programme and the remaining 337 seats for SCs and 458 seats for STs have been allotted to the students in respective categories who will join a preparatory course of one-year's duration. After completion of the course, they will join the first year programme in IITs. This is a standard practice for many years and the results of this year are similar to the results of previous years.

Statement

Number of SC and ST students in Under Graduate and Post Graduate programmes in 2008-09 in various IITs

Sl.No.	Institutes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1.	IIT - Bombay	520	209
2.	IIT - Delhi	633	187
3.	IIT - Madras	492	172
4.	IIT - Kanpur	485	144
5.	IIT - Kharagpur	742	256
6.	IIT - Guwahati	326	108
7.	IIT - Roorkee	599	224
8.	IIT - Hyderabad	18 (UG)	5 (UG)
9.	IIT - Bhubaneswar	11 (UG)	0 (UG)
10.	IIT - Gandhinagar	10 (UG)	0 (UG)
11.	IIT - Rajasthan	18 (UG)	1 (UG)
12.	IIT - Ropar	16 (UG)	1 (UG)
13.	IIT - Patna	16 (UG)	0 (UG)

Making fresh law against ragging

†1877. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of ragging in various educational institutions of various States that have come to notice in the last one year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether there has been a decline in the cases of ragging in educational institutes;
- (c) if so, the percentage thereof; and
- (d) whether the present anti-ragging law is sufficient to prevent ragging or it is required to make more stringent laws in this regard so that the prevention of inhuman crimes in the names of ragging is ensured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Although information on cases pertaining to ragging in higher educational institution has not been maintained centrally so far, provision has been made for maintaining such information by the 'National Anti-Ragging Helpline' established on 20th June, 2009 under the UGS Regulations in respect of ragging which have come into force from 17th June, 2009.

(d) The University Grants Commission has notified its regulations on the Curbing of the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions. These regulations are comprehensive and provide for a number of punitive and prohibitive measures including stopping of grants by UGC and also withdrawal of affiliation/recognition or other privileges conferred, if higher education institutions fail to comply with any of the provision of regulations or fail to curb ragging effectively. The regulations also require higher education institutions to take effective steps in order to sensitize students on the dehumanizing effects of ragging and generate awareness among all stakeholders regarding the penal laws applicable to incidents of ragging. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also notified its anti-ragging regulations on 01.07.2009.

Regulation of private universities

1878. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to regulate admission and fee structure of various private universities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of complaints received by the University Grants Commission (UGC) about malpractices in admission and fee structure of private universities; and
- (d) the manner in which such malpractices by private universities will be curbed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission regulation for admission and fee structure in institutions deemed to be universities is presently under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), complaints are received by the Commission that some of the private universities do not refund the fee to the students, who opt out of the institution after taking admission, and also do not return their

original certificates. The Commission has issued a public notice followed by a letter to all universities to refund the fee and return the original documents of the students in such cases. A legislative proposal to prohibit unfair practices in technical education, medical education and universities is under consideration of the Government.

Number of students passing from Deemed Universities

1879. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Deemed Universities in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether these are teaching or affiliating universities;
- (c) whether this system of granting Deemed University status, contributed towards improving the quality of graduate, post-graduate and professional courses; and
- (d) if so, the percentage of students passing out of these universities as compared to regular universities functioning in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As on 16th July, 2009, One hundred twenty-nine institutions have been declared by the Central Government, under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, as Institutions 'Deemed-to-be-Universities. The State-wise details are given below:

Sr. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of institutions declared as 'Deemed to be Universities' under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956
1	2	3
(1)	Andhra Pradesh	07
(2)	Arunachal Pradesh	01
(3)	Bihar	02
(4)	Gujarat	02
(5)	Haryana	05
(6)	Jharkhand	02
(7)	Karnataka	15
(8)	Kerala	02
(9)	Madhya Pradesh	03
(10)	Maharashtra	21

1	2	3
(11)	Orissa	02
(12)	Puducherry	01
(13)	Punjab	03
(14)	Rajasthan	08
(15)	Tamil Nadu	29
(16)	Uttarakhand	04
(17)	Uttar Pradesh	10
(18)	West Bengal	01
(19)	New Delhi	11

Institutions 'Deemed to be Universities' are only teaching institutions, and they are not permitted to affiliate any college or institution.

(c) and (d) Institutions 'deemed-to-be-universities' have expanded the base of higher education in the country and are offering education and research facilities in various disciplines such as Medical Education, Physical Education, Fisheries Education, Languages, Social Sciences, Population Sciences, Dairy Research, Forest Research, Armament Technology, Maritime Education, Yoga, Music and Information Technology, etc. However no data regarding the number and percentage of students who pass out of Institutions 'deemed to be Universities' is maintained centrally.

Education beyond primary level

1880. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes to encourage children to continue education beyond the primary level;

(b) the expenditure on such schemes during the last three years in various States;

(c) whether his Ministry have any plans to help States like Jharkhand, where this percentage is low, to mitigate the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme was initiated in 2001-2002 to provide for universalisation of elementary education amongst children in the age group of 6-14 years in a time bound manner by 2010. Another scheme which helps children to continue their education at primary and upper primary level is Mid Day Meal (MDM) in existence since 1995. Details of funds provided to States during the last three years under SSA and MDM are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) Funds are released to Jharkhand under SSA and MDM on a regular basis, based on the approved pattern of financial sharing between the Central and State Governments, and in Annual Work Plan and Budgets approved by the Project Approval Board. The funds released to Jharkhand are at Annexure.

Statement

State-wise details of GOI release during the last three years under SSA and MDM

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	GOI Releases					
		2006-2007		2007-08		2008-09	
		SSA	MDM	SSA	MDM	SSA	MDM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46245.56	36885.14	28100.00	46741.75	71031.78	10504.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7143.74	2841.29	11043.55	1216.87	13683.64	1339.72
3.	Assam	51464.72	29728.85	28903.62	14690.43	42740.91	26655.97
4.	Bihar	107744.39	47829.87	135417.64	48723.66	186158.47	50505.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	50182.20	15533.19	46787.76	17146.69	51853.86	34777.30
6.	Goa	724.12	277.87	899.57	306.70	804.41	628.32
7.	Gujarat	14806.97	17640.71	22658.26	14304.58	25432.47	22674.39
8.	Haryana	25647.12	5926.58	14220.00	6369.06	20546.87	7934.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6250.75	4399.52	7638.30	3107.79	8552.99	11453.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22083.37	5876.58	20063.27	3741.14	20532.59	5860.59
11.	Jharkhand	51515.00	15429.01	80748.99	21752.17	69041.09	20298.22
12.	Karnataka	54206.98	24746.02	40604.78	33851.43	51578.19	30204.49
13.	Kerala	6382.00	6231.79	8323.42	7420.20	10854.04	16012.90
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110879.68	49718.43	86769.94	63583.40	85569.35	60920.33
15.	Maharashtra	52158.56	45328.13	45729.96	33702.61	67386.02	78364.21
16.	Manipur	9.24	1414.75	1850.95	986.76	321.21	1607.99
17.	Meghalaya	4294.00	2650.65	9359.63	3743.78	9440.36	2553.30
18.	Mizoram	3441.69	621.79	4212.02	485.00	5112.59	1568.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	2315.20	1693.06	4596.00	1195.29	2867.87	1181.57
20.	Orissa	44010.95	27980.77	62853.68	38294.23	49080.9	33103.28
21.	Punjab	12879.92	6224.98	10493.88	8100.21	13808.1	18322.92
22.	Rajasthan	75809.82	27561.57	101307.20	48330.18	108326.8	42060.74
23.	Sikkim	402.14	788.51	1036.25	418.86	1075.31	496.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	37329.65	14484.04	53125.09	18031.19	45414.47	29467.64
25.	Tripura	5330.01	2762.46	4178.49	2448.56	6464.12	3506.38
26.	Uttarakhand	16934.00	4947.95	13162.80	4545.25	11444.45	7384.05
27.	Uttar Pradesh	206654.00	82664.11	204758.00	94690.18	212884.89	82725.28
28.	West Bengal	61736.80	39644.01	90571.68	41544.53	65169.37	58284.40
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	419.62	46.52	187.10	125.52	780.54	404.66
30.	Chandigarh	300.00	17.15	934.95	361.75	820.52	378.49
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	26.47	418.54	180.56	104.63	180.89
32.	Daman and Diu		24.59		54.30	0	88.05
33.	Delhi	4230.24	943.73	1671.55	2914.07	1529.01	6588.23
34.	Lakshadweep	87.47	1.06		0.00	70	19.59
35.	Puducherry		201.70	577.07	244.41	638.59	548.07
Total		1083719.91	523092.83	1143203.94	583353.12	1261120.41	668604.89

Earn and Learn scheme

1881. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to adopt a new scheme like Earn and Learn in the country for benefiting poor and economically weaker section students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government intends to introduce career oriented new vocational courses at secondary and higher secondary levels for providing more employment opportunities to the students in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) to (e) Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, about 150 vocational courses are offered in Government and Government aided Higher Secondary Schools to enhance employability of students.

Permission to IIMs for opening campus abroad

1882. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) had urged Government some time back to allow them to start a campus in foreign countries which was refused by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government has allowed several foreign universities to operate in India whereas Indian universities are not given permission to set up their campus in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not allowing Indian universities to operate in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A request was received from IIM, Bangalore for opening a campus in Singapore, which was not agreed to by the Ministry as the Memoranda of Association (MOA) of IIM, Bangalore does not empower the Institute to open campuses abroad.

(c) and (d) No, Sir, A legislation proposed to regulate entry and operation of foreign educational institutions in India is presently under consideration of the Government. As for Indian Universities, Institutions 'deemed-to-be-universities' are allowed to open off-shore campuses with the prior approval of the Government.

World Class Universities

1883. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:
SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plan to set up 14 Central Universities of World Class in the country;

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

(c) what are the differences between a Central University and University of World Class?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government is considering a proposal to set up 14 Universities aiming at world class standards at the following locations:-

Sl.No.	Location
1.	Amritsar (Punjab)
2.	Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
3.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
4.	Gandhinagar (Gujarat)
5.	Patna (Bihar)
6.	Guwahati (Assam)
7.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
8.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
9.	Kochi (Kerala)
10.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
11.	Mysore (Karnataka)
12.	Pune (Maharashtra)
13.	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
14.	Bhubhaneshwar (Orissa)

(c) Universities aiming at world class standards would act as exemplars for other universities, including Central Universities, in benchmarking standards of teaching and research to those prevailing in the best universities in the world.

Entrance test in University

1884. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that admission to some courses in Universities *e.g.* Delhi University is conducted on the basis of the Combined Entrance Test;

(b) if so, the details of the courses admission to which is so conducted;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this negates the importance of the performance in the qualifying examination; and

(d) if so, what is the justification of the entrance test?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by

University of Delhi, admission to most of the courses of the University is made on the basis of the performance of candidates in the qualifying examination. However, Entrance Tests are conducted for some of the courses *e.g.* MBBS, BDS, B.E., M.D., M.S., D.M., M.Ch., M.A., M.Sc. M.Com., M.Tech., L.L.B., B.Ed., MBA etc.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. In order to become eligible to appear in the Entrance Test a candidate is required to have the prescribed percentage of marks in the qualifying examination.

Establishment of model degree colleges in Gujarat

1885. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has formed a scheme of financial assistance by the Central Government for establishment of model degree colleges;

(b) whether the State Government of Gujarat has forwarded proposals for establishing such colleges in Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kutch and Panchmahal districts in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, by when Government is going to release the grants for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) There is a proposal to launch a new scheme with Central-State funding for establishment of one model degree college in each of the 374 identified educationally backward districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) lower than the national level. According to the University Grants Commission, proposals for setting up one model college each in Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kutch and Panchmahal districts have been received. Subject to approval of the Scheme, 200 colleges are proposed to be assisted during the remaining period of the Eleventh Plan, and selection of districts shall be based on evaluation of proposals in terms of relevant parameters.

Sweeping reforms in education system

1886. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to bring sweeping reforms in the education system throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the views of eminent educationists, State Governments and experts have been invited and examined before bringing reforms in the education system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The 100 days programme announced by the Government includes major Legislative initiatives; Policy initiatives; and Administrative and other initiatives.

(c) and (d) Education is a subject on the Concurrent List of the Constitution, it is the shared responsibility of the both the Central and State Governments. The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) is the highest advisory body to advise the Central and State Governments in the field of education. Important issues pertaining to education are discussed in the CABE from time to time.

Access to higher education for all

1887. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students seeking admission in the professional institutions of higher education in both Government and private sectors at graduate and post graduate levels;

(b) how many have been granted admission and how many refused among those during the year 2008-09;

(c) the policy of Government to provide opportunity to all those who are desirous of taking higher education within their affordable expenditure;

(d) whether Government agrees that the doors of higher education should not be closed to those who aspires to pursue higher studies; and

(e) if so, the plans therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mid-day Meal Scheme

†1888. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of amount is paid to the States by the Central Government under Mid-day Meal Scheme and whether State Governments also contribute in the scheme financially;

(b) whether the quality of this Mid-day Meal being provided to the children is also taken care of by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of increase in the percentage of students attending schools if any, due to Mid-day Meal Scheme, State-wise?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Under the Mid Day Meal Scheme Central Government provides:

- (1) 100% cost of the following components:
 - (i) **Foodgrains:** Supply of free **food grains** (wheat/rice) @ 100 grams per child per School Day at Primary classes (I-V) and 150 grams per child per School day at upper primary classes (VI-VIII)
 - (ii) **Transportation:** Actual cost of **transportation** of food grains from nearest FCI godown to the Primary School subject to the ceiling of Rs. 125 per Quintal for 11 special category States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal and Rs. 75 per quintal for all other States and UTs.
 - (iii) **Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME):** At the rate of 1.8% of total assistance on (a) free food grains, (b) transport cost and (c) cooking cost. Another 0.2% of the above amount is utilized at the Central Government level for management, monitoring and evaluation.
 - (iv) One time Central Assistance is provided to States for construction of Kitchen Sheds @ Rs. 60,000 per unit and Rs. 5000 for procurement/replacement of Kitchen Devices for each school covered under MDM Scheme. If this amount is not found adequate for construction of Kitchen Sheds, then the States/UTs are required to mobilize additional resources through convergence with other developmental schemes or State budgetary support.
 - (2) Central Assistance for Cooking Cost on sharing basis. At Primary stage the Central Assistance towards cooking cost per child/school day is Rs. 1.89 for NER States provided the States contribute minimum 20 paise and Rs. 1.58 for other States/UTs provided the State/UT contribute minimum 50 paise. At Upper Primary stage the Central Assistance towards cooking cost per child/school day is Rs. 2.42 for NER States provided the States contribute minimum 20 paise and Rs. 2.10 for other States/UTs provided the State/UT contribute minimum 50 paise. Some of the States/UTs are contributing more than their mandatory share for providing better quality of mid-day meal to children.
- (b) and (c) Though the overall responsibility to ensure all logistic and administrative arrangements for regular serving of wholesome, cooked mid day meal in every eligible school, EGS/AIE centres lies with the State Government/UT Administration, the Central Government has been continuously urging the State Governments to.
- ensure that food is cooked in a hygienic environment;
 - food items are stored in dry and safe places;

- adequate drinking water is made available;
- cooks are properly trained in adopting hygienic habits.

Besides, States have also been urged to involve the parents and community members to supervise the cooking and serving of mid-day meal. It is provided in the guidelines that the food prepared is tasted by 2-3 adults including at least one teacher before it is served to children. As and when, any complaint is brought to the notice of the Government, the concerned State Government/UT Administration is asked to conduct suitable enquiry and to take appropriate action against the responsible person(s) and initiate corrective measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

(d) Enrolment, retention etc. of students in schools depend on several interventions of the Government in the field of education, health, nutrition, economic development, demographic changes, expansion of private sector in Elementary Education etc. including the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Therefore, change in enrolment cannot be attributed solely to Mid-Day Meal Scheme. State/UT wise change in percentage of enrolment (including private unaided schools in which mid-day meal is not served) between 1995-96 to 2006-07 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise change in percentage of enrolment of classes I-V during 1995-96 and 2006-07

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Enrolment		Percentage increase/decrease with respect to 1995-96
		1995-96	2006-07	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7640402	7363237	-3.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	141904	200803	41.51
3.	Assam	3352604	3245754	-3.19
4.	Bihar	9961032	11503960	15.49
5.	Chhattisgarh *	0	3195546	—
6.	Goa	127009	114922	-9.52
7.	Gujarat	5879030	6560923	11.60
8.	Haryana	1895897	2197296	15.90
9.	Himachal Pradesh	680709	676245	-0.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	865022	1134528	31.16
11.	Jharkhand *	0	4064769	—
12.	Karnataka	6505828	5725006	-12.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	2865066	2524232	-11.90
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9328672	11812968	26.63
15.	Maharashtra	11456469	11648450	1.68
16.	Manipur	232179	369758	59.26
17.	Meghalaya	291980	563708	93.06
18.	Mizoram	117081	150977	28.95
19.	Nagaland	161364	224715	39.26
20.	Orissa	4146193	4485315	8.18
21.	Punjab	2078524	1922553	-7.50
22.	Rajasthan	5928559	9326565	57.32
23.	Sikkim	82561	84999	2.95
24.	Tamil Nadu	8195672	6145971	-25.01
25.	Tripura	431884	493169	14.19
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13395321	25811922	92.69
27.	Uttarakhand*	0	1202153	-
28.	West Bengal	9708543	8862119	-8.72
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43035	38174	-11.30
30.	Chandigarh	60248	51402	-14.68
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22010	38058	72.92
32.	Daman and Diu	13903	16403	17.98
33.	Delhi	1375343	1651019	20.04
34.	Lakshadweep	8658	7244	-16.33
35.	Puducherry	102347	110866	8.32
Total		107095049	133525730	24.68

*Did not exist in the year 1995-96

Source: Selected educational statistics Published by Ministry of HRD

Education scenario in Jharkhand

1889. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jharkhand lags behind other States in terms of number of schools, technical, medical and architectural colleges;

(b) whether the Central Government has provided any special assistance to Jharkhand for improving this situation;

(c) if so, how much; and

(d) what is the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Jharkhand has many districts declared as educationally backward.

School Education

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhian Programme (SSA), funds are released to States and UTs in accordance with the approved financial sharing pattern between the Centre and States, as per Annual Work Plan and Budgets (AWP & B), approved by SSA's Project Approval Board (PAB) every year. Till 2008-09, Jharkhand has been sanctioned 17842 Primary Schools Buildings, 8175 Upper Primary Schools Buildings, 31150 additional classrooms and 93166 teachers. Out of 24 Districts in Jharkhand, 22 Districts have been covered under Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Higher Education

Colleges located in these areas receive special assistance from the University Grants Commission (UGC). In addition, there is a UGC scheme of special assistance for the colleges located in tribal/rural/border/ hilly areas and the colleges of Jharkhand are also covered under this scheme. With a view to increase access to quality higher education in the State of Jharkhand, the Central Government has established 'Central University of Jharkhand' under the Central Universities Act, 2009. The estimated financial requirement of the University during the Eleventh plan period has been projected at Rs. 240 crore.

Technical Education

One Indian Institute of Management (IIM) is proposed to be set up at Ranchi (Jharkhand) and 17 polytechnics will be set up in unserved and underserved area of Jharkhand.

Central University in Rajasthan

†1890. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the announcement for a World-Class University at Ajmer and a Central University at Bikaner in Rajasthan was made long time back;

(b) if so, the present status of these proposals; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is going to consider Jaipur situated Rajasthan University's demand to grant it the status of Central University because it has all required facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central University of Rajasthan has already been established by the Central Universities Act, 2009. The Government of Rajasthan is to provide, free of cost, about 500 acres of land for this University. The location of the University will, therefore, depend on the various sites as may be offered by the State Government, and would be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette. The State Government is yet to offer a site for the University. As regards establishment of a University aiming at World Class standards in the State, Jaipur has been identified as the location for this University. The Government is in the process of finalizing the Concept Note of such University.

(c) The scheme of establishing new Central Universities during Eleventh Plan envisages setting up of one University in each such State which did not have any Central University. As a new Central University has already been established in Rajasthan, the question of converting any State University into a Central University does not arise.

Higher Education Centres

1891. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of IITs, Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education separately in the country, State-wise in March, 2005 and March, 2009 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): The state-wise details of the number of IITs, Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics for the year March, 2005 and March, 2009 is as follows:-

States/UTs	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)		Engineering Colleges		Polytechnic	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	63	161	49	55
Chhattisgarh	0	0	14	41	10	16
Gujarat	0	1	38	55	43	68
Mizoram	0	0	1	1	3	4
Sikkim	0	0	1	1	2	2
Orissa	0	1	40	68	33	43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	1	1	52	71	45	49
Tripura	0	0	1	3	2	2
Meghalaya	0	0	1	1	3	3
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1	2	2
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	2	2
Assam	1	1	3	7	11	13
Manipur	0	0	1	1	1	2
Nagaland	0	0	0	1	13	1
Jharkhand	0	0	9	13	19	18
Bihar	0	1	9	15	13	13
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	89	241	84	93
Uttaranchal	1	1	9	19	17	30
Chandigarh	0	0	4	5	3	3
Haryana	0	0	38	116	24	102
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	5	7	12	14
New Delhi	1	1	14	19	15	17
Punjab	0	1	45	70	48	68
Rajasthan	0	1	44	81	21	67
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	5	9	7	9
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	241	527	100	100
Pondicherry	0	0	6	9	5	5
Tamil Nadu	1	1	255	352	219	323
Karnataka	0	0	117	157	205	241
Kerala	0	0	89	94	49	60
Maharashtra	1	1	157	239	170	224
Goa	0	0	3	3	7	8
Daman and Diu, Dadra, Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	7	15	1355	2388	1239	1659

The details regarding number of Colleges of Education are not centrally maintained.

Foreign campus of IITs at IIMs

1892. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to allow Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) to set up their Campuses in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of countries which are chosen with proposals received and examined already, if any, for opening campuses in the near future and in later period;

(c) the basis on which these countries are chosen;

(d) whether opening of campuses of IITs and IIMs are presumed to yield any benefit to these institutions, in particular, and to our country in general; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) In view of the faculty shortages in the existing older Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) which also have to undertake 54% expansion in their intake capacity for implementing the reservation in admissions as per the Central Education Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 and are also engaged in the mentoring of the eight new IITs setting up of their campuses abroad may not be immediately feasible as that would further strain the IITs' limited manpower and other resources. However, as and when the faculty situation eases due to the efforts being made by the IITs and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) to recruit new faculty, the Government would be open to the idea. The various Memoranda of Association of the IIMs, which do not at present empower them to open campuses abroad, will also need to be amended.

Establishment of IIT in Orissa

1893. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering setting up of an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) whether the presence of wild elephants in and around the proposed project site has been factored in the approvals obtained; and

(d) the details of Centres of Excellence have been set up under the Ministry since 2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) An India Institute of Technology (IIT) has already been set up in the State of Orissa. IIT-Bhubaneswar started functioning from the

academic session 2008-09 from the campus of IIT-Kharagpur. The classes for the academic session of 2009-10 would start from the IIT-Kharagpur Extension Centre at Bhubaneswar.

(c) No elephants have been sighted near the campus. There is an Elephant Reserve in Bhubaneswar in Chandaka which is more than 7 kms. away from the land proposed for IIT Bhubaneswar.

(d) While, the University of Roorkee was converted to Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee in 2001, Central Government took over the control of 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs)/Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) at Allahabad, Bhopal, Calicut, Durgapur, Hamirpur, Jaipur, Jalandhar, Jamshedpur, Kurukshetra, Nagpur, Patna, Rourkela, Silchar, Srinager, Surat, Surathkal, Tiruchirappali, Warangal, Raipur and Agartala from 2003 onwards. Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Shillong was set up in 2007. The Cabinet on 17-7-2009 approved the establishment of eight new IITs in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh (Indore), Gujarat, Orissa and Punjab. The IITs and the NITs are Institutes of National Importance while the (IIMs) are Centres of Excellence.

Establishment of Central University in Bihar

†1894. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the opening of a Central University in Bihar and the State Government has been asked to provide land therefor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Bihar has selected a site for setting up of the Central University and submitted the proposal to the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which the construction work on the site would commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central University of Bihar has already been established by the Central Universities Act, 2009. The Government of Bihar is to provide, free of cost, about 500 acres of land for this University. The location of the University will, therefore, depend on the various sites as may be offered by the State Government, and would be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette.

(c) and (d) The Government of Bihar had offered three sites in East Champaran district. The Central Government is, however, of the view that good connectivity with social, physical and academic infrastructure of a high order would be of great significance for locating the Central University in the State. It would also be imperative that adequate housing facilities, good schools, health-care, job opportunities for spouses and other essential facilities, are available in the area, to attract and retain high quality of faculty in the University. The State Government has,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

therefore, been requested to identify suitable land for locating the Central University at a place well connected, preferable by air, and having good social infrastructure, as available in Patna, Vaishali, Gaya or Nalanda.

Formation of Anti Ragging Committees by colleges

1895. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of colleges and other institutions of higher learning aided by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and other central agencies where serious cases of ragging leading to deaths and severe injuries were reported during 2008 and 2009 so far separately;

(b) the number of these colleges and institutions which have not set up Anti Ragging Committee as per Supreme Court directions; and

(c) the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No information was being maintained centrally in regard to cases of ragging during the period referred to in the question. However, a case involving death of a medical student was reported in the month of March, 2009, as a consequence of an incident of ragging at the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Medical College, Tanda in Himachal Pradesh. The University Grants Commission has notified, on 17th June, 2009, its regulation namely "The UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009". These regulations are comprehensive and provide for a number of preventive, punitive and prohibitive measures including setting up of Anti Ragging Committee, stopping of grants by UGC and also withdrawal of affiliation/recognition or other privileges conferred, if higher education institutions fail to comply with any of the provision of regulations or fail to curb ragging effectively. The regulations also require higher education institutions to take effective steps in order to sensitize students on the dehumanizing effects of ragging and generate awareness among all stakeholders regarding the penal laws applicable to incidents of ragging. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also notified its anti-ragging regulations on 01.07.2009.

Participation in higher education

1896. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the participation of students in higher education in the country is quite low compared with the advanced countries;

(b) whether it is making any concerted efforts to increase it; and

(c) if so, what are the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher

Education is low compared to several other countries and there is a need to expand the intake capacity in Higher Education to raise our GER. The strategy being followed is to expand capacity as well as increase opportunities of access to all sections of the society, while maintaining standards. Expansion of capacity in higher education is a joint effort of the State Governments and the Central Government. The Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay on Higher Education is nearly 10 times of the actual expenditure under the Tenth Five Year Plan with such priorities as are going to significantly increase the access to higher education along with equity and excellence in our universities and colleges. 15 new Central Universities (including the conversion of three State Universities into Central Universities) have been established with effect from 15.1.2009 in hitherto uncovered States. 14 Universities aiming at world class standards are proposed to be set up in phases. A new scheme for assisting the State Universities/State Governments for establishing a model college in each of the 374 districts which have a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) lower than the national level, is under consideration. Eight new IITs in the country have been set up. A proposal to set up Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode is under consideration in the Ministry of Human Resource Development during Eleventh Five Year Plan. Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages establishment of eight IIMs in the country. A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology" has been launched by the Government to leverage the potential of ICT, in teaching and learning process.

Use of mother tongue in imparting instructions to children

1897. SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the policy of the Central Government regarding imparting instruction in the mother tongue of the children, called as home language of the children in Yashpal Committee Report from primary, 1st standard to 4th standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): National Curriculum Framework, 2005 recommends that mother tongue or home language of children should be the medium of instruction at schools and if a school does not have provision for teaching in the child's home language(s) at the higher levels, primary school education should be covered through the home language(s).

Regulation on seats in higher education

1898. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the numbers of graduates and post graduates passing out every year are far in excess as compared to employment opportunities available per annum;

(b) if so, whether Government has assessed the annual requirement in various disciplines over next 10-15 years and regulate the number of seats for admission in various colleges, institutes and universities accordingly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) While higher education does have a linkage to employment opportunities, the essence of education goes beyond to the wide vision of growing knowledge through research, including values and bringing forth informed citizens. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has not commissioned any study to relate the output of higher education to the employment opportunities in the country.

Universalisation of Secondary Education

†1899. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on a plan for universalisation of Secondary Education;

(b) if so, by when this scheme will be ready;

(c) the total yearly expenditure proposed to be incurred on this scheme;

(d) the funding pattern of the scheme; and

(e) whether the Union Government will bear the entire cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The new centrally sponsored scheme called “Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan” is meant to universalize access to secondary education and to improve its quality. The scheme has already been launched in March, 2009.

(c) The allocation for the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 20,120 crore. A provision of Rs. 1353.98 crore has been made in 2009-10 for this scheme.

(d) and (e) The sharing pattern between the centre and the states, for both recurring and non-recurring cost, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is 75:25, while for the north-eastern states, the ratio is 90:10.

Committee on Higher Education

1900. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high-level committee on ‘Renovation and Rejuvenation’ of Higher Education submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, whether Government has accepted the recommendations of the committee; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has taken measures to pursue action on the lines of the report of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee to advise on Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education constituted by the Government under Prof. Yash Pal, has submitted its Report on 24th June, 2009.

(b) and (c) The Report is under consideration of Government.

Fee hike in playing schools in NCR

1901. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of steep fee hike in many National Capital Region (NCR's) schools particularly pre-primary playing schools who are charging fee "on free will" in absence of any guideline on quantum of fee hike by concerned State Government;

(b) if so, what action Government proposes to take to redress the grievances of hundreds of poor parents who are unable to pay such a huge amount of fee in Delhi and elsewhere apart from demand from the school authorities to pay arrears to the tune of Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 10,000/- per student; and

(c) whether Government proposes to associate Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) in this regard before such schools take a decision in fee hikes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Education is a concurrent subject and school education is primarily within the purview of the State Governments. It is for the concerned State Governments to monitor the fee hike in schools. In case of schools of Delhi, the Education Department of Government of NCT of Delhi has issued a detailed order on 11.02.2009 to regulate the fee hike in private unaided recognized schools including pre-primary playing schools. A Grievance Redressal Committee has been constituted by the Government of NCT of Delhi to redress the grievances of aggrieved parents and it has been made mandatory for schools to associate Parent Teacher Associations in the matter of fee hike.

Central University in Himachal Pradesh

1902. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for setting up a Central University in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of the proposal;

(c) whether Government has received any request from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for starting classes for academic session 2009-10;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Government has suggested land measuring 697 acres at Dehra in Kangra District which was inspected by the site selection committee and has offered temporary premises for the University at Jawali;

(f) if so, the reasons for not starting academic session 2009-10; and

(g) by when this Central University will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central Universities Act, 2009 providing, *inter-alia*, for establishment of a Central University in Himachal Pradesh has already been enacted by Parliament. According to the relevant provision of the said Act, the location of the University would be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette.

(c) to (e) The site for establishment of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, as offered by the State Government has already been visited by the Site Selection Committee constituted by the Central Government. The Committee has, however, not yet submitted its report/recommendation to the Government. The State Government has also requested for starting the courses of the University from the current academic session from the temporary premises identified at Jawalaji.

(f) and (g) The main reason for non-starting of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh is that the person appointed as the first Vice-Chancellor declined the offer. The process for appointment of another person as the first Vice-Chancellor has already been set in motion and it is expected that the University would start functioning soon.

NOC for establishing technical institutions in States

1903. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Chief Ministers have written letters to him to make State NOC mandatory for consideration of the proposal by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for establishment of new technical institutions, variation in intake and introduction of additional courses in already existing technical institutions; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Under the present system of granting approval/ variation in intake/introduction of additional courses by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the State Governments are required to forward their views within 30 days from the date of receipt of the proposals by the Regional Offices of AICTE. The Government of Orissa has

drawn the attention of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the fact that the prescribed time limit of one month is quite insufficient and impractical in view of the large number of inspections required to be carried out by the State Government.

(b) As per information given by AICTE, the nominee of the State Government is invited to be a part of the Expert Committee. Moreover, keeping in view the difficulties being faced by the State Governments regarding issuance of Letter of Approval throughout the year the Council has modified its procedure to make the schedule for issuance of Letters of Approval by 30th June every year for becoming eligible for admission of students for the current year.

Deemed universities as universities

1904. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently issued an executive order allowing deemed universities to call themselves as 'universities';

(b) if so, the details of the order; and

(c) the reasons behind passing of such an executive order inspite of the fact that there is a vast difference between a 'university' and 'deemed university'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Based on the recommendation of a Committee consisting of Chairman, University Grants Commission (UGC), Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and then Secretary Higher Education, the UGC conveyed its approval to the use of the word 'University' by institutions 'deemed-to-be-universities' with a condition that such institutions were required to state the notification number of the Government of India and that they were declared under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

Reservation in faculty in Centres of Excellence

1905. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to implement quota for SCs/STs and OBCs in recruitment of faculties in Centres of Excellence, namely, IITs, IIMs, besides research institutes of strategic importance like ISRO etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor indicating whether Government is contemplating to implement the reservation in faculty; and

(d) if so, the road-map thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government *vide* its letter dated 9th June, 2008 have asked the India Institutes of Technology (IITs) to implement 15%, 7½% and 27%

reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Castes (OBCs) respectively for recruitment to the posts of Assistant Professors and Lecturers in Science and Technology subjects and in all faculty posts for subjects other than Science and Technology. In the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), reservation for SCs/STs/OBSs is provided for recruitment to the posts of Lecturers. Recruitment of Scientists/Engineers in Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), for carrying out research in advanced technology, is exempted from the provision of reservation and is purely based on merit.

Deemed Universities in Madhya Pradesh

†1906. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of deemed universities in the country; State-wise;
- (b) the criteria to grant the status of deemed university and its benefits to students;
- (c) whether any proposal has been received from the universities of Madhya Pradesh to obtain the status of deemed universities;
- (d) if so, the present status thereof; and
- (e) whether Government would consider to relax the rules to grant the status of deemed universities to the universities of a tribal State like Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As on 16th July, 2009, One hundred twenty-nine institutions have been declared by the Central Government, under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, as Institutions 'Deemed-to-be-Universities'. The State-wise details are given below:

Sr. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of institutions declared as 'Deemed to be Universities' under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956
1	2	3
(1)	Andhra Pradesh	07
(2)	Arunachal Pradesh	01
(3)	Bihar	02
(4)	Gujarat	02
(5)	Haryana	05
(6)	Jharkhand	02
(7)	Karnataka	15

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
(8)	Kerala	02
(9)	Madhya Pradesh	03
(10)	Maharashtra	21
(11)	Orissa	02
(12)	Puducherry	01
(13)	Punjab	03
(14)	Rajasthan	08
(15)	Tamil Nadu	29
(16)	Uttarakhand	04
(17)	Uttar Pradesh	10
(18)	West Bengal	01
(19)	New Delhi	11

(b) The criteria for granting status of ‘deemed to be university’ to eligible institutions have been laid down in the “Guidelines for Considering Proposals for Declaring An Institution As Deemed To Be University Under Section 3 Of The UGC Act” are available on UGC’s website at www.ugc.ac.in/financialsupport/guidelines.html. In broad terms, to become eligible for status of ‘Deemed to be University’, an institution should be academically and financially sound, should have good infrastructure, should have been in existence for more than 10 years and should be engaged in teaching and research of high standards.

(c) and (d) As per section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the Central Government may, on the advice of the Commission, declare by notification in the Official Gazette that any institution for higher education, *other than a university*, shall be ‘deemed to be a university’ for the purposes of this Act. Accordingly, the question of receipt of proposals for grant of status of deemed university, from universities in Madhya Pradesh, does not arise.

(e) Institutions are declared as ‘Deemed to be Universities’ only if they fulfil the eligibility and other conditions prescribed under the said guidelines of the UGC. However, relaxation related to requirement of infrastructural facilities, etc. is available only to certain applicant institutions categorized under the *de novo* category that is, those in the emerging areas of knowledge with the promise of excellence.

Audit of Kendriya Vidyalaya expenditure

1907. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds given to Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Air Force Station, Agra, for various purposes, during financial years 2007-08 and 2008-09;

(b) whether any audit has been conducted of the expenditures by this school during these financial years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any misappropriation of the funds have come to notice;

(e) whether Government is aware of the misuse of funds in the purchases and other expenditures during these financial years in this school; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Amounts of Rs. 143.20 lakh and Rs. 236.60 lakh were released to Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Air Force Station, Agra during the financial years 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Internal audit of K.V. No. 1, AFS, Agra was conducted for the period from 01/01/2007 to 31/08/2008. No misappropriation of funds has been reported in the above said audit report.

(e) and (f) A complaint has been received regarding financial irregularities done by the Principal and it is under examination with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Benefit of SSA to depressed Muslims

1908. DR. EJAZ ALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is able to achieve the desired results, as promised at the time of launch of the so called programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof highlighting the statistics of its reach to the depressed Muslim class; and

(c) what steps the present Government intends to take in case the depressed Muslims class has not benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has made significant progress in its overall goals of universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education, and enhancing learning levels.

SSA provides for the following targeted interventions in order to reach Muslim children:-

- Focus on provision of schools in Muslim Minority Concentration districts.
- Support Madarsas and Maktabas by providing EGS/AIE facility for regular curriculum transaction.

- Provide for Urdu text books for Urdu medium schools and also for those teaching Urdu as a subject.
- KGBVs have been sanctioned in 427 blocks with Muslim population above 20%;
- KGBV guidelines provide for two Urdu teachers, if there is a demand for Urdu as a medium of instruction in those schools.

Class X examination as an option

1909. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to make class X examination optional;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether several State Governments have resented the move; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The National Curriculum Framework — 2005 has recommended that the Board should consider, as a long term measure, making the Class-X Examination optional, thus permitting students continuing in the same school (and who do not need a Board Certificate) to take an internal school examination instead. A proposal to make the Class-X Examination optional for students continuing in the same school, for schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), is under consideration. However, there is no such proposal as far as State Examination Boards are concerned.

Literacy improvement in the country

1910. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and percentage of illiterate people throughout the country at present, Age-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the statistics pertaining to SC/ST/OBC/Women as regards literacy;
- (c) whether according to the World Education Report 2005, of the 771 million adult illiterates in the world, 262 million are Indians; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to improve literacy scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Based on the decennial Census 2001, a statement indicating the number and percentage of illiterate people SC, ST and women is enclosed (See below). The data for OBC has not been estimated during Census 2001.

(c) As per UNESCO's Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2006, the number of illiterates in the population aged 15+ was estimated to be 771 million in the world out of which 267 million are in India.

(d) The steps taken to improve the literacy scenario in the country include:

- (i) Renewed focus on low literacy areas of the country with special emphasis on female, SC, ST and minorities.
- (ii) Enhanced budget allocation for adult education for Eleventh Plan.
- (iii) Significant enhancement in access and quality of elementary education which would reduce the influx into the pool of adult illiterate population.

Statement

*Age-wise and State-wise, number and percentage of illiterate people,
SC, ST and Women*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number/Percentage of illiterates in 7+age group (as per census 2001)			
		Persons	Women	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,61,03,827	1,62,08,523	49,32,224	26,19,983
		39.53	49.57%	46.48%	62.96%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,07,312	2,35,485	1,660	2,85,786
		45.66%	56.47%	32.36%	50.38%
3.	Assam	81,42,099	48,42,875	5,09,489	10,33,026
		36.75%	45.39%	33.22%	37.48%
4.	Bihar	3,50,82,869	2,11,36,155	72,38,716	4,33,272
		53.00%	66.88%	71.53%	71.83%
5.	Chhattisgarh	61,05,738	41,43,328	7,14,902	25,99,576
		35.34%	48.15%	36.04%	47.91%
6.	Goa	2,16,138	1,45,260	5,876	210
		17.99%	24.63%	28.08%	44.12%
7.	Gujarat	1,33,10,863	87,58,707	8,99,411	32,22,009
		30.86%	42.20%	29.50%	52.26%
8.	Haryana	57,15,350	36,65,261	15,00,813	—
		32.09%	44.27%	44.55%	

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12,43,142 23.52%	8,52,014 32.58%	3,81,998 29.69%	72,796 34.50%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	38,50,611 44.48%	23,15,707 57.00%	2,67,597 40.97%	5,64,160 62.54%
11.	Jharkhand	1,02,11,801 46.44%	64,95,657 61.13%	15,85,341 62.44%	34,12,302 59.33%
12.	Karnataka	1,52,33,500 33.36%	96,86,751 43.13%	34,21,059 47.13%	15,12,548 51.73%
13.	Kerala	25,62,540 9.14%	12,82,555 12.28%	4,78,714 17.34%	1,12,042 35.65%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,79,73,246 36.26%	1,17,81,715 49.71%	30,68,812 41.43%	56,54,112 58.84%
15.	Maharashtra	1,92,41,558 23.12%	1,31,72,357 32.97%	23,64,790 28.10%	31,51,424 44.79%
16.	Manipur	5,47,669 29.47%	3,63,183 39.47%	14,193 27.68%	2,17,603 34.15%
17.	Meghalaya	6,92,968 37.44%	3,68,368 40.39%	4,080 43.73%	6,09,171 38.66%
18.	Mizoram	83,394 11.20%	47,566 13.25%	27 10.80	74,675 10.66%
19.	Nagaland	5,68,035 33.41%	3,08,619 38.54%	—	5,15,743 34.05%
20.	Orissa	1,16,08,795 36.92%	76,85,110 49.49%	22,85,985 44.47%	42,03,733 62.63%
21.	Punjab	64,30,200 30.35%	36,51,249 36.64%	26,01,896 43.78%	—
22.	Rajasthan	1,81,54,176 39.59%	1,23,60,938 56.15%	36,77,413 47.76%	30,73,429 55.34%
23.	Sikkim	1,44,321 31.19%	84,739 39.60%	8,435 36.96%	31,405 32.86%

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,46,45,974	97,80,343	37,92,303	3,25,122
		26.55%	35.57%	36.81%	58.47%
25.	Tripura	7,40,658	4,71,142	1,21,961	3,61,522
		26.81%	35.09%	25.32%	43.52%
26.	Uttarakhand	20,23,535	14,19,435	4,52,312	78,472
		28.38%	40.37%	36.60%	36.77%
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5,88,54,009	3,66,99,086	1,49,97,337	54,530
		43.73%	57.78%	53.73%	64.87%
28.	West Bengal	2,15,65,574	1,33,76,195	64,17,675	20,77,219
		31.36%	40.39%	40.96%	56.60%
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	58,236	34,980	—	8,514
		18.70%	24.76%		33.21%
30.	Chandigarh	1,41,777	80,189	42,804	—
		18.06%	23.53%	32.34%	
31.	Dadra and N Haveli	76,387	47,178	748	63,707
		42.37%	59.77%	21.75%	58.76%
32.	Daman and Diu	30,026	19,191	618	4,389
		21.82%	34.39%	14.87%	36.58%
33.	Delhi	21,68,894	13,42,125	5,72,116	
		18.33%	25.29%	29.15%	
34.	Lakshadweep	6,876	4,897	—	6,712
		13.34%	19.53%		13.86%
35.	Pondicherry	1,60,819	1,12,181	42,015	—
		18.76%	26.10%	30.88%	
TOTAL		30,41,02,917	19,34,79,064	6,24,03,320	3,63,79,192
		35.16%	46.33%	45.31%	52.90%

PIL for regulation of Deemed Universities

1911. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) plea seeking regulation of Deemed Universities in the Apex Court in 2006 is still pending for final verdict;

(b) whether the petitioner has challenged the norms for conferment of Deemed University status;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has recommended to the Centre for the grant of Deemed University status to more than 50 institutions, while the issue was *sub-judice*; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Writ Petition (PIL) No:142 of 2006 is before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) According to available information, there are no direction of the Hon'ble Court for the University Grants Commission to put on hold the applications before it.

Tura Campus of NEHU

1912. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any action regarding declaration of the Tura Campus of North Eastern Hill University (NEHU) as a full fledged university within ten years time as assured by the then Prime Minister in the presence of the then Finance Minister during February, 1996 while inaugurating the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when this assurance would be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per the policy endorsed by the National Development Council, during the Eleventh Plan period, one Central University is to be established in each such States which do not have a Central University. Since Meghalaya already has a Central University, namely, North Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, at present there is no proposal to establish another Central University in the State.

Education reform

1913. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to undertake reforms in education system of the country;

(b) if so, what are the areas in which reforms are contemplated;

(c) whether the reforms proposed, require change in the Education Policy, State Legislations and/or Constitutional amendments;

(d) whether Government propose to consult the State Governments in this regard;

(e) whether the announcement made by the Prime Minister on 1 August, 2007 would be made part of the reforms; and

(f) if so, the details of the progress made in the proposals of the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The 100 days programme announced by the Government includes major Legislative initiatives; Policy initiatives; and Administrative and other initiatives. Education is a subject on the Concurrent List of the Constitution, it is the shared responsibility of both the Central and State Governments.

(e) and (f) In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August, 2007, the Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages the setting up of 30 Central Universities including 14 world class universities, 8 new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 7 new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 10 new National Institutes of Technology (NITs), 3 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs), 20 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) and 2 new Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs).

Out of the above, 15 new Central Universities have been established w.e.f. 15.1.2009 in hitherto uncovered States (except Goa); out of 8 new IITs proposed, courses have been started in July-August, 2008 in 6 new IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab and Gujarat. 1 new IIM viz. Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong has been established and its first academic session commenced from 2008-09. New IISERs at Mohali, Pune, Kolkata, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram have also started functioning from temporary premises. 2 new SPAs Bhopal and Vijayawada have started functioning from the academic session 2008-09.

PPP in education sector

1914. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is set to formulate broad framework on Private Public Partnership (PPP) to attract private agencies for collaboration in expanding educational facilities in country;

(b) if so, by what time broad framework on private-public partnership is being prepared;

(c) whether Government has also decided to set 20 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIT), 600 Polytechnics and 3500 model schools in PPP mode; and

(d) whether recent meeting with representatives of private sector had expressed concern over PPP mode on issue of autonomy and were demanding full autonomy sans any interference from Government or institutions being started by PPP mode?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Government favours active support and involvement of private participation for funding and management of educational institutions subject to reasonable surplus earned and the same being ploughed back for development of institutions. The Eleventh Plan document as approved by the National Development Council, also mentions the need to explore private sector initiatives and various forms of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the education sector.

(c) Government has already decided to set up 2500 Model Schools and 300 Polytechnics under Public Private Partnership mode during Eleventh Plan period. A proposal for setting up of 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology in various parts of the country under PPP mode is also under consideration.

(d) During interaction with various stakeholders to discuss setting up of model schools in the PPP mode, some of the participants had raised the broad issue of functional autonomy for the model schools to be set up in PPP mode.

Setting up of Central University in Uttar Pradesh

1915. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has plan to set up 15 Central universities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, Location-wise;
- (c) whether any of these universities will be set up in Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) by when these universities are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central Universities Act, 2009 providing for establishment of 15 Central Universities has already come into force on 15.1.2009. These Universities would be located in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The proposal was to provide one Central University to each of such States which did not have a Central University. The State of Uttar Pradesh already has four Central Universities.

(e) Fourteen of these Universities have already come into existence.

Affiliation to foreign universities

1916. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain private universities and technical institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) or All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have also affiliated with certain foreign universities;

(b) whether such an arrangement permissible under the recognition granted by the UGC or AICTE;

(c) if not, what action is taken by Government against such institutions/universities; and

(d) whether similar arrangement is also permissible for Government universities and technical institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There is no Central law to regulate the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions in India. At present, only the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has framed regulations, for entry and operation of foreign institutions imparting technical education in India, and six collaboration between Indian and foreign institutions have been registered by AICTE under the said regulations.

Regulation of capitation fee

†1917. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether regulatory agencies have failed in checking the practices of capitation fees in private institutions providing technical education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the findings of Yashpal Committee in this regard; and

(d) the arrangements Government had made and is going to make in future to tackle the failure of regulatory agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the information given by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), two cases of charging of capitation fee by People Education Society Information and Technology (PESIT) Bangalore (Karnataka) and Babaria Institute of Technology, Vadodara (Gujarat) which were accompanied by prima facie evidence, were reported to them since May, 2007. However, information regarding charging of capitation

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

fee was received in respect of three more institutions viz. Draunacharya College of Engineering and Management, Noida (UP), Acharya Institute of Technology, Bangalore (Karnataka) and Raja College of Engineering and Technology, Madurai (Tamil Nadu) but was not supported by prima facie evidence. AICTE has informed that the above two institutions of Karnataka and Gujarat would not be granted any increase in intake or additional courses for two academic years.

(c) and (d) The Yashpal Committee has only referred to Capitation fee in the context of growth of private commercial education providers. A legislative proposal, to provide the legal mandate to prohibit unfair practices including charging of capitation fee in any form in technical and medical educational institutions and universities, is under consideration and inter-ministrial consultations have been taken up for firming up the legislative proposal.

Periodical report by deemed universities

1918. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted deemed-to be-university status to some institutions to run educational activities;

(b) if so, how many institutions have so far been awarded such status;

(c) whether such 'deemed-to be-university' status institutions submit their periodical report about their activities to Government; and

(d) whether some mess have been reported in these universities forcing Government to constitute a Committee in the Ministry to probe the 'deemed-to be-university' mess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Central Government is empowered by Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 to declare, on the advice of the Commission, an institution for higher education, other than a University, as a 'Deemed-to-be-University'. So far, 129 Institutions have been declared as Institutions 'Deemed-to-be-Universities'. The Annual Reports of only those institutions 'Deemed to be Universities' are laid on the table of the House which are fully or substantially funded by the Government.

(d) There have been media reports regarding some institutions which were declared as institutions 'deemed to be universities' demanding capitation fees from students for admission. While no specific complaints have been received in regard to dilution in academic standards, some reports in the media express concern in this regard. In view of such perception, the Government has ordered a review of the functioning of institution 'deemed to be universities', both by the University Grants Commission as well as separately by an independent team of experts nominated by the Government.

Reforms in higher education sector

1919. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the major decisions in the higher education sector under consideration of Government and what process of consultation with stakeholders is envisaged in taking these decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): The major decisions in the higher education sector under consideration of the Government is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

As the proposed reforms will have major implications, Government is holding consultations with all stakeholders which *inter-alia* includes State Governments, Universities, Technical and Management Institutions etc.

Statement

Details of Major decisions in the higher Education sector under Consideration of the Government

A. Legislative Initiatives

1. An autonomous overarching authority for Higher Education and Research based on the recommendations of Yashpal Committee and National Knowledge Commission;
2. A law to prevent, prohibit and punish educational malpractices;
3. A law for mandatory assessment and accreditation in higher education through an independent regulatory authority;
4. A law to regulate entry and operation of Foreign Educational Providers;
5. A law to establish a Tribunal to fast-track adjudication of disputes concerning stakeholders (teachers, students, employees and management) in higher education;
6. A law to further amend the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, to strengthen the Commission;
7. A law to amend the Copyright Act, 1957 to address the concerns relating to copyrights and related rights of the various stakeholders.

B. Policy Initiatives

1. Formulation of a 'Brain-Gain' policy to attract talent from across the world to the existing and new institutions;
2. Launching of a new Scheme of interest subsidy on educational loans taken for professional courses by the Economically Weaker Students;
3. Strengthening and expansion of the Scheme for Remedial Coaching for students from SC/ST/minority communities, in higher education;

4. 'Equal Opportunity Offices' to be created in all universities for effective implementation of schemes for disadvantaged sections of the society;
5. A new policy on Distance Learning would be formulated;
6. Regional Centre/Campus of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak to be started in the state of Manipur;
7. Model degree colleges would be established in 100 districts with significant population of weaker sections and the minorities;
8. 100 women's hostels would be sanctioned in higher educational institutions located in districts with significant population of weaker sections and the minorities;

C. Administrative and Other Initiatives

1. Review of the functioning of the existing Deemed Universities;
2. Operationalizing newly established 12 Central Universities and 2 new IITs;
3. Academic reforms (semester system, choice-based credit system, regular revision of syllabi, impetus to research, etc. which are already mandated under the Central Universities Act, 2009) to be introduced in other Central Educational Institutions;
4. Modernization of Copyright Offices;
5. 5000 colleges/university departments to be provided with broadband internet connectivity under the [National Mission on Education through ICT];
6. Assistance would be provided to States to establish at least 100 new polytechnics (over and above assistance already provided for 50 polytechnics in the last financial year) in districts without any polytechnic at present. States would also be assisted for the construction of 100 women's hostels in the existing polytechnics and for upgrading 50 existing polytechnics;
7. Approvals would be obtained for establishing 10 new NITs in the un-served States so that every State has one earmarked NIT;
8. Operationalising 700 revamped Community Polytechnics for skill development of rural youth;
9. Direct credit of scholarship into the bank accounts of 41,000 boys and 41,000 girls every year, under the new Merit Scholarship Scheme for students in the universities and colleges.

Central University in Gujarat

1920. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to establish a Central University in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government of Gujarat has already submitted details of suitable land and all other information required by Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which the University will be set up in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Central University of Gujarat has already been established by the Central Universities Act, 2009. The Government of Gujarat is to provide, free of cost, about 500 acres of land for this University. The location of the University will, therefore, depend on the various sites as may be offered by the State Government, and would be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette. The State Government has offered a few sites in Sabarkantha district. This Site Selection Committee constituted by the Central Government for finalization of the location of the university is expected to visit these shortly.

Participation of women members in Panchayat meeting

†1921. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:

SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instead of elected women members, their husbands take part in the meeting of district Panchayats; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system and empowerment of women?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) 'Local Government' is a State subject and meetings under the Panchayati Raj System are convened and organized by all the three tiers of PRIs according to the respective State Panchayati Raj Act of each State/UT Government. No information relating to the participation by the husbands of elected women members in the meetings of district Panchayats is available at central level although anecdotal references have occasionally appeared in the print media in this regard. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has requested the State/UTs to ensure that such instances do not take place and some states have issued administrative instructions to curb such practices.

In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments for empowerment and capacity building of elected women representatives (EWRs), the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing the [Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakit Abhiyan (PMEYSA)] targeted at elected women and youth representatives, which provides financial support to State/UT Governments for supporting the formation of Associations of EWRs and organizing training/sensitization programmes for such EWRs and EYRs who have been elected more than once, so that they are able to provide enlightened leadership in their Panchayats.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Through the Backward Regions Grant Fund scheme and Gram Swaraj Yojana, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj also provides funds to the states for capacity building of staff and elected representatives of the Panchayats.

Amendment in Panchayati Raj rules

†1922. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to amend the Panchayati Raj rules;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering to enhance the rights of Panchayati Raj office bearers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (e) Local Government, *i.e.* Panchayati Raj is a States subject. States covered under Part-IX of the Constitution are empowered to make legislations and rules thereunder regarding Panchayati Raj, and also regarding Panchayati Raj office bearers. Government of India has no direct role in the matter.

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission in Kerala

1923. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several crores of rupees that are to be reimbursed to the Competent Authority of Kerala for successfully implementing the schemes under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission with 50 per cent Central assistance is pending from the year 2002-03;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether this pending amount will be reimbursed affirmatively;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MS. AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (e) No sir. Each State, including Kerala, is allocated funds at the beginning of each financial year from the budgetary provision made for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), now renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Department of Drinking Water Supply. Funds are then released to each State in two instalments during the year. The first instalment is released unconditional, unless the State has not taken its 2nd instalment for the previous year. At the time of release of second instalment, the funds are released after fulfilling certain

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

conditions such as provision of matching share of funds by the State, and deducting the balance carried over from previous years, expenditure disallowed by the respective audit, etc. The funds so deducted for the respective year lapse in the same year. Therefore the question of any pending amount or reimbursements thereof does not arise.

Rural Housing in Rajasthan

1924. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of time-bound action plan on annual projects under Bharat Nirman Yojana and Indira Awaas Yojana for rural housing, to ensure 'Housing for All' and budget provisions thereof;

(b) how many *Kachcha* houses in rural India, need replacement, repair and upgradation;

(c) how many of them belong to Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons and outlay required thereof;

(d) the scenario of shelterlessness in rural India and rural Rajasthan, till date;

(e) the number of houses constructed under different schemes in rural areas, during past three years, in India/Rajasthan, Scheme-wise, Year-wise; and

(f) out of the houses, how many have been allotted to SC/ST/OBC and BPL, Category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Rural Housing is one of the six components of 'Bharat Nirman' Programme which is being implemented through the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). IAY is a centrally sponsored allocation based scheme being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh) with an objective to provide financial assistance for rural BPL households for construction of a dwelling unit. Under the scheme, targets are fixed on year to year basis depending on the budgetary allocation. However, the Government has proposed to construct 120 lakh houses during the 'Bharat Nirman' period from 2009-10 to 2013-14.

(b) and (c) As per Census 2001, there are 114.02 lakh non-serviceable kachcha houses and 199.20 lakh serviceable kachcha houses. Further as per an estimate, 243 lakh houses belonging to BPL families still require replacement. To replace these kachcha houses by pucca houses, about Rs. 64000.00 crore would be required as Central share at the existing rate of unit assistance provided under IAY.

(d) to (f) As per the information furnished by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country mainly on account of non-serviceable kachcha houses and households not having houses, was 148.33 lakh. A Statement showing the housing shortage in rural areas of the country including Rajasthan and the number of houses constructed and allotted to SC/ST rural BPL households during the last three year in India including Rajasthan under Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme is enclosed (See below). However, data in respect of OBC is not captured separately.

Statement

State-wise Housing Shortage in Rural Areas as per 2001 Census and Total Houses Constructed and allotted to SC and ST under Indira Awaas Yojana during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

Unit in Nos.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Housing Shortage in rural areas as per Census 2001	Total Houses Constructed	2006-07		2007-08			2008-09		
				Houses Allotted to SCs	Total Houses Allotted to STs	Houses Allotted to SCs	Total Houses Allotted to STs	Houses Allotted to SCs	Total Houses Allotted to STs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282	146403	65407	27412	194861	98306	47591	266654	94626	52699
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728	4600	0	4600	6422	0	6422	7236	0	6425
3.	Assam	2241230	125441	27886	41541	150776	29450	49251	112706	25289	41202
4.	Bihar	4210293	349053	191678	13236	430864	221132	13374	484197	262739	15106
5.	Chhattisgarh	115528	20818	4098	9579	30093	5974	12774	30023	5330	11573
6.	Goa	6422	1115	40	275	735	5	102	586	0	6
7.	Gujarat	674354	65195	10203	29736	110908	13574	57508	122412	14120	52086
8.	Haryana	55572	10375	6470	0	13398	8177	0	13302	8059	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15928	3317	1650	193	4029	2080	317	4715	2365	390

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	92923	10667	1702	3581	15361	947	6038	13211	1047	4150
11.	Jharkhand	105867	57246	13359	26007	45936	10235	18274	53317	8403	17769
12.	Karnataka	436638	49088	19390	8428	39990	15344	6113	87051	33960	14904
13.	Kerala	261347	30817	16926	1079	37094	19723	1804	53133	27788	2448
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207744	54544	15509	20640	60222	16894	22247	74651	13303	16086
15.	Maharashtra	612441	78427	26276	22778	126117	43895	32400	118611	41035	27985
16.	Manipur	69062	3460	192	2229	3379	96	2207	514	10	21
17.	Meghalaya	148657	4183	0	4183	2271	0	2271	5619	9	5573
18.	Mizoram	30250	2178	0	1778	1918	0	1918	5179	0	5179
19.	Nagaland	97157	6321	0	6321	7491	0	7491	24717	0	0
20.	Orissa	655617	81345	29501	23221	140853	50990	36003	62447	19923	17646
21.	Punjab	75374	8250	6995	0	17992	14459	0	12189	8589	0
22.	Rajasthan	258634	33397	15161	7234	42517	17904	7725	52654	21143	9676
23.	Sikkim	11944	1554	321	478	1533	302	425	1774	298	448
24.	Tamil Nadu	431010	27919	16493	581	103379	58393	2420	94675	42529	3057
25.	Tripura	174835	10612	2263	4485	12945	2312	5810	26389	1197	2559
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028	165469	100223	464	264296	156148	846	267543	141456	990

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	Uttaranchal	53521	17239	5283	1614	18766	6685	1765	11874	4471	152
28.	West Bengal	974479	128838	61946	18252	107575	47858	16572	126016	51951	19266
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17890	62	0	0	297	0	0	124	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1926	77	1	76	121	0	121	41	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	787	8	1	5	12	2	6	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	190	88	0	88	97	0	97	190	0	95
33.	Pondicherry	7778	261	78	0	101	31	0	42	14	0
Total		14825436	1498367	639052	280094	1992349	840919	359895	2133792	829654	327494

Development of roads in rural area

†1925. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of International Food Policy Research Institute wherein construction of roads has been stated to be most important for alleviation of rural poverty;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard; and

(c) the percentage of rural habitats of the country connected by roads upto March, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, Rural Roads are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. However, realizing the importance of Rural Roads, Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) on 25th December, 2000 to provide road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting all habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (250 persons and above in respect of hill States, tribal and desert areas) with all weather roads. PMGSY is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Government of India has also identified 'Rural Roads' as one of the six components of 'Bharat Nirman' with a goal to provide connectivity to all habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above (500 persons and above in case of hill States, tribal and desert areas) with an all-weather road by 2009.

(c) It was initially estimated that 1,66,938 habitations were eligible for providing connectivity under PMGSY. Out of these, up to March, 2009, 19,847 habitations have either been connected by other schemes or found not feasible to connect. Out of the remaining 1,47,091 eligible habitations, 61,279 have been connected under the programme up to March, 2009. Thus 41.67% of the rural habitations eligible to be covered under PMGSY have been provided connectivity under the scheme up to March, 2009.

Guidelines of NRDWP

1926. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently convened a meeting of State Secretaries for Rural Development to review the implementation of revised guidelines for National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) if so, the details of discussion held in the meeting and the outcome thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the drinking water situation in the country particularly in rural areas are at an alarming point; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by Government to effectively implement the revised guidelines for NRDWP also to ensure availability of safe drinking water in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MS. AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A meeting of State Secretaries in charge of rural water supply was held on 1st July 2009 to review the implementation of revised guidelines of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The issues discussed, *inter-alia*, were the status of re-alignment of existing data and filling of the gaps, setting targets for the current year, preparedness of each State to meet drinking water situation in the ongoing dry months, setting up the institutions required for implementation of the guidelines, etc. The participating States presented their status on the agenda points.

(c) and (d) The status of drinking water in rural areas in the dry months and preparedness of affected States was also discussed in the meeting on 1st July 2009. All States had been asked to review the drinking water scenario in their States and also draw contingency plan to tackle the problem. The States that identified problems in the dry season were Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Maharashtra. The States have been tackling the shortages by supplying drinking water through tankers, trains, mules, etc. wherever required. Pending the passing of the Union Budget 2009-10, *ad hoc* release has been made in April 2009 to these States under NRDWP, for implementing the Guidelines and ensuring availability of drinking water in rural areas.

Ombudsman for NREGA

1927. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up an ombudsman to redress grievances relating to National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the modalities to set up ombudsman for NREGA have been worked out; and

(d) if so, to what extent the various grievances arising out of NREGA are likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The issue is under consideration.

Bungling of NREGS cards

1928. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) cards were found in debris of a political leader's house in Khajuri in West Bengal;

(b) if so, what steps Government is planning to undertake to stop this Panchayat level corruption; and

(c) the details of performance of Government with special mention to West Bengal and Orissa in last three years regarding the implementation of NREGS, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. As reported by the State Government of West Bengal, there is nothing on record to show that any NREGS job cards were found among the debris of the houses of the political leaders in Khajuri in West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry receives on-line district-wise Monthly Progress Reports from the States on performance of NREGS. Performance of NREGS in West Bengal and Orissa is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

District-wise Monthly Progress Report on performance of NREGS in West Bengal

Districts of	FY 2006-07			FY 2007-08			FY 2008-09		
West Bengal	Employ- ment provided	Person- days Generated	Total Expen- diture	Employ- ment provided	Person- days Generated	Total Expen- diture	Employ- ment provided	Person- days Generated	Total Expen- diture
	(in lakhs)			(in lakhs)			(in lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24 Parganas South	259027	28.37	2393.54	252537	47.05	4170.51	128414	24.29	2945.58
Bankura	219930	53.09	4864.87	235389	96.83	10009.42	204181	57.99	8065.40
Birbhum	467676	100.79	8879.85	377950	115.38	11075.89	185743	70.14	8545.19
Dinajpur Dakshin	175869	27.7	2191.91	86839	18.52	1693.55	70156	17.31	1648.00
Dinajpur Uttar	328449	32.11	3226.20	131164	25.06	2523.60	57116	13.71	1656.81
Jalpaiguri	358791	38.49	3364.66	277000	80.38	8292.45	221578	56.28	7177.40
Maldah	174019	23.16	2106.74	148821	23.74	6294.42	96296	16.04	2345.71
Murshidabad	369777	58.03	5037.72	330016	51.70	5465.53	184127	38.39	5160.38
Paschim Medinipur	462855	36.85	3506.30	313673	76.10	8474.15	319753	86.69	10600.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Purulia	267364	41.49	3890.84	167554	49.63	4918.89	123571	37.79	4287.48
24 Parganas North	NA	NA	NA	113648	35.91	3597.34	163353	68.99	6316.22
Burdwan	NA	NA	NA	351251	99.09	10011.98	412065	138.13	14812.30
Coochbehar	NA	NA	NA	265304	60.33	5750.72	228955	34.84	6019.69
Darjeeling	NA	NA	NA	59151	14.79	1505.28	68138	15.87	1962.39
Hooghly	NA	NA	NA	209976	51.85	5209.07	148856	29.57	3357.28
Nadia	NA	NA	NA	324149	76.76	6294.42	116426	35.04	3499.00
Purba Medinipur	NA	NA	NA	198913	45.65	5147.40	261424	42.39	5087.96
Howrah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35702	3.16	550.94
TOTAL	3083757	440.08	39462.63	3843335	968.77	100434.62	3025854	786.60751	94038.43

Statement-II

District-wise Monthly Progress Report on performance of NREGS in Orissa

Districts of Orissa	FY 2006-07			FY 2007-08			FY 2008-09		
	Employ- ment provided	Person- days Generated (in lakhs)	Total Expen- diture	Employ- ment provided	Person- days Generated (in lakhs)	Total Expen- diture	Employ- ment provided	Person- days Generated (in lakhs)	Total Expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bolangir	80092	49.15	4247.96	44798	11.62	2042.35	44222	13.99	2466.42
Boudh	33723	11.5	938.63	16599	5.49	839.06	19278	5.09	946.38
Deogarh	32673	21.36	1925.53	19712	10.55	1249.48	12012	3.60466	836.94
Dhenkanal	65523	26.31	2260.63	27465	9.82	1305.58	22425	7.20656	1191.2
Gajapati	63011	27.25	2832.45	47640	17.66	2020.76	43769	16.14239	2211.04
Ganjam	140832	48.04	4839.55	147805	70.79	6312.2	156747	91.78	7420.35
Jharsuguda	34200	24.41	1994.85	25500	13.6	1602.05	13319	4.12263	1145.27
Kalahandi	121517	61.76	7212.5	55649	18.4	3890.4	44271	11.59	2420.72
Kandhamal	69762	44.96	4141.93	77113	26.59	3091.75	45755	13.64668	2199.57
Kendujhar	71994	42.27	3595.78	39464	11.32	1965.48	36984	8.96274	2344.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Koraput	81513	55.65	5302.33	54976	20.24	2732.95	60188	17.88	3028.46
Malkangiri	38833	43.26	3044.31	36758	23.61	3288.16	28380	17.22	1934.17
Mayurbhanj	202751	120.5	10822.54	88508	31.39	5818.66	116364	50.81164	8327.59
Nabarangapur	79118	49.85	4409.25	38178	12.27	1741.59	41227	14.22	2506.25
Nuapada	45796	31.55	2674.83	36798	18.62	2176.86	32196	20	2333.43
Rayagada	70423	41.59	3727.28	52161	19.37	2847.73	57533	27.64339	3769.23
Sambalpur	76646	38.37	3539.14	29216	16.62	2157.49	25717	7.21023	1968.99
Sonepur	31125	26.41	2570.12	29134	13.21	2331.36	22483	8.03155	1761.12
Sundargarh	54637	35.15	3267.01	57611	14.58	2912.05	45043	10.14	2182.39
Angul	NA	NA	NA	25395	5.48	1195.57	29526	6.47	1234.96
Baleshwar	NA	NA	NA	28271	10.35	2069.64	44003	11.58	1740.84
Bargarh	NA	NA	NA	55626	10.79	2014.25	27337	5.01397	1135.67
Bhadrak	NA	NA	NA	36381	7.64	1112.92	37583	12.96	1817.65
Jajpur	NA	NA	NA	25953	5.22	1238.57	52917	11.97	2125.7
Cuttack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16606	3.17845	403.067
Jagatsinghpur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13110	1.23914	166.387
Kendrapara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3695	0.44381	83.29
Khordha	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4820	0.61	88.91
Nayagarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4321	0.66826	109.284
Puri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3598	0.32	34.29
TOTAL	1394169	799.34	73346.62	1096711	405.23	57956.91	1105429	403.7461	59933.808

Implementation of NREGS in Punjab

1929. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total budgetary allocation for the States under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in the last three years; and

(b) how many people were given employment in Punjab in the last three years under this scheme and what was the total expense incurred, Year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) The Central Government released Rs. 8640.85 crore during the year 2006-07, Rs. 12,610.39 crore during 2007-08 and Rs. 30,000.00 crore during 2008-09 for implementation of NREGA in the States.

(b) A household is the basic unit for providing employment under NREGA. Year- wise details of districts covered, number of households provided employment and expenditure under NREGA in Punjab State is as under :

Year	Number of Districts covered	Number of households provided employment	Total Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2006-07	1	31648	2500.21
2007-08	4	49690	3004.29
2008-09	20	147336	7204.95

Pace of PMGSY

1930. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the slow pace of work in the country under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details of such works which have not been completed within stipulated time, State-wise;

(c) the details of works which have been started in Himachal Pradesh under PMGSY during the year 2008-09 and the limit of stipulated time for each work; and

(d) the action taken by Government to expedite the works going on the PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of such works, which, have not been completed within expected date during the last three year is given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of works which have been started in Himachal Pradesh under PMGSY during the year 2008-09 and the limit of stipulated time for each work are given in the enclosed Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) As per PMGSY Guidelines, implementation of the PMGSY is the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Governments have been advised to expedite the pace of execution of projects. On the part of the Ministry the following steps have been taken to facilitate timely completion of works under PMGSY.

- State Governments have been advised to augment executing capacity.
- Bidding document provision have been rationalized to enlarge the pool of eligible contractors. Flexibility has been given to the States to float packages above Rs. 10 crore and to permit joint ventures between big and small contractors.
- Delay in tendering and award of works also results in time overrun in execution of projects. In order to address this delay, State Governments have been advised to take

recourse to e-tendering of the projects under PMGSY which would not only expedite the process of tendering, it would also enhance transparency and competitiveness in the bidding process.

- Performance incentive for timely completion of projects has been introduced in September, 2006 under which contractors delivering projects within schedule are accorded higher weightage in qualification assessment in future contracts.
- State Governments have been advised to closely monitor the schedule of implementation and levy liquidated damages, wherever required.
- Review and monitoring meetings are being held regularly for proper monitoring of the progress.

Statement-I

*Details of works not completed within expected date under PMGSY
(works cleared between April, 2005 to December, 2007)*

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08 Not completed	2008-09	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	436	303	267	1006
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	64	43	73	180
3.	Assam	430	0	139	569
4.	Bihar	160	392	1218	1770
5.	Chhattisgarh	945	0	1769	2714
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	122	209	349	680
8.	Haryana	22	38	66	126
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	859	165	1024
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	107	141	248
11.	Jharkhand	0	102	341	443
12.	Karnataka	177	198	259	634
13.	Kerala	91	77	322	490
14.	Madhya Pradesh	919	1613	2295	4827
15.	Maharashtra	0	1331	355	1686
16.	Manipur	0	59	0	59

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	30	26	0	56
18.	Mizoram	0	34	29	63
19.	Nagaland	0	23	29	52
20.	Orissa	1007	797	1561	3365
21.	Punjab	28	57	0	85
22.	Rajasthan	698	1348	332	2378
23.	Sikkim	29	67	38	134
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	358	0	358
25.	Tripura	36	266	330	632
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1410	2826	0	4236
27.	Uttaranchal	79	102	79	260
28.	West Bengal	281	229	414	924
GRAND TOTAL		6964	11464	10571	28999

Statement-II

Details of works which have been started in Himachal Pradesh under PMGSY during the year 2008-09

Sl. No.	Package No.	Name of Work	Stipulated date of completion
1	2	3	4
1.	HP-04-04	Link road Noun to Hardi	Tenders under process
2.	HP-04-135	Har to Janarkar	31.3.2010
3.	HP-04-134	Kareri Khas to Khadi Behi	28.2.2010
4.	HP-04-125	Baijnath Phatahar	31.12.2009
5.	HP-02-75	C/O Bakani to Dharbetta road	12.9.2010
6.	HP-02-81	C/O Jakhla to Dhar Dukhara road	21.6.2010
7.	HP-02-85	C/O Haripur to Nanu road	13.8.2010
8.	HP-02-89	C/O Bakani to Kalwara road	Tenders under process
9.	HP-02-90	C/O Kalhel Chatri Jungrar road (Portion Charodi to Kareri)	Tenders under process

1	2	3	4
10.	HP-02-95	C/O Sunara Kundi Andrund road	13.8.2010
11.	HP-02-96	C/O Tissa Ganed Nera road (Portion Khajua to Nera)	Tenders under process
12.	HP-02-97	Sultanpur Draman road	15.6.2010
13.	HP-02-101	C/O Churi Sunara Taggi road	12.9.2010
14.	HP-02-103	C/O Mangla Tapoon road	7.6.2010
15.	HP-02-112	C/O Mehla Bhagiar road	Tenders under process
16.	HP-02-77	C/O Parsiara to Kathiari road	22.4.2010
17.	HP-02-94	Up-gradation of Dhalog to Sudli road	14.5.2010
18.	HP-02-102	Upgradation of Kuddi to Hubar road	20.6.2010
19.	HP-02-106	C/O Dhurasappar to Pukhra road	22.4.2010
20.	HP-02-83	C/O kandi Kuther road	18.2.2011
21.	HP-02-84	C/O Pilli Sawai road	15.9.2010
22.	HP-02-86	C/O Gehra to Upper Lech (Dunali to Upper Lech)	12.8.2010
23.	HP-02-100	C/O Nayagram to Bajol road	12.2.2011
24.	HP-04-40	C/O Rajgunda to Bharabhangal road	1.2.2011
25.	HP-02-111	T-01 to Upreli Tiyari (Section T-01 to Jhikli Tiyari)	24.8.2010
26.	HP-04-97	Jawali to Kardial road	21.3.2010
27.	HP-04-100	Keherian to Tallian road	21.3.2010
28.	HP-04-102	Dehra Jawali road to Bajhere	23.3.2010
29.	HP-04-104	Tallian to Harrian road	23.3.2010
30.	HP-04-99	Kardial to Papahan road	10.3.2010
31.	HP-04-119	C/O Surdial to Dadoli road	8.5.2010
32.	HP-04-91	Upgradation of Indora to Kathgarh road	15.2.2010
33.	HP-04-121	Link road to connect G..P. Pukhru under PMGSY	22.2.2010
34.	HP-12-03	Upgradation/Renewal of Mawa Kohlan Jhikli to Gagret road	19.07.2010

1	2	3	4
35.	HP-12-05	Upgradation/Renewal of Nandpur Mairi road	20.07.2010
36.	HP-12-06	Upgradation/Renewal of Daulatpur Bhanjal road	20.07.2010
37.	HP-12-33	Balance work of C/O link road Makrer to Bohru Km. 0/0 to 7/0.	2.08.2010
38.	HP-12-07	Upgradation/renewal of Baruhi Dumkhar road Km. 0/0 to 29/300	17.08.2010
39.	HP-12-11	Upgradation/renewal of Hatli Talpi road Km. 16/0 to 24/00	17.18.2009
40.	HP-12-08	Upgradation/renewal of Una Basoli road Km. 0/0 to 8/00.	27.08.2009
41.	HP-12-04	Upgradation/renewal of Panjawar Bathri road Km. 0/0 to 8/700 and 24/700 to 42/300	25.08.2010
42.	HP-12-09	Upgradation/renewal of Una Dhamanri road Km. 0/0 to 13/500	20.08.2010
43.	HP-12-10	Upgradation/renewal of Panjawar Bathri road to Gondpur turf Jaichand road Km. 0/0 to 2/240.	25.10.2010
44.	HP-04-05	Punner to Patrodak	2/2010
45.	HP-04-07	Link road to Vill. Gadiara	12/2010
46.	HP-04-01	Naura to Balota	9/2010
47.	HP-04-02	Link road to Vill. Bharath	8/2010
48.	HP-04-03	Malahu to Dugni	8/2010
49.	HP-04-06	Mansimble Satrehar	2/2010
50.	HP-04-101	Dehan to Maserna	9/2010
51.	HP-04-30	Barai Tharu to Kaisthwari	9/2010
52.	HP-04-31	Kufri Patialkar Khas Rounkhar	1/2011
53.	HP-04-98	Durna to Dhewa road	1.9.2010
54.	HP-04-35	Up-gradation of Jaunta to Khel road	5.9.2010
55.	HP-04-113	Imp. and Up-gradation of Kaloha Lohari Nichli road	10.2.2010
56.	HP-04-114	Imp. and Up-gradation of Chamukha Banagana road	10.8.2010
57.	HP-11-29	C/O Chardev to Domehar Bakhere road Km. 0/0 to 5/665	31.12.2009

1	2	3	4
58.	HP-11-37	Improvement and Up-gradation of Jawala to Jialang road	30.6.2010
59.	HP-11-40	Improvement and Up-gradation of Jamala to Niyar road	30.06.2010
60.	HP-11-42	Improvement and Up-gradation of Kunplate to Nand road	30.04.2010
61.	HP-11-44	Improvement and Up-gradation of Johar ji Mallah road	31.12.2009
62.	HP-11-46	Improvement and Up-gradation of Waknaghat to Chausha road	31.12.2009
63.	HP-09-225	Narail Kelwi Dharmpur road	31.12.2010
64.	HP-09-014	Janeghat to Dublu road	30.06.2010
65.	HP-09-154	Badheri to Shilly road	30.06.2010
66.	HP-09-224	Hiranagar to Sharog road	30.06.2010
67.	HP-09-202	C/O Link road to Vill. Chebri Km. 0/0 to 1/105	16.04.2009
68.	HP-05-32	Up-gradation of road from NH-22 to Ropa Khas Km. 0/0 to 15/850	15.03.2010
69.	HP-05-33	Up-gradation of road from Akpa Khas to Jangi Khas Km. 0/0 to 7/500	30.01.2010
70.	HP-05-34	Up-gradation of road from Jangi Khas to Asrangi Khas (Portion Jangi to Lipa) Km. 0/0 to 10/130	30.01.2010
71.	HP-05-35	Up-gradation of road from NH-22 to Khadura Km. 0/0 to 5/0	09.03.2010
72.	HP-09-209	Up-gradation of Rattan Funja road Km. 0/000 to 9/000 under Package No. HP-09-209	7.06.2010
73.	HP-09-188	Up-gradation of Nogli to Kaperi road Km. 0/000 to 12/000 under Package No. HP-09-188	12.09.2010
74.	HP-05-16	C/O link road to Vill. Brua Km. 0/0 to 6/500	13.09.2010
75.	HP-06-82	C/O link road from Chowai to Tappri Km. 0/0 to 3/705	17.08.2009
76.	HP-06-77	C/O link road from Kuthal (Bashad) to Sharshah Km. 0/0 to 10/000	16.09.2009
77.	HP-10-92	C/O link road from Km. 8/500 of T-02 to Phoolpur Shamshegarh Km. 0/0 to 1/495	30.06.2009

1	2	3	4
78.	HP-10-95	Gurarth to Barar road	7.08.2010
79.	HP-10-96	Bali Koti to Chamra Morar road	7.08.2010
80.	HP-10-94	Khalla Kiary to Bandal Surakh road	28.02.2010
81.	HP-10-93	Kharkoli to Unger Kandon road	30.08.2009
82.	—	C/O Manjholi to Chanjah road km. 0/0 to 8/0	30.08.2009
83.	HP-09-31	C/O Katinda Giltari road	4.12.2009
84.	HP-09-216	Up-gradation of Badshal Nallah Ramteri Kharla road	12.09.2010
85.	HP-09-215	Up-gradation of Badiyara Masli Jattata Dakgaon road	19.5.2010
86.	HP-09-189	C/O link road to Village Kanda	31.03.2010
87.	HP-08-128	C/O Takoli Pali road via Sadhala km. 0/0 to 4/520	21.4.2009
88.	HP-08-156	C/O Nagwain to Shilh Mashora road km. 0/0 to 6/480	16.7.2009
89.	HP-08-157	C/O Farsh to Swakhari road km. 10/600	21.4.2009
90.	HP-08-153	Khuhan to Diddar	15.7.2009
91.	HP-08-140	Cheuni to Chet road	15.7.2009
92.	HP-08-141	Dudar to Bharaun road	16.7.2009
93.	HP-06-54	Upgradation of Patlikuhal Pnagan road	11.3.2010
94.	HP-06-66	Ruzak Shallang road	20.11.2009
95.	HP-06-78	Brahman Bhalyani road	19.12.2009
96.	HP-06-74	Ropa to Suchain	28.6.2009
97.	HP-06-64	Ratocha to Dhara	21.6.2009
98.	HP-06-69	Bhakhli to sari road	3.10.2009
99.	HP-06-75	Doghri to Samana	30.9.2009
100.	HP-03-34	Baroti to Bhel road	29.7.2009
101.	HP-01-23	Dadhol to Jaroda	21.2.2010
102.	HP-01-77	SNB - Kharkri	7.8.2009
103.	HP-01-65	Behal Golthai - Bada Koranwala	7.8.2009
104.	HP-01-78	Dholag - Gah	10.7.2009

1	2	3	4
105.	HP-01-75	Bard Kodra	21.10.2009
106.	HP-08-143	Pandoh to Sayog road	5.1.2010
107.	HP-08-147	Ghatasani to Barot road	5.1.2010
108.	HP-08-148	Baggi to Sain (Sain Gugra-Ra-Ropru)	18.1.2010
109.	HP-08-142	Sidhpur Saklana road	22.1.2010
110.	HP-08-144	Bangaloo to Luhnun road	31.12.2009
111.	HP-08-146	Kot Devidarh to Kandi road	1.3.2010
112.	HP-08-151	Kelodhar to Naglog road	19.1.2010
113.	HP-08-155	Pandar to Janol road	5.1.2010

SPSDRY in Andhra Pradesh

1931. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines formulated for the Special Projects for Skill Development of Rural Youths (SPSDRY);

(b) the total number and details of such projects launched in Andhra Pradesh and the total number of youth benefited by SPSPDRY during the last two years, District-wise separately; and

(c) the details of the Special Projects proposed to be launched in Andhra Pradesh during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under the existing guidelines of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), 15% of allocation every year is set apart for taking up special projects which are of pioneering nature for bringing a specified large number of rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries Above Poverty Line in a time-bound manner. Under the special project component of SGSY, Ministry supports demand-based skill development training leading to placement of rural poor and projects strengthening marketing linkages under SGSY-Special Projects at present.

(b) The total number and details of such projects launched in Andhra Pradesh and total number of youth benefited by the SPSPDRY during the last two years, district wise is enclosed as Statement (*See* below).

(c) The details of the multi-State special projects covering Andhra Pradesh sanctioned during the current year are as under:

- a. Special project under SGSY for Skill Development in 10 States (Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Delhi, UP, Orissa, AP, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu) for service sector trades.

- b. Special Project under SGSY for Skill Programme for Inclusive growth — Placement linked skill development programme for rural BPL youths in Leather Industry-Pilot Project for South India (Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu) for Leather finishing.
- c. Special Project under SGSY for Placement-based Skill Development in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh for Construction works.

Statement

*Total Number and Details of the SGSY special projects implemented in
Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Trades offered for training	Districts covered	Number of youth benefited in two years	
				District-wise	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Special project under SGSY for creation of gainful employment opportunities for rural BPL youth for the apparel industry in the country on pilot basis	Sewing Machine Operation	Visakhapatnam Rangareddy Anantapur Nellore Mahabubnagar	1472 368 48 433 77	2398
2.	Special Project under SGSY for tourism and hospitality based skill development of rural youths in AP Orissa and West Bengal	Hospitality	Visakhapatnam	1700	1700
3.	Special Project under SGSY for skill development programme for BPL youth for employment in Security Sector in 12 States	Security	Hyderabad	3032	3032

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Special Project under SGSY for Skill Development of Rural Youth through Grameen LABS- Zone-4 (South)	Information Technology, Customer Relations, Bedside Patient Assistance, Automobile, Hospitality, Hardware and Networking.	Anantapur, East Godavari, Guntur, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Mahabubangar, Medak, Nellore, Nizamabad, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Warangal	5453	5453
TOTAL				12583	12583

NREGS in Uttar Pradesh

1932. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 100 days guaranteed work is not being provided to the card-holders under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has compiled any data on the average number of working days provided to the card-holders on an average in different States particularly Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure availability of 100 days of work to each family under the scheme; and

(e) the nature of work done and assets created under the scheme, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) NREGA is demand-based. The Act provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Number of days of employment availed by a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has compiled data on the average number of days of employment provided to the households which have taken up employment under NREGA in various States including Uttar Pradesh.

(d) To ensure guaranteed employment to the households, intensive IEC activities have been undertaken to generate greater awareness among rural households about their legal rights under the Act. It has been emphasized upon the States to deploy dedicated staff in the implementing agencies. Salary of such dedicated staff is met out of the administrative expenditure admissible under the Act. The administrative expenditure admissible under the Act

was enhanced from 2% to 4% of the cost of the scheme with effect from 1.4.2007 and has now been further enhanced to 6% from 1.4.2009. States have been directed to ensure that adequate number of works are available to meet the labour demand.

(e) Activities which are permissible under NREGA are listed in their order of priority in para 1 of Schedule I of the Act. Number of words of different categories taken up under the scheme so far are as under:

Activity	Total works taken up in 2006-07	Total works taken up in 2007-08	Total works taken up in 2008-09	Total works taken up in 2009-10 (up to May, 09)
Rural connectivity	180049	308091	491044	301385
Flood control and protection	17905	51125	95053	38809
Water conservation and water harvesting	267760	473480	579075	393461
Drought proofing	77580	125229	1927784	127149
Micro irrigation works	28060	90484	144590	92256
Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	80894	262709	556412	357040
Renovation of traditional water bodies	60415	133327	239403	180698
Land development	89192	287731	397160	237309

Pension for old, widows and disabled

1933. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for increasing the amount paid under Old Age Pension Scheme, Widow Pension Scheme and Pension for Disabled; and

(b) if so, the mechanism Government has adopted to ensure that it reaches to all eligible, especially women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to increase the amount of central assistance of Rs. 200 per month per beneficiary being provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS).

(b) States have been asked to identify all eligible beneficiaries both in rural areas from BPL List 2002 and from corresponding lists in urban areas. States have also been asked to disburse the pension under IGNOAPS through bank/post office account, where feasible. In case of IGWPS and IGNDPS disbursement through bank/post office has been made compulsory to ensure that it reaches all eligible beneficiaries.

PMGSY in Kerala

1934. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for Kerala in the last three years;

(b) the amount spent so far;

(c) the reasons for not spending a major portion of the sanctioned amount; and

(d) the steps Government would take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Amount released to State of Kerala under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) 2006-07 to 2008-09 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount released
2006-07	15.00
2007-08	24.68
2008-09	84.02

(b) Since inception of the programme Rs. 321.05 crore has been released to Kerala. The cumulative expenditure incurred under the scheme upto 30th June, 2009 is Rs. 251.82 crore.

(c) Inadequate executing capacity, delay in tendering of Phase-VI and Phase-VII and poor response of bidders are the major reasons for slow progress under the scheme.

(d) As per PMGSY Guidelines, implementation of the PMGSY is the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Governments have been advised to expedite the pace of execution of projects. On the part of the Ministry the following steps have been taken to facilitate timely completion of works under PMGSY.

- State Governments have been advised to augment executing capacity.
- Bidding document provision have been rationalized to enlarge the pool of eligible contractors. Flexibility has been given to the States to float packages above Rs. 10 crore and to permit joint ventures between big and small contractors.
- Delay in tendering and award of works also results in time overrun in execution of projects. In order to address this delay, State Governments have been advised to take

recourse to e-tendering of the projects under PMGSY which would not only expedite the process of tendering, it would also enhance transparency and competitiveness in the bidding process.

- Performance incentive for timely completion of projects has been introduced in September, 2006 under which contractors delivering projects within schedule are accorded higher weightage in qualification assessment in future contracts.
- State Governments have been advised to closely monitor the schedule of implementation and levy liquidated damages, wherever required.
- Review and monitoring meetings are being held regularly for proper monitoring of the progress.

The State Government has also taken following steps to expedite tendering and award of projects:-

- The Government granted provision for allowing market rates for cement, steel and bitumen at the time of the executing the agreement over and above the estimate approved by the Government of India.
- The works which could not be awarded due to poor response from the eligible contractors were re-tendered after revising the estimate as per Schedule of Rate (SoR) 2008 of Kerala Public Works Department. The additional expenditure in this regard will be borne by the State Government.

SGSY in Haryana

1935. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the separate details of the physical and financial performance of Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) in Haryana during the last two years, District-wise; and

(b) the details of the works proposed to be undertaken in the State under SGSY during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The district-wise details of the physical and financial performance of Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) in Haryana during the last two years is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(b) the details of the works proposed to be undertaken in the State under SGSY during the current year is as under:-

- Total No. of Swarozgaris to be trained — 7368
- Revolving Fund to be provided to 7368 Grade I SHGs
- No. of SHGs to be assisted — 1857
- No. of SHGs Swarogaris to be assisted — 18568
- Three rural Village Haat to be set up in each district of Haryana.

Statement

District-wise details of Physical and Financial progress under SGSY in Haryana during 2007-08 and 2008-09

(A) 2007-08

Sl. No.	District	Financial (Rs. in lacs)					Physical (in Nos)			
		Central allocation	Central releases	Total credit disbursed	Total subsidy disbursed	Total Investment	SHGs formed	SHGs taken Economic activities	Total Swarozgaris trained	Total Swarozgaris assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Haryana									
1.	Ambala	75.61	75.61	186.1	59.97	246.07	98	69	1173	634
2.	Bhiwani	194.28	194.28	527.4	184.67	712.07	63	129	1908	1908
3.	Faridabad	65.30	65.3	116.42	68.77	185.19	69	56	662	662
4.	Fatehabad	79.83	79.83	106.5	56	62.5	118	227	560	560
5.	Gurgaon	33.21	33.21	89.83	32.88	122.71	10	12	60	376
6.	Hissar	160.81	160.81	520.2	170.35	690.95	91	155	1734	1734
7.	Jhajjar	75.10	75.1	241.852	71.079	312.931	39	41	486	800
8.	Jind	186.55	186.55	662.01	190.4	852.41	294	193	1411	2005
9.	Kaithal	112.49	112.49	224.07	88.75	312.82	206	171	560	840
10.	Karnal	178.75	178.75	281.31	147.26	428.57	256	136	265	1479

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Kurushetra	87.25	87.25	288.913	86.411	375.324	74	89	8196	865
12.	Mohindergarh	56.83	56.83	55	47.02	102.02	15	60	2440	465
13.	Mewat	112.41	112.41	108.17	48.03	156.2	112	71	721	1030
14.	Panchkula	32.52	32.52	364.85	312.84	677.69	33	21	222	222
15.	Panipat	57.44	57.44	114.37	54.24	168.61	138	43	2122	562
16.	Rewari	100.61	100.61	353.408	105.51	458.918	151	206	3766	987
17.	Rohtak	68.34	68.34	185.35	51.67	237.02	89	56	285	593
18.	Sirsa	121.07	121.07	334.99	93.62	428.61	127	91	1324	924
19.	Sonipat	92.80	92.8	375.77	80.73	456.5	150	83	967	967
20.	Yamunanagar	97.51	97.51	262.55	92.02	354.57	128	231	947	947
	TOTAL	1988.70	1988.71	5399.06	2042.62	7441.68	2261	2140	29809	18560

(B) 2008-09

Haryana

1.	Ambala	89.38	89.38	208.617	75.072	283.689	115	73	271	787
2.	Bhiwani	229.68	229.68	587.85	199.57	787.42	74	105	307	2048
3.	Faridabad	77.20	77.2	112.56	46.89	159.45	196	34	482	482
4.	Fatehabad	94.37	94.37	75	75	150	128	75	750	750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Gurgaon	39.26	39.26	86.36	32.31	118.67	51	14	335	349
6.	Hissar	190.11	190.11	459.5	146.91	606.41	151	149	1528	1528
7.	Jhajjar	88.79	88.79	250.248	59.325	309.573	53	27	88	626
8.	Jind	220.54	220.54	783.48	227.07	1010.55	351	229	4651	2375
9.	Kaithal	132.98	132.98	213.13	109.116	322.246	226	112	145	1120
10.	Karnal	211.32	211.32	471.21	228.24	699.45	418	230	166	2326
11.	Kurushetra	103.15	103.15	300.248	100.844	401.092	177	93	2505	980
12.	Mohindergarh	67.18	67.18	44.82	31.59	76.41	374	18	56	320
13.	Mewat	132.89	132.89	213.82	99.8	313.62	369	60	945	1034
14.	Panchkula	38.45	38.45	81.19	27.77	108.96	67	32	364	364
15.	Panipat	67.91	67.91	172.75	59.79	232.54	71	30	972	652
16.	Rewari	118.95	118.95	369.258	99.297	468.555	312	86	3296	935
17.	Rohtak	80.79	79.32	241.1	63.51	304.61	187	59	1213	693
18.	Sirsa	143.12	133.99	366.67	105.14	471.81	656	97	1039	1039
19.	Sonipat	109.70	109.7	460.17	99.33	559.5	260	104	1141	1141
20.	Yamunanagar	115.27	115.27	410.6	100	510.6	270	105	1090	1090
	TOTAL	2351.04	2340.44	5908.58	1986.57	7895.16	4506	1732	21344	20639

NREGS in tribal areas

1936. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information regarding the status of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) implementation in tribal areas;

(b) whether Government has any monitoring scheme to check whether tribal migration has decreased due to implementation of NREGS; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The unit of NREGA entitlement is a household and not area. Therefore, the Ministry compiles data on NREGA performance that includes information on the persons days share of tribal workforce.

(b) and (c) The Ministry monitors performance of NREGA in all the districts. There is no separate monitoring scheme to check whether tribal migration has decreased due to implementation of NREGS.

Drinking water for villages

1937. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 2.17 lakh villages in India still remain deprived of sources of drinking water;

(b) if so, the details of such villages and the population that still remains to be provided with safe drinking water facility, State-wise; and

(c) the progress made in providing safe drinking water facility to villages since Fourth Five Year Plan, Plan-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MS. AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) Under Bharat Nirman, besides other targets, 2,16,968 habitations were identified as quality-affected, having excess arsenic, fluoride, salinity, iron or nitrate in the drinking water source. In case of 46,344 of these habitations potable water is being supplied through completed projects. The remaining habitations targeted under Bharat Nirman and subsequent new habitations are being tackled through projects which are either ongoing or the approved and are to be started shortly. The number of habitations covered and those with projects approved/ongoing for each State is given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(c) The progress of coverage of problem villages/habitations since the Fourth Five Year Plan given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Status of Quality-affected habitations (2005-06 to 2008-09)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Quality-affected habitations (as on 01.04.2005)	Total no. of habitations covered (as on 31.03.2009)	No. of habitations addressed with Projects *
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4050	2611	5696
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	401	986
3.	Assam	8119	1626	28181
4.	Bihar	776	6306	18583
5.	Chhattisgarh	5021	1042	5021
6.	Gujarat	8717	3551	8717
7.	Haryana	361	205	356
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	49	0	49
9.	Jharkhand	168	175	997
10.	Karnataka	21008	3238	15303
11.	Kerala	867	691	979
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5381	559	5381
13.	Maharashtra	3787	3622	11212
14.	Manipur	37	0	74
15.	Meghalaya	160	98	174
16.	Mizoram	26	26	78
17.	Nagaland	157	46	196
18.	Orissa	32254	5124	32254
19.	Punjab	2093	703	2097
20.	Rajasthan	41072	5355	40832
21.	Sikkim	0	0	76
22.	Tamil Nadu	5574	1300	5451
23.	Tripura	7031	683	6687

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5062	2882	5564
25.	West Bengal	65156	6012	64570
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	0	26
27.	Puducherry	16	88	88
TOTAL		216968	46344	259628

*The total number of habitations with projects ongoing or approved. It also includes habitations subsequently identified after 01.04.2005 as quality affected and being addressed with projects.

Statement-II

Progress of coverage of problem villages/habitations

Plan	Coverage of Problem Villages/Habitations
Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	*18200
Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	
Annual Plan (1979-80)	
Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	239024
Seventh Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90)	251431
Annual Plan (1990-91)	38804
Annual Plan (1991-92)	36500
Eighth Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97)	339705
Ninth Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02)	417951
Tenth Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07)	353190
Eleventh Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) (Information till 2008-09)	473723

*The Central Scheme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) was started in 1972-73. Data was consolidated in 1979-80. The achievement shown is from 1969-70 to 1979-80.

Upliftment of rural women

1938. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes launched by Government for upliftment of rural women, alongwith the amounts allocated under each during each of the last three years in Rajasthan;

(b) whether any criteria has been fixed for the launching of schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the achievements made under these schemes during the said period, scheme-wise;

(e) whether any proposal in above context from the State Government of Rajasthan, is pending, at present, with the Centre; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development have not launched any scheme specifically for upliftment of rural women in Rajasthan during the last three years. However, the Ministry is implementing three major programmes *i.e.* National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) having special provisions for coverage of rural women in the country including Rajasthan.

The wage employment programme of NREGA is a demand driven programme but the guidelines provide that 1/3rd of the employment opportunities should flow to the women who register and demand for wage employment under the programme. During the last three years, it has been reported that the share of women in the persondays of employment generated under NREGA has been more than 40%. The SGSY is a self employment programme under which rural poor are organized into Self Help Groups (SHGs), given training of their capacity building and are provided assistance in the form of subsidy and bank credit to set up economic activities. It has been provided in the guidelines that 40% of the swarozgaris assisted under the programme have to be women. During the last three years, the percentage of women assisted under SGSY has been more than 60%. Under the rural housing programme of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the house is allotted in the name of women member of the rural BPL household or jointly in the name of husband and wife.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Implementation of NREGS in Chhindwara

†1939. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the funds provided in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) till date since the introduction of the said scheme;

(b) the details of works sanctioned and being undertaken from the funds approved;

(c) the mechanism to monitor the quality of construction works under this scheme;

(d) whether there is any committee consisting of the MPs, MLAs and local representatives of people which reviews the quality of approved works;

(e) if so, the details of meeting of this committee held during last three years; and

(f) if not, whether any such arrangement will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh was covered under NREGA in the second phase during 2007-08. Rs. 4.30 crore were released to the district during 2006-07 for preparatory arrangements. A sum of Rs. 62.72 crore during 2007-08; Rs. 121.50 crore during 2008-09 and Rs. 15.84 crore during 2009-10 (till date) have been released to the district.

(b) Details of works taken up in Chhindwara district under NREGA during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to May, 09) is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has a comprehensive system of monitoring the execution of the programmes through monthly/quarterly progress reports, Performance Review Committees (PRC) of Secretaries, field visits by the Area officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors (NLMs).

(d) to (f) Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V and MCs) are constituted at district level which include Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The V and MCs review the execution of the schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Meeting of the district level V and MC of Chhindwara district was held on 21.2.2007.

Statement

*NREGA work details in Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) during
2007-2009 (upto May, 09)*

Year	Rural Connectivity			Water Conservation and Water Harvesting			Drought Proofing			Micro Irrigation Works		
	Nos.			Nos.			Nos.			Nos.		
	Completed	In progress	Total	Completed	In progress	Total	Completed	In progress	Total	Completed	In progress	Total
2007-08	53	2585	2638	0	1219	1219	21	1328	1349	0	14	14
2008-09	470	2196	2666	186	511	697	105	1013	1118	1	89	90
2009-10 upto May, 09	140	2167	2307	4	553	557	136	1079	1215	0	89	89

Year	Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by SC/ST/BPL/ Beneficiaries of IAY			Renovation of Traditional Water bodies			Land Development			Total works	Total ongoing works	Total completed works
	Nos.			Nos.			Nos.					
	Completed	In progress	Total	Completed	In progress	Total	Completed	In progress	Total			
2007-08	31	6997	7028	1	27	28	0	3622	3622	15898	15792	106
2008-09	3390	11813	15203	55	89	144	362	2977	3339	23257	18688	4569
2009-10 upto May, 09	1062	11031	12093	2	104	106	0	3222	3222	19589	18245	1344

Development of Vadinar Port

1940. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Kandla Port Trust (KPT) has given an advertisement inviting global expression of interest for development of port facilities at Vadinar;

(b) if so, whether it is not contrary to the understanding arrived at between the Union Government and the State Government of Gujarat to develop Vadinar Port in joint venture;

(c) whether the State Government has also separately requested the Union Government to develop Vadinar Port in joint venture; and

(d) if so, the status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Government of Gujarat requested the Union Government to develop Vadinar Port as joint venture. However, it has been decided that the development of Vadinar will be taken up by the Kandla Port Trust.

Development of ports

1941. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat had submitted proposals to the Central Government regarding developing Hagdalla, Navlakhi, Porbandar, Veraval and Bedi Ports to facilitate coastal shipping in 2005 and 2006;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government so far on the proposals;

(c) whether the Central Government awarded consultancy work to Tata Consultancy Services to identify suitable location for coastal cargo, who submitted their report as back as 2003; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such a delay in according the approval on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) According to the Indian Ports Act, 1908, responsibility for development of non-major ports vests with respective State Government. However, one non-major port from each Maritime State, including Magdalla in Gujarat, was identified for development for promoting coastal shipping under the National Maritime Development Programme. Tata Consultancy Services also submitted a report in December, 2003, on the development of coastal shipping and non-major ports. With a view to develop coastal shipping the following two schemes had been proposed in the working group report on Eleventh Five Year Plan document of Ministry of Shipping:—

- (i) Coastal Shipping Development Fund for soft lending for the purpose of acquisition of coastal vessels.
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of coastal shipping infrastructure. The budgetary support required in Eleventh Five Year Plan for above two schemes was Rs. 500 crore each. But since no fund could be allotted for the purpose in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the development of non-major ports may be taken up by the respective states themselves with public private participation.

Vessel Traffic Monitoring System

1942. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the project for setting up of Vessel Traffic Monitoring System (VTMS) in the Gulf of Kutchh has been completed;
- (b) if so, whether the exercise for regulating the shipping traffic has been started;
- (c) if not, the reasons for delay; and
- (d) by when the project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The delay is due to the remoteness of sites and slow progress of civil engineering works.
- (d) The re-scheduled date for completion of the project is 31.3.2010.

Captive cargo handling at major ports

1943. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allowed private parties to set up captive cargo handling berths at twelve existing major ports in the country;
- (b) whether policy allowing captive berthing locations is being finalized by Ministry of Transport;
- (c) whether it will help private investment in port sector;
- (d) if so, whether UK companies have offered know-how for port development; and
- (e) whether his Ministry has agreed to give financial powers up to Rs. 500 crores to Port Trust so that this move may help to speed up smaller projects to enhance capacity?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Captive Cargo Handling Berths have been set up by private parties at some of the major ports in the past as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Shipping on Private Sector Participation for development of port infrastructure in 1996. These guidelines include broad guidelines on development of captive berths at Major Ports under the administrative control of the Ministry.

(b) and (c) The policy for the Captive Use of Major Ports is at present under consideration in the Ministry under a Committee constituted for recommending various steps for increasing the efficiency of the ports and for encouraging the private enterprise to take part in the functioning of the ports. With the aforesaid objectives in mind, the Committee is also looking into the subject to recommending guidelines for creation of captive use facility by port based industries within the Major Ports. The proposed policy is likely to bring in private investment in the port sector.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Development of Machilipatnam Port

1944. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consortium for construction of Machilipatnam Port has not so far submitted its financial disclosure even after about three months of deadline;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to retender the Machilipatnam project along with other twenty port projects that it is proposed to award in the current fiscal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) Machilipatnam Port is a Non-Major Port in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Under the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the responsibility for development of Non-Major Ports vests with the respective State Government. Accordingly, the development of Non-Major Ports in the State of Andhra Pradesh is taken up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Development of Kollam Port

1945. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competent Authority of Kerala had taken up the Port Development of Kollam (Thangassery) Port *vide* letter dated 30 April, 2009 and 11 March, 2009;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the proposals for additional works have been approved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (e) Kollam (Thangassery) Port is a Non-Major port in the State of Kerala. Under the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the responsibility for development of Non-Major Ports in Kerala vests with the Government of Kerala.

Protection of interest of seafarers

1946. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to protect the interest of seafarers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Indian seafarers missing, injured and died in the last two years; and

(d) the steps Government has taken to ensure grant of adequate compensation to the victims/heirs of the deceased, from the respective companies?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To protect the interest of seafarers, the Government of India has promulgated Merchant Shipping (Recruitment and Placement of Seafarers) Rules, 2005. These rules provide a mechanism of protection for Indian Seafarers working on Indian and Foreign Flag vessels and necessary safeguards for their repatriation in the event of their being stranded, or during such other exigencies when the ship owner fails to discharge the duty of repatriating the seafarers.

(c) The details regarding Indian Seafarers missing, injured and died in the last two years are as follows:—

Year	Missing	Injured	Death
2007	24	13	70 (*49 + @ 5 + # 16)
2008	43	16	36 (*20 + @ 1 + # 15)
2009 (End of June)	10	08	22 (*6 + @ 2 + # 14)

* Accidents.

@ Homicides/Suicides.

Natural death.

(d) The grant of payment of compensation to the victims/heirs of deceased is governed by the terms of the Collective Bargaining Agreement between seafarers and employers and also the requirements of the concerned flag administration of the vessel where the Indian seafarer has chosen to take employment. In the wake of an unfortunate eventuality of injury or death, resulting from operations on board ship, Directorate General of Shipping coordinates the payment of compensation from employer company.

Inland water transport in Kerala

1947. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for development of inland water transport for the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plans to revive the CSS which was dropped by the Planning Commission in 2007; and

(c) if so, whether steps are being taken to revive these CSSs?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In Tenth Plan (April, 2002 to March, 2007) there was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Inland Water Transport (IWT). In this scheme grant of 100% to North Eastern States and 90% to other States was provided by the Central Government to the respective States for development of IWT. This scheme has been discontinued from 1.4.2007 after review by the Planning Commission. For North Eastern Region, however, this has been classified as a Central Sector Scheme. Other States have been informed that the development of inland waterways may appropriately be taken up in the Annual Plans of the States by providing suitable allocations of IWT sector.

Waiver of OBC quota in IITs

1948. SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are demanding waiver of OBC quota in some selected courses;

(b) if so, the details of the IITs which have been demanding for waiver of OBC quota;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the demand is contrary to the provisions of the Central Educational Institutions Act; and

(d) if so, what is the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There has been a suggestion that while increasing the overall number of seats by 54% in an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), to give effect of implementation of OBC reservation, increase in the number of seats in individual disciplines may not be insisted upon, but may be decided by taking into account the popularity, demand and importance of the disciplines. The issue is being considered in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice.

Grants to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

†1949. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether grants are provided to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;
- (b) if so, whether schools running under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are entitled to charge any other fees apart from tuition fee;
- (c) if so, the details of said heads;
- (d) whether grants are provided for development of schools; and
- (e) if not, the sources from where the Kendriya Vidyalayas collect funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Such charges are (i) Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi and (ii) Computer fund.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi is supplementing efforts for development of schools.

Finalisation of MSSS

1950. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in-principle approval for subsidy of Rs. 88.23 crores to Alcock Ashdown Gujarat Ltd. (AAGL) has been granted under subsidy scheme for export projects of Government;
- (b) whether proposal regarding Modified Shipbuilding Subsidy Scheme (MSSS) has been finalised;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the time when this scheme is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) In principle approval for payment of Rs. 7,73,34,088/- on account of subsidy to Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited has been granted, and this amount has been released to Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited. In addition, applications for in principle approval for grant of subsidy for shipbuilding contracts signed by the shipyard in respect of export orders amounting to Rs. 86.00 crores (approximately) have been received in the Ministry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No time frame for finalizing the scheme can be indicated.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

12.00 NOON

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Outcome Budget (2009-10) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 538/15/09]

1. **Notification of the Ministry of Shipping**
2. **Outcome Budget (2009-10) of the Ministry of Shipping**

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, together with delay statement:

- (1) G.S.R. 75 (E), dated the 5th February, 2009, publishing the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2008.
- (2) G.S.R. 76 (E), dated the 5th February, 2009, publishing the New Mangalore Port Trust (Allotment of Residences) Amendment Regulations, 2008.
- (3) G.S.R. 77 (E), dated the 6th February, 2009, publishing the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 349/15/09]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Ministry of Shipping.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 350/15/09]

- I. **Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2007-08) of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Auroville Foundation, Auroville alongwith related papers**
- III. **Report and Accounts (2006-07, 2007-08) of Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta, Indore and Lucknow alongwith related papers**
- IV. **Report and Accounts (2007-08) of Assam University, Silchar and JNU, Delhi alongwith related papers**
- V. **Accounts (2007-08) of Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra and related papers**

- VI. **Report and Accounts (2007-08) of Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Nagaland and Meghalaya alongwith related papers**
- VII. **Account (2007-08) of North Eastern Hill University, Shillong and related papers**
- VIII. **Report and Accounts (2007-08) of Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Roorkee and Bombay alongwith related papers.**
- IX. **Report and Accounts (2007-08) of PDPM-IITD&M, Jabalpur and related papers**
- X. **Report and Accounts (2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08) of Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune and related papers.**
- XI. **MOUs (2008-09 and 2009-10) between Government of India (Ministry of Human Resources Development, Deptt. of Edu.) and Ed. C.I.L.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification G.S.R. 240(E), dated the 6th April, 2009, publishing the University Grants Commission (Inspection of Universities) Rules, 2009, under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 373/15/09]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification S.O. 371 (E), dated the 30th January, 2009, regarding reservation of seats for admission of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes of citizens, to certain Central Educational Institutions established, maintained or aided by the Central Government, under Section 7 of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 698/15/09]

- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 34 and sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981:
 - (a) Annual Report of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh, for the year 2007-08.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh, for the year 2007-08 and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 369/15/09]

- IV. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 24 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988:

- (a) Annual Report of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2007-08.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 374/15/09]

- V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta, for the year 2006-07, 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 (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 356/15/09]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indore, for the year 2007-08, 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. 357/15/09]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow, for the year 2007-08, 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 (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 362/15/09]

(iv) (a) Annual Accounts of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Assam University Act, 1989.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 358/15/09]

(v) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 363/15/09]

(vi) (a) Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the Audit Report of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 368/15/09]

(vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Nagaland, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 366/15/09]

(viii) (a) Annual Accounts of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 365/15/09]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, State Mission Authority, Meghalaya, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 367/15/09]

- (x) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 353/15/09]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, for the year 2007-08.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 699/15/09]

- (xii) (a) Report of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra-Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (PDPMIITD & M), Jabalpur for the year 2007-08.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra-Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (PDPM-IITD & M), Jabalpur for the year 2007-08 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 355/15/09]

- (xiii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 2007-08.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 2007-2008, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 354/15/09]

- (xiv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, for the year 2005-07.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 359/15/09]

- (b) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, for the year 2007-08.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 360/15/09]

- (c) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, for the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 and the Audit Report thereon.

- (d) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (e) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a), (b) and (c) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 361/15/09]

VI. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education) and the Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed. CIL), for the year 2008-09.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 369/15/09]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education) and the Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed. CIL), for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 370/15/09]

1. Notification of the Ministry of Finance

2. Annual Accounts (2007-08) of SEBI, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:

- (1) G.S.R. 61 (E), dated the 30th January, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
- (2) G.S.R. 107 (E), dated the 20th February, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending in Rupees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.

- (3) G.S.R. 108 (E), dated the 20th February, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of any Foreign Security) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
- (4) G.S.R. 299 (E), dated the 1st May, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and Transfer of Immovables Property in India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
- (5) G.S.R. 300 (E), dated the 1st May, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Guarantees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
- (6) G.S.R. 301 (E), dated the 1st May, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of any Foreign Security) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
- (7) G.S.R. 349 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) (Amendment) Rules, 2009.
- (8) G.S.R. 440 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
- (9) G.S.R. 441 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of any Foreign Security) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
- (10) G.S.R. 442 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 332/15/09]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/11/167759, dated the 29th June, 2009, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Payment of Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 333/15/09]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification S.O. 1580 (E), dated the 30th June, 2009, notifying the merger of Kamraz Rural Bank and Jammu Rural Bank, under sub-section (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 334/15/09]

- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993:

- (1) G.S.R. 404 (E), dated the 12th June, 2009, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-III, Chennai (Group C and D posts) (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 2009.
- (2) G.S.R. 405 (E), dated the 12th June, 2009, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-II, Ahmedabad (Group 'C' and 'D' posts) (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 2009.
- (3) G.S.R. 406 (E), dated the 12th June, 2009, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-II, Chandigarh (Group C and D posts) (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 2009.
- (4) G.S.R. 407 (E), dated the 12th June, 2009, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Madurai (Group C and D posts) (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 335/15/09]

V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following Papers:

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 505/15/09]

VI. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement of Market Borrowings by Central Government during the year 2008-09.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 507/15/09]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 432 (E), dated the 19th June, 2009, amending Notifications G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2005 and G.S.R. 500 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.
 - (2) G.S.R. 433 (E), dated the 19th June, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 33 (E), dated the 15th January, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 484 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 485 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notifications 734 (E), dated the 30th September, 1994, G.S.R. 166 (E), dated the 1st March, 2003 and G.S.R. 311 (E), dated the 12th May, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (5) G.S.R. 486 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, seeking to re-introduce exemption from additional duty of customs on parts, components and accessories of mobile handsets including cellular phones up to 6th July, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 336/15/09]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification G.S.R. 487 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, seeking to provide exemption to packaged software or canned software, the additional duty leviable thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 336/15/09]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Chapter-IV of the Finance Act, 1994, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:—

- (1) G.S.R. 488 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, seeking to exempt the taxable service provided to the Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO) and specified Export Promotion Councils, on the membership or any other fee collected by them.
- (2) G.S.R. 489 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, seeking to supersede Notification G.S.R. 645 (E), dated 6th October, 2007, by bringing into effect a revised refund scheme so as to bring simplification and facilitation of refunds.
- (3) G.S.R. 490 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, seeking to exempt two taxable services, namely, 'transport of goods by road and 'commission paid to foreign agents' from the levy of service tax, if the exporter is liable to pay service tax on reverse charge basis.
- (4) G.S.R. 491 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, seeking to exempt the taxable service provided to a Scheduled bank, by any other Scheduled bank, in relation to inter-bank purchase and sale of foreign currency.
- (5) G.S.R. 492 (E), dated the 7th June, 2009, seeking to exempt the taxable service provided to inter-state or intra-state transportation of passengers, in a vehicle bearing 'contract carriage permit', with specified conditions.

- (6) G.S.R. 493 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R.153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 494 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Taxation of Services (Provided from outside India and Received in India) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (8) G.S.R. 495 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Works Contract (Composition Scheme for Payment of Service Tax) Amendment Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 339/15/09]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:

- (1) G.S.R. 465 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notifications G.S.R. 375 (E), and 376 (E), dated the 11th April, 1994, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 466 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 361 (E), dated the 13th May, 2002, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 138(E), dated the 1st March 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 468 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 31st March 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 469 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 420 (E), dated the 9th July, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 470 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 421 (E), dated the 9th July, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 471 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 93 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 94 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (9) G.S.R. 473 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 95 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 474 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 96 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 475 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 100 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 476 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 125 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 477 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 130 (E), dated the 1st March, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 478 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 841 (E), dated the 7th December, 2008 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) G.S.R. 479 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, seeking to exempt biodiesel from additional duty of excise.
- (16) G.S.R. 480 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, seeking to exempt packaged software or canned software from duty of excise.
- (17) G.S.R. 481 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Amendment) Rules, 2009.
- (18) G.S.R. 482 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 2009.
- (19) G.S.R. 483 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, amending Notification G.S.R. 882 (E), dated the 24th December, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 337/15/09]

V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-

- (1) G.S.R. 434 (E), dated the 19th June, 2009, seeking to impose definitive safeguard duty on imports of Aluminium Flat Rolled Products and Aluminium Foil into India from People's Republic of China.

(2) G.S.R. 435 (E), dated the 19th June, 2009, rescinding Notification G.S.R. 187 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2009.

(3) G.S.R. 455 (E), dated the 30th June, 2009, seeking to impose provisional safeguard duty on imports of Phthalic Anhydride into India.

(4) G.S.R. 456 (E), dated the 30th June, 2009, rescinding Notification G.S.R. 55 (E), dated the 29th January, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 338/15/09]

**MOUs between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises,
Department of Heavy Industry) and various companies
for the year 2009-10**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited (HMT), for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 317/15/09]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL), for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 318/15/09]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Scooters India Limited (SIL), for the year 2009-10

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 319/15/09]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Instrumentation Limited, for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 315/15/09]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited (REIL), for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 311/15/09]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HEC), for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 324/15/09]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Hindustan Salt Limited (HSL), for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 320/15/09]

- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI), for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 323/15/09]

- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI), for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 321/15/09]

- (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL), for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 322/15/09]

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, I move the following Motion:

That in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), read with sub-rule (2) of Rule 4 of the National Shipping Board Rules, 1960, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from among the Members of the House, to be a member of the National Shipping Board in the vacancy caused due to the retirement of Shri Thennala G. Balakrishna Pillai from the membership of Rajya Sabha on the 21st April, 2009".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COURT OF THE
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I move the following Motion:

“That in pursuance of item (xxiv) of clause (1) read with clause (2) of Statute 14 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University appended to the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981, in terms of Section 28 thereof, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University in the vacancy that will arise on the 9th August, 2009 due to the expiry of the term of Shri Moinul Hassan as a member of the Court.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, we are taking up Calling Attention. A large number of Members have given notice about the reported humiliation of the former President, Shri A.P.J. Abdul Kalam at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, in view of the importance of the subject, as an exception, we are taking it up as a Zero Hour submission. No other Zero Hour submission will be allowed. After that, we will take up the Calling Attention.

MATTER RAISED WITH THE PERMISSION

**Reported Humiliation of the former President, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam at Indira Gandhi
International Airport**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, दिल्ली के इंदिरा गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एयरपोर्ट पर भारत के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति के साथ कुछ दिनों पूर्व जो घटना घटी है, उससे लगता है कि यह व्यक्ति का अपमान नहीं हुआ है, यह भारत का अपमान हुआ है, भारत की इज्जत के साथ खिलवाड़ किया गया है। यह अमरीका में नहीं हुआ है, यह भारत की धरती पर हुआ है। अब्दुल कलाम जी अपनी सरकारी यात्रा पर कांटेनेंटल एयरलाइंस की फ्लाइट से जा रहे थे। जिसकी संख्या CO 083 थी। वे नेवार्क के लिए जा रहे थे। वे आम यात्रियों की तरह लाइन में खड़े थे। उनके प्रोटोकॉल ऑफिसर ने उस अमेरिकी अधिकारी को भी कहा कि वे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति हैं और सारे प्रोटोकॉल के तहत इनकी जाँच नहीं की जा सकती। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): This is not fair, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... The External Affairs Minister can stay. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): He can stay back for a while, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not related to the Ministry of External Affairs It is the Home Ministry. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Government is there.**(Interruptions)**... It is the Home

Ministry. It has nothing to do... *(Interruptions)*... Sit down please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please speak.

श्री प्रभात झा: एयरोब्रिज के अधिकारियों को सभी लोगों ने वहाँ बताया। इस मिसाइल मैन को कौन नहीं जानता है। इस देश का बच्चा-बच्चा उन्हें जानता है। पूर्व राष्ट्रपति जी का पर्स निकाला गया, उनके जेब की सारी चीजें निकाली गईं और उनकी अन्य सामग्री के अलावा यह कहा गया कि आप अपने जूते भी उतारिए। बार-बार कहने के बाद भी ऐसा किया गया। अब हम जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या भारत-रत्न प्राप्त उस व्यक्ति का अपमान यह देश बर्दाश्त करेगा? यह केवल व्यक्ति का अपमान नहीं था। उन्हें भारत रत्न मिला था, वे हमारे देश के मिसाइल पर्सनेलिटी हैं, वे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति हैं। सारी चीजें लिखी हुई हैं। आपने उन्हें सर्वोच्च सम्मान दिया हुआ है। वहाँ लिखा हुआ है कि किन VIP लोगों के लिए सुरक्षा जाँच में छूट दी गई है। वह सब होने के बावजूद ऐसा क्यों हुआ और किसके कहने पर हुआ? क्या यह भारत को बदनाम करने की कोई गहरी साजिश तो नहीं थी? क्या भारत को दबाने की कोशिश तो नहीं की गई थी? उन अधिकारियों के ऊपर क्या कार्रवाई की जाएगी, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ? उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार को इस सदन को बताना चाहिए कि वहाँ जो हमारी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था थी, हमारे सुरक्षा अधिकारियों ने बार-बार कहा कि वे हमारे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक-एक पार्टी से एक-एक व्यक्ति बोलिए। It is not an open discussion. ...*(Interruptions)* One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, we all associate ourselves. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)* आप बैठिए न ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, इसमें एक सवाल है कि जो अमेरिकन एयरलाइन है, उसमें ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, प्लीज ... *(व्यवधान)*... Please allow me to speak. When I am speaking, why do you interrupt? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to speak. देखिए, 5-6 ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स ने इस पर नोटिस दिया है। Discussion के बाद यह तय हुआ कि today, as a special case, we will take up Zero Hour. जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, पहले उन्हें बुलाने दीजिए। मेरी गुजारिश है कि बाद में एक-एक पार्टी से एक-एक मैम्बर इस पर बोलें, ताकि इस पर discussion हो सके।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : सर, जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, उनको बुलाइए।

श्री उपसभापति : प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, हमारे माननीय साथी ने अभी जो प्रश्न उठाया, वह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि एक बार नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत प्रतिष्ठित पदों पर बैठे हुए व्यक्तियों के साथ इससे पहले भी इसी तरह की हरकतें बाहर हुईं। हमारे former स्पीकर के साथ ऐसा हुआ; जॉर्ज साहब डिफेंस मिनिस्टर थे, उनके साथ ऐसा हुआ। वह तो दूसरी धरती पर हुआ था, कलाम साहब के साथ यह हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी दिल्ली में एक विदेशी कम्पनी के अधिकारियों द्वारा तब हुआ, जब उनके सिक्योरिटी

ऑफिसर यह कह रहे हैं कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति हैं। सभी लोग उन्हें जानते हैं। मैं तो आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करूंगा कि इस कंपनी के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ तत्काल कार्यवाही की जाए और जिस अमेरिकन अधिकारी ने यह कहा था, 'nobody is exempted', उस अधिकारी को फौरन इस देश से बाहर निकालने के आदेश जारी करने के निर्देश दिए जाएं।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय ..(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I also want to speak on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First of all, I am calling the names of those Members who have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, as I said, I will allow one Member from each party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं केवल दो बातों को उठाऊंगा। जैसे ही इस गंभीर मामले की खबर सबको मिली है, पूरा देश आहत है, क्योंकि बार-बार इस तरह की घटनाएं हो रही हैं। आपको याद होगा कि पहले भी लोकसभा के स्पीकर के साथ ऐसी घटना हुई और उन्होंने आखिर सिडनी की यात्रा को ही रद्द कर दिया।

इस संबंध में मेरी दो मांगें हैं। पहली मांग तो यह है कि कॉंटीनैटल एअरलाइन्स के जिस अधिकारी ने इस तरह का बर्ताव किया, उस अधिकारी पर तो कार्यवाही होनी ही चाहिए, उसको बाहर निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन इस एअरलाइन्स ने अपने यहां एक नियम रखा है कि उस एअरलाइन्स के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा जांच नहीं होती है। उनके लिए यह नियम नहीं है, वे तो बिना चैक करवाए जा सकते हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश का पूर्व राष्ट्रपति नहीं जा सकता है। हम अपनी धरती पर यह सब कैसे एलाऊ करेंगे? जब तक कि कॉंटीनैटल एअरलाइन्स अपना यह रूल नहीं बदलती है, तब तक मैं उनके हवाई ऑपरेशन्स को रोकने की मांग करता हूं। इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक और भी मांग करता हूं कि यह घटना केवल कल ही नहीं हुई है। नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री जी, मैं आपको बता रहा हूं कि अंदर इंडियन एअरलाइन्स का जो subsidiary Air Cell है, प्रफुल्ल भाई, मैं फिर से आपको बता रहा हूं कि उस Air Cell की रिपोर्ट आने पर भी सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्ट्री ने कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की? और अब इस पूरे प्रकरण पर क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी?

श्री बलवीर पुंज : उपसभापति जी, जिन-जिन लोगों ने भी यह समाचार पढ़ा या टेलिविज़न पर देखा, वे सभी सकते हैं आ गए। क्योंकि अभी तक जितनी भी घटनाएं हुई थीं, वे विदेशी धरती पर हुई थीं, लेकिन भारत की धरती पर ही पूर्व राष्ट्रपति, भारत रत्न का कोई इस तरह से अपमान करे, यह साहस उनमें कहां से आया? कहीं न कहीं हम लोगों के बारे में यह धारणा बन गई है कि हम कमजोर राष्ट्र हैं। हमारे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति का कोई इस तरह से अपमान करके बच सकता है! जैसी मेरे मित्र ने यहां मांग की, मेरी भी यही मांग है कि एक तो इस एअरलाइन्स का ऑपरेशन तुरन्त बंद करना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ उन अधिकारियों को कानून की जो भी धारा हो, उसके अंतर्गत गिरफ्तार किया जाना चाहिए।

इस देश में ऐसे बहुत सारे लोग हैं, जिनके पास शायद कोई पद भी नहीं है, लेकिन वे किसी विशेष परिवार से हैं, इसलिए उनकी एअरपोर्ट के ऊपर कोई जांच नहीं होती है। उनको जगह-जगह से उड़ान भरने की भी इजाज़त है। मुझे लगता है कि इसका भी खुलासा होना चाहिए कि कौन-कौन लोग उस जांच से एग्ज़म्प्ट हैं और कौन लोग हैं, जिन्हें इस तरह से अपमानित करके, उनकी जांच की जाती है।

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, we would also like to associate fully with the sentiments expressed by Shri Prabhat Jha. It is totally outrageous that the former President of India should have been subjected to this humiliation on Indian soil by a foreign airline. As my

colleagues on the other side have mentioned, just before me, this has happened several times on foreign soil. But, that it should happen on Indian soil is something that we cannot condone. Only one more sentence, Sir, the fact is, as Prakash Javadekarji just mentioned, security is something that is the concern of our forces within the airport and that the airline subjected the former President of India to this humiliation despite being told who he is. The hon. Minister has said already, I think, that there will be a probe, but our demand also will be that until those officers of the Continental Airline are taken to task and punished or whatever action is taken against them, the flying of Continental Airline should be suspended because otherwise the honour of India cannot be upheld.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Brinda Karat.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, from our party, Shri Sitaram Yechury will speak.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I entirely agree and want to associate myself with both, what Shri Javadekar has said and what Jayanthiji has said; suspend the operations of this airline immediately and since this comes from the United States of America, ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sure, I am not provoking Shri Arun Jaitley, I would also like the Government to ascertain whether this action and what has been done with the former President of India has also got something to do with his name, which is Abdul Kalam. If that is the case, then the matter is more serious; the matter is much more serious than a mere slip of the operations that the airline may have conducted. But, I want this matter also to be inquired and an answer given by the Government.

Sir, since the hon. Minister is here, I would like you to ask him to assure the House and the country that the major issue of security will not be outsourced to private agencies and this must be purely and completely under the state's control, and that must be ensured. Otherwise, we will have such problems in the future.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the first thing which pains us more is that this incident has occurred on our soil. The insult that has been meted out to a person is not in the capacity of a former President, but is now the role model of the younger generation across the country. The simplest man, who has proved his capability while he was in office, should not have been treated like this and concealing all the agony we are all having, we would like the Minister first to delist the operator who has been a cause to this and, whoever is responsible, should be taken immediate action against. It is a very sorry incident, we will show our country in a very bad shape for having treated such a great personality like this. He has been treated so badly on our own land.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my party joins the entire House in deploring this shameful incident which has happened to our former President. I urge upon the Government to act fast

and take necessary action to punish those responsible for such an incident. It is a matter of concern in all airports; we respect some people with high esteem, persons like Dr. Abdul Kalam, and he should not have been treated like that. The outsourcing of security is a major concern. I do not know what is the thinking of the Government. But, as other Members expressed, the Government will have to come with a proper response and will have to take some action so that such incidents do not happen in future.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is a national shame. The former President of a country is subjected to such a humiliation in the national capital itself. In fact, even before this issue is discussed in the House, we would have been very happy if the hon. Civil Aviation Minister had taken *suo motu* cognizance of the incident and ordered an inquiry already. I would like to know whether he has done anything and the status now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आपकी पार्टी को समय दे दिया है। ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody is raising his hand, how to accommodate? *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Only one suggestion, Sir. Let the hon. Minister go and express regret to the hon. former President on behalf of the House. That is what he should do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, this is not only an insult of Dr. Kalam, it is the insult of the entire nation. We are associating with all the Members who have expressed here. I totally agree with Shri Javadekar, Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, and we want strongest action against the airline.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो घटना हुई है और जिसको सदन बहुत गम्भीरता से ले रहा है, उसमें हमारी पार्टी सदन की भावनाओं के साथ है। सर, मैं उसमें एक बात जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि एक लम्बे अरसे से दुनिया के गोरे लोग, खास तौर से अमेरिका के लोग, काले लोगों को अच्छी भावना से नहीं देखते। यह लड़ाई गांधी जी को साउथ अफ्रीका में, मंडेला को जेल में रह कर और डॉ० लोहिया को अमेरिका में गिरफ्तारी देकर बहुत लड़नी पड़ी। हम समझते हैं कि उसी भावना की बदबू उन लोगों के दिमाग से अभी गई नहीं है। इसलिए सदन को इसमें यह भी जोड़ना चाहिए कि दुनिया में जो कोई भी आदमी जिस किसी रंग में पैदा हुआ है, उसके प्रति किसी को दुर्भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन, चूँकि यह बात आ गई है, इसलिए हमारे सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति से माफी माँगें या न माँगें लेकिन अमेरिका की सरकार को अपनी सरकार की तरफ से एक संदेश जाना चाहिए कि यह दुर्भावनापूर्ण कार्रवाई हुई है और किसी भी कीमत पर भारत इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा। अमेरिका के भी भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति लोग भारत में आएँगे और अगर इस तरह से उन लोगों की खोज-बीन एक बार भी कर दी गई, तो अमेरिका पहाड़ उठा लेगा। हम नहीं चाहते कि ये कार्रवाइयाँ की जाएँ। इसलिए अमेरिकी प्रशासन अपनी तरफ से भारत से, भारत के राष्ट्रपति से, प्रधान मंत्री से और भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति से क्षमा माँगे। यह एक बहुत गम्भीर मामला है, सर।

श्री उपसभापति: यह पूरे हाउस का sentiment है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, this is indeed an outrageous incident, it is not merely a matter of discourtesy to the former President. It is an issue which puts the whole nation into shame. I am sure the hon. Minister will make a statement. If he

has not already ordered an inquiry, should order one but then there is a larger connected issue also. Members have mentioned that there are incidents like our former Speaker had to cancel his visit; our former Ministers have been frisked by taking off their coats, be it their shoes, etc. And at times, we feel so enamoured when certain visiting dignitaries come, we send vehicles to the tarmac to receive them and exempt them from all these issues. Protocol involves courtesies; and protocol and courtesy are always reciprocal. Will the Government also look into this larger issue? Our dignitaries, world over, are being frisked in this manner and we are sending vehicles to the tarmac to receive them when foreign dignitaries of certain countries are coming. This issue would have to be linked to this and this, perhaps, may be an issue for introspection by the Government itself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is the sentiment of the entire House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I would like to know from the Government whether Madam Clinton has been apprised of this situation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the unanimous sentiment of the entire House. It is a very serious incident and I hope the Government will take necessary action and the Minister will make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I fully associate myself also with the sentiments expressed by the Members of the House from all sections and from all parties. I do agree and unconditionally I would like to state that this act of frisking the former President, one of our tallest figures and heroes of our country, is absolutely unpardonable and it is beyond the scope of laws of our country. I would also like to make it very clear because some Members have expressed doubts whether the security is being outsourced. The security of our airports is purely done and only done by the CISF and what has happened involves the security of the airline itself at their embarkation point. So, it is not the security of the airport or ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am associating myself with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: They are again frisking at the aerobridge....*(Interruptions)*... They suspect your security.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is just informing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: The frisking or the act per se is absolutely wrong because we have our own guidelines; we have our own circulars, which have already been issued. The former Presidents and many other distinguished people in our country have got the security exemption. So, there was no reason. In fact, I would also like to say that not only a preliminary inquiry has

been ordered, but we have also a preliminary report on the basis of which the Continental Airline has already been issued a show-cause notice to explain as to why action against them under Section 11A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 for wilful violation of the BCEAS circular should not be taken.

I am not trying to say that Government or we are insensitive to what has happened. I would be more than happy to see that strictest action is taken and contemplated in accordance with the sentiments expressed in this House, and, also I would not only take action but I would also speak to my distinguished colleague, the Foreign Minister because this involves not only an issue of the airline security *per se* but it has slightly wider ramifications as the Leader of the Opposition has also mentioned. We would definitely be more than happy to see that any action taken is also in consonance with established international law and practice because we cannot take a decision in isolation whereas I respect that when foreign dignitaries come to India we accord the highest protocol, the highest level of courtesy, including exemption from all kinds of security or checks or frisking. The same is expected. Therefore, this action — what I am trying to point out is — is an issue of airline *per se*. Airlines are not barred from having pre-embarkation security of their own. But, the fact is, that security exercise should not be extended to people who are anyway exempt from the BCA circular. It is the moot point which I fully accept. I deplore this incident. We condemn what has happened and on behalf of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, I can assure you that the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security will take the most stringent action in accordance with the rules, regulations and the law.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will he go to him personally and express regret?
...(Interruptions)

श्री उपसभापति : यह तो हो गया और कितना बोलना चाहते हैं?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: As a matter of respect and courtesy, though it is not a failure of any agency of the Government, as a mark of respect and sentiment I will personally go and explain the position and express regret from my side to the former President.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tapan Kumar Sen to call the attention of the Minister.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

Hike in price of petrol and diesel and pricing policy of Petroleum Products

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas to the grave situation arising due to hike in price of petrol and diesel and pricing policy of petroleum products.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): Sir, over the last six months or so, international oil prices have been on the rise. The Indian Basket of crude oil, which averaged \$ 40.61 per barrel in December 2008, rose to \$ 69.12 per barrel in June, *i.e.* by about 70% in June 2009.

Although the international oil prices have shown a small reduction during the first fortnight of July 2009, the prices have again started rising during the second fortnight and the average price of the Indian basket during July 2009 (up to 17.07.2009) is US \$ 63.22/barrel.

The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) under recoveries on the sale of four sensitive petroleum products, on 1st July 2009, were projected to be Rs. 4,870 crores for the month of July 2009. The Government was constrained to increase the price of Petrol by Rs.4/litre and Diesel by Rs.2/litre, with effect from 2.07.2009. This price increase, along with the reduction in international oil prices during July 2009, has helped to reduce the under-recoveries estimated for the month of July 2009, from Rs. 4,870 crore to around Rs.2,880 crore.

However, even after the price increase on 2.07.2009, the OMCs are still suffering under-recoveries on Petrol and Diesel of Rs.1.01/litre and Re. 0.02/litre respectively (based on the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) of 16.07.2009). It is worthwhile to mention that even after the recent price increase, retail selling price of Petrol (ex-Delhi) at Rs.44.63/litre is lower than the price prevailing in June, 2006, *i.e.* Rs.47.51/litre. The retail selling price of Diesel is more or less at the level of June 2006. There has been no increase in the retail selling price of PDS Kerosene.

To protect the consumer from the inflationary impact of rising international oil prices, Government has been modulating the retail prices of sensitive petroleum products; *viz.* Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene, and Domestic LPG. Under the burden-sharing mechanism in vogue, the major portion of the burden of international oil prices is borne by the Government through issuance of Oil Bonds, and upstream oil PSUs through price discounts on crude oil/products. During 2008-09, the Government sanctioned Oil Bonds of Rs.71,292 crore and the upstream oil PSUs contributed Rs. 32,000 crore by way of discounts towards under-recoveries of the OMCs. In addition, the upstream oil PSUs, namely ONGC and OIL contributed Rs. 943 crore through price discounts to OMCs to compensate them for their import losses.

The OMCs' financial health is a matter of concern to the Government. The OMCs' under-recoveries have compelled them to borrow heavily to meet their cash flow requirements. As compared to the total borrowings of Rs. 66,900 crore, as of March 2008, OMCs' borrowings ballooned to Rs. 1,07,115 crore as on 31.12.2008, thereafter falling to Rs. 88,900 crore in March 2009. During 2008-09, the OMCs' interest burden increased to Rs. 8,201 crore as against Rs. 3,016 crore during the previous year, making a serious dent on their profitability.

To meet the hydrocarbon needs of the nation, the three OMCs have projected capital investments of Rs. 17,247 crore during 2009-10 in refineries, Green Fuel projects and marketing infrastructure. The upstream oil PSUs too have ambitious investment plans for exploration and production of oil and gas. Taken together, the annual plan outlay of oil PSUs, during 2009-10, is of the order of Rs. 57,475 crore. The oil PSUs will not be in a position to carry out these Capex programmes during the year as planned if their financial health is not sound. The oil PSUs are the backbone of the country's energy security and their sound financial health is a pre-requisite for ensuring smooth and uninterrupted distribution of the essential fuels across the country.

It needs mention that having regard to the need to provide relief to the poor and the middle classes, Government has decided not to increase the retail prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. On the basis of the RGP effective 1/7/2009, Government is bearing a burden of Rs.15.26 on each litre of PDS Kerosene and Rs. 92.96 on each cylinder of Domestic LPG. To ensure uninterrupted supply of these two products at subsidised prices, Government's subsidy burden (considering an average crude oil price of \$ 70 per barrel), is projected to be over Rs. 30,000 crore in 2009-10. The retail price of PDS Kerosene has not been revised since March 2002.

The State Governments are levying very high rates of Sales Tax/VAT on petrol & diesel. The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has recently requested all Chief Ministers and the Finance Minister of West Bengal, as the Chairman of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, on the urgent need to rationalize the Sales Tax on petrol and diesel, so as to reduce the impact of rising international oil prices on the consuming public.

Government is monitoring the international oil prices closely and will take appropriate pricing decisions to protect the interest of the common man particularly the vulnerable sections of the society.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): सर, आप यह Calling Attention लीजिए और इसके बाद lunch कीजिए। आज Ministry of Health and Family Welfare की functioning पर बहस भी है और इसे खत्म करके उठना है। अगर आप lunch भी नहीं करेंगे और उसके बाद रात आठ बजे तक बैठने के लिए भी बोलेंगे तो Members नहीं बैठेंगे। इसलिए आप यह Calling Attention जल्दी खत्म करें, फिर एक घंटे का lunch करें और उसके बाद ministry पर discussion start करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The rule is, seven minutes will be given to the caller of the motion and five minutes each will be given to the subsequent speakers. And, time allotted for the Calling Attention is one hour. If we observe that, we can finish it in one hour...*(Interruptions)*... Now, there are 14 names in front of me. I will not be able to entertain any more names.

DR. RAM PRAKASH (Haryana): Sir, I am on a point of order. मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आप मंत्री महोदय को यह निर्देश करेंगे कि वह अपनी statement हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में उसी समय दिया करें, जैसी कि पहले प्रथा थी?

श्री उपसभापति: वह जरूरी है।

डा. राम प्रकाश: मैं काफी समय से यह देख रहा हूँ कि यह केवल अंग्रेजी में आती है और हिन्दी को पूरे तौर पर अनदेखा किया जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं बता रहा हूँ कि यह हिन्दी में भी circulate हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. राम प्रकाश: सर, नहीं हुई है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे पास नहीं आई है। ..**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हुई है। इनको दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**.. Hon'ble Members से मेरी यह request है कि वे pointed questions पूछें। No repetitions. I appeal to the hon. Members not to repeat what has already been mentioned and take one or two minutes only to seek clarifications. A detailed statement has been made.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while responding to the statement made by the hon. Minister, I would like to seek certain clarifications. The hike in prices of petrol and diesel, to the present level, is claimed to be the consequence of the rising international crude price. The Government has made a claim, in its statement, that it is bearing the major burden and it is modulating the price to make the consumer comfortable. But, I think, the figures say a different thing. A serious clarification is required in this regard. As on today, the international price of crude oil is 64 dollars, which works up to Rs. 20 per litre, add to this the refinery cost, the marketing cost, the distribution cost. Adding together, thus, mark the price at the refinery gate. My first clarification is, whether the refinery-gate-price, which you have mentioned in your statement, is the international crude price converted into rupee, plus the refining cost, the marketing cost and the distribution cost. If you do that, we cannot land at the present prices of petrol and diesel in Delhi, as you have replied. My second point is this. The fact remains that you had ascertained, in this House, through a reply to Unstarred Question No. 955, that, in Delhi, the petrol is priced at Rs. 44.63 per litre, of which Rs. 21.65 is the non-fuel component, that is, the taxes and duties, which is as high as 48.5 per cent. In the case of diesel, the tax component is as high as 25 per cent. Is this the way of modulating and giving consumer a relief? When 48.5 per cent is the tax component of the retail price, which has no relation with the international price, which, as on present day, works out to be Rs. 20 per litre, plus another Re.1 as refining cost etc. ...**(Time-bell rings)** Sir, please let me complete. I am initiating. At least, I must get the due time that you have announced.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I had asked, in the very beginning, not to follow the practice of 7 minutes and 5 minutes and had requested to put only pointed questions.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my third point is this. When you are talking of giving relief to people, how much tax are you extracting from the common man on account of petroleum sector, while doling out subsidy to the same *aam aadmi*? As per my estimation, *aam aadmi* is

being fleeced three times more than the subsidy you are doling out, on the petroleum products, to the same *aam aadmi*. Can you confirm this? You are taking away three rupees from him and giving him only rupee one. Is that the approach?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You have expressed serious concerns about the under-recoveries of the oil PSUs. Kindly define underrecoveries. Is that a loss? Let me try. An under-recovery is the international price of the finished product, added together with all import charges, insurance cost, freight at the Indian soil, minus the actual sale or modulated price. That is a notional figure, and that is not a loss. You have been projecting the under-recovery as a loss to confuse the people. You must come clear on this point. When you are so concerned — of course, we are also equally concerned — about the oil PSUs, what are you doing about the stand-alone refineries?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not clarification. These are your views. Please seek clarifications on the statement.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am putting a pointed question. When PSUs are taking the burden of catering to the domestic market, what are you doing about the stand-alone refineries in the private sector? A part of this has been given export-oriented status. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You have relieved them from tax burden. On the other hand, they are not subject to the burden being shouldered by the oil PSUs for catering to the domestic market. They are earning a windfall profit, based on your own pricing mechanism. If the oil, refined by us, processed by us, is to be priced on the basis of international price, without having any relevance to the cost of production, what is that pricing? ...*(Interruptions)*... And that price...**(time-bell rings)**

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am concluding. Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, what is it that I can allow? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, give me two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are not cooperating, then, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is related to the pricing policy of petroleum products. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum have recommended — and there is a national political consensus — that the prices of petroleum and diesel be fixed on the basis of cost-plus reasonable profit approach, based on 12 - 16 per cent profit, as this Government has suggested for the power sector. ...**(Time-bell rings)**..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am just concluding. A price stabilisation fund should be formed out of the cess collected from the ONGC and OIL. My suggestion is that the private stand-alone refineries should also be brought in in that cess collection. A price stabilisation fund should be formed to address the volatility of the international market.

My last point, Sir, is that when you are conveying to the people, please tell in terms of rupee per litre, not in terms of dollars per barrel, because *aam aadmi* understands that. They pay as rupees per litre while consuming petrol and diesel.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, supporting the hon. Member who has just spoken, I have to seek just one clarification from the hon. Minister. The Statement is full of statistics. The entire argument is that international oil prices have risen; therefore, the Government is helpless. The Government has to increase the domestic oil prices; the oil companies are in a loss. Now, every time the oil prices go up in the international market and the taxation rates remain constant, the revenue, which the Government extracts out of the increased prices, also goes up. A revenue neutral policy would be, everytime the international prices go up, instead of allowing the revenue collected to go up, the percentage of taxation must be brought down which will, at least, neutralise the effect to some extent. For example, in Delhi, if you take it as an illustrative case, today, on petroleum, 48.64 per cent of what an average consumer pays is, actually, the cost of petrol. It is the cost of crude refining transportation. About 33.85 per cent is the excise duty. So, every time the crude oil prices go up and the petroleum prices are increased, the excise duty component goes up. Customs duty is 0.84; sales tax or VAT which will go to the local State Government is 16.67. Therefore, in order to compensate the consumer — this unfair enrichment which the Government makes out of the increased oil prices — is the Government willing for a policy, that if it has to share the burden of increased international crude oil prices, at least, the revenue would be rationalised to an extent that it remains revenue neutral? Therefore, the percentage of taxation in three categories, excise duty, customs duty and the local sales tax is correspondingly brought down.

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): Sir, there does not appear to be any long-term measure to sustaining the price of petrol and diesel. One of the long-term measures in this regard, Sir, would be to mix the alternative fuels, bio fuels and ethanol with the conventional fuel. I understand that the hon. Minister is taking some steps towards mixing and production of bio fuels, ethanols...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please seek the clarifications. You are reading it. No, no, here, I cannot allow this. From the Minister's statement, seek the clarifications; don't read from a paper.

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Okay, Sir. I would like to know the policy and approach of the Government in this regard. Do you have any specific bio-fuel policy? If so, what is the implementation status? Secondly, what are they doing to increase the domestic production of crude in various exploitation blocks? There has been a considerable delay in starting production in this block due to administrative reasons. Thank you.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन, अरुण जेटली जी और तपन कुमार सेन ने जो कहा, मैं उससे सहमत होते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी से बड़ी specific जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि क्या 2005 में जो एक टेक्नीकल कमेटी बनी थी, जिसे trade parity pricing modum पर चलना था, क्या उसका पालन किया जा रहा है? इसके साथ ही साथ उस कमेटी की रिकमंडेशन थी कि coastal areas और inland areas में freight equalisation और termination की बात थी, उस पर क्या कार्य किया जा रहा है? किस प्रकार से उसको rationalise किया जा रहा है? कमेटी ने कस्टम ड्यूटी और एक्साइज ड्यूटी को भी rationalise करने की बात की थी, मैं अरुण जेटली जी से सहमत हूँ कि जब international price बढ़ता है, तो कस्टम ड्यूटी परसेंटेज के हिसाब से बढ़ जाती है। क्या सरकार कुछ ऐसा सोच रही है कि उसे फिक्स कर दिया जाए, जो पैसे के हिसाब में, रुपए के हिसाब में तय कर दिया जाए, ताकि दाम बढ़ने पर परसेंटेज के हिसाब से आम आदमी को ज्यादा पैसा न देना पड़े? इसके साथ ही साथ माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि उन्होंने बिक्री कर और वैट की ऊंची दरों को कम करने के लिए कहा है। जहां वे बिक्री कर और वैट की दरों को कम करने की बात कर रहे हैं, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कस्टम ड्यूटी और एक्साइज ड्यूटी को भी कम करेंगे, जिससे कि आम आदमी को सहायता मिले? साथ ही डीज़ल के ऊपर, विशेष रूप से केरोसीन ऑयल के ऊपर कस्टम ड्यूटी आदि कम करके उसके दाम को कम किया जाए?

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि कच्चे तेल का औसत मूल्य 70 डॉलर मान रहे हैं, जबकि अभी वह 64 डॉलर चल रहा है, तो अगर हम खुद 70 कह देते हैं, तो international prices उसी आधार पर बढ़ने लगते हैं। इसलिए जब 64 डॉलर दाम चल रहा है, तो वे 70 डॉलर पर अपने दामों को क्यों निर्धारित कर रहे हैं? मेरा उनसे फिर अनुरोध है कि जो दाम बढ़ाए गए हैं, उनको कम किया जाए, कस्टम ड्यूटी वगैरह को कम किया जाए और इसके बारे में सरकार अपनी नीति बताए।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, सभी तकनीकी विषयों के बारे में हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता ने कहा और तपन कुमार सेन साहब ने भी कहा, लेकिन मैं कुछ और विषय जानना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि सरकार की अपनी एक propriety होती है, लेकिन सरकार ने तय किया कि पार्लियामेंट सेशन में नहीं, पार्लियामेंट सेशन से ठीक एक दिन पहले सरकार ने तय किया कि पेट्रोल में चार रुपए और डीज़ल में दो रुपए बढ़ा दे। लेकिन हम यह जानना चाहेंगे कि सरकार की मानसिकता क्या है? सरकार इसमें वृद्धि करती है और विशेष करके हम सब जानते थे कि कई बार ऐसे निर्णय से पहले केबिनेट का approval होता है, लेकिन इस बार ऐसा करने की कोई आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं हुई। हमने सुना था कि CCPA की बैठक में इस पर विमर्श किया जाता है, किंतु इस सरकार ने विमर्श करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी। हमने सुना था कि कई बार जो सहयोगी दल होते हैं, उनके साथ भी विमर्श किया जाता है, लेकिन सरकार का अहंकार इतना है कि अपने सहयोगी दलों से भी विमर्श नहीं करना चाहती। खैर, वह उनके ऊपर है, लेकिन महोदय, हम सिर्फ यह जानना चाहेंगे कि सरकार की sensitivity आखिर कहां चली गई? अब उन्हें यह निर्णय लेना था, जिस तरह से अकाल की स्थिति आई है...

श्री उपसभापति : यह तो स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदय, मेरा अंतिम सवाल है। मुझे यह पूछना था...

श्री उपसभापति : आप अपना क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : आपने पांच मिनट कहा था, मेरा तो एक ही मिनट हुआ है। महोदय, मैं घड़ी देख रहा हूँ और पांच मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति : पांच मिनट नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : आपने कहा था कि सप्लीमेंटरी ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, मेरा सवाल खत्म हो रहा है, मुझे बोलने दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because there are 14 names.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : मैं तुरंत समाप्त करता हूँ, तो मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि सरकार की sensitivity कहाँ चली गई है? आज जब पानी का अभाव है, बरसात का अभाव है, वहाँ एक एकड़ भूमि में धान की फसल लगाने के लिए, पौधा तैयार करने के लिए, paddy तैयार करने के लिए भी पंद्रह से बीस लीटर डीज़ल की खपत होती है। बिजली का अभाव है, वहाँ आप थोड़ा सा sensitive होते, थोड़ा सा और इंतज़ार करते, ताकि किसानों को इसका लाभ मिल सकता ! सरकार ने क्या इसको महसूस नहीं किया कि इस समय थोड़ी सी राहत इसमें दे? हम यह जानना चाहेंगे कि जिस प्रकार से सरकार का यह रवैया है, जिस प्रकार से दाम बढ़ाते हैं, तो अपना राजस्व भी बढ़ाते हैं। जो फॉर्मूला सरकार अख्तियार करती है, इसमें ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार इंतज़ार करती है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में दाम ऊपर जाएं। जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में दाम ऊपर जाएगा, तो सरकार का भारत के भीतर, अपने देश के भीतर राजस्व अर्जित करने का, एक लाभ अंश बढ़ाने का एक तरीका उत्पन्न हो जाता है। जेटली साहब ने जो कहा और तपन साहब ने कहा कि इसका एक और स्वरूप है कि सरकार इंतज़ार करती है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में इसके दाम बढ़ जाएं, ताकि हमारा जो राजस्व है.... और इतने बड़े fiscal deficit का जो दायरा लेकर हम आते हैं, वैसी परिस्थिति में सरकार इंतज़ार करती है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में दाम बढ़ जाएं, ताकि हमारा राजस्व बढ़े। सरकार को इस पर एक नीतिगत फैसला लेने के लिए कई बार हम लोगों ने, एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने सुझाव दिए थे, हम उस तरफ बढ़ रहे थे, लेकिन वर्तमान सरकार ने उस प्रस्ताव को नज़रअंदाज़ कर दिया है, जिसके कारण हम सरकार से यह जानना चाहेंगे कि इस प्रकार का जो windfall gains सरकार करना चाहती है और इसको equalise नहीं करती है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में आपकी जो टैक्सेशन है ..(समय की घंटी).. और जो उसकी कीमत है, क्या सरकार इसकी तरफ कुछ विचार करने का प्रस्ताव रखती है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have read out the names of those Members who had given the Notice. The Members who have now given their names — the additional names which we have received — will have to seek only clarifications.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, Government had stated that it had formed expert committees to look into the issue of petroleum prices. In this regard, I would like to know, on the basis of the statement that has been laid down, why the Government ignored the unanimous recommendations made by the Standing Committee on Petroleum which reflected a national consensus for putting in place a pricing policy based on the cost of production and processing plus reasonable profit for oil companies. Secondly, why does not the Government come out transparently with cost-sheet of each petroleum product giving the price component at retail level instead of misguiding the people and media with national figures of losses?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are reading out. Please seek only clarifications.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, I shall take only thirty seconds more. When Government denotes crude prices per litre in dollar terms, why can't it do so in rupee terms?

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH (Haryana): Hon. Petroleum Minister, farmers are the worst hit. With no rain, no power supply, farmers are spending Rs. 300 per acre to provide water to the paddy crop. Farmers buy diesel and you have raised the price of diesel at a time when they require more water. May I ask the hon. Minister whether he would consider giving special package, while framing a new policy, of reducing the price of diesel by, at least, Rs. 10 per litre for all those farmers — farmers provide food to the whole country — who need to supply water for paddy.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, the one-line summary of Minister's statement would be that India responds helplessly to global prices of petroleum. His statement gives an impression that the Government is not only interested in the additional windfall that come from imports and increased global prices, but it has other interests in importing oil. One evidence of that is that while the ONGC was not able to find any petroleum resources and gas resources in the Godavari and Krishna Valley, the private sector could find it in a very short time. Further, Sir, to reduce the dependence on imports, the Government should have encouraged the production of Ethanol, and bio-diesel by allowing free production of these petrol substitutes and doing away with all kinds of prescriptions as to blending percentages and left it to the producers of Ethanol and bio-diesel to fix their prices rather than leaving the job to the petroleum companies.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, India is adopting an import parity price mechanism. This is based on refined oil prices in Singapore and freight charges from Singapore to India. Sir, the Singapore price is itself questionable. And there is a lot of speculation on that price. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he could publish a white paper on the transparency of this price-fixing mechanism. Also, can he rationalise taxation, as the senior Member, Shri Jaitley, has advised? Another point is about under-recoveries. There is need to protect BPL families by giving them subsidies on kerosene and gas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if there is any proposal to provide cash vouchers equivalent to the amount of subsidies.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to know the Government's stand on the recommendations of Dr. Rangarajan Committee like free pricing of petroleum products. What is the strategy Government has to face the situation if oil prices go up again? Will it be passed on

to consumers, or, will the Government give subsidy for increasing prices, or, will the oil companies absorb the cost? I would like to know the strategy that the Government is having in hands. I would also like to know whether the Government would rationalise the taxes. The interest of the Government should be to protect the interest of common man in this country. What is the support and encouragement the Government is giving for any substitute that is being designed for these petroleum products?

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (Maharashtra): Sir, I share the sentiments expressed by some Members, especially the Leader of the Opposition. I am putting forward a question to the hon. Minister on a contrary point of view. I associate with the Leader of the Opposition. After short recovery there was no exorbitant increase in revenue and no exorbitant price charging. I generally support gradual removal of administered price. I am in support of that. I am for the kerosene consumers. I have no sympathy for petrol consumers. I am sorry to say that. Where does the short recovery come from? It either comes from oil companies making a loss if that is a fact or it comes from fiscal deficit. Fiscal deficit means inflation, which hurts the poor. But it hurts tomorrow. Here people are concerned by vote bank politics. So, we don't want to hurt any citizen of the country. But I am concerned with the health of the oil companies. You control the private sector. But I am concerned with the health of public sector oil companies. I am also concerned with energy security. He has said so earlier. But I don't think that enough is being done. China is taking away oil fields and everything in Africa and all over the world. So, I would like energy security. ..(*Interruptions*).. Oil companies will go to dogs. Where is the energy security? I want oil companies to be healthy, but no profiteering by the Government. Let the market fix the prices for petroleum, etc., subject to no profiteering.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से केवल दो बातों का खुलासा चाहूंगा। इस बजट में, यानी जो एन्युअल बजट प्रणव दा ने पेश किया है उसमें देश पर केवल सात हजार करोड़ का बोझ है। लेकिन आपकी एक वृद्धि से, चार रुपए और दो रुपए से आपने जनता पर चौबीस हजार करोड़ का बोझ लादा है और आज वह स्वीकार भी किया है। तो यह प्राइसेज, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति को देखते हुए और सब मुद्दे को देखते हुए क्या इसको कम करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है? दूसरा, 2004 के यू0पी0ए0 के सी0एम0पी0 में पहले यह था और बाद में भी मंत्रालय ने कहा था कि हम हाइड्रो कार्बन प्राइस पोलिसी तैयार करेंगे। पांच साल बीत गए, पोलिसी नहीं हुई। तो यह कब होगी? एक न्यूज बार-बार आ रही है कि गरीब परिवार के सिलेंडर को, कुकिंग गैस के सिलेंडर की सप्लाय को सीमित करके केवल आठ सिलेंडर ही एक कीमत में दिए जाएंगे। क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा प्रपोजल है? इसके अलावा इथनोल ब्लेंडिंग क्यों नहीं शुरू कर रहे हैं?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for importing petroleum and oil we spend a lot of foreign exchange. The consumption of oil and petroleum is increasing exponentially every year. Has the Government taken any steps for moderating the consumption

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and use of petrol and diesel in this country? I think that is not being done. Secondly, we should try for some alternative. As Mr. Joshi has already said why shouldn't we use ethanol and bio-diesel so that the use of petrol and diesel can be reduced. I would like to know the reaction of the Government.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have only two clarifications. One, the taxes constitute major component of domestic prices of petrol, diesel and other petroleum products. This issue has been raised by Mr. Arun Jaitley also. Is the Government seriously thinking of restructuring duties according to the fluctuations of price of crude oil in the international market? It has been the demand of the Left that duties must be restructured. Secondly, the Government, very recently, has declared that natural gas is the national asset. If it is so, will the Government play a proactive role in determining the price of natural gas instead of leaving it to private players? Here, I would like to ask the Government whether the Government will give serious thinking to have the administrative price mechanism. As far as the gas is concerned, that will be the best way to determine the price of natural gas. These are the two things on which I want clarification from hon. Minister.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank Mr. Sen, my friend, and several other parliamentarians who took the trouble of making so many suggestions. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that India imports 75 per cent of its requirement of oil. A little upward or downward trend in the international oil prices affects us very much. The recent increase in the price of petrol by Rs.4 per litre and Rs. 2 per litre in the price of diesel was a result of that. When oil price was \$ 50 per barrel, there was no problem. When it went up to \$ 70 per barrel, we waited for one month. When the price stabilised at that level, there was no other solution but to increase the prices of petrol and diesel by Rs. 4 per litre and Rs.2 per litre respectively. We never feel happy in increasing the prices. Hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned about Delhi. There is a myth that the prices have gone up in last two years. Two years back, the petrol price in Delhi was Rs.47 per litre. Now, after an increase Rs. 4 per litre last week, the price in Delhi today is about Rs.45-46. जो price उस दिन थी, चार रुपया प्रति लीटर बढ़ाने के बाद आज भी उससे कम है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इसको कम से कम बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और हो सके, तो नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए। लगभग छह महीने पहले कीमतें घटीं, जैसा कि आपको मालूम है कि 140 डॉलर से सीधे करीब 42 डॉलर हो गयीं, तो तुरन्त हमने 10 रुपये लीटर कीमतें घटाकर लोगों को राहत दे दी। अभी कुछ सदस्यों ने पूछा है कि यदि price फिर घटेंगी, तो क्या होगा? मैंने पहले भी पार्लियामेंट में कहा है और अब भी कह रहा हूँ कि यदि इंटरनेशनल price फिर घटेंगी, तो price का फायदा, उसका एडवांटेज कंज्यूमर्स को बांट दिया जाएगा।

हमारा देश एक ऐसा देश है, जहां एलपीजी और केरोसीन की बहुत बड़ी कन्जम्प्शन है। आपको यह बात सुनकर खुशी होगी कि इस साल 30 हजार करोड़ रुपया नये बजट के अंदर आएगा। 30 हजार करोड़ रुपया LPG और केरोसीन के ऊपर जो लग सकता था, वह नहीं लगेगा, जिससे कि कंज्यूमर्स को नौ रुपये लीटर केरोसीन मिलेगा। एलपीजी का जो सिलेंडर है, वह भी काफी सस्ते भाव पर लोगों का मिल रहा है। हम कोशिश

कर रहे हैं कि आगे से उसका भाव नहीं बढ़े। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये की सबसिडी इस बजट में देगी। इससे एलपीजी और केरोसिन के भाव में कमी कर दी जाएगी। हमारा देश एक ऐसा देश है। ...**(व्यवधान)**.... अहलुवालिया साहब, आप जरा सुनिए।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, मंत्री जी भटका रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुरली देवरा : सर, इतना सस्ता केरोसिन दुनिया में कहीं नहीं मिलता है। पानी की बोतल भी नहीं मिलती है, एलपीजी भी नहीं मिलती है। मैं आपसे विनती कर रहा हूँ कि जो दूसरे सवाल बाकी हैं, उनका हम जवाब देंगे। आप लोगों ने इस चर्चा में पार्टिसिपेट किया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद।**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: No report, no answer, nothing. Then, what is the use of this Calling Attention Motion? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Every Member, who has spoken, has uniformly asked one question, and that is the principal question which is that international prices are rising and you may be compelled to raise it. But, what about the unfair profiteering that the Government is making through almost 52 per cent taxation in Delhi and about 50-51 per cent in the rest of the country? Are you willing to rationalise the process and make them revenue neutral. Now, answer the question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, the question which they are asking is when the prices go up, you are compelled to raise the prices, but why the taxes should go up automatically...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Why are you looting the people? ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to clarify the queries which have been raised. Firstly, Sir, I think, Shri Sen, Shri Mahendra Mohan and Shri Siva have practically asked the same thing regarding ratio of the refinery grade pricing, and, with regard to import parity and trade parity, they have asked whether we are using those pricing models. Yes, we are. We are using them because of the fact that if we were to go for cost of production pricing system, it will automatically reduce the price of four sensitive petroleum products. At the current spread between the crude oil prices and prices of products, switching to the cost of production pricing at the refinery grade will actually lead to a rise in the refinery grade pricing of both petrol and diesel. If we switch to the cost of production pricing methodology, the refinery grade price of petrol will go up approximately by Rs. 1.74 per litre, and, the refinery grade price of diesel will go up by around Rs. 0.43 per litre....**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**.. One minute. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Please. Please.

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Sir, coming to Mr. Jaitley's question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. Most of the Members want a clarification on the taxes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: I will clarify regarding taxes also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: There is a limit to looting the people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Regarding taxes, Sir, it is a fact that 48.44 per cent of the retail price of petrol at Delhi is constituted by taxes and duties. Similarly, 24.5 per cent of retail price of diesel is taxes and duties. However, the Central Government has taken general measures, which I will just tell you, with regard to reduction of custom duties. The custom duties on petrol and diesel have been gradually reduced from 15 per cent to 2.5 per cent between 2004 to 2008, the period when the PA Government was in power. The custom duty on LPG and PDS kerosene. ...*(Interruptions)*.....

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Custom duty is already less than one per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: May I complete? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to know ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it is less than one per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One by one, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is giving clarification. Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he has yielded for one clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I would like to know from the Minister if you remove this tax component, is there any subsidy at all in the sector. Is there any subsidy at all in this sector? On the contrary, you are earning from these taxes ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Sir, as far as taxes are concerned, the Central custom duties and excise duties have been reduced which I have just stated. There is a tax component of sales tax which the State Governments levy, which is a sizable component. We have requested all the State Government to cooperate and reduce the prices and taxes so that the common man does not bear the brunt of the rise in international crude prices.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I would like to know ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Sir, to go further ...*(Interruptions)*... May I complete? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, Shri Murli Deora was saying that whenever the price of the crude goes up, the price of the finished product also goes up. The point is how much crude oil you purchase under longterm agreement where price does not go up, and, how much you purchase from the spot market. In the spot market, stocks are going high. It is like a stock

market. But where the spot market prices are going up, is it going to affect your hundred per cent production. No, it is not. Sir, I come to the second issue. Hon'ble Leader of Opposition and so many other Members are interested to know about it. The Minister of State has said that they have reduced the custom duty. Sir, custom duty is already 0.8 per cent, it is less than one per cent. We are concerned about excise duty which is 33.85 per cent, which increases the price, and, the cost of the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: As far as the ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: One minute. One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you in a hurry? The point is that in one rupee, 48.64 paisa is the cost of the oil, 33.85 paisa is the excise duty, 0.84 paisa is the custom duty, and, 16.67 paisa is the sales tax. You are saying that you are giving Rs. 30,000 crore subsidy on kerosene oil and LPG. Can you afford to remove that? No. But then why are you charging high here? That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The tax revenue is higher than the subsidy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: What you have asked, we will send you in writing. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, is it a fact that..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at ten minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at three minutes past two
of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, discussion on the working of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Shrimati Brinda Karat.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to initiate the discussion on such an important Ministry which literally affects the lives of crores of our people. Sir, if you look at the health sector, one of the most striking features is the stark contrast in the health sector. On the one hand, we have some of the best doctors in the world, some of the most skilled personnel in the world, some of the best medical facilities in the world

and, on the other hand, we have some of the worst. एक जगह आप जाएंगे, तो 20 लाख रुपए में liver transplant हो जाएगा, दूसरी जगह आप गाँव में एक सेंटर में जाएंगे, तो आप देखेंगे कि एक saline की बोतल के लिए बच्चा तड़प कर मर रहा है। आप देखेंगे कि paediatric care इतनी बढ़िया है, हमारे देश में इतने sophisticated operations भी हो रहे हैं, बाहर के लोग आ कर operation करवा रहे हैं, लेकिन हर साल हमारे 5 लाख बच्चों की मृत्यु केवल डायरिया के कारण होती है। यह जो stark contrast है, मैं यह समझती हूँ कि यह stark contrast हमारे देश के health sector के सामने, हमारे देश की सरकार के सामने, विशेष कर हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के सामने सबसे जबर्दस्त चुनौती है कि हमारे देश के आम लोगों के लिए health के क्षेत्र में जो inaccessibility है, जो inaccessibility बढ़ रही है, उस challenge को वे कैसे meet करेंगे? 30 साल पहले जो Alma-Ata Declaration था, उसे स्वीकार करके सरकार ने हमें slogan दिया - 'Health for All' सर, certainly जब हम मंत्रालय के कार्यों की जाँच करते हैं, समीक्षा करते हैं, तो हमें इस context में यह देखना है कि 'Health for All' के slogan को अमल में लाने के लिए हमारी नीतियाँ क्या हैं। सर, हमने हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की Annual Report को देखा, हमने outcome budget को भी देखा, तो कुछ policy सम्बन्धित मुद्दे हैं, जो मैं पहले उठाना चाहूँगी।

सर, पहली बात है - हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का structure. अभी हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के 4 departments हैं। Health and Family Welfare, AYUSH, Health Research और अब AIDS के लिए भी एक अलग डिपार्टमेंट बना है। इसके अलावा भी बहुत सारे autonomous institutions और संस्थाएँ हैं, जो स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं।

सर, हेल्थ रिसर्च का जो नया डिपार्टमेंट बना है, मैं उसका स्वागत करती हूँ। अभी तो वह शुरुआती दौर पर है, इसलिए उसके बारे में हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते, लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि हेल्थ रिसर्च में फार्मा कंपनीज का पूरा डॉमिनेशन है। फार्मा कंपनीज हेल्थ रिसर्च का एजेंडा अपने मुनाफे के लिए ही सेट करती हैं। For example, I have heard that the tropical diseases in the whole world research are hardly even 10 per cent of world research which is linked to diseases which are affecting our people. इसलिए मैं समझती हूँ कि यह जो हेल्थ रिसर्च का डिपार्टमेंट है, उसका एजेंडा सही सेट किया जाए। यह एक विडम्बना है कि पूरे रिसर्च की मोनोपली बड़ी फार्मा कंपनीज और वेस्टर्न कंट्रीज के पास है और उनके सभी क्लीनिकल ट्रायल्स हमारे देश के लोगों को गिनि-पिग बनाकर किए जा रहे हैं। अगर हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट सही तरीके से काम करे, तो मैं उसका स्वागत करती हूँ और उससे उम्मीद करती हूँ कि आज आउटसोर्सिंग के कारण हमारा देश जो नेशन ऑफ गिनि-पिग बन रहा है, सही तरीके से काम करके आपके द्वारा इन गलत चीजों को रोका जाएगा।

जहां तक AIDS डिपार्टमेंट के गठन का सवाल है, उसके संबंध में मेरे कुछ सवाल हैं। Are we going to have disease-based separate Department? What is the reason to have a separate Department for AIDS? The figure is, I think, for every few minutes, three people are dying of TB in this country. There are a number of cases of death just due to TB, तब क्या टीबी के लिए आप अलग डिपार्टमेंट बनाएंगे? हमारे देश में communicable diseases में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है, तो क्या आप उसके लिए भी एक अलग डिपार्टमेंट बनाएंगे? फिर क्यों आप AIDS के लिए अलग डिपार्टमेंट बना रहे हैं? मैं समझती हूँ कि प्रियोरिटीज के रूप में भी यह सही नहीं है और मैसेज के रूप में भी सही नहीं है। यह अलग बात है, हो सकता है कि फॉरेन डोनर्स यह चाहते हों और तभी हम लोगों ने यह किया है, लेकिन उन सब बातों को मैं नहीं जानती हूँ। Even in policy matter, Sir, AIDS has to not be a vertical programme. It is linked to so

many other aspects. So, it should be included as it was earlier. मैं समझती हूँ और यह चाहती भी हूँ कि इस पर आप दोबारा विचार करेंगे।

सर, जहां तक स्ट्रक्चर का सवाल है, कुछ अटॉनोमस डिपार्टमेंट्स, हॉस्पिटल्स इत्यादि हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की देख-रेख में काम कर रहे हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब मुझे माफ करेंगे, आप अभी आए हैं, मैं बहुत खुश हूँ कि आप स्वास्थ्य मंत्री बने हैं। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमने पिछले कई सालों से यह देखा है कि जहां सरकार को हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए, सरकार पीछे बैठ कर मूक दर्शक बनी रहती है, लेकिन जहां सरकार को हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिए, वहां सरकार जबरदस्त तरीके से हस्तक्षेप करती है। अब उदाहरण के लिए हमारे premier medical institute AIIMS में क्या हुआ? Why in AIIMS should you have the Health Minister as the *Ex-Officio* Chairman? What is the reason for it? It is a medical institution; it has its own standards; it has its own requirements. I don't think in any of these premier medical institutions, there is the necessity of the heavy hand of the Government. उनको काम करने दीजिए। अगर आपके पास उनसे रिलेटिव कोई प्रॉब्लम्स आती हैं, तब आपके पास तमाम अधिकार हैं कि आप वहां हस्तक्षेप करें। लेकिन तब भी आपको मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स की अटॉनोमी को एक फ्रेमवर्क के अंदर सुरक्षित रख कर काम करना चाहिए। दूसरी तरफ, जहां सरकार को इंटरवीन करना चाहिए, वहां वह नहीं कर रही है। सर, आज ड्रग कंट्रोल अथॉरिटी की क्या हालत है? आज लिब्रलाइजेशन के नाम से लाइसेंसिंग को लेकर क्या स्थिति बनी है? वे ड्रग्स, जिसकी टेस्टिंग के बारे में, जिसकी ऐफिकेसी के बारे में तमाम सवाल हैं, वे ड्रग्स आज मार्केट में घड़घड़ बिच रहे हैं। क्यों? मैं जानती हूँ कि Letrozole एक इतना खतरनाक contraceptive है, लेकिन उसका कोई टेस्ट नहीं है, फिर भी ड्रग कंट्रोलर ने उसकी इजाजत दे दी है।

Today I-Pill is supposed to a liberating pill for women to stop unwanted pregnancies. If you have unprotected sexual relations and you are afraid that you are going to get pregnant, there is this pill which is now being sold over the counter. It is highly dubious and dangerous. I know of so many young women who are everyday shown on TV advertisements haemorrhaging suffer serious health problems because there is no doctor's supervision. But when we ask, how is it done, how it is permissible, it is happening. So, where the Government should exercise control, where the Government should ensure compliance and I do not want to make allegations against this or that institution, but I tell you there are serious apprehensions that the Drug Control Authority is being compromised as far as protecting the interests of the people are concerned. It should be strengthened but kindly clean it up. That is what I want to say and have some control over it.

सर, हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का यह जो स्ट्रक्चर है, उसमें मैं यह मानती हूँ कि अनुभव के आधार पर उस स्ट्रक्चर में कुछ त्रुटियाँ जो दिखाई दे रही हैं, उन पर एक-एक इंस्टीट्यूशन को अलग करके मंत्रालय को चाहिए कि जहाँ मदद की जरूरत है, वहाँ वह मदद करे और जहाँ पीछे हटना चाहिए वहाँ पीछे हटे। यही एक संतुलित तरीक मुझे structure of Ministry के बारे में कहना है।

सर, इस पूरे मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में दूसरी जो बहुत important बात है- क्योंकि after all, health is not just drugs, doctors and diseases. "Health" includes so many other things — food security, water, sanitation etc. लेकिन, अगर हम सम्पूर्ण रूप में हेल्थ को देखें, तो हकीकत यह है- क्योंकि मैं बाकी चीजों पर तो हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में बहस नहीं छेड़ना चाहती हूँ, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि तथाकथित reform policies के नाम पर पिछले दो दशकों में तमाम social sector spending में भारी कटौती हुई है। यह

एक global phenomenon है और यह हिन्दुस्तान में भी है। मिसाल के तौर पर अगर आप हैल्थ के ही allocations as a proportion of GDP देखें, 1990 में जब यह reform policies शुरू हुई, तो as a proportion of GDP, 1.3 per cent expenditure was meant for health. उस दशक के अंत तक हैल्थ पर expenditure कम होकर 0.98 पर आ गया। 2004 में, लेफ्ट का भी इसमें रोल रहा है कि यू0पी0ए0 सरकार का गठन हुआ और हैल्थ एक्सपेंडिचर में बढ़ोतरी हुई, but, Sir, even today, in spite of the fact—and I recognise this fact—that the Central Government expenditure has increased—the allocation for health is, still, not comparable even to the expenditure we had in 1990 when the reform was started. जब हम कहते हैं कि बहुत बढ़ोतरी हुई, सब कुछ हुआ, तो आपको देखना पड़ेगा और मैं यह मानती हूँ कि the reform policies have been damaging and destructive to the interests of the poor in various sectors, including health, and that is why, I believe, today, केन्द्र सरकार की जो जिम्मेदारी है, जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि यह जो असमानता है और जो हम “Health for All” के स्लोगन से दूर जा रहे हैं, इसको पूरा करने के लिए हैल्थ में जो एलोकेशंस की जरूरत है, वह अभी इसी साल 22 प्रतिशत nominal increase हुआ है, इसके बावजूद भी जो जरूरतें हैं, उनसे हम लोग बहुत पीछे हैं। इसलिए, सर, आपके द्वारा मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगी कि आप अपनी फाइनांस मिनिस्ट्री से लड़िए और अपनी कैबिनेट में कहिए कि आपको और एलोकेशंस की जरूरत है। मैं यह समझती हूँ कि इस देश का हर नागरिक, जो यह महसूस कर रहा है कि हैल्थ के अधिकार से वह कितनी दूर है, वह आपका साथ देगा।

सर, जब हम allocations की बात करते हैं, तो it is not just some academic thing. हम allocations कम होने का प्रभाव कहाँ देख रहे हैं? हमने बहुत सारी schemes शुरू कीं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। उस केस पर तो मैं बाद में आऊँगी, लेकिन हमारे सिस्टम के infrastructure की आज यह हालत है, एक vicious circle है कि पैसे देंगे, लेकिन कभी-कभी पैसा absorb भी नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि हमारा infrastructure बहुत कमजोर है। सर, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्या infrastructure है? हर 5 हजार की आबादी पर एक sub-centre है, उसके बाद PHC है, तब उसके ऊपर Community Health Centre है और तब उसके ऊपर आपके हस्पताल वगैरह हैं। सर, इस बात को सुन कर आप हैरान होंगे कि जहाँ population के आधार पर कम-से-कम 2 लाख sub-centres की जरूरत है, आज कुल मिलाकर वे 1.45 लाख हैं। Although there are 1.45 lakh sub-centres, as far as the functioning of those sub-centres is concerned, personnel के सवाल पर, डाक्टर्स के सवाल पर और भी तमाम चीजों के सवाल पर, सर, मैं आपको sub-centres के और PHCs के सिर्फ दो या तीन आँकड़े देना चाहती हूँ। मैं सिर्फ PHCs की ही बताती हूँ कि अभी 77.8 per cent PHCs ऐसे हैं, जहाँ 24 hours delivery facilities नहीं हैं, Labor Room, जो कि एक प्राथमिक चीज है, वह 49.8 per cent PHCs में नहीं है और Operation Theatres 55.7 per cent में नहीं हैं। तो इस प्रकार के ये तमाम आँकड़े हैं। मेरे पास वे पूरे हैं, लेकिन मैं उनके डिटेल्स में समय नहीं लेना चाहती हूँ। लेकिन, एक तस्वीर आती है कि infrastructure क्यों ऐसे हैं?

इस में स्टेट्स की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है क्योंकि Health Concurrent List में है। तो निश्चित रूप से वह स्टेट की भी जिम्मेदारी है और यह बात भी सही है कि हमारे देश के पूरे हैल्थ बजट में स्टेट का खर्च 65 से 70 प्रतिशत है, लेकिन एक चिंता वाली बात यह है कि स्टेट का expenditure भी कम हो रहा है क्योंकि resources भी कम हैं। तो क्या होगा? स्टेट्स के पास पैसा नहीं है और सेंटर पूरी जिम्मेदारी ले नहीं पा रहा है तो यह उसी का परिणाम है कि हमारे infrastructure की यह हालत है। तो infrastructure के बारे में जैसे सरकार मिशन बना रही है infrastructure development के लिए, मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि हैल्थ इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, उस इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चरल डवलपमेंट का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा होना चाहिए या नहीं क्योंकि इस में तो

लोगों की जान का सवाल है? इसलिए मैं चाहती हूँ कि पूरी हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डवलपमेंट के लिए एक अलग प्रोग्राम बनाए। अभी वह एनआरएचएम में है, लेकिन अब हैल्थ इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डवलपमेंट के लिए एक अलग प्रोग्राम बनाया जाए और उसके लिए सरकार जरूरी allocations कर के इस के लिए एक time bound प्रोग्राम हाथ में ले।

सर, उसी के साथ-साथ वहां personnel या human resource की दिक्कत है। मेडिकल एजुकेशन Concurrent List में है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास है, लेकिन जहां तक मेडिकल एजुकेशन का सवाल है, उस में गवर्नमेंट नए मेडिकल कॉलेजेज आपके कहां हैं? क्या सरकार अपनी पूरी जिम्मेदारी Private Entrepreneurs पर डाल सकती है कि जो मर्जी आप प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज खोलिए। सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। सर, वर्ष 2003 में जब सुषमा जी हैल्थ मिनिस्टर थीं या ठाकुर जी थे, उन्होंने 6 AIIMs like Institutions खोले जाने की बात कही थी। आज उसको भी 6 साल हो गए। मैंने अभी आपकी रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा और बजट में देखा कि आप ने 1400 करोड़ रुपए उस काम के लिए दिए हैं और आपने कहा है कि We are happy to say that construction has started, लेकिन अब देखना यह है कि वहां एक ईट रखी गयी है या दो ईट रखी गयी हैं, क्योंकि वह सब construction में आता है। परंतु यह बात सही है कि मेडिकल कॉलेजेज के लिए सरकार की जो प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं दिखायी दे रही है। वहां पूरा प्राइवेट सेक्टर का वर्चस्व है। आप देखिए, आप की इस आउट कम बजट रिपोर्ट में आप ने कहा है, you want 66 nursing schools, 12 Centres of Excellence, 15 State Nursing Councils, six colleges of nursing, etc. अच्छी बात है, लेकिन पैसा कितना है, सिर्फ 46 करोड़ रुपया। सर, आज वहां नर्सिंग की बहुत कमी है, ANMs की कमी है। तो जो डॉक्टर 20 लाख रुपए कैपिटेशन फीस देकर पढ़ेगा, वह आप के सरकारी वेजेज के लिए आएगा? अच्छी बात है कि आप ने incentives की बात की। हम खुश हैं, आप उन्हें incentives दीजिए और डॉक्टर्स को वहां ले जाए, लेकिन यह जो बुनियादी सवाल है, production of skilled manpower and womanpower for the social infrastructure for health, अगर हम इसे मुख्य सवाल के रूप में, मेन टास्क के रूप में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डवलपमेंट के लिए यूज नहीं करेंगे, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि आज जो गैप है, उसके कारण आप Health For All का जो मिशन है, उसे कभी पूरा नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मैं आप से request करना चाहती हूँ कि आप इसके लिए एक प्लान बनाएं।

सर, एक बात और इसमें ईस्टर्न रीजन तो बिल्कुल व्यर्थ है। ईस्टर्न रीजन तो है ही नहीं। सारे मेडिकल कॉलेजेज कुछ स्टेट्स में हैं, तमाम प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज भी वहां हैं, लेकिन इस पूरे बेल्ट में कुछ नहीं है। तो यह एक बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ।

सर, तीसरी बात यह कि आज पब्लिक हैल्थ सर्विस और प्राइवेट हैल्थ सर्विस के प्रति सरकार की दृष्टि क्या है? यह बहुत बुनियादी बात है। सर, जब हिंदुस्तान आजाद हुआ तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर केवल 10 परसेंट हैल्थ सर्विस उपलब्ध कराता था, आज उसका ratio 80 परसेंट बन गया है और कुछ स्टेट्स में तो उससे भी ज्यादा है। ऐसा क्यों है? मैं हैरान थी आपकी हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट को पढ़कर जिस में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि, “The improved coverage and efficiency of Public Health delivery system as well as expanding private health sector have contributed in equal measures to ameliorating the suffering associated with adverse health events”.

सर, अगर आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को इस तरह सर्टिफिकेट देंगे, मैं मानती हूँ कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बहुत अच्छे डॉक्टर्स हैं, बहुत डेडिकेटेड डॉक्टर्स भी हैं, लेकिन क्या आपका मंत्रालय इस प्रकार का सर्टिफिकेट देगा? आपके मंत्रालय को पता नहीं है कि आज बीपीएल का जब असेसमेंट किया गया तो एनएसएस डेटा दिखाता है कि 40 परसेंट लोग कहते हैं कि वे बीपीएल के स्तर पर इसलिए पहुँचे हैं, क्योंकि स्वास्थ्य के लिए

उनको loans लेने पड़े, उनकी जमीन बिक गई, उनका सब कुछ बिक गया। मतलब जिंदा रहने के लिए वे सब कुछ बेच कर बीपीएल के अंदर आ गये। क्यों? क्योंकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर का एक हिस्सा अच्छा काम करने के बावजूद है, लेकिन वे तमाम लोग जो हेल्थ को लूट का एक रास्ता बना कर, आज हमारे देश की vulnerability को, illness और ailments की जो नाजुकता पैदा होती है, उसका फायदा उठा कर लूट कर रहे हैं। सर, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह शर्म की बात है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का यह रिकार्ड है कि सबसे बड़ा unregulated private sector हमारे देश में है। कोई रेगुलेशन नहीं, कोई नियम नहीं और कोई जवाबदेही नहीं कि वे पेशेंट को कब और कैसे दाखिल कर रहे हैं, उनसे कितना पैसा ले रहे हैं, कितने केसेज आये हैं? पेशेंट मर गया है, लेकिन उसके शव को ले जाने की इजाजत नहीं देते हैं। अगर उसी वक्त दो लाख का बिल नहीं भरा जाएगा, तो वे उसका शव नहीं देंगे। यह क्या हो रहा है?

If you want to be a caring society, if you want to be a society which cares for the sick, for the needy, those who require health, you need to do a lot. You are allowing a private sector which is the most rapacious private sector almost in the world. Therefore, we require social control of the private sector. We require regulations for the private sector. We require some kind of monitoring of the private sector. Therefore, while we appreciate and support the centres of excellence which are being developed by many of these private sectors and doctors working in the private sector — I am not tarring all doctors with the same black brush, सर, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि हमारे देश की सरकार मूकदर्शक बन कर बैठी है। मैं उम्मीद करती हूँ कि यह जो कुछ हो रहा है या यह जो स्थिति है, इसको रोकने के लिए श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी के नेतृत्व में वह काम करेंगे। यहाँ एक सवाल उठता है कि प्राइवेट-पब्लिक पार्टनरशिप की जो बात है और उसका हमारे सामने जो एक प्रतीक है, आज सरकार ने इश्योरेंस पॉलिसिज़ का कांसेप्ट बनाया। वह क्या है- राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना। इस राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना में सरकार ने अभी 308 करोड़ रुपये दिये हैं। यह सिर्फ बीपीएल परिवार के लिए है। हर परिवार 30 रुपये देगा और वह 30 हजार तक पूरे परिवार के लिए है। वह ठीक है, लेकिन यह Targeted Insurance System पूरा inadequate है। अगर आप 6.5 करोड़ परिवार को पूरा कवर करना चाहते हैं तो इस inadequacy को हटाने के लिए आपको कम से कम पांच हजार करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है। आपने 308 करोड़ रुपये दिए। खैर, मान लीजिए आप स्टेप-बाइ-स्टेप करेंगे तो फिर भी यह बीपीएल तक ही रहेगा, पूरा एपीएल नहीं रहेगा, जिसमें बहुत सारे गरीब हैं। अगर आप हैल्थ को यूनिवर्सल राइट की बजाय टारगेटेड राइट बनायेंगे, तो इस पॉलिसी पर मेरा पूरा ऐतराज है।

दूसरी बात, अगर आप हैल्थ को प्राइवेट सेक्टर के साथ जोड़ेंगे, तो जो 30 हजार रुपये हैं, वे प्राइवेट अस्पताल में या प्राइवेट क्लीनिक में जाएँगे। वे उस पैसे को लेकर अपना प्राइवेट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाएँगे। जब आप यह कहते हैं कि आपके पास resources की कमी है, तो क्या उन कम resources के कारण प्राइवेट सेक्टर का हिस्सा ज्यादा बन जाएगा और पब्लिक हैल्थ सर्विसेज की जो पूरी सूची हमने आपके सामने पेश की, क्या उस पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा? दुनिया का जो अनुभव है, उससे भी हमें सीखना चाहिए। यह पूरे globalization की नीति जब चली है, some of the best systems of health. For example, in the UK जो नेशनल हैल्थ सिस्टम है, जब से यह प्राइवेट इश्योरेंस शुरू हुआ है, वहाँ भी उसका कितना बुरा असर पड़ेगा! आज आप कनाडा को देखिए जो one of the best health systems, public health systems.... उसमें इसके कारण कितनी प्रॉब्लम्स आ रही हैं? जब आप गरीबों के नाम पर प्राइवेट हैल्थ इश्योरेंस देते हैं, तब उसका नकारात्मक असर पब्लिक हैल्थ सर्विसेज पर क्या पड़ेगा? उसको निश्चित रूप से आपको देखना

पड़ेगा। अगर आप दोनों को साथ में लेकर चलेंगे, तो वह एक बात हो सकती है, लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि इसके बारे में सरकार की दृष्टि कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ा रही है।

इसलिए, मैं इसके लिए भी आपसे अपील करूंगी कि इसको आप देखें। इसमें एक और बात जुड़ती है कि हमारे Public Institutions में privatisation के बारे में बहुत चल रहा है, लेकिन मुझे बहुत दुख होता है जब privatisation की बीमारी हमारे Health Sector में भी इस रूप में आती है कि उन्होंने हमारे तीन सबसे अच्छे vaccine producing units को privatise करने की बात पर पहले बंद कर दिया। क्या फायदा हुआ, किसका फायदा हुआ? सर, एक साल से vaccine producing units बंद करने के बाद लाखों बच्चे immunisation के प्रोग्राम से वंचित रह गए। एक बच्चे को 9 और 12 महीने के बीच में vaccine देना पड़ेगा, जब वो डेढ़ साल हो जाएगा, तब आपका private sector vaccine देगा, तो उस बच्चे के लिए तो immunisation खत्म हो गया, उसको नहीं मिला और यह हुआ है। मैं यही समझती हूँ कि privatisation और जो vaccine units को बंद किया है, अभी हमने आपकी रिपोर्ट में देखा, आपने कहा कि आप vaccine units की production को शुरू करेंगे, लेकिन उसमें एक शब्द है जो मुझे शक होता है कि BCG, जो मद्रास में Gindi Project है, वहां आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है, “That their duty is to import BCG.” यह क्या मतलब है? That is their duty! For what purpose are you reviving them? Is it to import BCG vaccines into India? If that is the case, then, I strongly protest against it. I also demand that not only should the vaccine production units be immediately opened, but they should also be given adequate allocations to ensure that they meet the GMP standards. Along with that, I also demand an inquiry into why they were closed down, who was responsible for the closure and who is accountable for lakhs of our children being deprived of immunisation. Please inform the House as to who has benefited from it, which companies have benefited from it. And, kindly have a time-bound inquiry into it.

Sir, coming to the National Rural Health Mission, I would like to congratulate the Ministry for the very successful working of the Janani Suraksha Yojana. हमारी maternal mortality rate आज भी बहुत हाई है। एक लाख deliveries में अभी भी 301 औरतें मरती हैं, pregnancy-related diseases में। तो यह बहुत हाई है। मैंने आपकी मिनिस्ट्री की figures देखी हैं, SR के मुताबिक आप कह रहे हैं कि 274 तक वह नीचे आ गया, मुझे इस पर शक है, क्योंकि इतने small sample पर आप कहेंगे कि इतने सारे points कम हो गए। Let us not overdo the claims. Yes, it is good. The Janani Suraksha Yojana has made a very good start. It has increased institutional deliveries. It is something to be encouraged. But please do not make unnecessary boasts and claims because those don't hold any credibility whatsoever. लेकिन मेरा प्वाइंट यह है, सर, कि आपने high-performing States और low-performing States में जननी सुरक्षा योजना के अलग incentives दिए। Low-performing States में औरत को ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा, high-performing States में कम। ASHAs, जो high-performing States हैं उनको कम मिलेगा और low-performing States को ज्यादा मिलेगा, क्यों? यह क्या समझ है, यह क्या discrimination है गरीबों में? यह गलत चीज है और यह दलील इसलिए भी गलत है, पैसे बचाने के चक्कर में आपका इस प्रकार से discrimination इसलिए भी गलत है, आप immunisation के अगर अनुभव लेंगे, जो इनकी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है — “Five high-performing States, in charge of immunisation, have fallen back, and eight low-performing States have gone forward.” This may be the case tomorrow so far as institutional

deliveries are concerned. So, your understanding, that high-performing States will always be high performing, and low-performing States will always be low performing, and that is why, you are discriminating on the incentives being given to a pregnant woman in high-performing and low-performing States, which is not at all correct. Please don't do it. It is a completely wrong thing to do. So, please have a uniform higher incentive for women and ASHAs all over the country. Also, don't punish girls, who are going to become mothers, before the age of 19 years. It is not their fault. But in high-performance States, you are saying, you are not going to give this benefit of Janani Suraksha Yojana because she is 18 years old. Why? It is not her fault. Are you are going to punish her! Are you going to punish the baby? You are not going to encourage them to come to an institution for delivery! This is not the way to implement the Child Marriage Restraint Act. Don't punish the girl. I appeal to you, Sir, please, have a look at it again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude in the next two minutes.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I would request ten minutes more, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I have already given you the time.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, only ten minutes. I promise I will finish it in ten minutes.

Now, I come to the issue of ASHA, the Accredited Social Health Activist. This is a very, very crucial thing. The former Labour Minister, who has always taken up those issues when he was in the Labour Ministry, is here and he knows. What is the position of ASHA? The entire National Rural Health Mission is working on the frail shoulders of ASHA. From morning till night she has to do every job. लेकिन, आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि हम उनको पैसे नहीं देंगे, यह तो voluntary काम है। भइया, आपकी मिनिस्ट्री में जो बड़े officials हैं, वे भी 24 घंटे voluntary काम करके दिखाएं, तब हम मानेंगे कि ASHA भी volunteer बनेगी। यह क्या समझ है? Health Ministry के Secretary 24 घंटे voluntary काम करके दिखाएं। इसलिए मैं कह रही हूँ कि यह जो contempt है, एक गरीब औरत से आप काम ले रहे हैं और उसको कह रहे हैं कि हम तुम्हें remuneration नहीं देंगे, तुम जनता की सेवा करो। वह अपने परिवार की सेवा तो कर ही रही है, अब मुफ्त में आप जनता की सेवा भी करवाएंगे, वह पंचायत के आधार पर काम करेगी और आप उसको एक पैसा नहीं देंगे, यह कहां का न्याय है? Sir, this is gross injustice. I demand ASHA should, at least, be given the minimum wage. That is the minimum that you can give them. This is what I demand.

The third thing NRHM: it is good that you have a flexible pool. स्टेट्स के अलग-अलग सवाल हैं, अब आप 51 परसेंट स्टेट्स को flexible pool से दे रहे हैं। मैं आपसे अपील करती हूँ कि इसके बारे में थोड़ा और समझ लीजिए कि स्टेट्स को flexible pool funds की और जरूरत है। बहुत से state specific मामले हैं, उनको आप पैसे दीजिए, untied fund दीजिए, health की monitoring आप जरूर कीजिए, लेकिन अगर यह flexible pool बढ़ता है, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि स्टेट्स अपनी तरफ से कुछ और काम भी कर सकते हैं। मैं यह भी अपील करूंगी कि सेंटर की स्टेट्स के प्रति बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन वह constitutional framework

के अंतर्गत है। अब यदि कोई सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर, किसी प्रदेश में जाकर प्रदेश के हेल्थ मिनिस्टर से बगैर बातचीत करके, स्टेट हॉस्पिटल में जाकर ऑर्डर करने लगते हैं और रोज प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस बुलाते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की क्या गलतियाँ हैं, तो यह constitutional framework में नहीं है। मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे निवेदन करती हूँ कि आप अपने मंत्रालय के साथियों को थोड़ा समझाइए कि वे constitutional framework में रहें।

मेरी आखिरी प्वाइंट पापुलेशन के बारे में है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस मामले में बहुत appreciate करती हूँ, पिछली बार जब UPA की सरकार थी, तो हम प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास गए, हमने कहा कि पापुलेशन कंट्रोल को खत्म कीजिए, coercive policies को खत्म कीजिए और उन्होंने इसको माना। महोदय, family planning और population control में बहुत अंतर है, क्योंकि population control में आप क्या कर रहे हैं कि आप गरीबों को उनकी गरीबी के कारण सजा दे रहे हैं। आज भी स्टेट्स हैं जो कहते हैं कि तुम दो-चार child norm नहीं कर रहे हो, तुम्हें चुनाव लड़ने का अधिकार नहीं है। मैं आपसे कहती हूँ कि Kindly request those States to give up such draconian, undemocratic and authoritarian laws. क्या है आज? आज हमारे बच्चों को हम बचा नहीं सकते हैं। आज भी IMR 55/1000 है, यह नेशनल एवरेज है, लेकिन एक दलित बच्चे, एक आदिवासी बच्चे की IMR आप देखें, तो it is, at least, one-third more for Dalit and tribal families. You cannot control infant deaths. You cannot really control or guarantee the lives of under-5 child mortality to bring down the under-5 mortality rate of children and you are going to force population control! यह क्या है? हमारे उस पक्ष के जो साथी बैठे हैं, मैं इनसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि कुछ लोगों की तरफ से बार-बार यह बात आई है कि पापुलेशन कंट्रोल करो, यह कानून लागू करो, वह कानून लागू करो, यह गलत है। Population control is one of the most cruel instruments against the poor. You cannot empower women. You cannot ensure that our children have a longer life-span. Today, how many children do not reach the age of five? तो मैं चाहती हूँ कि यह सब हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री unambiguously बोले, 'we are against population control; we are against coercion. We will encourage informed family planning by looking at all the other factors. Look at Kerala. I can see, Prof. Kurien wants to stand up. Yes, Kerala is a model.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Madam, not coercion, but...(Interruptions)...say about incentives.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Incentives also become disincentives. I will tell you what are the incentives. I won't name the State. They say, "We will give you extra ration, if you accept the 2 child norms." Why? Extra ration is my right. Is that an incentive? What is it? That is a punishment. There is no such thing as this. Yes, incentives you have given to men who have sterilisation operations. I appreciate that. Give that type of incentive. I have no objection. ...(Interruptions)... I don't mind that. You have brought up the rate of male sterilisation, but still 97 per cent of the burden is on women. Give incentives to men to have sterilisation. I have no objection to that. But, don't give incentives to the poor, which are actually disincentives. That is all I am saying.

Sir, the other very crucial thing in our country on population is the plummeting sex ratio. महोदय, हमारे समाज में, पुरुष प्रधान समाज में son preference की एक संस्कृति है और यह गरीबों में ही नहीं, मध्यम वर्ग और शिक्षित लोगों में भी है। तो जहाँ हम पापुलेशन कंट्रोल की बात करते हैं, female

foeticide की आज जो एक nightmarish हकीकत है, उसके social consequences क्या हैं? जो हमारे साथी हरियाणा के हैं, वे जानते हैं कि जहां इतने sex determination tests पंजाब और हरियाणा में पिछले दस सालों में हुए, हालांकि अभी कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट है, लेकिन जो पहले हुए हैं, उनके कारण अभी लड़कों की शादी करने के लिए बाहर के प्रदेशों से लड़कियों को खरीदकर लाया जा रहा है। यह हकीकत है ! ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : केरल और बंगाल में भी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : मतलब उस रूप में... फिर अहलुवालिया जी, आप इतनी संकीर्ण पॉलिटिक्स को इसमें मत लाइए। आप पंजाब के हैं, मेरे पिताजी भी पंजाबी थे, इसलिए वह बात नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, बंगाल की भी हूं और पंजाब की भी हूं, लेकिन मैं उस बात में नहीं जा रही हूं। ये डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं ! ...(व्यवधान)...

Sir, the issue of female foeticide is one of the most serious things. Sir, it is well accepted today that development is the best contraceptive. Where a society's social index of development is high, population is low. Look at Kerala; look at many of the other States. Sir, eight States today have reached replacement levels of fertility precisely because they are looking at a more comprehensive aspect of development, and that is why population is coming down, fertility rate is coming down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: That is also there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever time sought by you, we have given.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I am completing, Sir. Therefore, seeing the low rates of convictions under the PNDT Act, I request the Minister, through you, Sir, to give special emphasis on the struggle against sex determination and to link up all these things in a comprehensive manner and to come out with a clear statement as to your Ministry's stand on the issue of family planning.

Sir, I am also very disturbed to find it and I want to inform the House of this. There is unmet contraceptive need in this country. It is up to 30, 35 or even 40 per cent in many States. Women and men want contraceptive choices and they are not getting that. Provide them that. But, you will be shocked to know — I want to protest against this — that now they are bringing long acting hormonal contraceptives which the women's organisations have strongly opposed. They want injectible contraceptives. You know what is happening in blood transfusion; AIDS, HIV, because of infected needles. Now you want to give women injectible contraceptives! You want to give women Norplant Implants! Who gives the ICMR the permission to have all these tests? How they have tests for contraceptives which are harmful to women? And, I find a sentence in this Report which says, "They have done the test and this is prior to introduction in the National Family Planning Programme." Sir, I request you, do not introduce harmful long-acting hormonal contraceptives in the Family Planning Programme in the name of spacing methods; do not put our poor women at risk with contraceptives which do have very many side effects. Please take it out of your programme.

Sir, AYUSH is a very important department. I congratulate the Government about labelling of ayurvedic drugs, it is very important. But, I would say, the National Medicinal Plant Mission which is there, got allocation of only Rs.50 crores. Why? We have such a huge national natural resource. So much of human knowledge is there in our tribal communities about the efficacy of these plants. Please use that knowledge. Make tribal women self-help groups the stakeholders in this. In the North-East States, so much of knowledge is available. Make them the stakeholders in this and develop it on a much bigger manner. I am sure, the entire House will support you in this.

Lastly, Sir, I want to say on the legislations that are required. There are five or six urgent legislations required under the Health Ministry. One, social control over the private sector. Two, reversal of Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act which liberalises clinical trials in this country. Three, organ transplantation. जो किडनी बेच रहे हैं, जो उसका पूरा धंधा चल रहा है, उसकी मॉनिटरिंग कैसे होगी, उस पर आप अपने कानून को देखिए। दूसरी तरफ जो cadaver ये transplant है, जो लोग मर जाते हैं, उनके ऑर्गेन्स की जो हारवेस्टिंग होती है, उसमें कोई सुविधा नहीं है। अहलुवालिया जी, मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ कि मेरे साथ खड़े होकर कहिए कि Members of Parliament will show the way, Sir. Let us, each Member of Parliament, fill the form, to donate after our deaths our organs, eyes, whatever we can to help the needy. Let all the Members of Parliament sign that form, bring the form here; make the laws conducive. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Where is the ban?

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत : मैं वही कह रही हूँ।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Where will they preserve the organs? People will donate them. But where will they be preserved?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, in some countries, by default, it is there. जब हम मर जाते हैं, unless I say I do not want to donate my organs, my organs are automatically taken. In India, because of the many cultural traditions and some feelings, there may be problems. But, please have a campaign so that we can do this.

These laws require immediate study, consideration and reversal in some cases. There is Clinical Establishment Bill, it has still not come. It has been pending for the last 3-4 years. Meanwhile, clinical trials are going on in establishments without any regulation. So, have a proper review of the laws, involve the Standing Committee of the Parliament. We will also discuss it in the Standing Committee, review all the laws so that we can move forward. Sir, through the important slogan of 'Health for All', I hope, the health of the Health Ministry also will improve; where it should be it should be, where it should not be it should not be; Sir, I hope, under the leadership of the new Minister, we can move towards that. Thank you very much.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We agree to the organ donation but they should not make clones for that! ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति : श्री रामचन्द्र खूंटीआ। खूंटीआ जी, आपके पास 20 मिनट हैं।

श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया : मेरे organs रखकर मेरा ही clone मत बना देना।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : आप एक ही काफी हो, दो की जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, I rise to support the Budget of the Health Ministry which has been placed for discussion in this House today. It is good that one of the efficient leaders, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, has been given the responsibilities of implementation of this Ministry's objectives. Sir, accepting the acceptable standards of health care of the general public has been the objective of the plan area of the health sector; in line with this objective, there had been an increase in outlay, continuously and consistently, when the UPA Government came to power; this is one of the 7 thrust areas under the National Common Minimum Programme.

It is clearly reflected in terms of its fund allocation after the UPA Government came to power. Sir, if you look at the funds allocated, in the Tenth Plan outlay which was Rs.36,0378 crores, the actual budget estimate was Rs.41,585 crores. The Eleventh Plan outlay is Rs.1,36,147 crores. If you look at the Annual Plan of 2002-03 and 2003-04, when the NDA Government was in power, it was Rs.6480 crores for both the years, which means Rs.6480 crores again. But after the UPA Government took over, the Annual Plan for 2004-05 was Rs.7980 crores, in 2005-06 it was Rs.9330 crores, in 2006-07 it was Rs.11,305 crores and in 2007-08 it was Rs.13,875 crores. In 2009-10, it is Rs.21,605 crores, that is, in the Eleventh Plan outlay, there is total increase of 227 per cent again of the actual plan of the Health Department. If you look at the increase in the money for the Health Department, in 2004-05 there is an increase of 22.30 per cent, in 2005-06 there is an increase of 13.7 per cent, in 2006-07 there is an increase of 17.6 per cent and in 2007-08 there is an increase of 22 per cent and in 2008-09 there is an increase of another 25 per cent. Sir, if you look at this, you will find that for the National Rural Health Mission the original budget was Rs.1270 crores and it has been increased to Rs.2057 crores. While talking about Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, there is also an increase of 40 per cent in this budget. If you look at these things, the National Rural Health Mission and the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, these two are unique programmes, which can really take care of the rural poor. I do fully agree with the hon. Member who was speaking from this side that the fund allocated for the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is inadequate. If we look at the real necessity and consider it, there are about 400 million of workers who are working in this country are getting less than the minimum wages. If we want them to have access to the health facilities, the budget for this purpose has to be increased. Sir, if you look at the total budget allocation also, in 2007-08, as has been stated, the total budget allocation for the country in *toto* was Rs.77,12,671 crores in 2007 whereas in 2009-10 it is Rs.10,020,838 crores but in the case of health budget-I also do not agree with what the hon. Member has said - it has been increased which is around 2.3 per cent of the total GDP. But the question is whether it is adequate to take

care of the health of one billion people. Now, the way total budget has been increased, accordingly, the health budget should also be increased. If we look at the Rural Health Mission, I agree with the hon. Member that when we make some provision for the Rural Health Mission, we should take care of the people and give them necessary facilities. We must see whether the infrastructure is available in the rural areas, which is not available there.

In many hospitals, substations and primary health centres which are functioning in various States, the doctors are not there, thousands of doctors posts are lying vacant, paramedical posts are lying vacant, nurses are not there and the people who are living in the rural areas are not getting the real facilities which they are supposed to get. Now, the question is to implement the Rural Health Mission work and to give health care facilities to the rural poor. That is required for developing the infrastructure in the rural areas and also for fulfilling the posts of doctors and paramedical staff so that the funds which have been allocated for the purpose could be really utilised.

In addition to that, Health being a subject under the Concurrent List, the real implementing authority is the State Government. If the State Government is not sincere in implementing the project, if the State Government is not sincere in giving facilities to the rural poor, I think, the project cannot achieve its target. If we take the case of many British Aid, UK aid projects, it is said that the projects which are not being properly implemented and the funds which have been given for infrastructure development in rural areas, could not achieve the targets. That is also another problem due to which we are not able to implement these projects. Sir, I want to know about the external assistance in Health Department. In many areas, external assistance is given to our country. Maybe WHO. Whether it is British aid, whether it is UK aid, or from any organisational institutions of Government, assistance is being given to the Health Department for better care of our people. I want to know what is the total external assistance received from the health sector from 2005-2009. Has it been properly utilised? Are there also allegations that in many States the assistance, which we are getting from external countries or organisations, is not being utilised or misutilised. I want to specifically know if there is any case in any State, especially, in Orissa. There was an allegation that a Minister asked money for the approval of the project. There was an allegation and it was highlighted in the media and after that the Minister was also compelled to resign from his post. If such things happen in our country, I think, neither can we implement our project nor can we claim that other countries or other institutions should also come forward to assist. Has such an instance occurred and if it has occurred, what steps have been taken? Is it also a fact that the assistance given to the health sector from various external agency, including Orissa State's KBK district are not being properly utilised? If it is so, we want to know. Will the Minister kindly tell us how much money they have blocked from 2005 to 2009 and what is the amount which has not been utilised till today? The National Rural Health Mission and National Health Mission are definitely good programmes but in the absence

of infrastructure how is it going to be implemented? I want to know from the hon. Minister: does the Government have a specific strategy to develop the infrastructure or create infrastructure in rural areas for proper implementation of this project? Sir, our country is also a poor country where 400 million people are living. Another important area why people are facing difficulties is because the minimum wage workers are getting less and in view of the investment in various States, people are moving from one State to another State.

Now, in Delhi, you will find people from Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and other States working here. So also you will find people in Mumbai, Kolkata and in various parts of the country as migrant labourers. A large number of people are moving from one State to another. They are living in a very precarious condition without proper amenities, toilet, housing, etc. So, how the Government is thinking of giving them medical facilities? Suppose, if workers living in Delhi — the capital of the country — are engaged in Delhi Metro or on National Highways or in any work, how the Government is intending to give them medical facilities since they are neither able to get the facilities from the State Government nor the Central Government or from their employers who have engaged them for this purpose? How the Government is going to extend these facilities and what sort of infrastructure the Government wants to develop in that regard?

Sir, in rural, forest, hilly and other areas we have a provision for mobile hospitals and dispensaries to provide medical aid to women and poor. Though this system is in existence for quite sometime, it is not properly working in those areas. I think, more attention has to be paid on these areas so that mobile medical facilities are provided for the rural poor and women workers in the country.

Sir, I draw your kind attention to one thing. Some hon. Members have been saying in this House that we should not oppose hospitals run by private people. They should be there. Medical colleges in the private sector should also come up. It is because the Government does not have much money to spend in that area. We all know that the UPA Government also facilitating for opening up of hospitals in some areas. It has been done by the Labour Ministry. The former Labour Minister is sitting here. He had taken a decision during his tenure to create 26 hospitals all over the country i.e., one medical college in each State. This is also one of the efforts of the Government to create hospitals to give medical education and to recruit more and more doctors and nurses. It is good news for all of us that funds for this purpose have already been allotted to open these hospitals in 12 States.

Sir, in the recent Railway Budget, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, the hon. Railway Minister, has said that the Railways is also trying to create some hospitals to cater to the needs of railway workers, to improve the standard of medical care in railway hospitals, to give medical aid to the

3.00 P.M.

general public and for those who are living Below Poverty Line. The UPA Government is also making efforts to create hospitals through various departments, so that medical education can be given proper care. I think, this is also a good effort of this Government.

Now, I come to the issue of ASHA. Many things have been said about ASHA. I am with ASHA. There are around 6 lakh ASHAs working in the country. But, what are they getting? They are getting much below than the minimum wages. I do want that each ASHA should get, at least, the minimum wages and they have every right to live as a human being.

Sir, with your permission, I wish to give a suggestion on Village Health Guide. If you remember, many years back, probably, thought on the lines of rural health mission to give medical care to people living in the rural areas. But, subsequently, I think, from 2002-03 onwards this scheme was abolished by the Government. This is also not a correct decision. There used to be Village Health Guide, who was given training to provide some medical aid to people living in rural areas. We are engaging ASHAs in villages to work or to take care of women and children. At the same time, trained Village Health Guide, who was getting only Rs. 50 per month and Rs. 50 per medicine, is still in existence in each and every village of the country. I think, they exist till now in each and every village of this country. If we can engage them in the Rural Health Mission, like Asha workers, they can also be helpful in this programme. I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay attention to this aspect and see to it if these village health guides, who have been working for the Rural Health Mission earlier, could also be engaged, and funds could also be allocated for this purpose. I would also like to know one thing more. Despite our various programmes, whether it is swine flu or malaria or dengue or tuberculosis or AIDS...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khuntia, you are left with two more minutes.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Okay, Sir. We have been taking many steps to eradicate these diseases. But, unfortunately, we have not even been able to control tuberculosis and malaria. So, I would like to know whether the Government has any action plan to eradicate malaria, dengue, TB, chikungunya and bird flu. Is the Government of India taking any steps to produce indigenous vaccines?

Sir, health should be our first priority. Of course, we also want education, roads, railways, industries, employment, but our first priority should be health. But if we look at the total allocation to the health in the Budget, it is not very convincing. My request to the Government and the hon. Health Minister would be to give first priority to health and allocate more funds so that the Department of Health could take care of one billion people of this country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. C.P. Thakur.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P.J. KURIEN, in the Chair]

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to speak on this very important subject. I would like to start with the Budget. When the experts were framing the Rural Health Mission, they were thinking that this time the health budget should, at least, be twice than the previous one, that is, two per cent of the GDP. But it still hovers around the same figure of about 1 per cent because out of the total Budget, 10 per cent will go to the North-East. India has two sets of health problems. One group is related to poverty and the other group is related to affluence. Malaria, *Kala Azar*, diarrhoea, infant mortality, etc. are all because of poverty. The second group of diseases, like, diabetes, high blood pressure, heart diseases, cancer, etc. are lifestyle diseases. Both the groups of diseases are increasing in India. Especially in Bihar, I see that diseases due to poverty are also increasing and the diseases due to affluence are also increasing. And, I think, this is the phenomenon all over the country. Therefore, from this point of view, the budget is certainly inadequate. Can we do something for this massive health care programme? With slightly lesser amount of budget on health, one country, that is, Sri Lanka, has done very well. Most of the health parameters of Sri Lanka are certainly better than us. So, the Minister has not only to increase the budget, but he has also to ensure a very efficient health care management. Only then he can tackle the different problems of health. In science, whenever we make a project — this is also a project — the experts ask to put the objective first. What should be the objective of the Health Ministry, now? Sir, one thing I have copied from the *Yajurveda* is that the best objective will be [any child born in India should live for 100 years.] That is the philosophy. Thousand and thousand years ago, the people thought that every child who is born would live for 100 years. So, that should be the motto. He or she should live those hundred years in good condition. Your eye-sight should be fine; your ears should be fine; your mental condition should be good and you should be strong enough to earn and do some social service also. So, Sir, we should take some lesson from the Vedas.

Now, let us analyse our problems. Let us make a comparison of some of our health parameters with that of our neighbours. I am not going to compare India's health parameters with that of England and America, but with Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and China. As far as maternal mortality rate is concerned, in India, it is 450 per 1000 live births, as she said. This is the recent figure given by the World Bank. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Sahib, it varies from State to State. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Sir, this is national figure. In your State, it is very good.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, that is what I said.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: In China, it is 45. In Sri Lanka, it is 58. Sri Lanka is much better than us. Even in Pakistan, it is 320. The infant mortality rate in India is 56 per 1000 live births. The infant mortality rate in Sri Lanka is 12. There is a lot of difference between India and Sri Lanka, so far as infant mortality rate is concerned. If you look at the Budgetary allocations, you will find that it is not so much in other countries. So, they manage very efficiently. In China, it is 23; in Bangladesh, it is 54, but in India, it is 56. This is because they adopt good methods for delivery anti natal, natal and post natal cases, etc. in rural areas. That is why, their infant mortality rate is less. In Pakistan it is 79. As for life expectancy, we expect that everybody should live for 100 years. In India, it is 62.9; in China, it is 72; in Pakistan, 63.6; in Sri Lanka, it is 70.8; in Nepal, it is 61.3 and in Bangladesh, it is 62. So, we have to go a long way to achieve all these objectives.

Now, I come to anti-natal care. How can we improve our antenatal care? Shrimati Karat was explaining about this. Actually, our Primary Health Centres are not well equipped. That is the only health centre in the rural areas. It should be equipped —like it is working in England— connected to district hospital, sub-divisional hospital and sub-centre and this should be the nodal centre. This should be equipped with transport facility also. For example, when ladies belonging to poor family have labour pain, they cannot go to a doctor immediately. If this part is efficiently managed, even with less Budget, we can improve on antenatal care, number of deaths, etc. It should cover the whole block. They should keep on supervising the health problems of whole block. Primary Health Centre is for one block. This way, the Primary Health Centre would work as health caretaker of the whole block. I personally think that the word “Centre” should be replaced by the “Primary Health Hospital”. The word “Centre” implies that there is some other centre. Sir, actually, if we improve on maternal mortality rate and ante-natal care, the number of deaths in such cases can be reduced to a large extent. Then, how can we improve on this? Sir, in every State, there is a medical college hospital. So, medical college hospital is a tertiary care unit. It should be linked with the Primary Health Centre so that any problem, serious problem, not all problems, can be referred to Primary Health Centre for treatment. Then, only, the patient care can be done and the death of the patients can be minimized.

Now, some of the other diseases are due to poverty like infectious diseases, parasitic diseases, etc. During the period of BJP Government, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee as the Prime Minister, we fixed certain goals that by this year, we will eliminate this disease; by this year, we will eliminate that disease and like that. But after that, I think the system was not keen on achieving that goal. Say, we fixed that in 2002 we will eradicate Polio and we will eliminate Yaws by 2005. Yaws has been eradicated; but we are still struggling with Polio. We fixed the target for Leprosy by 2005. But we still see cases of leprosy. Take Kala Azar. Kala Azar is a big problem in four States, namely, Bihar, Bengal, four districts of Jharkhand and some districts of U.P. The

unfortunate part of the Kala Azar story is that in 1903, two scientists discovered the parasites of this disease. At that time also, Bihar, then Bengal now Bangladesh and West Bengal were heavily affected, and today, after more than 100 years, also they are heavily affected. So, we have to do something to eliminate this disease. Then, we fixed we will eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis by 2015. Then, HIV/AIDS is another great problem. We thought that we would be eliminating it by 2007. Till 1994, as a Doctor, I did not see any case of HIV and AIDS in Bihar. At that time, one of the Director-Generals of Government of India, ICMR, said that 'we are very pious people. So, the chance of spread of HIV and AIDS is very less in our country because we are so pious.' But this disease is increasing so much that by now, every day, we see one patient.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Who said that?

DR. C.P. THAKUR: He was Dr. Pental. He is dead now. But he was the Director-General of Indian Council of Medical Research. Now, this is a great problem and HIV/AIDS should not only be considered as a medical problem, it is an economic problem also. In Africa, father is dead; mother is dead; only the grandfather, the old man, and the young kids are alive; and there is nobody to earn and feed them. So, it is an economic problem also. In Bihar also, we see the father and the mother are dying and the children are without any guardian. It is like that. So, this really requires more attention than we are giving to HIV and AIDS. Then, there are diseases like Malaria and Kala Azar. I feel that Kala Azar and Malaria can be eliminated. If Government wants, if the Government is serious, if the supervision is good, then this disease can be eliminated. We had eliminated, as an individual, Kala Azar, from some parts of Bihar, as a research project, not on a mass basis. So, if the Health Minister is really serious, this can be eliminated. Malaria cannot be eliminated, but it can be controlled to a great extent. However, Kala Azar can be eliminated. HIV requires a lot more attention than these diseases. It is difficult. In HIV, we are seeing a shift. Previously, we were mentioning the Sonagachi experiment that HIV has disappeared from Sonagachi. Sonagachi is a place in Kolkata. A lot of sex workers were there. So, they did some experiment on Sonagachi. In Bihar, most of the HIV/AIDS people bring this HIV/AIDS from four advanced States of the South, namely, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. They bring it from there. But because Kolkata is so near to Bihar, and because of the disturbance in Maharashtra recently, I now find that most of the cases are coming from the Sonagachi area of Kolkata. This is a reversal.

Then, there was talk of increased utilisation of public health facilities from the current level of 20 per cent to 75 per cent, establishment of an integrated system of surveillance, national health accounts and health statistics, increase in health expenditure by Government as a percentage of GDP from the existing 0.9 per cent to 2 per cent. But that could not be done. There is also talk of increased spending in the State health sector from 5.5 per cent to 7 per cent of the Budget.

Now, I would like to say another thing regarding health. The Economic Survey talks about 'efficient use of the existing infrastructure'. Talking of 'efficient use', it was really started during our period. For example, we started a medical college in Safdarjung Hospital. It is a huge hospital. The Leader of Opposition will speak more on this subject. One, I was invited to lay the foundation stone at Nigri in Meghalaya. Before me, two Prime Ministers had laid the foundation stone there; one was Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the other was Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. When I was invited, I refused and said that I would not like to lay the foundation stone but would rather get the construction of the hospital completed. The hospital is ready but still there are some problems; there is lack of good faculty. It is a very big hospital. They can take care of the health problems of the whole of North East, but there is the problem of staff. When we were discussing Swine Flu here in this house, even on that day I had requested the Health Minister to see to it that every State has, at least, one good viral laboratory. We are living in 2009 and Bihar has no viral laboratory. Two-three States would be linked to Kolkata, two-three States would be linked to some other good hospital, and so on. So, every State, from North to South, should have, at least, one good viral laboratory.

Then, regarding medical colleges, we started the idea of starting an AIIMS-like hospital but still, it is not there. But, fortunately, in the Budget some provisions have been made for six AIIMS-like hospitals and 13 upgraded medical college hospitals. That is a welcome sign. I personally feel that in every State there must be one apex hospital that is top-class, so that every patient from Bihar or some other place does not come to AIIMS. AIIMS is a very good hospital. It is a top-class hospital. But it is very crowded and the doctors are very busy. The Minister must increase the strength of the staff there. Only then research and good work can be done in this country. We may have good hospitals, but the doctors can do research only when they are free. They cannot do research with a taxed mind, after seeing patients from morning till evening. AIIMS is very crowded. Hence, the area of AIIMS must be increased and more faculty should be added. In AIIMS, a de-addiction was started this scheme was lying there for twenty years. We also completed this trauma centre, the scheme was 15 years old.

Better utilisation of existing infrastructure is very important. Now I come to the family planning. Family planning is just like, 'जस-जस सुरसा बदन बढ़ावा, तासु द्विगुन कपि रूप दिखावा।' तो जितने इस देश में इस प्रोग्राम पर खर्च बढ़ रहा है, उतना ही जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। In this connection I would like to tell you my experience of health *melas*. When I started health *melas*, Atalji called me and asked मेला क्या है? मेले में क्या होगा? मैंने कहा कि यह कहने को मेला है, लेकिन इसमें सारी हैल्थ फेसिलिटीज at the door-step of the patient होंगी। तो पहला हैल्थ मेला मथुरा में लगा। वहां बहुत बड़ा मेला हुआ। उसमें 70-80 हजार लोग आए। सर, पूरे मथुरा में फेमिली प्लानिंग के एक साल में दो ऑपरेशन हुए थे और उस मेले में 126 हुए। इसका मतलब यही है कि हम लोगों को फेसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड नहीं कर पाते। वे गरीब लोग हैं। उसमें महिलाएं भी ऑपरेशन करवाने गयीं। वहां 126 ऑपरेशंस हुए। वहीं अगर लखनऊ में किसी हॉस्पिटल में कोई महिला गयी, जहां कि यादव जी रहते हैं, लेकिन उसे कह दिया कि आप

15 दिन बाद आइए। तो दोबारा 15 दिन बाद लौटकर आने के लिए उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। यह प्रॉब्लम है। वहां हम लोगों ने फेसिलिटीज दीं और 126 ऑपरेशंस हुए। उसके बाद दूसरा हमारा मेला मिनिस्टर साहब के इलाके में, कारगिल में हुआ। तो हमारी जो Joint Secretary साथ थीं, उन्होंने कहा कि अब कारगिल से तो लौटकर आना नहीं है। उनका लड़का स्कूल गया हुआ था। उन्होंने घर की चाभी अपने neighbour को दे दी कि लड़का आएगा तो दे दीजिएगा क्योंकि अब कारगिल से तो लौटकर आना नहीं है। सर, हमने कारगिल में बहुत ऑपरेशंस कराए। वहां पर malnutrition भी बहुत है। हमारे मिनिस्टर तो चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, उन्होंने जरूर देखा होगा। वहां malnutrition बहुत था। वहां से जब हम लेक्चर की जगह पर जा रहे थे तो मिलिट्री वालों ने कहा कि आप बंद गाड़ी में चलिए। हमारे आगे 500 लड़के play cards लेकर चल रहे थे। तो मैंने कहा कि अगर मरेंगे तो ये 500 लड़के मरेंगे, नहीं तो हम भी साथ-साथ चलेंगे, लेकिन हुआ कुछ नहीं और कारगिल में बहुत successful programme हुआ। वहां बहुत लोगों के ऑपरेशंस हुए, बहुत से ट्रीटमेंट हुए। लेकिन malnutrition वहां ज्यादा है और गरीब लोगों में ज्यादा है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। मैं इसके बारे में दो शब्द जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। यह इंडिया में 45 परसेंट लोगों में है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): How many more minutes will you take? The Leader of the Opposition will also speak.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: I am just finishing. सर, हम कुछ दिन पहले लखनऊ में थे। वहां malnutrition की यूनिसेफ की रिपोर्ट देखी। उस यूनिसेफ की रिपोर्ट में दिखाया है, alarming malnutrition in UP. हमने पूछा कि इस के विषय में कुछ हो रहा है? तो किसी पार्टी के, किसी आदमी ने नहीं कहा कि इस बारे में कुछ agitation हुआ है या कोई काम हुआ है। तो यह malnutrition पूरे देश में बहुत ज्यादा है। अपने यहां बहुत आदमी, औरतें व बच्चे malnutrition के चलते मर रहे हैं।

सर, अब फेमिली प्लानिंग की बात आती है। वृंदा जी कह रही थीं कि फेमिली प्लानिंग तो होना ही नहीं चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)..

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : पॉपुलेशन कंट्रोल।

डा० सी० पी० ठाकुर : Population control not Family Planning. सर, आज अपने देश में आबादी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। हम लोग जिस जगह से आते हैं, बिहार वगैरह में आबादी बहुत बढ़ गयी है। कुछ दिनों बाद सड़क पर चलना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। इसलिए husband, wife और अगर दो बच्चे की व्यवस्था हो, तो उचित होगा। मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि age of marriage बढ़नी चाहिए। अगर age of marriage बढ़े तो ठीक है, लेकिन इस का एक disadvantage है। अगर age of marriage बढ़ती है तो बच्चे होना अपने आप कम हो जाता है और उसमें जींस का defect आ जाता है। आप यह देखेंगे कि जितनी भी mental deficiencies आदि हैं, जितनी age बढ़ेगी, genes mutation उतनी ज्यादा होगी। इसलिए पहले...(व्यवधान)...

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): हमने 70 साल में थोड़े ही कहा था। दो-चार साल बढ़ाने की बात है।

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर: हमारी समस्या पॉपुलेशन कंट्रोल की है। सर, मैंने as a Minister देश के सारे स्टेट्स में मेडिकल सिस्टम को देखा और आज इस हाउस में यह कह रहा हूँ कि साउथ के जो चार स्टेट्स हैं, उनका हैल्थ सिस्टम बहुत अच्छी है और पूरे नॉर्थ - ऐसा कोई स्टेट नहीं जहाँ हम नहीं गए हों, सब जगह एक तरह का हैल्थ सिस्टम है। सब जगह defective है। यह पंजाब, हरियाणा से लेकर असम तक, सब जगह एक तरह

का ही है। इसी प्रकार, बिहार और यूपी में भी स्थिति में कोई फर्क नहीं है। कहीं कोई फर्क नहीं है। केरल में एक सुबह मैंने पूछा कि अस्पताल में डाक्टर नहीं हैं, तो मुझसे कहा गया कि डाक्टर साहब हैं। अगर यहाँ डाक्टर अस्पताल में नहीं रहेगा तो हंगामा हो जाएगा। He has to come at nine o'clock. यद्यपि बजट कम है, फिर भी मुझे यह लगता है कि अगर honesty and efficiency, इन दो को आप लागू कर देंगे तो यह जरूर है कि यह बहुत improve करेगा। एक चीज जो हमारे समय में शुरू हुई, हमने यह तय किया था कि 16 दवाइयाँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट...**(व्यवधान)**... Now it should be increased to 50. अगर इसका provision हो जाए तो बहुत कल्याण हो जाएगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ धन्यवाद।

श्री भगवती सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सबसे पहले मैं माननीया वृंदा कारत जी के द्वारा दिया गया यह सुझाव कि अंगदान के केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए - यह सही है कि उससे तमाम लोगों को नई जिंदगी मिलेगी। हमारे देश में व्यवस्था, जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ नहीं के बराबर है। मान्यवर, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य, यही देश के विकास और देश को मजबूत बनाने के मुख्य आधार हैं। जिस देश में शिक्षा होगी, स्वास्थ्य ठीक होगा, वही देश आज दुनिया के साथ चल सकता है। अगर इस दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो हमारे यहाँ कुल बजट का करीब दो प्रतिशत स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च हो रहा है और जो विकासशील देश हैं, उनमें करीब 10 प्रतिशत खर्च किया जा रहा है। अब ऐसे में देश का विकास और यह एक मजबूत राष्ट्र कैसे बन सकता है, यह सोचने की बात है। इस दिशा में स्वास्थ्य के लिए हमारे यहाँ का जो पिछला बजट था, वह 1913.43 करोड़ का था, जो इस बार घट कर 1362.63 करोड़ हो गया है। मान्यवर, आबादी बढ़ रही है और उसी के साथ-साथ बीमारियाँ भी बढ़ रही हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में बजट बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए था, जबकि इसे घटा दिया गया है। रोगों की रोकथाम कैसे होगी? हम बीमारियों का सामना कैसे कर सकेंगे? यह देखने में आया है कि जनसंख्या और बीमारियों को अनदेखा करके, बीमारियों की रोकथाम के लिए जो प्रयास और योजनाएँ पहले से चलायी जा रही थीं, उनमें कटौती कर दी गई। जैसे, शिशु मृत्यु दर की रोकथाम के लिए पहले नियमित टीकाकरण होता था। बीसीजी, खसरा, डीपीटी, पोलियो उन्मूलन, आदि ये जितनी योजनाएँ चल रही थीं, उन सब में कटौती हुई है। अब इनका क्या भविष्य होगा, इसका बहुत सहज ही अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है।

मान्यवर, कुपोषण बढ़ रहा है, गरीबी के कारण कुपोषण बढ़ रहा है और इसको रोकने के लिए, इसके उपचार के लिए कोई सार्थक रास्ता दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है।

मान्यवर, महिला सशक्तिकरण की बात चलती है, महिलाओं को आरक्षण देने की बात चलती है और सबसे ज्यादा उच्च मातृत्व मृत्यु दर है। मान्यवर, स्वास्थ्य बजट में कटौती करने का इस पर क्या असर होगा, इसका सहज ही अंदाज लगाया जा सकता है।

मान्यवर, भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद के अनुसार 60 से 70 फीसदी आबादी मरीजों का इलाज कर्ज लेकर करती है और कर्ज अदा करने में उसकी जमीन-जायदाद, सब बिक जाता है। स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना में भी कटौती कर दी गई है, जिसके चलते अब गरीबों की क्या स्थिति रहेगी, यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है।

मान्यवर, दुर्घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं और बीमारियाँ बढ़ रही हैं, लोगों को अस्पताल तक पहुँचाने के लिए एम्बुलेंस की व्यवस्था नहीं के बराबर है। गांवों की बात जाने दीजिए, देहातों में तो और मुश्किल है, बड़े-बड़े महानगरों में भी यह व्यवस्था पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं है और इसमें एम्बुलेंस पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया गया है जिसका परिणाम यह होगा कि अब रोगी को अस्पताल तक पहुँचाना मुश्किल होगा।

मान्यवर, सरकार ने वर्ष 2008-09 में आर्थिक समीक्षा कराई और उसमें यह कहा गया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लगभग 21,000 उप स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, करीब 5,000 स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और करीब 2,500 सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र सुचारु रूप से नहीं चल रहे हैं। इनको अगर सुचारु रूप से चला दिया जाए तो कम से कम जो सबसे

ज्यादा अभावग्रस्त, सबसे ज्यादा समस्याओं से, सबसे ज्यादा कमजोर, सबसे ज्यादा लोगों से घिरे हुए ग्रामीण अंचल हैं, उनको कुछ सहारा मिल सकता है, लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई प्रयास दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है।

मान्यवर, मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि बजट में पक्षपात किया गया है। यद्यपि मंत्री जी ने बड़ी उदारता के साथ देश के अनेकों अस्पतालों को बजट में धन आबंटित किया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ, लेकिन, मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है और पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, उसकी राजधानी लखनऊ है, लखनऊ में SGPGI के 15 साल में तीन phase पूरे होने थे, लेकिन घनाभाव के कारण 25 साल हो जाने के बाद केवल एक phase ही पूरा हो पाया है, बाकी अधूरे हैं और SGPGI में इतनी भीड़ होती है कि बिहार और करीब-करीब पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के मरीज यहां पर इलाज के लिए आते हैं, लेकिन उसकी यह दुर्दशा है। जबकि, उत्तर प्रदेश से कांग्रेस की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा, माननीया श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी, राष्ट्रीय महामंत्री, माननीय श्री राहुल गांधी, जीतकर आए हैं। लखनऊ से मिला हुआ रायबरेली है, लखनऊ से मिला हुआ अमेठी है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया कि उसके लिए कुछ आबंटन होता।

इसी तरह से बनारस है, वहां श्रद्धेय मालवीय जी द्वारा स्थापित किया हुआ BHU है, यह भी एक प्रतिष्ठित संस्था है, लेकिन उसको पैसा नहीं दिया गया है। मान्यवर, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ग्रामीणों की सेवा के लिए, उनको सुविधा देने के लिए इटावा में एक PGI की स्थापना हुई है, लेकिन उसको भी पैसा नहीं दिया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ यह जो पक्षपात किया गया है, उत्तर प्रदेश की जो अनदेखी की गई है, यह मुनासिब नहीं है, इसको ठीक किया जाना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वहां के जो ऐसे अस्पताल हैं, उनको भी वे धन आवंटित करने की कृपा करें।

मान्यवर, सबसे अधिक दुर्दशा गांवों की है। जैसे मैंने पहले कहा कि हमारा भारत गांवों में बसता है और वहां पर अभाव है, गरीबी है, बीमारी है तथा सारी समस्याएं हैं। वहां पर अस्पताल हैं, लेकिन डॉक्टर वहां जाने से कतराते हैं, वे वहां नहीं जाते हैं। परिणाम यह होता है कि वे अस्पताल खुलते हैं, लेकिन वहां वार्डब्याय ही दवाई देने का काम करते हैं, क्योंकि वहां डॉक्टर नहीं हैं। यह किसी एक प्रदेश की बात नहीं है, करीब-करीब पूरे देश की यही स्थिति है कि डॉक्टर गांवों में जाना नहीं चाहते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि उनकी सुविधाएं बढ़ाई जाएं, उनको शहर के डॉक्टरों के बराबर वेतन दिया जाए, ताकि इस आकर्षण में गांवों के अस्पताल भी आबाद हो सकें।

मान्यवर, दवाएं महंगी होती चली जा रही हैं। गरीब के बस का नहीं है कि वह दवा खरीदकर मरीज का इलाज कर सके। इसमें एक ही रास्ता अपनाना पड़ेगा और हमें एक दाम नीति बनानी पड़ेगी कि लागत के ख्योटे से ज्यादा किसी भी दवाई की कीमत नहीं होनी चाहिए। जब तक दाम नहीं बांधे जाएंगे, तब तक मरीजों को सस्ती दवाएं नहीं मिल पाएंगी।

मान्यवर, आयुर्वेद हमारे देश की सबसे प्राचीन प्रणाली है, लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसके साथ भेदभाव हो रहा है। दूसरे देशों में आज आयुर्वेद के प्रति आकर्षण बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, लेकिन हम आयुर्वेद की ओर नहीं देख रहे हैं। जितनी औषधियां आयुर्वेद में हैं, उतनी कहीं नहीं हैं और इनका कोई रिएक्शन भी नहीं होता है, जब कि एलोपैथी में तमाम दवाइयों का रिएक्शन होता है, लेकिन आयुर्वेद की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ये सब दवाइयां जड़ी-बूटियों से बनती हैं और सबसे ज्यादा जड़ी-बूटियां हमारे देश में हिमालय पर्वत श्रृंखला में पाई जाती हैं। आज जिस तरह से उनका दोहन हो रहा है, जिस तरह से दवा बनाने वाली विदेशी कंपनियां वहां से जड़ी-बूटियां ले रही हैं, तस्कर लोग जड़ी-बूटियां ले रहे हैं, ठेकेदार जड़ी-बूटियां ले रहे हैं, उससे जड़ी-बूटियां खतरे में पड़ गई हैं और सरकारें उनको रोक नहीं पा रही हैं।

मान्यवर, जो life saving drugs हैं, उनमें मधुमेह की दवाइयों की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है। दिनों-दिन मधुमेह के रोगी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और इसको रोकने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है। इंसुलिन को अभी तक life saving

drugs में शामिल नहीं किया गया है इसी तरह से glucometer और strip के दाम भी कम नहीं किए गए हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इनके दाम कम किए जाने चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे मेरे सुझावों की ओर ध्यान दें और इन कमियों को पूरा करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for having permitted me to speak on behalf of our AIADMK Party on an important topic under discussion, on the working of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Sir, before I would advance my points in this discussion, I have taken enough hint from our party and my beloved leader, hon. Amma, who has been known for her clear-cut, and emphatic views on any intricate matters, particularly on matters of national importance and implications.

Sir, coming to the subject, it is needless to emphasise that the paramount basic need of human beings can be divided into three categories — firstly, protection to life and property; secondly, protection from hunger, that is, food security; and thirdly, protection from disease and deficiency, that is, health care. It is a matter of fact, whether one meets all needs or not, at least, these basic three needs which are listed by me just now are a ‘must’. I am quite conscious of the word ‘must’.

Sir, to be little bit specific on “health”, “a healthy nation can be built by healthy people only”. In other words, “a secure health system” is the nervous network for a country’s economic stability and social livelihood. As such, it should assume major priority on the national agenda envisaging national development.

Sir, while doing so, I am sorry to point out that our health care system in our country is not at all satisfactory in terms of approach, infrastructure, manpower, style of functioning, etc.

It is disturbing to note from the Economic Survey 2008-09 that the country is suffering from the shortage of infrastructure and manpower. It is seen that the country is short of 28000 health centres, including sub centres, primary health centres and community health centres. It is again seen that there is acute shortage of trained medical personnel in these medical centres. In public hospitals, two doctors out of five are absent. In rural areas, things are still worse. No doctor wants to work in the country’s most backward areas. Nearly eight per cent of primary health centres in rural areas are without doctors, and 39 per cent are without laboratory facilities. One more point in this context is that out of 22,370 health centres functioning, only 7212 primary health centres alone are working round the clock. Seventy per cent of the people living in urban slum areas are not getting health care facilities in time. It is very disheartening to come across that on the whole for this country, there is a shortage of six lakh doctors, ten lakh nurses and two lakh dental surgeons. And the doctor-patient ratio is 1:1588. Therefore, the problem looks to be alarming.

On account of this inadequate infrastructure, followed by inadequate manpower and professionals in these institutions, the infant mortality rate is increasing. Higher maternal mortality rate is also witnessed. Around 1,41,000 women die every year during pregnancy or

childbirth, as estimated by UNICEF. The reasons are manifold, such as, child marriages, poverty and poor nutrition, unsafe abortion, unhygienic conditions, non-availability of post delivery care, etc.

After having identified problems, it may not be difficult to solve the problem provided one has got a will to do it with priority. There are 41 per cent of children and the Budget allocation for children is only 4.15 per cent of the total outlay. Is it sufficient to take care of 41 per cent of the population? Special thrust has to be given to take care of health of women, which sector again seems to be neglected.

Coming to the problems faced by the poor and the down-trodden, I would like to mention here that medical care could not reach them at all. Therefore, according to me, the Government should make an all-out effort to set apart enough allocation of funds firstly, to increase the infrastructural facilities; secondly, to recruit and train enough manpower with necessary placement facility; thirdly, enough incentives may be given to them to ensure that they chose to work in the rural areas; fourthly, if there is any regional imbalance in terms of medical care, infrastructure and manpower, a sincere attempt should be made to correct the same.

Let me conclude with a special appeal to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Health Minister to be kind enough and considerate enough to establish high standard institutions like AIIMS in Tamil Nadu from where I come. Thanks a lot once again, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Elavarasan for sticking to the time. Your Party had seven minutes, and you concluded your speech well within time. Now, Shri Mahendra Sahni.

श्री महेन्द्र साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं एक बात की तरफ आप सबका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है, गरीबी हटाओ का नारा 1970 या 1971 में दिया गया था कि गरीबी इस देश से हटा दी जाए। अभी तक कितने गरीब हट सके हैं? आज तक गरीबी नहीं हट सकी है लेकिन गरीब जरूर हट गए हैं। उसमें दवा में कितनी खामियां रही हैं, दवा के कारण कितनी मौतें हुई हैं, यह बहुत बड़ा जांच का विषय है। लाखों-लाख लोग मरे हैं, खासकर उन इलाकों में मरे हैं जिन्हें आपने, भारत सरकार ने पिछड़ा राज्य घोषित किया था। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ इसलिए मैं बिहार की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, असम, मणिपर, पश्चिमी बंगाल, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार - ये सारे राज्य ऐसे हैं जो बहुत पहले से पिछड़े राज्य घोषित हैं। क्या आज तक medical facilities के नाम पर इन पिछड़े राज्यों को कुछ विशेष सुविधा देने की बात हुई है? मेरे ख्याल से आज तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ। मैं पचास वर्ष से राजनैतिक और सामाजिक जीवन में हूँ, मैंने आज तक ऐसा होते हुए नहीं देखा है। पता नहीं बिहार में क्या हो जाता है। वहां किसी का चालीस वर्ष राज होता है, किसी का 15 वर्ष राज होता है, लेकिन वह यह बात सोचता भी नहीं है कि हमें बिहार के लिए कुछ करना भी है। एक भी बात सामने नहीं आ पाती है। आप जानते हैं कि बिहार नदियों का प्रदेश है। वहां नदियों में बाढ़ आती है। अभी भयंकर रूप से बाढ़ आने वाली है। पिछली बार बाढ़ आयी, सब लोग जानते हैं। वहां राष्ट्रीय आपदा घोषित की गयी। यह डिसाइड हुआ कि सब कुछ भारत सरकार से दिया जाएगा, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि जो कुछ कहा गया, जो

अनाउंसमेंट हुई हो, वह आज तक दिया गया हो। पता नहीं, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि जब हम उसे पिछड़ा राज्य घोषित कर चुके हैं तो उसके लिए तो हर चीज़ स्पेशल होनी चाहिए, स्पेशल पैकेज होना चाहिए, स्पेशल बात होनी चाहिए, स्पेशल दवा होनी चाहिए। इसलिए हम आग्रह करेंगे, माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत अनुभवी मंत्री हैं, वे अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि किस तरीके से काम करना चाहिए। लेकिन क्या कर पा रहे हैं, यह बिहार की जनता देख रही है और उन उपेक्षित राज्यों की जनता भी देख रही है।

जैसे झोला छाप डाक्टरों की बात चली। झोला छाप डाक्टर कौन हैं? यह हमारी कमी है, हमारे पास strength नहीं है, इसी का नतीजा है कि झोला छाप डाक्टर से इलाज कराकर लोग मरते हैं। मरने के बाद में उनके परिवार को किसी प्रकार की सहायता नहीं होती। मैं एक बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में बिहार के अलावा शायद ही अन्य कोई ऐसा स्टेट हो जहां किसी अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाके -मोस्ट बैकवार्ड इलाके को चिन्हित किया गया है, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे मद्रास हो, ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं है। लेकिन, माननीय नीतीश कुमार ने बिहार में अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाके को चिन्हित किया है और चिन्हित करके वहां 108 दवाएं उपलब्ध कराईं। आपके यहां से क्या मिल रहा है, यह हम लोगों को मालूम नहीं है। अपने ही बलबूते पर उन्होंने 108 दवाओं का इंतजाम कराया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार उसमें योगदान करे और जो लोग अत्यन्त पिछड़ेपन में जीवन जीते हैं, गुरबत में जीते हैं, उनके लिए विशेष सुविधा की जाए। जैसे कैंसर की दवाई है। क्या कैंसर की दवाई किसी गरीब को नसीब होती है? कहीं नहीं मिल सकती। दिल्ली में भी देखिए, यहां भी उपलब्ध नहीं होगी। वह एम्स में जाएगा, वहां जांच होगी, पांच लाख का एस्टीमेट बनेगा, हम लोग प्रधान मंत्री को लिखेंगे और लाख, दो लाख रुपया मिलेगा, इसके अलावा कुछ नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : लाख, दो लाख नहीं, केवल पचास हजार, इससे ज्यादा नहीं मिलता।

श्री महेन्द्र साहनी : इसलिए इस पर विशेष ध्यान होना चाहिए कि इसको हम किस तरह से करेंगे। मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि बिहार में जो स्वास्थ्य संबंधी कार्य हुए हैं उसकी कार्बन कॉपी मंगाकर उसको एडोप्ट करें और उसी के आधार पर सारी स्टेट्स में एक सर्व्यूलर इश्यू करें, जिससे गरीब का कल्याण हो सके, अन्यथा जो हालत आज की डेट में है, आप देख रहे हैं, मैं उस तरफ जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन समय ऐसा है कि कुछ ऐसा बोलना पड़ेगा ताकि आने वाले दिनों में लोग यह समझदारी रखें, नहीं तो जो बिहार की हालत हुई है, वह हालत देश की सारी जनता करने वाली है। रोटी, कपड़ा और स्वास्थ्य ये आवश्यक चीजें हैं। जो सरकार चलाती है यह सब देना उसी का काम है, लेकिन जब आप उस पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, जब आप गरीब के प्रति ध्यान नहीं देंगे, सर्वे में 78 प्रतिशत आया है कि कहीं बीस रुपया, कहीं पांच रुपया, कहीं नौ रुपया...(व्यवधान)... बस एक मिनट और।

इसलिए मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि बिहार की जनता ने चुनाव का जो निर्णय लिया है, उसमें मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ :

“यार से यारी नहीं, यार कहना छोड़ दो,
पान में ज़र्दा नहीं, तो पान खाना छोड़ दो।
और, यू0पी0ए0 सरकार से प्यार ही नहीं,
तो यू0पी0ए0 सरकार कहना छोड़ दो।”

धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Sahni. Now, Shri Syed Azeez Pasha.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise here, on behalf of the Communist Party of India, to participate in the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

At the very outset, I want to say that the Budget allocation which was made to the Ministry of Health is not sufficient. It is not up to the mark.... because India is a country where you have rampant poverty. There are a lot of deficiencies in the health care system.

As regards rural health system, the less said the better because a lot of deficiencies are present there also. Even in metropolitan cities like Hyderabad, Chennai, Mumbai and other places we see long queues at Government dispensaries and general hospitals. We have corporate hospitals also. Though the corporate hospitals are giving some sort of qualitative treatment, there are a lot of deficiencies which I will point out in the latter part of my speech.

There are several grey areas which I want to mention. The first one relates to infant mortality rate. We know that it is one of the areas where we have not achieved any commendable progress. In infant mortality we stand at No.2 all over the world. We are in a bad position in relation to infant mortality rate. Then, there are problems like malnutrition, diarrhoea, HIV, etc. These are the grey areas where we have to pay a lot of attention.

Recently, the hon. Health Minister has declared some incentives for doctors who will go to the rural areas. I think, we have to compliment him for providing such sort of incentives. Let us hope that a considerable percentage of the doctors will now go to the rural areas and they will serve there. So, it will bring some sort of a change in the rural health system. As of today, there is a resource crunch. At this juncture, it is necessary for us to go in for micro-level planning. The Planning Commission has also mentioned that to overcome this resource crunch it is necessary to have micro-level planning. I hope the Ministry of Health will give a serious thought to it.

With regard to the functioning of the Medical Council of India, I think, there are a lot of deficiencies. It is giving permission to several medical colleges without going deep into the quality of education that they are going to impart. Naturally, the quality will become a major casualty. I know of several colleges which were blindly given permission on certain considerations without going into the quality of education that they are going to impart. I think, the Ministry of Health should seriously examine the functioning of the MCI.

Then, I come to the functioning of the corporate hospitals. We know that there are several corporate hospitals and they are earning a lot of money. They say that they are providing good medical care. But they are colluding with certain elements and handing out hefty bills. There are several factories and institutions which have corporate hospitals in their panel. When a patient goes there, they will not limit themselves to his specific complaint. They will rather compel the patient to go in for a thorough check-up where it is not necessary. So, there is a hefty bill; there is some percentage for the hospital and some commission is passed on to the patient also.

4.00 P.M.

I feel that there is an urgent necessity to appoint a Commission to go into the affairs of corporate hospitals and their functioning.

Sir, I have only two more points. One is in regard to indigenous medicines. For example, there is the Unani System, which came to India 800 years ago, and the Homoeopathy System came to India 200 years ago. The then Soviet Union used to take it very easy by depicting certain quacks. Some persons in Siberia used to treat certain patients for diseases which were beyond the jurisdiction of even very big hospitals. We need to give due consideration to the so-called quacks and honour these people so that proper system of medicine can be implemented.

Sir, there are examples of some persons, without any qualification, indulging in private practices and curing so many incurable diseases. We cannot take it easy. In this connection, I would like to give one glaring example. One person from India went to USA for treatment of leucoderma. He was asked, "You are from which part of India?" He said, "Hyderabad". Then they said, "From here, from the United States, we are sending so many patients suffering from leucoderma to Hyderabad for Unani treatment". So, there are certain good medicines in Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy. We have to give due consideration to these medicines and we have to promote these systems of medicine.

Finally, I join my other colleagues who said that life saving drugs are not being provided at affordable prices. The Ministry of Health should try to bring down the prices of life saving drugs so that the common man can afford it. Thank you.

SMT. VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu)†: Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak in Tamil.

O! my prosperous Tamil language! I salute you. You are my life; You are honey to me. I dedicate my life and breath to you. If you wane, my life will also deteriorate. If you reach a high position, the benefits will be showered on me also.

I Salute our Tamil Goddess. I Salute our revered leader, Dr. Kalaignar, who is living like our prosperous Tamil language; I express my sincere thanks to our Party, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam(DMK), for sending me here. The people of India have given a good mandate in the recent election, to bring this UPA Government back in power. It is their desire to have a good Government, a secular, welfare-minded Government. This mandate has been given for the continuation of welfare schemes of the Government. It is my duty to express my sincere thanks to the people of Tamil Nadu, the People of India for giving a favourable mandate to this UPA Government.

Our ancient Tamil Saint Thirumular has said,

I maintained my body and thereby I increased my life expectancy.

†English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

That is, if one maintains one's health, the life expectancy will automatically increase. Similarly, this Government which takes care of the welfare of the people, is responsible for the well-being of the people also. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, The Hon'ble Minister for Health and Family Welfare, who has been the new incumbent in this office from May 2009, and our dear Party colleague who hails from our home state, Mr. Gandhi Selvan, Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, deserve our appreciation. I hope that they will bestow many welfare schemes upon the nation.

Sir, if we go through the 2008-2009 Annual Report of the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, we can realize how this Government has been gradually increasing the allocations for this Ministry, between 10th Five Year Plan and 11th Five Year Plan. In particular, in the year 2002-2003, Rs.1,550 crore had been allocated to the Department of Health and Rs. 4,930 crore for the Department of Family Welfare. In the year 2002-2003, nothing had been allocated for research. In 2002-2003, Rs.6,480 crore had been allocated in total. According to the Interim Budget, 2009-2010, Rs. 3,650 crore has been allocated to the Department of Health and Rs.11,930 crore has been allocated to the Department of Family Welfare and Rs.420 crore has been earmarked for research and a total of Rs. 16,000 crore has been allocated, which is triple of what had been allocated in 2002-2003. This really shows the concern of the Government with regard to Family Welfare. I really feel very happy about it. The new allocation of Rs.420 crore for research, the establishment of a separate department for the prevention of a deadly disease called AIDS, and the affiliation of a new department called AYUSH in this Ministry, deserve my appreciation.

In this year (08-09) financial statement, Rs.2,057 crore has been allocated for the National Rural Health Mission, in addition to the Rs.12,070 crore that had been allocated in the Interim Budget. It is my duty to welcome this initiative. Apart from Government Hospitals, private hospitals have also been included in the scheme Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana for the benefit of the people living below poverty line (BPL). The financial allocation for this Scheme has been increased by 40 per cent. That is, a sum of Rs.350 crore has been additionally allocated. I welcome this initiative also. Our ancient poet Thiruvalluvar has said,

Under his shelter thrives the world

Who bears remarks bitter and bold. (Couplet No. 389 of Thirukkural)

That is, the generous leader, who bears criticism, will rule the world. The entire world will obey him. This implies that the leader should also lend his ears to the short-comings pointed out. Therefore, I want to point out some discrepancies also. So far, I have given only my appreciation.

Sir, I want to mention something about Primary Health Centres (PHC). According to Census 2001, there is only one Primary Health Centres (PHC) for 30,000 people. About 10 Years have passed since this census. At this juncture, I would like to point out that the number

of Primary Health Centres is not sufficient to meet the needs of people. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, more than 4000 doctors and more than 5000 nurses have been appointed, during the past three years. All facilities have been made available for providing round-the-clock medical service.

Around 80,000 institutional deliveries have been undertaken in the Primary Health Centres (PHC), in the year 2006. In the Year 2008, facilities have been made in the Primary Health Centres (PHC) to undertake approximately 2 lakhs institutional deliveries. This shows our concern in maintaining Primary Health Centres (PHC). This has enabled the common people to avoid private hospitals and thereby enhance their saving to the extent of Rs.100 crore. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to take this point into consideration. As the Government of Tamil Nadu are properly taking care of the Primary Health Centres (PHC), their number needs to be further increased by 200 to 400. I would humbly request the Hon'ble Minister that the financial assistance needed to establish such number of Primary Health Centres (PHC) also needs to be included in the Budget.

Prevention is better than cure. Therefore, a special scheme to prevent diseases has been announced in Tamil Nadu by our revered leader, Dr. Kalaignar. The Scheme is called 'Varumun Kapoam' in Tamil. It means, prevent before it comes. According to Saint Thiruvalluvar,

Test disease, its cause and cure

And apply remedy that is sure. (Thirukkural couplet no. 948)

First find out the disease, then find the cause of the disease. Then decide how to cure the disease and finally give the treatment accordingly. If any disease is diagnosed at an early stage, the patient can be saved. With the assistance of many medical specialists, 9000 medical camps have been organised in Tamil Nadu. Around 90 lakh people have benefited from these camps. There is a plan to conduct more than 4000 medical camps this year. At this juncture, it is my duty to request the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare that this Varumun Kapoam Scheme (Prevent before it comes) should be extended throughout India.

Sir, with the assistance of World Bank, 270 new hospitals are established in Tamil Nadu. On behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, a detailed memorandum has been given to the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, for the establishment of a separate hospital for the old and aged in Tamil Nadu. The approval is still pending before the Ministry. I request the Minister to immediately allocate Rs. 400 crore for the implementation of this plan.

My dear colleague from AIADMK, Mr. Elavarasan pointed out that there is no such institution like AIIMS in Tamil Nadu. This view has already been noted in the Tamil Nadu State Government's Budget. A statement has been prepared to upgrade Madurai Rajaji Hospital to AIIMS standard. The statement also mentions that Rs.150 crore is needed from the Central

Government for this upgradation. The State Government is ready to give its share of Rs. 15 crore and the necessary land. The Union government has to immediately allocate its share. I request the Union Minister to take this point into consideration.

The number of seats allocated for Post Graduate Medical Courses is very less. The number of seats has not been increased for a long time. The Union Minister has to take necessary steps to increase the number of seats in Post Graduate Medical Courses. In Government Hospitals, the quality of cleanliness has to be improved. Speedy measures are needed to prevent epidemics like swine flu, bird flu and AIDS. The state Government of Tamil Nadu has prepared a statement, for creating Awareness to women about Uterus cancer and Breast cancer. A financial allocation of Rs.50 crore is needed for this awareness campaign. I request the Hon'ble Minister to allocate this amount also.

Sir, Our revered Leader and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is going to initiate a new scheme called 'Life Saving Scheme'(in Tamil, 'Uyir Kakkum Thittam'), on the 23rd of this month. This will facilitate one crore of people belonging to poorer section. 51 kinds of diseases have been included in this scheme. According to this scheme, Rs.One lakh will be given to them to undertake treatment in any of the Government or Private Hospitals. There has been a special maternity scheme for women in Tamil Nadu. It is called Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Memorial Maternity Assistance Scheme. Under this scheme, Rs.6,000 is given to each pregnant woman for the delivery. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare to consider all these schemes and implement them throughout India. As soon as the Hon'ble Minister has come to power, he has closed to 150 hospitals. I appreciate this initiative on behalf of my party and on behalf of Tamil Nadu. This initiative has been appreciated by all Tamil newspapers. Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam sir, I convey my salam to you. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir. Vanakkam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you. Tamil is really very melodious to listen to. Now, Ms. Mabel Rebello. You have only 12 minutes.

सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो (झारखंड): सर, मैं अपनी स्पीच में हिन्दी mix करके बोलूँगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के कार्यकरण के ऊपर जो चर्चा हो रही है, मैं उस पर बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ।

Sir, the hon. President of India, in her Address to the Joint Session of Parliament, said that the National Council for Human Resources would be constituted. I am happy, Sir, at long last, Government of India has woken up and has realised the need for human resource development. Sir, States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar, are not doing very well in the health sector. That is because of lack of human resources, lack of medical personnel and so on. Sir, I would like to tell you that I have with me the statistics pertaining to Jharkhand. Sir, we have got 53.61

per cent shortfall of Medical Officers; Specialists, 85 per cent shortfall; Staff Nurse, 90 per cent shortfall; Lab Technicians, 90 per cent shortfall; Pharmacists, 76 per cent shortfall; Radiographers, 98 per cent shortfall. So, this type of shortfall is there. Even if the Government of India gives plenty of money to construct Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, hospitals and all these types of physical infrastructure, if you do not have the human resource, medical resource, then, what do you do? Can you imagine instead of having 4000 Nurses, we, in Jharkhand, have got 400 Nurses? Sir, earlier, Nurses used to come from your State. But, now they refuse to come because we are not giving them enough incentives. If we just give them ordinary salary and ask them to stay in God forsaken place in Primary Health Centres, where there is no road, where there is no electricity, where there is no secure Primary Health Centre, where there is no accommodation, then, no girls from faraway places will ever come, Sir. If you give them something special, may be double their salary, then, they will come. You have to do something like what Himachal Pradesh did, when they wanted to send doctors to interior places, remote places and tribal areas, they gave them one-and-a-half times more salary, and they gave them lot of benefits. So, we will have to do something like that so that we can get doctors to work in Primary Health Centres. Today, if you see the condition of Primary Health Centres in Jharkhand, you don't feel like going inside there. Sometimes, there is not even a single doctor. At times, there is a contract doctor, a single fellow who will be available there. Sir, I congratulate Tamil Nadu for this. They have built such beautiful Primary Health Centres. They have got 24-hour doctors there. All the necessary medicines are available in their Primary Health Centres and because of that Tamil Nadu has today, I think, almost 100 per cent institutional delivery. Because of that IMR, MMR have come down tremendously, Sir. It is far better than the national average. So, in fact, I have asked our Chief Secretary in Jharkhand to take up the Tamil Nadu model. I asked the Chief Secretary and also the Health Secretary to try to imitate it. So, what Tamil Nadu has done well, we must imitate that. I would say that Tamil Nadu State should become a sort of role model for all of us. We should imitate such good things which people do over there. Sir, I would request the hon. Minister sitting here that he should give some special allocations to Jharkhand so that this lacuna that we have, the human resource which we do not have, we should be able to create. I would ask him as to how quickly he is going to address this problem and how he is going to do it. One of the things he could do it by starting medical colleges there, nursing schools there, ANMS there and other allied schools. But, that will take time. I would say the first thing immediately what we can do is to bring Nurses and ANMs from other States, may be Kerala, may be Tamil Nadu, may be from Maharashtra. We specially require these people more than even the doctors, Sir. Doctors, at least, we have enough, and we can manage. So, there he will have to help us because Jharkhand is a poverty- stricken State, Jharkhand is a Naxalaffected State, and he realises that almost 70 per cent people there are below poverty line,

almost 70 per cent women and children are malnourished. So, this State requires health more than anybody else.

Sir, now I come down straight to the National Rural Health Mission. Sir, this is a wonderful Scheme. I appreciate it, but the problem is, when I go round in Jharkhand and other States, I don't even see a single Community Health Centre completed. This is the situation even today, after five years. They have got the money long ago, as the NRHM is in vogue and is functioning for the last five years. But, in Jharkhand you can hardly see anything what is happening. Somewhere they have taken land and some construction is being done; I do not know when it will be completed. I know of one district hospital, it is complete; but they do not have the money; they need a pittance, something like Rs.25 lakhs to shift to the new hospital; Sir, even that sort of money is not given. With that what happens? The people suffer, the tribals suffer. As Dr. C.P. Thakur says, Jharkhand suffers from diseases like malaria, filaria, TB. TB is a disease because of malnutrition, Sir, and also because of the pollution that is there, because of coal, iron ore and all that. But, who takes care of them? Nobody. Sir, you will be surprised to hear, in Jharkhand, almost 15 per cent of men die before they attain the age of 40. We need to know why this is happening. Similarly, the national average of physically and mentally challenged children is hardly 3 per cent. But, in Jharkhand, it is 10 per cent! I do not know it is because of the leakage of uranium mines and other things into the water bodies. But, some research needs to be done so that we know what the cause is so that this high percentage of physically and mentally challenged children who will become, some time or the other, a liability on the nation, we should be able to arrest.

Similarly, if you come down to Jharkhand again, Sir, on the family planning; you all have been talking. Jharkhand, instead of going down, it has gone up. The total fertility rate of Jharkhand has increased from 2.8 to 3.31. We need to address ourselves to this problem because most of the poorer people are sick. Physically and mentally challenged and malnourished children, when they grow up, they are not going to be an asset to the nation. So, we have to address this problem as we see it; otherwise, later on, we will have a big burden on ourselves.

Sir, now what has happened in our country? The medical profession or health care has become urban-centric. All doctors, good hospitals, all specialists are all in the urban centres. There, we have got everything possible. It is only the UPA Government, when it came to power, in 2005, we brought this National Rural Health Mission programme to attend to the 70 per cent of the poor and 70 per cent of the rural people. Because of that, at least now, something is happening. Of course, the southern States are doing very well. My suggestion to the Minister is, Sir, almost 70 per cent of the medical colleges, almost 80-90 per cent of the nursing schools are all based in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and in your State, Kerala. Our State like

Jharkhand has got hardly one nursing school! If this is the state of affairs, there should be some sort of a rationalisation so that these areas, these nursing schools, these medical colleges are spread all over; if not equally, at least some sort of a uniformity should be maintained so that the people get the benefit. Jharkhand has the population of 3 crores. But, we have got just 3 medical colleges and 1 nursing school.

The hon. Minister has given six AIIMS-like institutions—one to Bihar, one to Madhya Pradesh, one to Chhattisgarh and others to elsewhere. I would request him that he should allot one AIIMS-like institution to Jharkhand as well. Similarly on nursing schools, he is having a project to set up something like 16 nursing schools; almost 12 of them would be schools of excellence. I would request him to locate one or two nursing schools in Jharkhand, Sir, so that the local girls get the opportunity to do nursing; they have got the knack for nursing; if they are given the opportunity, they will pick up the skills and they will be useful for the human resource that we are lacking in Jharkhand. They can fulfil that gap.

We were talking about south India, mostly. We are talking about the medical or health tourism. If we can invite people and attract people from all over the world to come here and avail of the medical facilities, why is that in our own country, the poor people have got to suffer? I do not understand the logic of this. I definitely congratulate the Minister when he recently said that he would make it attractive for MBBS doctors to first go and practice and be in the rural areas. If they do that, we give them incentives, we give them postgraduate diploma, of course, some seats, some allocation. This sort of incentive should be there so that doctors after completing their MBBS definitely are motivated to work for the rural poor because after all the Government of India is spending money on them and they need to give something back to the community. This is how we should motivate them and get work out of them. *(Time-bell rings)* I have not yet even started speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is a joke.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: What, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is the joke of the day.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: I have not taken even five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... From that you took two minutes of mine.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have taken 11 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have already taken 11 minutes and you finish in the next two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, we have inadequate infrastructure, shortage of medicines, and there is increasing absenteeism by doctors, even by contract doctors because they do not want to work in these places. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to make the postings of the

Primary Health Centres attractive. Firstly, the building should be good, the habitation, the housing that will be there for them should be good. Today in the Block Headquarters of Jharkhand, where they have Primary Health Centres, they do not even have electricity leave alone roads and bridges. How can doctors ever function there? That is why we need to make these buildings, these complexes secure, safe and good so that people feel comfortable to come there and doctors and nurses feel comfortable to stay there. For this, the Government of India should give extra money to Jharkhand. Otherwise, the State Government does not have the resources to meet these expenses, Sir. Now I come to Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. It is a wonderful scheme, it is a beautiful scheme, but in Jharkhand at the district level there is not even a single private hospital. How can this Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana be successful, Sir? They will have to go to the Government hospitals. *(Time-bell rings)* There must be some kind of latitude so that people can go to Government hospitals so that insurance can be claimed through the Government hospitals and they get medical care in the Government hospital itself. *(Time-bell rings)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. You can take one more minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, will you give just two more minutes? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You just take two minutes more. You have already taken 13 minutes.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: One again, I have nothing much to add, I would only urge the hon. Minister that he should think of the poorest States. There are four or five poorer States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, etc. where we do not have health facilities, where we do not have physical infrastructure for health, where we do not have human resource. He should assist us particularly to create this human resource so that once human resource, local human resource is created, doctors, nurses, ANMs and others are trained, then, we will be able to take care of the hospitals and of the people, Sir. Otherwise, people of Jharkhand are migrating all over and keep migrating and the tribals who were at one time 54 per cent have come down to 24 per cent. A time will come when the tribals will be annihilated from Jharkhand altogether. *(Time-bell rings)* Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take care of Jharkhand, the tribals and the indigenous people particularly, Sir. Thank you.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण के बजट प्रावधानों को देखा है। हालांकि बजट राशि में वृद्धि की गयी है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी यह देश के नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने में पर्याप्त नहीं है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, देश के कुल बजट का सिर्फ 2 प्रतिशत हिस्सा स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च किया जाता है जब कि यूरोपीय देशों में स्वास्थ्य पर कुल घरेलू उत्पाद का औसतन 10 प्रतिशत खर्च होता है। हमारी स्थिति क्या है? हम कहां खड़े हैं?

महोदय, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के 191 देशों की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के स्केल में भारत का स्थान 112वां है। हमारा पड़ोसी देश श्रीलंका इस सूची में 76वें स्थान पर है। आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2008-09 के अनुसार, देश के जो 1,71,000 हेल्थ केयर सेंटर्स और 33,000 से ज्यादा डिस्पेंसरीज हैं, उनमें और अस्पतालों में सिर्फ 84,000 डाक्टर हैं। यानी, इतना बड़ा देश, इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या और डॉक्टरों की संख्या इतनी कम! गरीबों को इलाज कैसे मिलेगा? आप आमजनों को चिकित्सा की सुविधाएँ कैसे दे पाएंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इतना ही नहीं, 2008-09 का जो आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण है, उसके मुताबिक 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार, हमारे देश में 20,855 सब-सेंटर्स एवं 4,833 PHCs हैं और हमारे देश में 2,525 सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की अभी भी कमी है। हम अपने देशवासियों को कैसी स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्थाएँ दे रहे हैं? हम अपने लोगों को किस तरीके की सेवाएँ पहुँचा रहे हैं? यही नहीं, हमारे देश में 39,488 सब-सेंटर्स हैं, जैसा कि मैबल जी ने अभी कहा है, उन सब-सेंटर्स में पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है, यानी, ये सारे सब-सेंटर्स without water supply हैं। इसी तरीके से, हमारे 33,996 जो सब-सेंटर्स हैं, वहाँ पर बिजली नहीं है और 19,422 में एप्रोच रोड तक नहीं है। जो प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं, वहाँ पर भी इसी तरीके का हाल है। 1,647 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र बिना पानी के हैं और 2,186 बिना एप्रोच रोड के हैं। हमारे 1187 हेल्थ सेंटर्स बिना बिजली के हैं।

जीवन रक्षक दवाओं को कस्टम ड्र्यूटी से मुक्त करने की सरकार की जो घोषणा है, अगर हम उसे छोड़ दें तो केन्द्रीय बजट में मुझे कुछ भी सकारात्मक दिखाई नहीं देता है। जितनी बड़ी आबादी है, उस आबादी के अनुसार जैसी स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ हमें उनको देनी चाहिए, उसका नितांत अभाव है। एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 56 प्रतिशत महिलाओं में खून की कमी है। महिलाएँ एनीमिया की शिकार हैं, जिसके कारण 20 प्रतिशत महिलाओं की मृत्यु गर्भावस्था के दौरान ही हो जाती है। मंत्री जी, समय से पूर्व शिशु जन्म-दर में भी तीन गुना वृद्धि हो गई है। इसके साथ-साथ प्रसव पूर्व जो मृत्यु होती है, उसमें भी नौ गुना की वृद्धि हुई है। यह हमारे लिए बड़े शर्म की बात है। हमें इन सब चीजों में सुधार लाने की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए, ज्यादा चिन्ता करनी चाहिए। भारत में जन्म लेने वाले 1000 बच्चों में से 55 बच्चे तो जन्म लेते ही असमय मृत्यु के शिकार हो जाते हैं। चीन में यह आंकड़ा 23 है, जबकि अमरीका में सिर्फ 6 है। मुझे अच्छा लगा, जब मैंने आपका यह आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण पढ़ा। उसमें सरकार ने इरादा जताया है कि वह आने वाले तीन वर्षों के अंदर शिशु मृत्यु-दर आधी कर लेगी। मंत्री जी, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन यह कैसे होगा? इसका कोई रोडमैप तैयार नहीं किया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगी कि इसको कैसे करेंगे? हम भी इस बारे में जानना चाहेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे यह कहते हुए पीड़ा होती है कि हमारे देश में पाँच साल से कम उम्र के 48 प्रतिशत बच्चे कुपोषित हैं और 43 प्रतिशत बच्चे, जिनका वजन सामान्य से भी कम है, अनेक बीमारियों से ग्रसित हैं। हमारा देश दुनिया का सर्वाधिक युवा आबादी वाला देश है। हम भविष्य की कैसी युवा पीढ़ी बना रहे हैं जिनको हम स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ भी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं? एक दशक की तेज आर्थिक प्रगति के बाद भी भारत में छोटे बच्चों में कुपोषण की दर कई अफ्रीकी देशों से भी अधिक है। इन कुपोषित और अल्प कुपोषित बच्चों के लिए सरकार ने एक योजना चालू की है। उसने ICDS के नाम से एक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम चालू

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

किया है, परंतु इसमें बच्चों का कितना पोषाहार होता है, यह एक विचारणीय बात है। लेकिन इससे बिचौलियों का और पंचायत राज्य संस्थान से जो निचले स्तर की फंक्शनरीज हैं और कार्यक्रम के डिलीवरी सिस्टम से

जुड़े हुए लोगों का जरूर पोषाहार हो गया है। भारत के महालेखा नियंत्रक और परीक्षक ने राज्यवार स्थिति का जायज़ा लिया है और अपनी एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है और उस स्थिति का जो चित्रण किया है, वह बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है। उसमें से इसके लिए लगभग 20 प्रतिशत की राशि तो उपयोग में ही नहीं लाई गई, उसका कुछ उपयोग ही नहीं हुआ है। इसी तरीके से इस कार्यक्रम की शिकायतें भी खूब आती हैं। पोषाहार का जो कार्यक्रम है, प्रिंट मीडिया के माध्यम से, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के माध्यम से अक्सर शिकायतें आती हैं कि इसमें जो पोषाहार दिया जाता है, उसमें कहीं छिपकली, कहीं कीड़े, कहीं बासी भोजन होता है और इस तरह की अनेकों शिकायतें आती हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगी कि यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है, इसका उद्देश्य विफल न हो, इसलिए इन हालातों में तत्काल सुधार की जरूरत है।

इसी तरीके से वर्तमान में जो हमारे आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र हैं, इन आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों पर ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार दिवस पर हर महीने एक मीटिंग होती है और उस मीटिंग में हमारे ANM & BHSC, यानी ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा समिति की बैठक होती है और उसमें जो स्कूल शुरू करते हैं, उस आयु से लेकर छोटे बच्चों के लिए स्वास्थ्य प्रोग्राम पर चर्चा होती है। इसमें जो स्वास्थ्य प्रोग्राम पर चर्चा होती है, सिर्फ चर्चा ही होती है, एक तरीके से वहां रस्म अदायगी है और आपकी ही रिपोर्ट है, Second Common Review Mission की रिपोर्ट, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से पढ़ना चाहूंगी – “Fixed weekly immunisation days have been and are being held in AWCs. Supplies (including ORS) are not uniformly available in all centres. Even the new baby comers are not found in most facilities conducting deliveries.” तो, मंत्री जी, इस बारे में मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगी कि मेटरनिटी और चाइल्ड केअर की समग्र रणनीति का अभाव है। आपसे मेरा यह आग्रह है कि महिला और बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य को आप प्राथमिकताओं में रखकर इसकी ओर खास तौर से ध्यान दें। अपने देश के अंदर यदि शिशु मृत्यु दर और कुपोषित बच्चों का कलंक मिटाना चाहते हैं तो ये जो कार्यक्रम हैं, इन कार्यक्रमों की ओर खास तौर से ध्यान देना होगा और इस सोच से भी काम नहीं चलेगा कि किस प्रदेश में किसकी सरकार है, इस सोच को परे रखकर हमें काम करना होगा।

उपसभापति जी, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं आज भी आम जन की पहुंच से परे हैं, यह देखा जाना जरूरी है कि वे सुलभ व सरल हों और उनकी पहुंच के अंदर हों। इसके लिए स्वास्थ्य का जो संस्थागत ढांचा है, उसका सुदृढ़ीकरण किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। गांवों में जो प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं, उनके बारे में मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने भी कहा है कि उन स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों पर डाक्टर और अन्य जो अमला होता है, उनके लिए रहवासी सुविधाओं का अत्यंत अभाव है, दोनों तरफ से है। ज्यादातर यह शिकायत आती है कि डाक्टर्स गांवों में जाना नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन वहां उनके रहने के लिए, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए कुछ नहीं है, वहां टॉयलेट्स तक तो हैं नहीं, इसलिए डॉक्टर्स वहां जाना नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगी कि इन बातों की तरफ भी वे ध्यान दें और बजट में इस तरीके का प्रावधान करें और यदि किन्हीं राज्यों या प्रदेशों के माध्यम से इस तरीके के प्रस्ताव आए हैं, तो उन प्रस्तावों को तुरंत स्वीकृति दें। इस तरह जो प्रदेश गरीब जनता के समुचित और सुलभ उपचार के लिए इस दिशा में अनेक कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चला रहे हैं और योजनाओं के माध्यम से वे अच्छा काम भी कर रहे हैं, उनकी योजनाएं पैसों के अभाव में दम नहीं तोड़ेंगी। इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि इस ओर ध्यान दें और केन्द्र सरकार ऐसे प्रदेशों की मदद करे।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश का एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगी कि female foeticide भी हम सबके लिए चिंता की बात है और इस वजह से male-female sex ratio निरंतर गिरता जा रहा है। पिछले तीन दशकों की जनगणना के

आंकड़ों से तो यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि कुछ प्रदेशों को छोड़कर, लगभग सारे प्रदेश इस दुश्चक्र से प्रभावित हैं। महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में कन्या भ्रूण हत्या पर रोक लगाने के लिए हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने वहां पर जो प्रयास किए हैं, उन प्रयासों के बारे में मैं यहां सदन को बताना चाहूंगी कि “लाड़ली लक्ष्मी योजना”, कन्या भ्रूण हत्या को रोकने के लिए जीवनदायिनी सिद्ध हुई है। इस योजना के तहत वहां प्रसव से पूर्व और कन्या के जन्म के बाद से लेकर उसकी शिक्षा तथा विवाह की सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार द्वारा ली गई है और अन्त में मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगी कि सन् 2003 में जो 6 AIIMS बनाने की स्वीकृति दी गई थी, उस वक्त इन प्रदेशों द्वारा इस काम के लिए जमीन भी जल्दी-जल्दी दे दी गई थी और वहां इसकी चारदीवारी भी बन गई है, लेकिन आज 5 साल बीत गए हैं, अब पुनः यह सरकार सत्ता में आई है, लेकिन इनकी स्थिति जस-की-तस है। यानी दिल्ली के AIIMS को बने हुए 56 साल हो गए हैं, इस बीच देश की जनसंख्या इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है और दिल्ली के AIIMS के हालात देखिए, तो पता चलेगा कि वहां पूरे देश से मरीजों का आना होता है और हालात इस तरह के हैं, मरीजों का इतना ज्यादा दबाव है कि एक-एक मरीज को डॉक्टर से समय लेने के लिए बहुत इंतजार करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि उनकी वेटिंग लिस्ट 300-400 की होती है, जब तक उनका नंबर आता है, तब तक कई मरीज तो अपना दम ही तोड़ देते हैं। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि इन AIIMS का निर्माण कार्य तुरंत शुरू किया जाए, ताकि मरीजों का दिल्ली आना-जाना न हो और अपने प्रदेशों में ही उन्हें उस तरीके की चिकित्सा सुविधाएं मिल सकें।

उपसभापति जी, मेरा मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना है कि ये जो प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की बात आई थी, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों से अपेक्षा की गई थी कि वे गांवों में promotive, preventive and curative services देंगे, एक चिकित्सक, एक मोबाइल गाड़ी और उसके साथ थोड़ा सा para-medical staff - इनसे इसकी शुरुआत की गई थी, लेकिन आज 50 साल पूरे हो गए हैं, इन प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों से जो अपेक्षा की गई थी, आज भी वही अपेक्षा उनसे है। मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है, उसके मुताबिक अभी जनवरी, 2009 में चिकित्सा मंत्रियों का एक सम्मलेन हुआ था और उसमें यह विषय उठाया गया था। मंत्रालय चाहता है कि प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में round-the-clock सेवाएं उपलब्ध हों, किंतु वहां एक डॉक्टर से तो काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए आज की तारीख में वहां प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में या तो पर्याप्त चिकित्सक नहीं हैं या फिर para-medical staff उपलब्ध नहीं है। सम्मेलन में हुए विचार-विमर्श के अनुसार जो हमारी बड़ी हुई मांग है, वह कैसे पूरी की जाएगी, इसका उत्तर इस बजट में तो नहीं दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में इसके बारे में कुछ रोशनी डालें।

उपसभापति जी, इसी तरीके से प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में in-door सुविधाओं का नितान्त अभाव है। जो pregnant महिलाएं होती हैं, उनकी देखभाल और प्रसव की जो सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए, वे सुविधाएं इन केन्द्रों पर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। महोदय, रोग और प्रसव कहकर तो आते नहीं हैं। इसलिए समय रहते हमें इनकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इसलिए प्रत्येक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में कम से कम 10 bed होने चाहिए, ताकि शिशु और माता के कल्याण की व्यवस्था हो सके।

मैं यह कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगी कि आज अमीर और गरीब की खाई बढ़ती जा रही है। गांवों में जो स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्थाएं हैं, वह चरमरा रही है ऊपर से साफ पानी और पौष्टिक आहार लोगों को मिलना दूभर हो गया है। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि खास तौर से जो ग्रामीण अंचलों की स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं हैं, उनकी ओर वे विशेष ध्यान दें। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली) : उपसभापति जी, मैं केवल 4 सुझाव केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को देना चाहूंगा। मेरा पहला सुझाव इससे संबंधित है कि जो दवाइयां हैं और विशेष रूप से जो life saving drugs हैं, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में इनकी कीमतें बहुत बढ़ी हैं। इनकी कीमतें बढ़ने के पीछे एक कारण यह भी है कि जो हमारे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते हुए, जिनके तहत product patent की regime हिंदुस्तान के अंदर आई है, जिस किसी का product patent, register होता है, वहां स्वाभाविक रूप से ये दाम बढ़ते हैं। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि किन दवाइयों को ये प्रोडक्ट पेटेंट दिए जाएं, किनको न दिए जाएं, सरकार इसकी तरफ गौर से देखे, क्योंकि अब दवाइयों की कीमत सैकड़ों, हजारों और लाखों रुपयों में जाने लगी है।

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है, जिस पर वृंदा जी ने कुछ दूसरे दृष्टिकोण से जिक्र किया था कि निजी क्षेत्र की जितनी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं अपने देश में हैं, वे बहुत महंगी हो गई हैं। आम आदमी उस खर्च को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता, इसलिए जो पब्लिक हैल्थ सिस्टम है, उसके ऊपर दबाव भी बढ़ रहा है और पब्लिक हैल्थ सिस्टम की ताकत, क्षमता और उसका विस्तार इतना नहीं है कि हर व्यक्ति को वह अपनी ग्रिप में ले पाए ! इसलिए पूरे विश्व में एक पैटर्न बना कि आम आदमी, गरीब आदमी, जिसके लिए निजी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध नहीं होतीं, वह जन-स्वास्थ्य का जो ढांचा होता है, वहां जाता है और जो पैसे दे पाता है, वह इंश्योरेंस सपोर्ट के माध्यम से, जो निजी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं हैं, उनमें जाता है। वहां भी बहुत दबाव है, जैसे ब्रिटेन की नेशनल हैल्थ स्कीम का जिक्र किया गया, आज वहां भी इतना दबाव है कि किसी को अगर हॉर्ट की सर्जरी करानी है, तो डेढ़-डेढ़ साल उनको भी क्यू में लगना पड़ता है ! अपने देश में सरकारी इंश्योरेंस कंपनीज़, निजी इंश्योरेंस कंपनीज़ ने इसकी कुछ योजनाएं निकाली हैं, लेकिन अभी भी वे बहुत पॉपुलर नहीं हैं। कोई भी हैल्थ सिस्टम, जब तक उसका इंश्योरेंस पॉलिसीज़ के साथ पूरे रूप से समर्थन नहीं होगा, उसका विस्तार नहीं हो सकता है। तो यह विषय ऐसा है, जिसको स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी देखें, वित्त मंत्री के साथ इस विषय को टेक-अप करें और इसका विस्तार अपने देश में हो, इसकी ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करें।

महोदय, तीसरा विषय यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अंदर जो रूरल हैल्थ स्कीम आपने लागू की है, जिसके अच्छे रिज़ल्ट्स आ रहे हैं, आज देश में इन सब योजनाओं के लिए निजी क्षेत्र में, पब्लिक हैल्थ सर्विसेज में मिलाकर लगभग पांच लाख डॉक्टरों की कमी है और पांच लाख डॉक्टरों की कमी को पूरा कर पाना किसी सरकार के लिए या अन्य प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के लिए भी आज संभव नहीं है। इसलिए जितने डॉक्टर इस देश में बनते हैं, कुछ विदेशों में चले जाते हैं, अधिकतर अपने देश में रहते हैं, लेकिन अगर हम अगले बीस-तीस साल भी लगे रहें, तो यह पांच लाख डॉक्टरों की कमी जनसंख्या के हिसाब से बढ़ती ही रहेगी, इसको हम कभी पूरा नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसलिए प्रश्न उठता है कि how to increase the supply side in the country, as far as medical professionals are concerned और स्वाभाविक है कि उसको पूरा करने के लिए आपको जो मेडिकल शिक्षा है, उसका अपने देश में विस्तार करना पड़ेगा। यह ठीक कहा गया कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ का बनना, expand होना, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में यह अपने आप में बहुत धीमा हो गया है। इसके साथ-साथ निजी क्षेत्र में जो मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ बने हैं, वे किस प्रकार के कॉलेजेज़ हैं, इसके ऊपर भी एक प्रश्न-चिह्न है और वहां पर उन कॉलेजेज़ के अंदर कैपिटेशन फीस है और वे महंगे हैं, यह दूसरा प्रश्न है। जब आप सप्लाई साइड को बढ़ाएंगे, तो यह कैपिटेशन फीस भी अपने आप में स्वाभाविक रूप से कम होगी। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हमने देखा कि जिन-जिन क्षेत्रों में - मैनेजमेंट में, आई.टी. में, इंजीनियरिंग में, डेंटल कॉलेजेज़ में, जहां संख्या बढ़ी है, वहां समस्याएं कम हुई हैं। वहां आरक्षण के विषयों को लेकर भी कोई विवाद नहीं होता। जितने बच्चे वहां दाखिला लेना चाहते हैं, उनको स्वाभाविक तौर पर दाखिला मिल जाता है।

इसलिए मेडिकल एजुकेशन को expand करना चाहिए, लेकिन इस expansion के पीछे एक रुकावट है कि सचमुच में मेडिकल शिक्षा को हम लोगों ने ज़मीन की उपलब्धि के साथ जोड़ा है। आज भी कानून यह कहता है कि जब तक 25 एकड़ ज़मीन नहीं होगी, जिसमें अस्पताल भी चाहिए, जिसमें कॉलेज भी बनना चाहिए, तो किसी भी शहर के अंदर, छोटे शहर के अंदर हम लोग देखें तो 25 एकड़ ज़मीन आपको नहीं मिलेगी। आज भी सैकड़ों की तादाद में हॉस्पिटल्स सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी ऐसे हैं, प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में भी ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास 25 एकड़ ज़मीन तो नहीं होगी, लेकिन वहां मेडिकल कॉलेज बना पाने की उनकी काबिलियत भी है, क्षमता भी है और उनके पास टीचिंग स्टाफ भी है। अब दिल्ली में डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया हॉस्पिटल को ले लीजिए, उसके साथ मेडिकल कॉलेज attached क्यों नहीं है? सरकारी क्षेत्र का कॉलेज हो सकता है। इसी प्रकार से दिल्ली में लेबर मंत्रालय का एक ईएसआई अस्पताल चलता है जहां एक हजार बेड्स हैं। 200 सीटों का मेडिकल कॉलेज उसमें ओवरनाइट बन सकता है, लेकिन 25 एकड़ भूमि नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार इस चीज़ की ओर भी सोचे कि यह रीयल इस्टेट का काम नहीं है। This is not a realtors business. इसलिए जो रिकग्नाइज्ड और बहुत अच्छे स्तर के मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूशंस और अस्पताल इस देश में हैं, चाहे सरकारी क्षेत्र में हों या निजी क्षेत्र में हों, सरकार उनकी एक सूची बनाए, उनको इससे मुक्ति दे और उन इंस्टीट्यूशंस के अंदर मेडिकल कॉलेजिज़ खड़े करने की व्यवस्था बनाए।

वहां पर दूसरी समस्या यह आएगी कि आपको टीचिंग फैकल्टी भी इन इंस्टीट्यूशंस में इतनी सरलता से नहीं मिलती। इसलिए मेडिकल फ़ील्ड के अंदर टीचिंग फैकल्टी की रिटायरमेंट एज बढ़ाने के बारे में भी आप सोच सकते हैं, जिससे मेडिकल सीट्स देश के अंदर उपलब्ध रहें। मेरा अंतिम विषय यह है कि जितने भी केन्द्र सरकार के इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं - तीन प्राइमरी इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, दिल्ली में एम्स है, इसी प्रकार पीजीआई है, पांडिचेरि का इंस्टीट्यूट है - आज समय आ गया है कि ये तीनों संस्थाएं, जो एक्सीलेंस के इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, जहां मेडिकल फैकल्टी, मेडिकल क्वालिटी बहुत अच्छी है, जहां आज भी पचास-पचास हजार पेशंट्स हर रोज़ इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स के अंदर अपना इलाज करवाने के लिए आते हैं और गरीब आदमी को वहां पर आज भी सहायता मिलने की परिस्थिति है, इन संस्थाओं की स्वायत्तता इन्हें वापस लौटाइए। मैं जिक्र कर सकता हूं कि जब इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स के संबंध में पहली बार कानून बने थे, उस वक्त इस सदन को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि ये इंस्टीट्यूट्स स्वायत्त रहेंगे, थोड़ा सा पार्लियामेंटरी कंट्रोल चर्चा की दृष्टि से रहेगा और सरकार के दो सचिव इसमें रहेंगे। यह कोई कल्पना नहीं थी कि सारे मंत्रालय प्रत्यक्ष रूप से इन्हें चलाएं। राजकुमारी अमृत कौर जी ने पार्लियामेंट में यह आश्वासन दिया था। लेकिन पिछले पचास वर्ष में यह परम्परा बनी कि इनका संचालन लगभग मंत्रालयों से होता है। जो मंत्री होते हैं - जब हमारी सरकार थी, तब भी यह परिस्थिति थी और आज भी यही परिस्थिति है - वे उनके चेयरमैन बन जाते हैं, उनका ओएसडी वहां पर बैठता है और लगभग वहीं से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से इनका संचालन होता है। मुझे लगता है कि एक बार आप सोचिए कि मंत्री को बहुत काम होता है। आपके जो रूरल हेल्थ मिशंस हैं, पब्लिक हेल्थ इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, इन योजनाओं को आगे बढ़ाना बहुत महत्व का काम है इसलिए मंत्री इनसे दूर रहे, अपना सुपरवाइज़री रोल रखे और इन संस्थाओं की स्वायत्तता इन्हें एक बार फिर वापस लौटाए। मुझे केवल ये चार सुझाव आपके मंत्रालय के आपके समक्ष रखने थे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Recent visit to India by Secretary of State of United States of America,
Ms. Hillary Clinton**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I rise to inform the House of the visit of the US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to India. Secretary of State Clinton

held talks with me, and called on the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition yesterday.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, we don't have(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : दे रहे हैं। ... (Interruptions)... See, usually, when the Minister starts reading, it is circulated. ... (Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): But there is paucity of people to circulate it.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, sometimes it happens; not always.
...(Interruptions)... You see, they are distributing it.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is such an important agreement. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are not aware of the importance. ... (Interruptions)...

डा० (श्रीमती) नजमा हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : सर, यह इतना बड़ा है।

श्री उपसभापति : बड़ा नहीं है, पढ़ने में छोटा है।

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: ...During the visit, we held productive and constructive discussions on global issues, the situation in our region and on how to enhance our bilateral partnership.

Our Governments have concluded two important agreements: (i) on creation of a Science & Technology Endowment Board; and (ii) a Technical Safeguards Agreement which will permit the launch of civil or non-commercial satellites containing US components on Indian space launch vehicles.

We have also agreed on the end-use monitoring arrangements that will henceforth be referred to in letters of acceptance for Indian procurement of US defence technology and equipment. This systematizes *ad hoc* arrangements for individual defence procurements from the USA entered into by previous governments.

We have also agreed on a new bilateral dialogue architecture within which we will continue discussions between our two countries on a wide range of issues.

The visit has helped to broaden and deepen our bilateral relationship and to set the terms of future engagement between India and the United States of America.

A copy of the joint statement issued after our discussions is placed on the Table of the House.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the statement of the hon. Minister makes for a very disturbing reading. The statement says, 'We have also agreed on the end use monitoring arrangements that will henceforth be referred to in the letters of acceptance for Indian procurement of US defence technology and equipment'. In simple language, this

means that since India has a lot of defence procurement from the United States, both from the US Government and from the private suppliers in the US, there is going to be an end use monitoring arrangement which we have agreed upon. सरल भाषा में इसका अर्थ है कि जो डिफेंस इक्विपमेंट के लिए तकनीक, टेक्नोलॉजी और इक्विपमेंट हिन्दुस्तान को मिलेगा, चाहे वह सरकार से मिले, चाहे वह यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स की प्राइवेट फर्म से मिले, जब हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर अपनी रक्षा के लिए, डिफेंस के लिए उसका प्रयोग होगा, तो उसका मुआयना करने का, उसका end use मॉनिटरिंग करने का अधिकार यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स को होगा। Sir, this is a serious compromise on India's sovereignty, and India should never be in a position to accept this. It is a compromise with India's sovereignty, because if our end use of our defence installations is going to be inspected by a foreign country, a foreign country whose support we cannot take for granted always...*(Interruptions)*... Today we have friendly relations, but we cannot forget a situation where the Seventh Fleet had entered the Indian Ocean. That country also has a very friendly relationship with our neighbour on the Western borders. Under such circumstances, are we going to allow monitoring of the end use arrangements where these defence installations are going to be utilised?

Sir, this agreement comes in the backdrop of three developments which have taken place in the last one week. Those three developments are: one, which we have already discussed in this House when the hon. Prime Minister was here, the Indo-Pakistan Joint Statement issued from Sharm-el-Sheik, which not only the media is saying, which not only Pakistan is interpreting, which not only we are saying in this House, which even now sections of the Congress Party are saying, has seriously compromised the conventional Indian position. The Indian position has never been that we are going to de-bracket the composite dialogue with Pakistan as far as action against terrorism is concerned. Therefore, we have entered into a joint statement which is not only a negation of, what could be called, the Nehruvian Foreign Policy, which is not only a negation of what NDA did, but is also a negation of what UPA in its first five years stood for; you have seriously compromised that position.

Then, you have a secondary development. The Prime Minister was present at G-8 and G-8 negated the basic assurance, the United States negated the basic assurance, when in this House the hon. Prime Minister made a statement. The Prime Minister had said that full cooperation means full. The word 'full' was repeated twice over by the hon. Prime Minister, and today, we have a situation where signing the NPT is made a condition precedent for enrichment and reprocessing technologies to be made available to India.

Then, you have a third situation, Sir, where our representatives at the Climate Change negotiations in Rome, suddenly come out with a draft at the Major Economies Forum, and this statement also, in its annexure of the joint communication on Energy Security and Environment, refers to what happened at the Major Economists Forum, which negates the basic redlines that

5.00 P.M.

India has always had that we will never go below this. In short, the issue was that the western countries, the European countries and the American countries, which have polluted through their green house gas emission, are very large. They must bear the brunt and pay for the pollution that they have caused for an environmental mitigation and restoration. Instead we are being asked to now cap our emissions, which will be the consequence of these negotiations, and capping us at a very low level is like capping our growth. These are the three things. And on this third one today we virtually reversed our position. We had a first embarrassment when in the presence of the Secretary of State, whose visit is referred to in the Statement, our hon. Environment Minister, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, made a very categorical statement that we stand by our traditional position. But the US negotiator present there confronted us with what we have signed and agreed at the major economic forum. This is a new kind of diplomacy which has started. You go for bilateral and multilateral negotiations, you agree to a particular statement and then come back home and make a unilateral statement and try to retract from what you have done there. But, unfortunately, for us international relations are governed by what we signed there and not by what unilateral statements are made in India. Under these circumstances, I have two clarifications to seek from the hon. External Affairs Minister. Is our apprehension true that our Defence installations from what we receive as supplies from the US, is it now going to be open for their monitoring? Did he take up these three issues that I have referred to which have happened in the course of the last one week? Therefore, if, in the course of one week, these three developments take place and then monitoring of our defence facilities taking place, then we cannot help it if every Indian hangs his head in shame to say: Have we really mortgaged our independent foreign policy? Have we outsourced it to somebody else and we are no longer taking our own decisions in these matters?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it has been very heartening to hear the Leader of the Opposition. It is almost equal to what we have been saying in the last four years and that was one of the reasons ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: But you were in the wrong company...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We had to withdraw support from the Government on this precise issue. That is why, I think, I have a very serious objection to this end-use monitoring of US defence equipment agreement that has been entered into by India and the USA. This comes in a string of measures that totally and completely make India vulnerable and continuously keep surrendering our economic and political sovereignty bit by bit. And this is precisely the apprehension that we had at the time of Indo-US nuclear deal, and each one of our apprehensions is now turning out to be true. Before I come to what this means for us in India,

that is the clarification that I want from the hon. Minister. This comes in the background of G-8 meeting when the Prime Minister was present where the G-8 had decided that no ENR technologies, that is, technologies for reprocessing and enrichment will be provided to India unless we become party to the international non-proliferation architecture. Unless we sign the NPT, unless we sign the CTBT and unless we sign the FMCT, such full nuclear cooperation, which the hon. Prime Minister on earlier occasions standing here had assured us, is not only full, but complete civilian nuclear cooperation. That has obviously been violated. Then you had a compromising position emerging at G-8 with the presence of our Prime Minister, who made right statements there saying climate change proposals cannot be at the expense of poverty alleviation in countries like India. But what is finally coming to us? That the carbon emissions will be reduced universally and uniformly between the developed countries and developing countries this is putting us at a tremendous disadvantage. We cannot, today, be party to such a disadvantage and this will only mean again surrendering our sovereignty. Then comes the question of your Doha round talks. The Doha round talks had collapsed last time, and we were happy that they collapsed because both on Non-Agricultural Market Access and on agricultural safeguards, we had not agreed to the demands of the West. Today the indications are that in the current round of negotiations maybe this impasse would be broken. India is proud to say that it will be broken. Does that mean we are agreeing on it?

On top of all this, Sir, comes this end-use monitoring. This end-use monitoring means what? It is giving access to the United States of America to visit all our defence installations. It is throwing open all our security installations to their inspections. It is very clearly actually surrendering the sovereign interests of India to the inspections of the United States of America. And, this is not where it stops. It also says that U.S. business interests will now have priority in Indian policy making because billions of dollars worth of Defence equipment is to be bought from the United States of America; billions of dollars of worth of nuclear reactors are to be bought from there. And, with each of them, if you have this end-use mechanism, every place where you have a U.S. bought installation, they have the right to come and inspect. They have a right to inspect everywhere, all our military installations, and all of us know, in the background of half-a-century's support to Pakistan that U.S. imperialism has given, access to the USA to inspect our military installations will have serious consequences for our security and sovereignty. So, Sir, these agreements, coming in the background of all these developments, and the indications, that have also come, of greater arm-twisting that is being done *vis-a-vis* Iran, we have already shelved the gas pipeline which is very beneficial for us. We can get energy at very cheap prices, but we have given that up under U.S. pressure. Now, with this visit, there are also reports of further arm-twisting on all these issues. Therefore, we would ask the hon. Minister to clarify to us that the Government must give the assurance that it shall not enter into any commercial

agreements with any U.S. corporation, company or Government till the assurance of full nuclear co-operation is ensured, that is, no equipment will be bought from them until they clarify that we need not sign NPT, CTBT, and FMCT. If they do not agree to that condition, India must unequivocally state that we will not enter into any nuclear commerce with the USA. Number two, as long as you will not protect India's sovereignty by not permitting US inspections on our military sites, no U.S. defence equipment can be bought, otherwise, under this condition, it should not be done. Thirdly, on the question of climate change, and fourthly, on the question of Doha, this Government will not rescind from our known positions. And, that clarification is very important for the sake of India's sovereignty. Sir, we, politically, had to take a decision of withdrawing our support from this Government on this issue. At that time, they said that we were wrong and they were right. Today, they are doing exactly what we were saying would have happened. And, that is not in India's interest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. Please, be brief... (*Interruptions*). You see, nobody is undermining that it is a question of national interest. But, be brief.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I was as brief as I could.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, but the statement was very lengthy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. The statement is not lengthy. It is only one page. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन् पिछले दिनों कुछ ऐसी घटनाएं घटीं, जो बहुत ही चिंता की बात है। पहले जिस तरह से दोहा राउंड के बारे में कमल नाथ जी ने विरोध किया, उसके बाद माननीय अरुण जेटली जी ने जबर्दस्त विरोध किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर G-8 की मीटिंग में जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा कि यह 2010 तक कम्पलीट हो जाएगा, तो जो हमारी पॉलिसी थी, यह उससे बिल्कुल अलग हटकर था। अमेरिका तथा अन्य देश यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान अनाज की इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी कम कर दे, लेकिन हम यह मांग करते हैं कि इस पर सब्सिडी कम हो। वे सब्सिडी कम नहीं करेंगे और कह रहे हैं कि यह 2010 तक कम्पलीट हो जाएगा। ऐसा लगता है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को प्रॉब्लम्स होने वाली हैं, उन सबके जिम्मेदार बनने जा रहे हैं। हम अपनी मूल पॉलिसियों से हटकर बात कर रहे हैं। एक तो यह परिवर्तन हुआ है।

दूसरा परिवर्तन यह हुआ कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले ही माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी विदेश गए थे, तो उन्होंने जरदारी साहब से कहा कि जब तक यह मामला चलता रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, इससे संबंधित है। ...**(व्यवधान)**..

श्री उपसभापति : इस से संबंधित नहीं है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : इसी से संबंधित है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस तरह से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, हम एक्सट्रानल एफेयरस मिनिस्ट्री पर डिस्कशन करने जा रहे हैं, आप उस वक्त यह सब उठाइगा। मैं मना नहीं कर रहा हूँ, अगर आज आप स्टेटमेंट के ऊपर क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछें तो ठीक है। यहां पर दोहा राउंड तो मेशन ही नहीं है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : मैं इसके बाद हिलेरी क्लिंटन पर आने वाला हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आइए, क्लिंटन पर आइए...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : एक महीने में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जरदारी से कुछ कहा, गिलानी से कुछ कह दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**..

श्री उपसभापति : उसका मौका आ चुका है ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधानमंत्री ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने क्लैरिफाई किया है...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर उसी को उठा रहे हैं...**(व्यवधान)**...यह कैसे हो सकता है...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : अब विदेश मंत्री हिलेरी क्लिंटन आईं। दो-तीन दिन से लगातार एन.पी.टी. पर दस्तख्त की चर्चा चल रही है कि न्युक्लियर डील के वक्त हमने जो समर्थन दिया था, गवर्नमेंट ने स्पष्ट रूप से पूरे देश के सामने कहा था कि इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं होगी, लेकिन सारी बातें इसके ठीक विपरीत हुईं। मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस तरह के समझौते देश की संप्रभुता के लिए घातक नहीं हैं? क्या हमारी संप्रभुता के खिलाफ नहीं हैं? क्या हिंदुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट के चलते हुए पार्लियामेंट को कांफिडेंस में लिए बिना इस तरह के महत्वपूर्ण फैसले, जो देश की संप्रभुता के ऊपर प्रश्न चिह्न लगाने वाले हैं, करने चाहिए थे? अगर नहीं, तो क्या माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी, अमरीकन विदेश मंत्री के साथ जो कल एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, इसको स्क्रेप करने के लिए कदम उठाएंगे?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the statement given by the hon. Minister is regarding...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. It is not possible, Mr. Tapan Sen. I am straightaway saying, it is not possible. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I also asked for the time to seek clarification. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, let him speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : यह कैसे हो सकता है..**(व्यवधान)**.. It is important...**(Interruptions)**...We are in the middle of the debate. If you don't understand, what can the Chair do? **(Interruptions)** You have to cooperate with the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the statement given ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you ask, then, others will also ask. **(Interruptions)** What I can do?...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the statement given by the hon. Minister regarding end-use monitoring...**(Interruptions)**...Sir, as was mentioned by Arunji in the last week or so, it definitely disturbs us. It appears as if the Government has opened the gates for the East India Company to creep into our country. When the Indo-US Nuclear Deal was signed, my Party General Secretary, *Puratchi Thalaivi*, called it a Master-Slave Charter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Mr. Maitreyan, clarification please. ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot allow this.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I am coming to that. It mentions about the nuclear deal also.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please bear with me. Please seek clarification only.
....(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: One cannot keep control. Let him speak.(Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it mentions about the deal also. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I am not talking on civil-nuclear cooperation. (Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it is very disturbing statement. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, please. ...(Interruptions)... It is between me and Maitreyan.(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: So, she called it a Master-Slave Charter between the United States, the Master, and, India, the Slave. Sir, the way these two agreements have been signed yesterday, it is very clear that the Congress-led UPA Government is hell bent on surrendering the sovereignty of our country to the United States.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, again, I am informing you that we are going to have a discussion on the Ministry of External Affairs. What all you want to say, you can say at that time. Now, please seek clarification only.(Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, that would be a discussion on the MEA.(Interruptions)... This does not come ... (Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is under MEA.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir. No, no.(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, please do not interfere....(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we have no objection to Congress becoming slaves of the United States but please do not enslave the country. कांग्रेस के अमरीका का गुलाम बनने पर हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, मगर देश को गिरवी मत रखिए।

Sir, on behalf of the AIADMK, I urge that the clauses containing the end-use monitoring should immediately be dropped, otherwise, the whole agreement should be scrapped.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the position of the Left has been very well articulated by comrade Sitaram Yechury. Despite that, agreeing with my previous speakers, I would like to ask a couple of clarifications from the Minister. Firstly, Sir, the Minister has said, “we have also agreed on a new bilateral dialogue architecture within which we will continue discussions between our two countries on a wide range of issues.” I do not understand this new bilateral dialogue architecture because what has been happening is the unilateral decisions taken by the United States imposed on us and our Government is succumbing to them. That is what our experience shows.

Sir, the whole statement is the reflection of a big compromise on our independent foreign policy positions. This is what we understand from the statement made by the Minister. In this background, I would like to ask the Minister of External Affairs to explain a few things.

In the statement, the Minister talked about the end-use monitoring arrangements, the Indo-US strategic dialogue, and the 123 Agreement. Some other things are also mentioned here. My clarification is this. Is there any conditionality attached to it? Or do you think there is no condition attached to it?

Even Dr. Anil Kakodkar, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, who happened to be the main negotiator in the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Deal, expressed his serious concerns on the statement made by the G-8 on nuclear fuel supply. He questioned many grey areas in that statement. He has dismissed what the G-8 Statement said. I want to know whether these arrangements are not conditional.

Be frank with the House and be frank with the people of this country. And if there is any condition attached to it, let us know what is that condition which India has agreed to.

Secondly, the WTO Doha round. As far as the position of India is concerned, my understanding is that India used to be with the developing countries. Now, are we changing our position and moving closer to the USA and the European Union and dumping all our allies, the developing countries? Developing countries happened to be our allies in our struggle to protect our own agriculture.

What is this fresh initiative that India can take along with the USA? That is one thing that the Minister needs to clarify.

Finally, climate change. We discussed this issue several times here and even carbon emissions. India's carbon emissions are less than the world average. It is the USA which is number one culprit as far as carbon emissions are concerned. The USA should take the responsibility to curb its carbon emissions. If there is one country which has to be held responsible for such a high level of carbon emissions, it is the USA. What is there for India to cooperate with the USA on this? India and China or all other countries cannot be kept on a par with the United States of America as far as carbon emissions are concerned.

That is why the whole statement made by the Minister appears to me as 'a big compromise' on our independent Foreign Policy position and 'a big compromise' on our traditionally maintained positions at international level. The Minister needs to clarify these issues. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This statement had been circulated to you.*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I asked for permission to seek clarification on this statement in writing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The statement of the Minister was shown in the agenda and it was circulated to you. Some hon. Members have given their names for seeking clarifications. But as the discussion started, many hon. Members started asking that they also wanted to seek clarifications on it. This is very difficult. I am requesting the Members to cooperate. If every Member wants to participate, it will not be possible. You had given the name, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)* नहीं, आपने नाम नहीं दिया है, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें आपका नाम नहीं है। You see, names are given. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please bear with us. The Leader of Opposition has spoken. You have been given the opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... You don't question me. I will do it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, in addition to the clarifications which have been sought by other hon. Members in the House, I have two clarifications. The first clarification is, India has been purchasing military equipment from many countries in the past. Has there been a single example where we have given permission to any country from whom we have purchased such military equipment to come and inspect the sites of these military installations of the equipment we have bought? And if there has been no such precedent in the past, is it not a fact that now we have laid ourselves open to any and every country from whom we are purchasing equipment to come to India and wander around all our military installations and say, "Since you have bought this plane or that equipment, we have every right." Will you not be accused of having double standards, favouring the United States of America? Therefore, is it not a fact that you have set a precedence which is going to very severely damage the sovereignty of this country?

The second point is, is this agreement, at all, linked to the Indo- US nuclear agreement? Now, the reason why I asked this question is, on the eve of the visit of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the Assistant Secretary of State, Phillip J. Crowley, made a statement and I quote, "The end-use monitoring agreement which is planned is part of the fulfilment of an important initiative that India and the US have signed in the area of nuclear cooperation." This is the statement made by the Assistant Secretary of State, United States of America clearly pointing out to the conditions on which you are signing this agreement. Now, when this is clear, on what basis has the Government given an assurance to the Secretary of State that two sites for American nuclear plants are going to be given to them as a gift? How is it? Neither the EPR thing is clear. Your agreement, as far as reprocessing is concerned, is not clear. And even before that is done, you are gifting two sites of Indian soil to be used by the American nuclear industry and, therefore, Sir, I want clarification on both these points.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I want a very small clarification from the hon. Minister. There is no mention of these BPO companies in this agreement. There is a major

concern of the IT companies that the facilities which had been extended to the Indian companies are being withdrawn in order to enhance the employment opportunities in America for the local people. So, I want to know: Was there any discussion between him and Madam Hillary Clinton about the BPO issue?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the apprehensions raised earlier by my colleagues urging the Minister to clarify them are genuine for the country with which we have signed an agreement agreeing on the end-use monitoring arrangements, is not only friendly with us but is also friendly with our neighbouring country which is totally unfriendly with us. Sir, keeping in mind one of the recent statements made by Ms. Clinton that any military assistance extended to Pakistan by the US cannot be questioned by any other country, my only concern is, without any compromise at any point, for any reason whatsoever, our sovereignty must be upheld.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I am thankful to the Members for airing their views on the statement that I have made to this august House. Sir, I would like to assure this House and the hon. Members that at no point of time was this Government which represents the people of this country, in any way, compromising on the sovereignty of this country. References were made to the Nehruvian foreign policy. Well, let me proudly proclaim that we are the legacy holders of that Nehru's pronouncement and subsequently, Indira Gandhi's pronouncement. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, let us be very clear on one thing. No one is less patriotic than the other. All of us are patriotic. So, let us be very clear about it and let us not distrust each other on this basic issue. Well, this is a bilateral understanding between two sovereign countries. America is a sovereign country and we are also a sovereign country. We are governed by a set of rules, by our Constitution and by our rule of law and they are governed by their own set of rules and regulations. And when you get to the negotiating table, when you want something for the defence of your own country, don't you have to bargain with them? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? No, no. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, bargain cannot be at the cost of sovereignty ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you are bargaining the sovereignty of your country. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are bargaining your sovereignty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: The simple proposition that I am making is, if you do not want this technology, well, so be it. Now, the choice is entirely yours. If you feel that this high-end defence technology is needed, then in the larger interest of the country, you will have to negotiate with a country which has this technology, whether it is the United States of America or the Soviet Union. ...*(Interruptions)*... And then each of these countries are to be governed by their own laws...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister complete his reply.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, will he give an assurance that India's sovereignty is non-negotiable or are you negotiating sovereignty?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: It is not negotiable.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Then what are you negotiating, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I am saying about the purchase of this defence equipment. I was not talking about sovereignty when I said 'bargaining'. It is not negotiable, I know. How can anybody think on those lines? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Calling our defence installations open for American monitoring, if this is not bargaining our sovereignty, what else is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, Indo-US Nuclear Deal, and now, allowing the US people to come and inspect our military sites and installations, what else is this but negotiating our sovereignty? This is negotiating our sovereignty...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow the hon. Minister to complete his clarifications. You wanted clarifications and you have said whatever you wanted to say. Now, let the Minister complete his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is not a question of saying. It is a question of emotions...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What emotions? He has said that you are not the only person who has emotions. Others have also got emotions. Let the Minister make all the clarifications. If you start asking about every word, it is not proper. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we are not satisfied because our sovereignty is being bargained. Therefore, we are walking out.

(At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, we are very sorry to say that the Minister says that the bargain is that to get this technology, we have to open our defence installations for inspection. This is seriously compromising India's sovereignty. We are not satisfied with this approach of the Government, and therefore, we are walking out of the House.

(At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete his reply. Mr. Jesudasu Seelam, let the Minister complete his reply... *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeev Shukla, let the Minister complete his reply.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I have heard.....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, no. Mr. Shukla, please sit down.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I have heard some outlandish arguments. This country is a sovereign country, it is a free country, and when we negotiate with another country, we do it with utmost caution, keeping fully in mind that we are a sovereign country because the hopes and aspirations of a billion people are involved in whatever decision that we take, in whatever negotiations that we get into. Here is a situation where we are looking out for certain high-end defence equipment, and it is available in a particular country. We have to negotiate to get that. So, while, in the process of negotiations, they are governed by their own laws, we are governed by our own laws. We will have to keep negotiating. A process has just been initiated, and nobody need have any anxiety about surrendering our sovereignty or our freedom or our liberty. With this assurance, Sir, I would like to say that this is in the larger national interest and we have looked at various angles, and this is in the best interest of our country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Sabir Ali. Be brief because we have to finish the debate today. ...*(Interruptions)*... reply finish हो गया, अब वह और जवाब नहीं देंगे। I have called him. Mr. Sabir Ali, you have five minutes.

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (Contd.)

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार) : सर, मैं सब से पहले बताना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में लोगों को मेडिकल फेसिलिटीज देने के लिए जो डॉक्टर्स हैं, आज उनकी फीस गरीबों की पहुंच से बाहर हो गयी है। मैं नहीं समझता कि एक गरीब पूरे हफ्ते मेहनत कर के भी उस डॉक्टर की फीस पूरी कर सकता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बारे में उन्होंने कोई उपाय सोचे हैं? आज डॉक्टर्स मरीजों से मनमानी फीस लेते हैं। वे उन के एक मिनट के लिए हजारों रुपया चार्ज करते हैं। आज की तारीख में बड़े शहरों में डॉक्टर्स ने इसे एक उद्योग बना लिया है, जोकि मेरी नजर में इंसानियत से परे है। इसे इंसानियत allow नहीं करती। सर, लगता है कि मंत्री जी हमारी बात को नहीं सुन रहे हैं।

सर, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार के जो पैसे देश के छोटे शहरों व गांवों तक जाते हैं, वहां पैसे पहुंचाने का जो mechanism है, जो तरीका है, उस में आज भी वही हालत है कि वहां एक गरीब के बच्चे, मजदूर के बच्चे व किसान के बच्चे को, जो घर में पैदा होता है, injection नहीं मिलता है, उस को दवा नहीं मिलती और जो भी पैसे वहां तक पहुंचते हैं, उन का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में क्या भारत सरकार व भारत सरकार के केन्द्रीय मंत्री कोई दूसरा mechanism आजमाना चाहते हैं?

सर, मैं आप के माध्यम से दूसरी बात यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यहां से डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर स्टेट को जो पैसे जाते हैं, उनका जो allocation किया जाता है, उस की रिपोर्ट कितने दिनों में भारत सरकार दोबारा मांगती है और वह पैसा वहां किस base पर जाता है? सर, मैं बहुत कुछ न कहते हुए, मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि आजकल विदेश के मेडिकल कॉलेज में admissions होते हैं, विदेश के जो कॉलेज हैं, जैसे नेपाल है, वहां का मेडिकल कॉलेज खुलता है और वहां से इंडिया के 95 परसेंट लड़के पढ़कर आते हैं, उन को अपने यहां सर्विस नहीं मिलती है। इस का कारण यह है कि आपके यहां का सिस्टम

उस की permission नहीं देता है। उन को यहां job नहीं मिलती है क्योंकि वह छोटा मुल्क है। चाहे वह बांग्लादेश हो, श्रीलंका हो या नेपाल हो, इनका वही हाल है। नेपाल में 4-5 बड़े मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं, उनके जितने भी लड़के नेपाल से आते हैं, वहां की पढ़ाई मुकम्मल करने के बाद उन को इंडिया में नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। आप उसके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? मैं आखिरी बात सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के जरिये जो उनका bilateral relation है, चूंकि वहाँ पहले जो permission दी जाती है, जो मान्यता दी जाती है, उसके क्या आधार हैं? उसमें संशोधन करने के लिए क्या आगे आप कोई कदम उठाना चाहते हैं? इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करता हूँ। Once again, thank you very much sir कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने के लिए opportunity दी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla. You have seven minutes.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद सर। तमाम सदस्यों ने तमाम सुझाव रखे हैं, इसलिए मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि उन सुझावों को दोहराने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री उपसभापति: अब कुछ बाकी नहीं रहा है।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि मैं अपनी बात को to the point रखूँ। हमारे हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का एक लम्बे समय से जो हाल रहा है, उसमें हमारा जो टोटल बजट होता था, उसका एक बहुत कम हिस्सा नेशनल हैल्थ पर खर्च होता था। मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उसने हैल्थ के सेक्टर को priority दी। मैं समझता हूँ कि नेशनल रूरल हैल्थ मिशन के जरिये कितना बड़ा क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाया गया है कि अगर उसका फायदा इस देश के लोग ले लें, अगर उसका फायदा मुख्य मंत्री और राज्य सरकारें ले लें, तो एक बहुत बड़ा काम हो सकता है। केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से स्वास्थ्य में 25 से 30 प्रतिशत का योगदान होता है। इस बार हमारी सरकार ने तकरीबन 21,000 करोड़ का प्रावधान राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य के लिए किया है, जिसमें करीब 12,000 करोड़ उसने National Rural Health Mission के लिए उपलब्ध कराया है। अगर राज्य सरकारें अच्छी तरह से काम करें और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में जो लोग लगे हैं, वे इस तरफ ध्यान दें तो हम आम आदमी और गरीबों के लिए बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि आज स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ बहुत खराब हैं। किसी भी सरकारी अस्पताल में चले जाइए, हालत इतनी खराब है कि आप वहाँ अपना इलाज कराने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकेंगे। जो आदमी गांव से दो हजार, तीन हजार रुपये लेकर आता है, उतनी की दवा वह पहले दिन ही लिख देते हैं। इसके बाद तो वह अपने रिश्तेदार या अपने मां-बाप, जिसको भी लेकर आता है, उसकी मौत का इंतजार करता है। इसके अलावा उसके पास और कोई चारा नहीं होता। सरकारी अस्पतालों में दवा होती नहीं है, वे दवा बेच देते हैं। वहाँ equipments का हाल यह होता है कि उनमें से आधे से ज्यादा खराब और बहुत पुराने होते हैं। वे बाहर से एक्स-रे और जाँच कराने के लिए कहते हैं। इन सब के लिए अस्पतालों के सामने दुकानें खुली हैं, वहाँ से यह सब होता है, अस्पताल के अंदर कुछ नहीं होता, अस्पताल खोखले हैं। मैं आज़ाद साहब को कहूँगा - वह एक लम्बे वक्त तक चीफ मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं - कि वह इस कठिनाई को समझें। अगर आप यहाँ से हजारों-करोड़ों में पैसा देते हैं तो उसकी accountability भी fix करें कि वह पैसा नीचे तक सरकारी अस्पतालों में पहुँच रहा है कि नहीं पहुँच रहा है, गांव में जो Primary Health Centres हैं, उनमें पहुँच रहा है कि नहीं पहुँच रहा है और आम आदमी पर यह खर्च होता है कि नहीं होता है? समस्या यही है कि दिल्ली से पैसा जाता है और रास्ते में खत्म हो जाता है, नीचे तक नहीं पहुँचता है, अस्पतालों में नहीं पहुँचता है। अस्पतालों के ऐसे हालात हैं कि उनमें

लोगों को जाने में भी तकलीफ होती है। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी इसकी accountability कैसे fix करेंगे कि यहाँ से जो पैसा हजारों-करोड़ों में जा रहा है, वह राज्य सरकारों के नीचे के सिस्टम में, जो जिला प्रशासन है या उससे भी नीचे जो सिस्टम है और स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ हैं, उनमें खाया नहीं जा रहा है? इसे ensure करने की बड़ी जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं इसमें यह देख रहा था, जो कि एक बहुत ही अच्छी चीज है कि AIIMS (All India Institute of Medical Sciences) के मॉडल पर तमाम राज्यों में, खास तौर से जो बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स हैं, उनमें इस तरह के छः और हॉस्पिटल बनाने की योजना है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसमें यूपी को भी शामिल करना चाहिए। ऐसे राज्य जहाँ लोगों की जनसंख्या ज्यादा है और लोग बीमार बहुत होते हैं, जहाँ गरीबों के इलाज के लिए कोई सहारा नहीं है और वह किसी भी प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में जाता है तो उसे बहुत दिक्कत आती है, वहाँ इनकी संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए। मैं यहाँ पर एम्स को लेकर एक बात कहना चाहूँगा कि इस institute को खोलने का मकसद यह था कि इंदिरा जी की जो अभिलाषा थी, वह यह थी कि यहाँ पर Super Specialty Hospital हो और रिसर्च का काम लगातार चलता रहे। Today the AIIMS is like any other hospitals in the country. People are flocking there. Thousands of people are in queue to get treatment. The doctors are feeling the heat and they are feeling the pressure. They are not able to deliver what they are expected to deliver. That is the major problem in the AIIMS. If you go to the AIIMS, it is like any district hospital. The conditions are pathetic. The operation theatres are carrying infection. I would like to mention one incident. One hon. Member of this House, Shri Narendra Mohan, died of infection which he got from the operation theatre of the AIIMS. AIIMS is in a bad shape. If this is going to be the showcase for others, then the hon. Minister will have to pay attention to it. Something has to be done in this regard. Whatever Indiraji dreamed of this hospital, that should be done.

मैं तो बोलूँगा कि वहाँ पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का इलाज होता है और श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी वहाँ पर लम्बे समय तक भर्ती रहे थे, आप वहाँ जाकर देखते कि क्या हालात थे वहाँ पर, कहीं एक जगह से निकलकर उधर चले जाओ, लगता ही नहीं है कि कोई इंटरनेशनल स्तर का हॉस्पिटल है। मेरे ख्याल से जब इतना पैसा वहाँ खर्च किया जाता है तो कुछ न कुछ वहाँ पिलफ्रेज है, जिसको रोकना चाहिए और सही चीज पर पैसा लगाना चाहिए। इस बारे में मुझे आज़ाद साहब पर बड़ा भरोसा है, क्योंकि आप बड़े सख्त मिनिस्टर हैं और वे कुछ कर सकते हैं।

सर, मैं रूलिंग पार्टी से हूँ लेकिन बोल विपक्ष के सांसद की तरह से रहा हूँ क्योंकि हेल्थ सेक्टर ऐसा है कि इसमें अगर जरा सी भी कोताही बरती गई तो देश का आम नागरिक उससे प्रभावित होता है।

Epidemic तरह की जो बीमारियाँ होती हैं, उन पर वेस्टर्न कंट्रीज़ के दूसरे इंटररेस्ट हैं, हमारे दूसरे इंटररेस्ट हैं। उनके यहां जिस-जिस तरह की बीमारियाँ होती हैं, उनका इलाज, उनके टीके, उनका vaccination, उसकी रिसर्च आदि वे अपने ढंग से करते हैं, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे हमारा indigenous vaccination programme खत्म होता जा रहा है, हमारी पूरी dependency imported vaccines पर होती जा रही है और हमारी Public Sector जो vaccines बनाती थीं, वे भी धीरे-धीरे सब कुछ खत्म होता जा रहा है। हमारे यहां के एक बड़े मशहूर पत्रकार हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मुझे 12 मिनट मिले हुए हैं....

श्री उपसभापति : अभी वह टाइम कम हो गया है।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए, अभी तीन मिनट भी नहीं हुए हैं। हमारा टाइम ज्यादा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी बीजेपी वाले लगातार बोलते गए, बोल गए, हमारी बात तो पूरी होने दीजिए। अभी तीन

ही मिनट में आपने खत्म कर दिया, इंडिपेंडेंट मैम्बर को आप ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा तो 12 मिनट का टाइम लिखकर दिया गया, मैंने पता लगाया था।

श्री उपसभापति : आप रात तक बैठिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : आप मेरी बात सुन तो लीजिए। यहां से वह पत्रकार अमेरिका गए, वहां मलेरिया के इलाज के लिए गए तो डाक्टर भौंचक्के हो गए कि मलेरिया के इलाज के लिए तो उनके पास कुछ था ही नहीं, वे कहते हैं कि उनके यहां यह समस्या ही नहीं है। तो इस vaccination programme को हमें बढ़ाना चाहिए, इसमें चाहे कालाजार हो, चाहे मलेरिया हो, इस किस्म की vaccines हमारे यहां खुद पैदा की जाएं और Public Sector को इस मामले में एक बार फिर से तैयार करना चाहिए और intellectual property के नाम पर technology transfer हमारे लिए दिक्कतें पैदा करती है, जिसको डा० मनमोहन सिंह जी ने भी अभी इंटरनेशनल फोरम पर उठाया है, इन चीजों के बारे में हमें लड़ाई लड़नी चाहिए।

एक चीज और महत्वपूर्ण है कि हमारी इंडियन कम्पनियों की दवा की प्राइसिंग के बारे में भी मंत्री जी को कुछ कहना चाहिए। मैं किसी vested interest की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन दवा की कीमतें अनाप-शनाप बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, फार्मास्युटिकल इंडस्ट्री की कौन सी लॉबी काम कर रही है, मैं इसमें नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूं, लेकिन निश्चित रूप से लॉबीज काम करती हैं और जो दवा सस्ती आती थी, वह दवा आज की तारीख में गरीब आदमी के लिए, आम आदमी के लिए, मध्यम वर्ग के आदमी तक के लिए ऐफोर्ड करना मुश्किल हो गया है। हमारे पास हाथी कमिटी की रिपोर्ट इतने साल से पड़ी हुई है। हाथी कमिटी की रिपोर्ट की एक रिकमेंडेशन branded drugs के बारे में है कि branded drugs से हमें अलग हटना चाहिए, to do away with branded drugs, ताकि आम आदमी को सस्ती दवा हम दे सकें। तो हाथी कमिटी की रिकमेंडेशन के बारे में और दवाओं की कीमतें गिराने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है, इस बारे में भी मंत्री जी हमें बताने का कष्ट करें। जो इंडियन प्राइवेट कम्पनीज दवा के मामले में विदेशों में अच्छा काम कर रही हैं, उन पर वहां विदेशी कम्पनियां मुकदमे करके उनकी दवा बिकने नहीं देतीं, उनके एक्सपोर्ट को कम करती हैं, तो ऐसी इंडियन कम्पनीज को बाहर सुविधाएं दिलाइए ताकि उनको वहां से आमदनी ज्यादा हो सके और इंटरनेशनल रनअप पर इंडियन कम्पनीज की धाक जम सके। मुझे याद है कि साउथ अफ्रीका में Ranbaxy बहुत अच्छा काम करती थी और ब्रिटिश कम्पनीज ने Ranbaxy का नाक में दम कर दिया था, वहां काम करने पर, इतने मुकदमे उनके खिलाफ लगाए थे, क्योंकि वे comparatively सस्ती दवाएं देते थे, जिससे वहां के नागरिकों और विशेषकर गरीब नागरिकों को फायदा मिलता था जिससे ब्रिटिश कम्पनीज बहुत परेशान रहती थीं। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस मामले में भी सरकार का हस्तक्षेप हो।

स्वाइन फ्लू के मामले में होता यह है कि जब कोई Western Countries में जाता है, तब तो वे जांच करते हैं, लेकिन जब कोई वहां से स्वाइन फ्लू लेकर निकलता है तो उसकी कोई जांच नहीं करते। आप अपने यहां से ऐसे आदमी को जाने ही क्यों देते हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अपने उन नागरिकों को, जिनको स्वाइन फ्लू है, उनको वहीं रोकिए। वे उनको दूसरे मुल्क में तो जाने देते हैं, लेकिन उनके यहां कोई अगर आए तो उसकी वे पूरी जांच करते हैं। इसलिए exit points पर भी उनको स्वाइन फ्लू टेस्ट कराने चाहिए, इसके लिए हमें दबाव देना चाहिए।

अंत में मैं पापुलेशन कंट्रोल के बारे में बात करना चाहूंगा कि 1.2 बिलियन हमारी पापुलेशन हो गई है। महोदय, 2028 तक हम चीन को भी पार कर जाएंगे। इस मामले में मैं श्री गुलाम नबी जी को बधाई देना चाहता

हूँ कि उन्होंने इस पर एक बहस छेड़ी है। आज भले ही मैं देख रहा हूँ कि कालमों में इधर-उधर उनका मज़ाक बनाया जा रहा है, जो उन्होंने बोल दिया कि टी.वी. देखिए और बच्चे मत पैदा करिए। उन्होंने एक बात कही, लेकिन इसका मुख्य ध्येय और मकसद देखना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि काफी अरसे के बाद एक ऐसे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री हुए हैं, जिन्होंने कम से कम परिवार नियोजन और जनसंख्या रोकने के बारे में लोगों का ध्यान तो आकृष्ट कराया है, इसको प्रायोरिटी तो बनाया है, इस तरफ फोकस तो दिलाया है, वरना कोई डर के मारे बात ही नहीं करता है, इस विषय को कोई छेड़ता ही नहीं है। उन्होंने कम से कम इस विषय को छेड़ा है और इस पर देश में बहस शुरू हुई है। भले ही आप उसको मज़ाकिया अंदाज़ में कह लें या किसी और अंदाज़ में कह लें, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से उसको इस तरह से मज़ाक बनाकर छोड़ देना उचित नहीं है। उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या की तरफ लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि आप इस पर डटे रहिए, आप इस पर लगे रहिए, इसके लिए आप कार्यक्रम बनाइए। इसके लिए awareness programme बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि लोगों को पता लगे। मुझे याद है कि गांव-गांव की दीवारों पर लिखा होता था कि – “दो या तीन बच्चे, होते हैं घर में अच्छे”, “हम दो हमारे दो” - सब खत्म हो गया, पता नहीं वह campaign कहां चला गया। अगर आज भी लोगों को हम बताएं कि दो बच्चे होने से आपकी जिंदगी संवर सकती है, आप उनको पढ़ा सकते हैं, तो काफी लोग समझेंगे। कम से कम इसके लिए एक campaign तो चलाया जा सकता है, वह campaign missing है। तो इन चीजों पर इन्होंने ध्यान दिया है और यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं उनसे आग्रह करूँगा कि वे इसको और बढ़ाएं और इस दिशा में लगातार आगे बढ़ते रहें। हम चांद पर जाने के लिए इतना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर वह पैसा हम लोगों की healthcare पर खर्च करें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इसी पापुलेशन को हम क्वालिटी पापुलेशन में कन्वर्ट कर दें, तो मुझे लगता है कि इससे देश का बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा। इसलिए मंत्री जी पापुलेशन कंट्रोल प्रोग्राम को जारी रखें, यही मेरा उनसे अनुरोध है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने पूरा समय ले लिया।

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह (हरियाणा) : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया। पहले तो मैं इस बात पर खुशी का इज़हार करता हूँ कि जनाब गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब दोबारा मंत्री बनकर इस हाउस में बैठे हैं और हम यही दुआ करते हैं कि चूंकि ये हर जगह कामयाब हुए हैं, आज जो देश की हेल्थ बहुत ही कमज़ोर है, हर पहलू में कमज़ोर है, उसके लिए ये बहुत ही काबिल शख्स हैं और ये उसको सुधारने में कामयाब होंगे, उसमें बहुत बड़ा योगदान देंगे, हम खुदा से यही दुआ करते हैं।

मैं एक बहुत जरूरी मसले पर बात कर रहा हूँ और वह यह है कि किसी भी देश का भविष्य उसके बच्चों पर निर्भर करता है। हम यही कहते हैं कि हमारी next generation हमारे बच्चे हैं, लेकिन हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट की जितनी रिपोर्टें हमारे पास हैं, उनके मुताबिक बच्चों की सेहत सबसे खराब है। बच्चों की सेहत के मामले में हमारा यह हाल है कि हम अफ्रीका से भी पीछे हैं और मैंने अभी दूसरी रिपोर्टें देखी हैं, उनके मुताबिक India अब under-nourished लोगों का घर बन चुका है। जो 3 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चे हैं, वे under-nourished हैं और उनकी संख्या 44 परसेंट है, जब कि अफ्रीका में ऐसे बच्चे सिर्फ 25 परसेंट हैं। इस तरह हमारा future इतना कमज़ोर है। एक रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा है कि दुनिया के एक-तिहाई underweight बच्चे भारत में रहते हैं। ये बड़ी alarming figures हैं।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी के नोटिस में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि जो infant mortality है, वह भारत में 54 है, चीन में केवल 19 है, श्रीलंका में 17 है। यह बात जरूर है कि जब बच्चा बड़ा होता है, तो उसकी ज्यादा केयर

होनी चाहिए, लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है कि जब वह 5 साल की उम्र में जाता है, तो डेथ का रेट बढ़ जाता है और यह 72 है। यह हमारे डॉक्टरों का फेल्योर है या स्कीमों का फेल्योर है कि बच्चे को पैदा होने के बाद 5 साल का समय मिला, लेकिन 5 साल की उम्र के बाद ज्यादा मौतें क्यों हो रही हैं? इनकी अपनी सर्वे रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक भारत में anemic लोगों की संख्या 74 परसेंट से 79 परसेंट हो गई है। यह हमारे सामने एक बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। मैंने स्कूलों की एक रिपोर्ट पढ़ी थी, उसमें लिखा था कि 67 परसेंट जो school children हैं, वे anemic होते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम यह है कि गांवों में दूध नहीं है, दूध की availability अच्छे लोगों को भी नहीं है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

अच्छे लोगों को भी adulterated milk मिल रहा है। जब milk का production नहीं है, तो हम बच्चों को क्या देंगे? बच्चे कैसे आगे आएंगे? इसलिए एक इंटीग्रेटेड प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए जो सिर्फ दवाइयों पर निर्भर करे। बच्चों को अब हम क्या दें? सब्जियां, फ्रूट्स आदि तो अच्छे-अच्छे लोगों की reach से भी बाहर हैं, तो हम इनके लिए क्या करेंगे? चालीस साल पहले गांवों में एक milk powder मिलता था, वह Block Development Officers के पास free आता था, गांव-गांव में जाकर वे milk देते थे, लेकिन पता नहीं वह स्कीम कहां चली गई? उसके बाद एक egg powder आया, वह भी free मिलता था, लेकिन पिछले पच्चीस-तीस साल में वह स्कीम भी पता नहीं कहां चली गई?

सर, एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा that is looming large, यह है कि आज जो पॉपुलेशन है, इस पॉपुलेशन के 50 परसेंट लोग reproductive age में हैं। It means that growth of population is going to be more. आज हम एक ऑनरेबल मैम्बर का लेक्चर सुन रहे थे कि पॉपुलेशन कंट्रोल का नाम ही न लो। सर, चीन तो लॉ बना रहा है और पॉपुलेशन कंट्रोल कर चुका है, लेकिन हमारे यहां एक फिगर आई है कि पिछली सदी में हमारी पॉपुलेशन 5 times बढ़ी है, यानी सौ साल में हमने अपनी आबादी को 5 times बढ़ाया है। अगर इसमें हम कुछ नहीं करेंगे, तो जैसे कि मैंने पहले बच्चों की condition बताई, अगर इसी तरह पॉपुलेशन बढ़ती रही और हम डरते रहे कि कहीं वोट बैंक खराब न हो जाए, तो इंडिया में जितनी मर्जी हैल्थ स्कीमें बना लो, जितना रुपया डालो, end result यही होगा कि बच्चे फिर कमजोर पैदा होंगे, बच्चे anaemic होंगे और उनका बाकी प्रोग्राम भी नहीं होगा। हैल्थ में इंडिया का future कुछ और होगा। अगर हमारे बच्चे और यूथ ऐसे रहे, तो फिर क्या होगा?

सर, एक दूसरी प्रॉब्लम मैं बताना चाहता हूं, इस वक्त बड़ी बदकिस्मती से पंजाब का जो यूथ है, वह alcoholism और drugs के चंगुल में आ चुका है। पिछले महीने मैंने UNESCO का और WHO का भी एक सर्वे पढ़ा, जिसमें था कि सबसे ज्यादा शराब और ड्रग्स बॉर्डर पर जा रही हैं। बॉर्डर पर हमारे यूथ का complete failure है। इसके लिए मेरी आपसे यह दरखास्त है कि जैसे पहले आपने बंगलौर में एक बहुत बड़ा deaddiction centre खोला, फिर एक चंडीगढ़ में खोला, ऐसे ही इनकी बहुत सारी branches होनी चाहिए, वरना हमारा जो यूथ है, इसको हम save नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसलिए de-addiction के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी स्कीम आपको बॉर्डर पर और पंजाब में चलानी चाहिए, यह मेरी गुजारिश है।

सर, एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। इंडिया में पिछले दिनों...(समय की घंटी)... एक सर्वे हुआ। सर, मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूं। भटिंडा और मानसा, दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स ऐसे हैं, जहां सबसे ज्यादा कैंसर के patients हैं। अब शायद हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट इसको देखे कि why do these two districts, Bhatinda and Mansa, suffer from it? यहां कैंसर क्यों हो रहा है? इसके लिए सर्वे कीजिए और कैंसर के इलाज के लिए भटिंडा में जरूर कोई अस्पताल बनवाइए।

सर, यहां बहुत बहस होती है, फॉर्मर मिनिस्टर साहब भी बैठे हैं कि किडनी की सेल होती है, लेकिन हम भूल जाते हैं कि किडनी की जिसको जरूरत है, जो पेशेंट मर रहा है, उसका हमारे पास क्या इलाज है? एक तरफ तो वे कहते हैं कि ठीक है, हम इसकी sale के खिलाफ हैं, लेकिन क्या किडनी पेशेंट को बचाने का और कोई रास्ता है? इसका कोई via media निकालिए। लोगों के relatives किडनी देना चाहते हैं, तो हम उनको भी कहते हैं कि कमेटी के पास जाओ, लेकिन कमेटी कैसे डील करती है? यह बहुत बड़ा humanitarian issue भी है कि किडनी पेशेंट.... लोग तो बाहर से यहां आते हैं ! वे कहते हैं कि India is a destination for medical tourism. तो इसके लिए हम क्या करते हैं? मेरी आपसे विनती है कि इसको ignore न करें।

सर, मैंने सारी रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है। जितनी हैल्थ की स्कीमें हैं, इनके बीस-पच्चीस नाम हो गए हैं। इतनी स्कीमें आ गई हैं कि आम आदमी तो क्या, डॉक्टर को भी पता नहीं होता कि मैं किस स्कीम में क्या रिपोर्ट भर रहा हूं? मेरे ख्याल से सारे हैल्थ वाले इन स्कीमों के नाम ही भरने में लगे रहेंगे। Why do we not have one health scheme? सारा पैसा एक में ही डालो, after all it is people's health. Why are there so many schemes? बीस स्कीमें बन गईं। हर स्कीम का एक बड़ा सा नाम, इतने बड़े-बड़े फॉर्म, फिर end result क्या होता है कि वह स्कीम तो बी.डी.ओ. की थी, वह सरपंच की थी। इसलिए मेरी आपसे विनती है कि तमाम स्कीमें एक ही में डालिए, इसमें ही सबका भला होगा।...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : समाप्त कीजिए।

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : सर, मेरा आखिरी प्वाइंट यह है कि आपने इसमें लिखा है कि नए अस्पताल खुलेंगे। मेरी यह विनती है कि जो existing structure है, पहले इसको strengthen करो। जितने हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, पहले इनको input दो, ताकि it should be more functional और लोगों की approach ठीक हो। आप दिल्ली में जाकर देख लो, क्या हालत है ! Unless you give more money to those hospitals, do not rush in for opening new ones, क्योंकि वे रास्ते में ही रह जाएंगे। मैं अभी शिलोंग गया था, वहां एक बहुत बड़ा इंस्टीट्यूट बना है, लेकिन उसमें डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं, फैकल्टी नहीं है, इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि नए अस्पताल खोलने की बात छोड़ो, पहले जो existing हैं, उनको strengthen करो और इन अस्पतालों को neat and clean बनाकर डॉक्टर्स की कमी को पूरा करो, थैंक यू सर।

डा० प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। स्वास्थ्य यानी जीवन का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण इश्यू। यह कहावत है कि “पहला सुख निरोगी काया।” अगर शरीर स्वस्थ नहीं हो तो न मन स्वस्थ होता है, न किसी बात में मन लगता है - चाहे कितनी भी सम्पत्ति हो, कोई भी पद हो, कैसा भी परिवार हो - कुछ अच्छा नहीं लगता। लेकिन महोदय, अफसोस की बात यह है कि आजकल इलाज कराना और न्याय, दोनों ही आम आदमी के लिए, गरीब आदमी के लिए बहुत ही मुश्किल स्थिति हो गयी है। मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहती हूं, जिसने राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के तहत अंतरिम बजट में 12 हजार 70 लाख करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया था, लेकिन जनहित में, गांव के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के हित में इस बजट में उसमें 2 हजार 57 लाख करोड़ रुपए की बढ़ोतरी और की है। राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना के तहत 18 राज्यों से अधिक के 46 लाख से अधिक बीपीएल परिवारों को फायदा पहुंचा है और 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक की राशि की बढ़ोतरी उनकी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिए सरकार ने की है। यह सब है, लेकिन इन सबके बावजूद यह देश इतना बड़ा है, इस देश में इतनी अधिक आबादी है, इतने ज्यादा मरीज हैं, इतने रोग हैं और कई तरह के रोग बढ़ते जा रहे हैं कि कितने भी अस्पताल हों, वे कम

6.00 P.M.

पड़ रहे हैं। प्राइवेट अस्पतालों की स्थिति यह है कि जैसे वहां डाक्टर डाक्टर नहीं रह गए हैं, बिजिनेसमैन हो गए हैं और मरीज़ जैसे वहां मरीज़ नहीं रह गए हैं, उनके लिए कस्टमर हो गए हैं। यह परिस्थिति हो गयी है। पांच सितारा होटल्स जैसे अस्पताल हैं, वहां कौन इलाज करा जाएगा? मंत्री महोदय एक संवेदनशील व्यक्ति हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगी कि कहने को उन अस्पतालों में 20 प्रतिशत, 25 प्रतिशत आम और गरीब लोगों के लिए बेड की व्यवस्था होती है, लेकिन अगर आप उनकी मॉनिटरिंग करेंगे तो आप पाएंगे कि उनको उतना आबंटन नहीं होता है जितना होना चाहिए। इसी तरह से जो सरकारी अस्पताल हैं - एम्स में 24-24 घंटे तक मरीजों का नम्बर नहीं आता है। किसी का ब्रेन का ऑपरेशन होना हो या हार्ट की सर्जरी होनी हो, 15-15 दिन तक डेट नहीं मिल पाती है। जितने भी एम्स खुलें, कम हैं, जितने भी अस्पताल खुलें, कम हैं। बच्चों के अस्पतालों की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। ये फूल से कोमल बच्चे हैं। यहां केन्द्र सरकार का ही कलावती बाल चिकित्सालय यहां दिल्ली में चल रहा है। मुझे कहते हुए अफसोस होता है कि वह करीब चालीस वर्ष पुराना अस्पताल है जहां नवजात शिशुओं के लिए बेड्स बढ़ाए ही नहीं गए हैं। वहां पर जो मैनेजमेंट है, जो प्रबंध करने वाले हैं, उनमें ही आपसी अंतर्विरोध चलता रहता है। अगर माननीय मंत्री जी कभी वहां जाएं तो देखेंगे कि उस अस्पताल की क्या स्थिति है। महोदय, मैं कुछ प्रमुख बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी। कुछ बीमारियां ऐसी हैं जिनके संबंध में अगर हम कुछ प्रयास करें तो पचास प्रतिशत बीमारियां दूर हो सकती हैं, जैसे कूड़े-कचरे के ढेर जगह-जगह लगे होते हैं, जगह-जगह गंदगी के ढेर होते हैं। जब बरसात में पानी बरसता है तो उनके कारण कितनी ही बीमारियां पनपती हैं। अगर हम उनकी व्यवस्था कर दें तो कई बीमारियों से बचा जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार अशुद्ध और फ्लोराइड युक्त जल की समस्या है। उस पानी को पीने से कितनी ही बीमारियां हो सकती हैं, लेकिन मनुष्य उसे पीने के लिए विवश है। उसके संबंध में कैसे व्यवस्था हो? अगर मेडिकल स्टोर्स पर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि बेचारे आम आदमी को शुद्ध और मीठा पानी पीने के लिए दो-ढाई रुपए में पानी की बोतल मिल सके तो मैं समझती हूँ कि इससे वह कई बीमारियों से बच सकता है। जब समुद्री जल को मीठा बनाया जा सकता है, खाड़ी देशों में उसे पीने योग्य बनाया जा रहा है तो ऐसी ही कोई व्यवस्था यहां क्यों नहीं की जा सकती है? नदियां तो जब जुड़ेंगी, तब जुड़ेंगी। अशुद्ध जल बीमारियों का घर है, इस विषय में गंभीरतापूर्वक कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

पहले फॉगिंग मशीन के द्वारा मच्छर मार दिए जाते थे, अब वह व्यवस्था दिखाई नहीं देती है। डेंगू, मलेरिया, कालाजार कितनी बीमारियां इसके कारण होती हैं। इन मच्छरों का अंत करने के लिए कोई तो प्रक्रिया अपनाई जानी चाहिए। स्टोर्स पर काफी नकली दवाएं, घटिया दवाएं और आउट डेटेड दवाएं मिलती हैं। महोदय, यहां तक कि ऐसी वारदातें भी हुई हैं कि कूड़े के ढेर से पुराने इंजेक्शन, पुरानी सीरिज तथा बोतलों को निकालकर इनको अस्पतालों को वापिस दे दिया जाता है, जो वहां मरीजों के लिए इस्तेमाल की जा रही हैं। ये तमाम हालात हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि राजस्थान में पिछली बी0जे0पी0 की सरकार से पहले जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, तब वहां मुख्य मंत्री स्वास्थ्य सहायता कोष था, जिससे महंगा से महंगा इलाज चाहे किडनी का हो या हार्ट संबंधित हो किसी भी गरीब आदमी का चिकित्सा निशुल्क किया जाता था। राजस्थान में ऐसी दवाइयों के काफी स्टोर बनाए गए, जहां आम आदमी को सामान्य कीमत में जो जरूरत की दवाएं हों, उपलब्ध हो सकती थीं। आज भी जरूरत है कि जहां पर भी सरकारी अस्पताल हैं, वहां दवाओं के ऐसे केन्द्र जरूर हों, मेडिकल स्टोर हों, जहां पर कि आम आदमी को एक सही कीमत पर जीवन रक्षक और आम जरूरत की दवाइयां उपलब्ध हो सकें।

महोदय, हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बीमारियों के लिए रिसर्च की है। उनके इस अनुसंधान में कितना समय लगता है तथा करोड़ों रुपए की राशि व्यय होती है, तब कहीं जीवन रक्षक दवाएं ईजाद होती हैं। वह फार्मूला हम प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को दे देते हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगी कि उन दवा कम्पनियों से आप यह भी सुनिश्चित करें कि उनकी दवाइयों की कीमतें एक लागत से ऊपर तक न जाएं। इसके अलावा नीमहकीम दुनिया भर के पैदा हो गए हैं, उनको किसने लाइसेंस दे दिया है? इन लोगों के रोज विज्ञापन आते हैं, डॉयबिटीज के लिए, हार्ट के लिए, अस्थमा के लिए तथा ऑर्थराइटिस के लिए कि इतने में आपका इलाज हो जाएगा, इस तरह से जो उनके इशतहार छपते हैं, क्या उनके वे इलाज पूर्णतया सुरक्षित हैं और क्या उनको इन दवाओं के लिए सरकार ने सहमति दे दी है, नहीं तो उन पर, उनके प्रचार पर, उनके विज्ञापनों को रोक क्यों नहीं लगाई जानी चाहिए, अगर वे उतने कारगर नहीं हैं?

महोदय, मैं अंत में गांवों के बारे में विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूंगी। यह हकीकत है कि गांवों में डॉक्टरों जाना नहीं चाहते, क्योंकि वहां उन्हें कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है, जो वे चाहते हैं। महोदय, इस संबंध में मेरा एक सुझाव है जैसा चायना में भी है, A separate stream of education सरकार के द्वारा शुरू की जा सकती है, जैसे बी0डी0एस0 का कोर्स किया जाता है। ऐसे मेडिकल कॉलेज हों, जहां गांव वालों को बेसिक बीमारियों की शिक्षा मिल सके, इस तरह की कोई एजुकेशन हो, दो साल तक Basic anatomy and physiology हो तथा दो साल की बेसिक जनरल हेल्थ प्रोब्लम की एजुकेशन हो और इस तरह ऐसे चिकित्सक तैयार किए जाएं, जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को डॉक्टर तथा रोजगार भी मिलेगा। गांवों में जो नीम-हकीम होते हैं तथा कई कम्पाउंडर भी अपनी प्रैक्टिस शुरू कर देते हैं और मरीजों को गलत-सलत दवाइयां देते हैं, इससे अच्छा है कि आप प्रशिक्षित डॉक्टर तैयार करें तथा इस तरह की कोई मेडिकल शिक्षा पद्धति विकसित हो, जिसमें उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए जब कोई स्पेशलिस्ट को रेफर करना हो तो वे डॉक्टरों शहरी अस्पतालों को, स्पेशलिस्ट को रेफर कर सकते हैं। तो इस तरह के ट्रेड डॉक्टर हों जो गांवों में जाएं जिससे गांव वालों को इलाज मिल सके, चिकित्सा मिल सके। जो मोबाइल वैन हैं, उनकी फेसिलिटी खास करके महिलाओं के लिए हो। प्रसव के दौरान कुछ महिलाओं की मौत हो जाती है, बच्चों की मृत्यु हो जाती है क्योंकि उनको समय पर मेडिकल ऐड नहीं मिल पाती है। तो ऐसी मोबाइल वैन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जो कि गांवों में जाएं जिससे माताओं को, जननी को और बच्चों को सुरक्षा तथा त्वरित इलाज मिल सके। इसके अलावा इस देश में जनाना अस्पताल और बच्चों के अस्पताल की बहुत जरूरत है। उनकी देखभाल की बहुत जरूरत है, ताकि वे अकालग्रस्त होकर के मृत्यु का शिकार न हो सकें। मैं सरकार से अपील करना चाहूंगी कि वे बजट कितना भी बनाएं, लेकिन वह बजट उस आम आदमी तक पहुंचे। जिनके लिए यह बजट बनाया गया है।...(समय की घंटी)...

बजट मिलजुल कर बीच में ही भ्रष्टाचार का शिकार न हो जाए और लोग चिकित्सा से वंचित न रह जाएं, इसके लिए सभी अस्पतालों का जीर्णोद्धार किया जाना चाहिए। सर, सरकार द्वारा जांच केन्द्र अलग से जरूर खोले जाएं। जिस भी डॉक्टर के पास मरीज चला जाता है, वह उसे दस जांच लिखकर दे देता है। उस दस जांच को करवाने में हजारों रुपये खर्च हो जाते हैं। वे जांच सरकारी अस्पतालों में नहीं हो पाती हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर जांच की सारी मशीनें खराब होती हैं। इसलिए वे मरीजों को रेफर करते हैं कि आप प्राइवेट जांच केन्द्र में जाकर जांच करवाइए। मरीजों के परीक्षण करवाने में ही हजारों रुपये लग जाते हैं। मरीजों को उनके चंगुल से बचाने के लिए सरकारी अस्पतालों में यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि वहां की सभी मशीनें ठीक हों अथवा अलग स्वास्थ्य से परीक्षण जांच केन्द्र सरकार स्थापित करे। जो ग्रामीण प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र हैं, वहां पर

भी प्राथमिक चिकित्सा की सभी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों, वहां पर कम्पाउंडर, नर्स उपलब्ध हों। इसके लिए आप उन्हें इन्सेंटिव दें, उनके लिए अच्छी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करें, ताकि वे गांवों में जाकर रह सकें।...(समय की घंटी)... गांव वालों को चिकित्सा की पूरी सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं अंत में सिर्फ दो शब्द कहना चाहूंगी कि बहुत से लोग जो धार्मिक स्थान बनाते हैं, मंदिर बनाते हैं। मैं उनसे अपील करना चाहूंगी कि अगर उन्हें सरकार सहायता दे, तो वे सेवा के मंदिर बनाएं। ये लोग मानव सेवा के मंदिर बनायेंगे। हर धर्म में कहा गया है कि रोगी की सेवा करना ही परमात्मा की सेवा है। मैं एक शेर के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहूंगी -

“घर से मंदिर है बहुत दूर, चलो यूं कर लें।
किसी रोते हुए इंसान को हंसाया जाए।”

और उसके लिए स्वास्थ्य की सेवा सबसे बड़ी सेवा है। धन्यवाद।

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। आज हम लोग स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के कार्य पर चर्चा करने के लिए यहां पर बैठे हैं। इसकी शुरुआत श्रीमती वृंदा कारत जी ने की है। इसके साथ ही साथ सदन के काफी सदस्यों ने इस बहस में हिस्सा लिया है और कई महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री जी उन सुझावों पर जरूर विचार करेंगे। यह बात सही है, जैसा कि दूसरे लोगों ने भी यह कहा है कि हमारे यहां स्वास्थ्य सेवा हमारे जीवन का एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। जिस तरह से हम रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान कहते हैं, उसी तरह से स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा, ये भी हमारे जीवन के महत्वपूर्ण अंग बन चुके हैं। भारत जैसे देश में जहां 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहते हैं। वैसे देश को स्वास्थ्य सेवा का प्रबन्ध करना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि आज जो गांवों के अंदर व्यवस्था है, जो व्यवस्था पंचायत के अंदर है, जो प्रखंडों के अंदर और जिला स्तर पर स्वास्थ्य सेवा का प्रबन्ध है, वह संतोषजनक नहीं है। उस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस बात की जरूरत है कि कैसे हम समाज के उस कमजोर वर्ग को, चाहे जिस कारण से भी हो, जो पिछली पंक्ति में खड़ा है, उसको कैसे यह सुविधा हम पहुंचा सकते हैं। जो गरीब लोग हैं, महिलाएं हैं, बच्चे हैं, जिनका जिक्र यहां पर किया गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि यही कारण है कि वर्तमान सरकार ने इन बातों पर ध्यान देते हुए, स्वास्थ्य के महत्व को समझते हुए, नेशनल रूरल हैल्थ मिशन की एक योजना बनाई है। इस योजना के तहत एक्शन प्लान बनाया गया है। “The Plan of Action includes increasing public expenditure on health, reducing regional imbalance in health infrastructure, pooling resources, integration of organizational structures, optimisation of health manpower, decentralization and district management of health programmes, community participation and ownership of assets, induction of management and financial personnel into district health system, and operationalizing community health centres into functional hospitals meeting Indian Public Health Standards in each Block of the country.” इस मिशन का जो गोल है, वह बहुत अस्पष्ट है कि लोगों को किस तरह से स्वास्थ्य सेवा पहुंचाई जाए। इस दिशा में कुछ काम हुआ है और कुछ काम करने की आवश्यकता है। अभी यहां कहा गया है कि आम आदमी के लिए, गरीब आदमी के लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवा लेना कितना कठिन हो गया है। महोदय, हम बिहार से आते हैं और माननीय डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर जी ने भी एक बात कही है, वे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री भी रहे हैं और उन्होंने अपना अनुभव भी बताया है कि असम से लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश तक यह स्थिति है कि राज्यों में

लोगों को अपना इलाज करवाने के लिए कोई प्रबंध नहीं है। इसीलिए तमाम लोग दिल्ली आ जाते हैं और AIIMS में आकर अपना इलाज करवाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि लोगों को अपने राज्यों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हर रोज हमारे पास इलाज के लिए बिहार या दूसरे क्षेत्रों से लोग आते हैं, ताकि उनका AIIMS में ठीक ढंग से इलाज हो जाए। वे लोग हमारे पास इसलिए आते हैं, ताकि उनके इलाज के लिए मदद हो जाए। जो संसद सदस्यों का कार्य क्षेत्र है, आज उसमें यह कार्य और जुड़ गया है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए 'प्रधान मंत्री स्वास्थ्य योजना' 2006 में लागू की थी और इस बारे में योजना बनाई थी। उसके तहत यह फैसला हुआ कि अलग-अलग राज्यों में जहां इसकी आवश्यकता है, वहां AIIMS की तरह 6 ऐसे संस्थान बनाए जाएं। उनमें बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तरांचल और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य थे, जहां पर ये संस्थान बनाने का फैसला किया गया। इसके साथ ही साथ दूसरे राज्यों में जो 13 मैडिकल कॉलेज हैं, उनको भी अप-डेट करने का फैसला हुआ है। इस प्रकार यदि देखा जाए, तो यह एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया गया, जिसमें लगभग 332 करोड़ रुपए हर इंस्टिट्यूट पर खर्च किए जाएंगे। हो सकता है कि यह लागत और भी बढ़ जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से यह एक अच्छा कदम उठाया गया है। जो AIIMS पर मरीजों का भार है और जिसकी वजह से यह कहा जा रहा है कि वहां पर रिसर्च का काम नहीं हो रहा है, उससे कुछ राहत जरूर मिलेगी। जब वहां पर मरीजों का प्रेशर ज्यादा होगा तो उन पर डॉक्टरों का ध्यान भी कम जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं अंत में यह कहूंगा कि एक समय था जब मैडिकल प्रोफेशन को बहुत अच्छा माना जाता था और लोग कहते थे कि डाक्टर भगवान का रूप होता है, लेकिन आज वह स्थिति नहीं है। आज उसका कमर्शियलाइजेशन हो गया है या औद्योगिकरण हो गया है। आज हर डॉक्टर इस बात की कोशिश करता है कि कैसे उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा आमदनी हो। हम लोग बिहार में देखते हैं कि वहां पर हर जगह डॉक्टरों के दलाल घूमते हैं, चाहे रेलवे स्टेशन हो या बस अड्डा हो। वे लोगों को भ्रमित करते हैं। अगर किसी को डॉक्टर 'A' के पास जाना है, तो दलाल उसको डॉक्टर 'B' के पास लेकर जाते हैं। यह बताते हैं कि डॉ. 'A' अब यहां नहीं रहते हैं, उनका तो स्वर्गवास हो गया है। ऐसी बातें करके, भ्रमित करके लोगों के साथ, खास कर गरीब लोग, जो अपने बच्चों का, अपने परिवार का इलाज कराने के लिए खेत बेचकर या अपने घर को गिरवी रखकर आते हैं, उनके साथ इस तरह का खिलवाड़ होता है। यह बहुत दुख की बात है। अभी दवाओं की कीमत की बात भी कही गई। सही मायने में जो जीवन रक्षक दवाएं हैं, लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स की कीमत पर अंकुश लगाना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। अगर यह नहीं होगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आम आदमी के लिए बहुत मुश्किल है।...**(समय की घंटी)**...उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मंत्री जी से बहुत उम्मीदें हैं, दूसरे लोगों ने ठीक ही कहा कि गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब बहुत ही अनुभवी व्यक्ति हैं, इन्होंने कई ढंग से काम किया है, इसीलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री ने इनको यह काज सौंपा है, क्योंकि यह बहुत ही जिम्मेदारी और चुनौती का काज है। इस देश के लोगों का स्वास्थ्य सुधार करना एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। हम समझते हैं कि आज़ाद साहब इस चुनौती को स्वीकार करेंगे और आने वाले समय में इस देश की स्वास्थ्य सेवा को सुधारने में मददगार होंगे, ऐसी मेरी उम्मीद है, धन्यवाद।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : धन्यवाद सर, एक छोटी सी कहावत से बात शुरू करूंगा। कहावत है कि भगवान खुद नहीं आ सकते, इसलिए मां बनाई। भगवान के रूप में बच्चों की देखभाल करने के लिए उसको मुर्कर किया। भगवान खुद नहीं आ सकते, इसलिए रोगियों के लिए डॉक्टर बनाया। यह डॉक्टर भगवान का रूप होता है, लेकिन डॉक्टर, जो भगवान का रूप है, जिसको भगवान ने उनके स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा करने के लिए

भेजा है, बच्चों की, रोगियों की देखभाल करने के लिए भेजा है, अगर वे प्रोफेशनल हो जाएंगे, तब लोग भगवान को भी दोष देंगे कि भगवान ने ऐसा आदमी क्यों बनाया, जो प्रोफेशनल हो गया। सर, मैं आपसे और मंत्री जी से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में एक कानून होना चाहिए कि किसी भी हॉस्पिटल में - चाहे वह कैसा भी हॉस्पिटल हो, मेडिकल कॉलेज का हॉस्पिटल हो या एम्स का हो या देश में कहीं भी हॉस्पिटल हो, डॉक्टर्स लोग हड़ताल न करें, क्योंकि यदि डॉक्टर्स हड़ताल करते हैं तो कई रोगी मर जाते हैं। यह अच्छा काम नहीं है, इसलिए एक कानून ऐसा बनना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि ऐसा कानून बनाइए कि दो जगह हड़ताल नहीं होनी चाहिए। एक जगह हड़ताल नहीं होती है, लेकिन मेडिकल कॉलेज, हॉस्पिटल में डॉक्टर्स की हड़ताल जरूर होती है, इससे रोगी मर जाते हैं, सर, आप समझिए यदि कोई मरघट में हड़ताल कर दे तो लाश जलेगी नहीं। इसी तरह अगर हॉस्पिटल में कोई रोगी आता है, उसका इलाज नहीं होगा, वह बिना इलाज के मर जाएगा तो कैसे चलेगा। इसलिए यह कानून बनना चाहिए।

सर, दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहूंगा, वह यह है कि एम्स हॉस्पिटल...(व्यवधान)...सर, मैं आपसे ही कह रहा हूँ कि एम्स हॉस्पिटल पचास साल पहले बना है। इसके बारे में लोगों को कल्पना भी नहीं थी कि इतनी भीड़ होगी। जब मैं अपना इलाज कराने के लिए गया था तो इतनी भीड़ नहीं थी, लेकिन आज लगता है कि वह मछली बाजार के रूप में परिवर्तित हो गया है। देहात में जो लोग रहते हैं, उनकी कल्पना है कि अगर उनकी आँख में, कान में बीमारी है, वह लोकल डॉक्टर से ठीक नहीं हो रही है तो वे टिकट कटाकर सीधे यहां चले आते हैं कि हम एम्स में दिखाएंगे। उसकी जरूरत नहीं है, एम्स में उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो गांव में रहने वाले लोग हैं, वे सोचते हैं कि मेरा इलाज एम्स में हो जाएगा, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि एम्स में अब वह सुविधा नहीं है। अब हमें यह लगता है कि वह जो हॉस्पिटल है, इसके बारे में कई लोगों ने कहा है कि बहुत अच्छा हॉस्पिटल है, मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हॉस्पिटल जरूर अच्छा है, लेकिन अगर किसी एक डॉक्टर को आप हजारों काम दे देंगे, सैकड़ों काम दे देंगे, तो वह डॉक्टर क्या कर पाएगा? सर, वहाँ पर इतनी भीड़ है कि अगर आप वहाँ जाएंगे और यह नहीं बताएंगे कि हम एमपी हैं या ऐसे कुछ हैं, तो हो सकता है कि आपको भी वहाँ पर 4 दिन लाइन में लगना पड़े और वहाँ बाहर सोना पड़े। 50 साल पहले जो एम्स खुला है, वहाँ 50 साल बाद भी infrastructure नहीं है। अगर लोगों के दिमाग में कल्पना होती, तो और भी शहरों में इस तरह के अस्पताल खोल देते। उसके बगल में सफदरजंग अस्पताल है, वहाँ भी इलाज अच्छा होता है, राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में भी इलाज अच्छा होता है। लेकिन अगर बाहर से आए हुए किसी आदमी को मैं सफदरजंग में दिखा दूँगा और कोई आदमी उसको पूछेगा कि आपको कहाँ दिखाया, वह बताएगा कि सफदरजंग में दिखाया, तो वह आदमी कहेगा कि एमपी साहब ने आपका treatment ठीक नहीं किया। Treatment हम नहीं, डॉक्टर करता है। वहाँ बढ़िया इलाज हो रहा है, राम मनोहर लोहिया में बढ़िया इलाज हो रहा है, लेकिन लोगों की यह कल्पना है कि एम्स में मेरा इलाज हुआ या नहीं। एम्स में लोग मरना भी चाहते हैं, कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन एम्स में इलाज हुआ कि नहीं, ऐसा दिमाग में बैठ गया है कि चलो मर जाएंगे, लेकिन एम्स में मेरा इलाज हुआ कि नहीं, यह प्वायंट है।

सर, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहूँगा। एम्स भी commercial हो गया है। अभी एक मरीज मेरे पास आया। उसको बताया गया कि आपके heart का आपरेशन होगा, इस पर 3.5 लाख रुपए लगेंगे। वह गरीब आदमी है और साल में उसकी आमदनी 3 हजार रुपए है। वह बीपीएल ग्रुप का आदमी है। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के यहाँ खुद लेटर लेकर गया, लेकिन प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के यहाँ मुझे किसी ने मिलने नहीं दिया और डायरेक्टर से भी नहीं मिलने दिया, तो मैं लेटर देकर चला आया। मैंने वहाँ टेलीफोन किया और पूछा कि आप

कितने रुपए देंगे, कम-से-कम लाख-दो लाख रुपए दीजिए, तो यह बताया गया कि हम 50 हजार रुपए से 50 रुपए ज्यादा भी नहीं देंगे। अब साल में 3 हजार-4 हजार रुपए कमाने वाला आदमी, बीपीएल ग्रुप का आदमी, उसके इलाज पर 3.5 लाख रुपए खर्च होंगे, तो वह कहाँ से लाएगा? हमें लोग बोल रहे हैं कि आपको साल में 12 लाख रुपए मिलते हैं। हमने कहा कि आप 12 लाख में से 3 लाख, 2 लाख रुपए दे दीजिए, तो वह नहीं मिला। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इसके बारे में भी कुछ उपाय कीजिए। ऐसा नहीं है कि एम्स में मुफ्त इलाज हो जाएगा। वह आदमी चला गया, पता नहीं वह मरेगा या जिएगा, लेकिन वह यहाँ से चला गया। अब पता नहीं उसका क्या होगा, लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि एम्स के बारे में उसकी जो धारणा थी, वह खत्म हो गई।...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, अन्त में मैं एक बात कहना चाहूँगा और बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहूँगा कि यहाँ जो सरकारी हॉस्पिटल है, उस सरकारी हॉस्पिटल का infrastructure एकदम खत्म हो गया है। हर जिले में जितने भी सदर हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, उनमें जो equipments हैं, उनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है, वे चलते ही नहीं हैं। एक्स-रे मशीन है, लेकिन वह नहीं चलता है; कार्डियोग्राम है, लेकिन नहीं चलता है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि वहाँ स्टाफ नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जो infrastructure है, अगर आप National Health Mission पर काम करना चाह रहे हैं, तो इसके बारे में जरूर विचार कीजिए।

सर, अन्त में मैं एक और बात कहना चाहूँगा। वह यह है कि आप एक कानून बनाइए कि जिसने डाक्टरी कर ली, एमबीबीएस कर लिया, अगर उसको नौकरी करना है, तो उसको दो वर्ष के लिए गाँव के remote area में भेजिए। लेकिन केवल भेजने से काम नहीं चलेगा। उस डाक्टर को, जो शहर में पढ़ा है, मेडिकल कॉलेज में पढ़ा है, उसके रहने का भी इन्तजाम करिए। वह उसी गाँव में रहेगा, लेकिन गाँव की क्या हालत है? न वहाँ बिजली है, न वहाँ सड़क है। डाक्टर वहाँ जाएगा, तो वह खुद भी बीमार पड़ जाएगा। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जो डाक्टर वहाँ इलाज करने के लिए गया है, उसको उसी गाँव में रखिए और उसका पूरा रखरखाव करिए, तभी हमारे गाँव के, remote area के लोगों के हेल्थ के बारे में कुछ विचार हो सकता है। सर, आपने मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity. Before I initiate my discussion, Sir, I would like to inform you that I am speaking for the first time as a Member of Parliament; so, I would like you to consider my speech as maiden speech and give me more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Well, I think you cannot get that privilege because you are not the first time Member. So, you cannot get that privilege, but you speak.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Sir, he has been the former Minister of Health.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, as a former Health Minister, you will get consideration.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Thank you very much, Sir. Firstly, I would like to congratulate the hon. Health Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azadji, and his colleagues, Shri Dinesh Trivedi and Shri S. Gandhiselvan for taking over a very important sector, that is, health sector. Agriculture,

we all know that, is very, very important for our country and post-Independence, we all have been striving our best for the betterment of our society. Health sector is a very big sector and a fast-expanding sector and I think it is only in few Ministries which has nearly four Secretaries. The Budget has also been increasing year after year. Sir, I would like to reiterate the comments of the hon. Members, who have already spoken about the spending of the health sector in the last couple of years, in fact, in the last few decades. We have been striving to spend about 2 -3 per cent of the GDP, but, unfortunately, in the last couple of years, it has been on a stagnant point, that is, 0.9% to 1% per cent. We cannot give blame for this either to the Centre or to the State, because both the Centre and the States need to be blamed together. Sir, today, if we divide the public and private facilities in India, it will be found that nearly, 75 - 80 per cent of infrastructure is in the private sector and only about 20 - 25 per cent is in the public sector. If we divide the facilities between the States and the Centre, it will be found that nearly 80 per cent is with the State Governments and about 20 per cent is with the Central Government. The Central Government, in the past, has been increasing its own Budget. Today, I could say that nearly Rs.21,000 crores have been envisaged for the Annual Budget of the Ministry of Health. But, unfortunately, the States' spending has been declining. As for States, the Budget allocation for health sector in the early 90's was about 7.5 per cent and in the late 90's, in 2000, it came down to 5.5 per cent. Today, some States spend less than 1.5 per cent of the total Budget for health sector. And, we are just saying from here that health spending is not enough for the country. It does not augur well for our country. It has to be synonymous with both, the States and the Centre.

Sir, another problem is the divide between the North and the South. I do not want to go on a vertical divide between the South and the North, but it is a fact today that when we say that a State like Kerala, today, has an Infant Mortality Rate of about 16 per 1000 live births whereas a State like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has an IMR of more than 80 and 84 respectively per 1000 live births. So, there is a huge disparity at the education level, at the health level, at the social level and at the economic level. This disparity has to be dispensed with. Because the literacy rate in the Southern States is more, they have more doctors; there are more institutions. As for the total number of medical colleges associated and distributed throughout the country, there are approximately 300 medical colleges in India today, out of which nearly about 190 are in only about five or six States, clustered in the South. We have a huge State like Bihar which has a population of about 9 crores and it has only about seven medical colleges. Ms. Rebello said that Jharkhand, having about three crore population, had only three medical colleges. So, these States have to have more initiation. The hon. Minister of Health is an able Statesman, an

experienced Member and, of course, he is my good friend as well and he has a lot of clout with the Government. His immediate predecessor was from a small Party, from the Southernmost part of the country....(*Interruptions*)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Who is that?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: That is myself, Sir. Even though he had fought with the Ministry of Finance to allocate more funds for the Ministry of Health, he was unsuccessful in fighting to a greater extent, but I am sure that my successor, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azadji, using his clout with the present Government, will be getting more funds. Sir, in the Tenth Five Year Plan, it was envisaged that for the health sector, an allocation of Rs.42,000 crores to be made. But the actual spending was less than that. It was nearly about Rs.30,000 crores or even less than that. Coming to the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Prime Minister had said that the Ministry of Health has envisaged to spend approximately about Rs.1,40,000 crores — it was Rs.42,000 crores in the Tenth Plan and it is about Rs.1,40,000 crores in the Eleventh Plan. Let us have a look at the allocations of the Ministry of Health in the last three years of the Eleventh Plan. Initially, three years ago, it was approximately Rs.14,000 crores; two years ago, it was about Rs.16,000 crores and this year, it is about Rs.20,000 crores. So, taking three years' account on the financial side, when we envisage Rs. 1,40,000 crores and take into account just three years of nearly only Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000 crores, I don't think the Health Ministry, in the next two years, is going to spend the remaining Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 80,000 crores. So, I think, the Health Ministry has to focus on it. Even though there is problem of global recession, but then today it is the need of the hour to invest and to regain confidence among the general public and to reduce the disparities between the North and the South. That is precisely why the National Rural Health Mission was launched. I would again like to congratulate the hon. Minister for focussing on the National Rural Health Mission, and, I am sure, in the next few years, or, maybe, at the end of next year, 2010, or, in the beginning of 2011, when the results are going to come, there will be a drastic reduction of infant mortality rate or maternal mortality rate or total fertility rate throughout the country.

Sir, it is already 6.30 p.m. So, at this point of time, I don't like to go deep into all the topics. But, I am sure, all of us are going to get an opportunity in the coming months and in the coming years to discuss a lot more issues. However, I will just go to some of the core issues on the NRHM, on the ASHA, focus, the nucleus, of the NRHM. I think, earlier it was envisaged that they will be getting a remuneration of about Rs. 500. I am on the side where the ASHA shouldn't be given a constant salary because then there will be complacency in the sector.

But the remuneration and the work-based increments will really augur well for the ASHA community as well.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

I am happy about the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* where you had nearly about 7 to 8 times increase of institutional deliveries over the last few years which is definitely, I think, the largest amount of increase of institutional deliveries in the entire world. Of course, the National Rural Health Mission is also considered to be the biggest and the fastest expanding public health programme in the entire world. I am happy that the hon. Minister is focussing on the Public Health Centres under the National Rural Health Mission. The discussion here, Sir, is that he is going to focus on PHCs and invest more on PHCs; and rather than a population-based necessity of all these facilities, he said that he will go for a need-based focus. Like in Rajasthan, you don't get it because it is a sparsely distributed area where you can't get a cluster of 20,000-40,000 population for a PHC. Rather than that, it should be a needbased, like in the North-East which is much, much required.

Sir, another issue which I would like to ask the hon. Minister is about the National Urban Health Mission. This was envisaged and a lot of planning was done in that. There was a planning of more than one year. But I would like to know whether the Government is serious on bringing out the National Urban Health Mission which is as much as important like the National Rural Health Mission because we have nearly 6 crore people living in urban slums throughout the country and there the facilities are literally non-existent at some of the levels.

Also, Sir, I think, now the focus needs to be more on the noncommunicable diseases. We have been having a lot of programmes on communicable diseases, like Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS or Malaria. Though we shouldn't lose focus on that, but then the areas where the future of India is really suffering today also need to be focussed. India has already become the diabetic capital of the world; India is fast becoming the cardio-vascular disease capital of the world; India is becoming the obesity capital of the world; India is becoming the cancer capital of the world and India is becoming the mental health disorder capital of the world. We don't want these Capitals to be named for India. But then we want the Government focus on these areas. Have more investment on these non-communicable diseases and have a sustained focus and investment on the National Programme on Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardio-Vascular Diseases and Strokes as well.

Coupled with this, there are two issues which the Health Ministry in the past has been very focussed on, the tobacco and alcohol. I would like to just add a few words on tobacco first that the Government after a long time, after a lot of see-saw within itself and with Judiciary and on other issues, finally brought out the pictorial warning from May 31st this year. But I would again request my good friend, the hon. Minister, for his kind indulgence and focus on enforcing this

pictorial warning throughout the country. Second is, from October 2nd last year, India declared that it will ban smoking in public places. This has to be enforced with all its seriousness. There is no point of having a lot of laws without enforcement because today the children are the sufferers. There is no point in spending hundreds of crores of rupees in treating Cancer. We must rather spend a couple of hundreds on prevention. That is more important than the treatment part. A WHO survey has shown that in India, nearly 14.1 per cent children in schools aged between 13 and 15 years are using tobacco products. If 14.1 per cent of our children in schools are using tobacco products, then it is a cause of great concern for us and the Government has to be very strict and severe on tobacco.

Coming to alcohol, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he intends to bring a national alcohol policy, which is very important in today's context. Today you see youngsters aged 12-13 years going on a drinking binge; they all drink. Forty per cent of India's road traffic accidents are alcohol-related, and 40 per cent is a huge percentage. So, I would like the hon. Minister to bring out a national alcohol policy, which would save the future of a lot of young people. Initially, the minimum age for consuming alcohol was 28 years; it came down to 19 years, and today, it is 13.5 years. Imagine thirteen-and-a-half year old children having alcohol and 13-year-old children having tobacco. By the time they are 25, I don't think they have any future. And our country doesn't have a future because of these children.

Sir, you must take into consideration the fact that this is my maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I am not interrupting you! It is your maiden speech as a Member.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Yes, Sir, as a Member of Parliament only...*(Interruptions)* I think, Ms. Rebello would support me.

Sir, coming to medical education, it is a very important issue for our country and needs a lot of concentration and focus, which the hon. Minister definitely has. I am glad that through the President's Speech and the 100 days' agenda, he has said that there will be an overarching authority that would oversee all the bodies. This is a very, very good thing and it has to be done as quickly as possible in order to resurrect the dying medical education in our country. Fortunately, it is happening. His immediate predecessors could not do much about that. I have already talked about the distribution of medical colleges. Today, Sir, in India, there are about 700,000 doctors of modern system, that is, allopathic doctors. India requires 700,000 more doctors of modern system. India today has about one million nurses. It requires 1.5 million more nurses, including States like Jharkhand where there are very few nursing colleges. On this issue

of priority, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Health Ministry has envisaged setting up nursing colleges, nursing institutions and nursing centres of excellence in institutions, in districts and in blocks where there are no nursing institutions at all. Also, health human resources is something which he has to plan out. When we say health human resources, it does not include only doctors, but also nurses, paramedics, dentists, ASHAs. Also, there is a whole lot of system and a lot more that is required for the country, especially the Northern part and the North-eastern part of India.

Sir, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister if he is going to bring out an amendment soon to the National Drug Authority, which has been a long-pending demand; it is a nearly 40-year-old demand. I am sure he would bring the wait to an end and we would have a Central Drug Authority so that the quality of drugs in this country is maintained at a very high level. Talking about costs, even though they do not come under his Ministry, I am sure, with his clout in the Government, he could indulge the Chemical Fertilizers Minister to bring down the prices.

Sir, another issue is about the Clinical Establishment Act, which is a very, very important Act envisaged by the Health Ministry and which has been pending. It has gone to the committees and the recommendations had been sent back to the Ministry. There is a very important condition in the Clinical Establishment Act which says that no patient in India can be turned away from any hospital for emergency treatment. If a patient has an accident, he or she cannot be turned away from any hospital, including Apollo, Fortis, Max, Gangaram or even Government hospitals, for want of money, etc. The hospital has to attend to the emergency and treat the patient first, stabilise the patient and only then shift the patient according to the needs of the patient. This clause was brought in under the Clinical Establishment Act. The Minister has to bring out this Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the provision there in the States that all hospitals should act in emergency?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: No, Sir. I don't think it is there. It has to be brought in the bill and the sooner, the better for the country, because we see so many patients being turned away because they don't have money, and by the time they shift the patients, they die. Another clause also should be added and the hon. Minister has been requested to add that. A lot of Members have said about the fees demanded by the private hospitals in India, fees demanded by doctors, fees for heart care operations and transplant. It varies from hospital to hospital; it varies from doctor to doctor and it varies State to State. That also 'can be' incorporated — I am not saying 'should be' — under the Clinical Establishment Act. I know that it is quite difficult, but the hon. Minister needs to consider that. This will be a huge boon for the entire population of India and for

millions of people in India. It will go a long, long way if that is incorporated to regulate the fees demanded by doctors from patients.

Another issue is about the Organ Transplant Act. This is a very important amendment which has been pending for more than last three years. I think the hon. Minister will definitely bring it. Today, the country not only needs to regulate the organ transplant, but also promote it as well. The most important part is to promote it so that more people get these organs and make it available in different parts, create more facilities and infrastructure in different parts of the country to donate and harvest more organs and to distribute equally among people demanding them. I don't want to go into the intricacies of that.

When I come to health human resources, today there are 800 nephrologists for a billion population and little more than 3000 psychiatrists. I think the hon. Minister needs to focus on that as well.

Then I come to emergency services. Today I think the 108 concept is in ten States. I request the hon. Minister to expand it to the entire country. There are only nine to ten States where 108 system is there. EMRI is there. It has been working wonderfully well. They have been serving the patient wonderfully. I think it has to be expanded. I am sure the hon. Minister will do that.

Coming to population, Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Minister has taken up population whether we call it control or stabilisation as a priority. I am sure he will do well in the future discussion which we will have in this august House. But, unfortunately, in the last five years we haven't had much discussion on population in this august House.

Coming to vaccines, there have been some issues inside and outside the House about three PSUs which were shut down. They were told not to manufacture these vaccines. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what led to the shutting down of these three PSUs which were manufacturing vaccines. What were the conditions which went into that? Was the WHO involved? I would like to ask this so that it is clarified as to what led to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking him to clarify it. If you give me few minutes I could explain also as to what happened in that incident. Sir, no drug or vaccine unit in India is allowed to manufacture drug or vaccine without a basic licence called Good Manufacturing Practice. Without a GMP a public or private sector cannot manufacture drugs or vaccines anywhere in India. But, unfortunately, these three PSUs were manufacturing vaccines without a GMP. Since it was in Government, we had relented to a little extent. We had shut down about 200 private sectors at that point of time. And also the World Health Organisation at that point of time ... I don't want to get into all these things because there is no time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Three more Members are there.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I know this. It will take about half-an-hour for me to explain why at that point of time we took a decision to shut them down. It is not that we wanted to shut them down. We wanted quality for children. Why are we having in Bangaluru and Hyderabad new green field airports today? It is because the existing airports were defunct. They were outdated and there is no space for expansion, and that is why we are having new green field airports. Similarly the Government had planned for a new green field vaccine unit at Chengalpattu in Chennai which has an airport nearby and which has nearly 150 acres of Government land. It is the state-of-the-art manufacturing unit and this unit is supposed to be 100 per cent Government PSU. It was to be started within two years. Today, I would like to say that if this Government-owned unit starts manufacturing, from day one, it is going to be a WHO prequalified manufacturing unit. WHO pre-qualified is the highest quality in the world. India supplies eighty per cent of the global EPI vaccines for all the developing countries. So, it is not that India has scarcity of vaccines today. If India could supply eighty per cent to the world, I do not see any reason why it cannot supply vaccines to its own people. That is the issue here. And, today, we feel that this Chengalpattu unit is not coming up at a quick pace. If this Chengalpattu unit comes up, the global vaccine rates will come down. And, we feel that private sector does not want this Government unit in Chengalpattu to come up because then not only Indian but global vaccine rates will come down. There, I think, I would request hon. Minister to give more priority to this so that this will augur well for the country and this will support entire immunisation not only for India but also for other developing countries associated with India.

I would like to again ask the hon. Minister whether the plan of having a compulsory rural posting for doctors is on the anvil, and what he is going to do on this issue. What decisions are going to be taken? We see so many Members saying that no doctors, nothing is available. So, at least, we can ask them by making it compulsory that once a student finishes or applies for a post-graduation, he has to serve in rural area also.

Finally, Sir, about AYUSH, I think, a lot more focus will be given. When he was the hon. Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, I saw to what extent he had such a wide knowledge about AYUSH Department and about medicinal plants, his keen interest in all those things and how could he propagate that. I am sure, under his leadership, the entire Department is going to flourish and bloom and will have lot more structures as well.

Finally, I would again like to compliment him for taking up this huge responsibility. I know it is going to take time for you to settle down because it is a technical Ministry. It is a huge Ministry.

And, I am sure, with your competence and experience, you are going to be successful in all your endeavours.

Finally, I would also like you to have a Swasthya Bhawan for your own benefit. Since you have a huge Ministry, you initiate the process. Globally, we see that the Health Ministry buildings are beautiful except here in India when you see foreign Ministers coming to India and going through a lot of process. So, under your leadership, a Swasthya Bhawan will augur well for the continued support. And, as the Health Ministry is distributed in different parts of Delhi, as many Departments are there, they all will come in one building.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Good; you have told unfinished agenda to the successive Health Minister.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, it is a very serious debate about the health scenario of the country, and the entire main opposition, BJP, and Left front, both are absent. You can understand how serious they are about the national issue, issues of common man and poor people. I want to bring it on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have spoken and it has come on record.

DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Sir, I associate myself with Mr. Rajeev Shukla's observation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. P.J. Kurien. I would like all the Members to finish in time. As it was maiden speech, I allowed, but others should co-operate.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Okay, Sir, I will be very brief. Sir, after 1994 Conference in Cairo, after they adopted certain resolution and on the basis of that resolution, we have changed nomenclature of 'population control' to 'population stabilisation'. Whatever may be the nomenclature, the position is that today, there is no concerted effort to control population. All our problems, including poverty, are because of the exponential growth in population. Sir, I want the Government to take concrete steps to control population. Sir, I am not advocating coercive action. This morning, hon'ble Madam Brinda// said, there should not be even incentives also. But, Sir, there can be incentives. She agreed that there could be incentives for vasectomy operation. Likewise, there could be incentives for tubectomy operation also. Other incentives or disincentives, you can do away with. But I would say, please chart out your programme so that the population stabilisation is achieved as early as possible. In China, they have achieved and, that is why, China is progressing ahead of us. Therefore, please concentrate on it and do not neglect this issue.

Now, I come to the second point, which concerns female foeticide and which again is a very serious issue. Sir, we have only a few Members present in the House. Sir, in the State of

Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh etc., there are only 850 girls per 1000 boys. These figures are as per report of 2001, and, the report says that the position has worsened. It is a very, very dangerous thing. So, urgent, immediate serious action has to be taken to prevent the female foeticide.

Sir, we have the PNDT Act, 1994, which was amended in 2002. But, more stringent provisions are needed, and, secondly, even if those provisions are there, these are not implemented. Sir, the Act is not being implemented properly. I am not blaming you, Dr. Ramadoss, but it is a fact. It is a very dangerous trend, which has to be arrested.

Sir, my third point is regarding spurious drugs. In cities or villages, you go to any medical shop and buy a medicine, you will not be sure as to whether it is genuine or spurious. We have a Drug Controller, and, there are other mechanisms also. I do not see them working. I do not know what is happening. Somebody should go to the shops, take out samples, test them, and, if required, punish the shopkeepers. That is not happening. We do not hear anything like that. So, 'spurious drugs' is a very serious danger in the country and the Ministry of Health should take very strong action.

Sir, I come to my fourth point. Hon. Leader of Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley also, mentioned this point. Sir, the capitation fee in the private medical colleges is up to Rs. 50 lakhs. What does that mean? It means that there is a very huge demand and there is very less supply. What has to be done? Increase the number of medical colleges. If the Government can start it, do it, or, if the Government cannot do it, allow the private people, and, please do away with the unnecessary conditions. Why do you need twenty four acres of land? It is already said, but I am repeating it.

Sir, half of our doctors, especially, Post-graduates, are going to foreign countries. I am not blaming them for going away. They are earning foreign exchange, which is also a good thing. But there is great demand for doctors in our country and abroad, and, moreover, we can send more doctors to the world. Therefore, do away with the unnecessary regulations of starting new medical colleges, and, start as much medical colleges as possible so that we can have enough doctors to be supplied to the world.

Now, I am coming to my last point. Sir, the former Minister of Health, Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss who according to me, was a very good Minister. I have no doubt about it. In November, 2008, he announced that yoga would be taught compulsorily to all the school children as part of the National School Health Programme. Sir, if yoga training is imparted, it will improve mental and physical health. Yoga is not a religious practice; it is something more than being religious, which can be practised by everybody. I would request the hon. Health Minister to consider implementing *yoga* training in all schools through the National Health Programme of the Health Ministry. It will be a great, great contribution to the children of our country by the

7.00 P.M.

Minister. They will all become not only physically but also mentally healthy. Some more points are there but I am concluding.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, हैल्थ की जो हालत है, उस पर मैं बोलना चाहता था, खास तौर से इसलिए भी कि एक बहुत लायक मंत्री के हाथ में यह डिपार्टमेंट आया है। यह गुप्तगू हो रही है कि डॉक्टरों की कमी है। हकीकत यही है। एक बात यह आई कि दौलतमंद लोग कैपिटेशन फीस देकर मेडिकल कॉलेजेज में दाखिला ले रहे हैं। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने एक बहुत अच्छा सुझाव यहां दिया था और ऐलान किया था कि वे डॉक्टरों को hard posting देंगे। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जो हज़रात कैपिटेशन फीस देकर मेडिकल कॉलेज में दाखिला लेते हैं, उनके साथ यह binding लगाई जाए कि उनको भी एक hard posting करनी पड़ेगी। सर, जितने मेडिकल कॉलेज खुल सकें और जहां पर भी कैपिटेशन फीस से बच्चे जाते हैं, वहां उन गरीब बच्चों का हक भी छीना जाता है, इसकी हकीकत हमें मालूम होनी चाहिए। अपनी दौलत का सहारा लेकर अगर कोई मेडिकल कॉलेज जा सकता है, तो उसको चाहिए कि वह मुल्क के लिए दो साल, तीन साल की hard posting भी करे - यह चीज़ उसके साथ जोड़ी जानी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि न इतने मेडिकल कॉलेज खुल सकते हैं, न इतनी दौलत का एकदम इंतज़ाम हो सकता है, जितनी की जरूरत है। हकीकत यह है कि इस मुल्क में जो आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी कॉलेजेज हैं, उनको खोलने में खर्चा कम है, इसलिए उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा खोलना चाहिए। हमारी यह ज़मीन जड़ी-बूटियों की जन्नत है और यहां हमारी दौलत रहा करती थी, हमने इसको भुला दिया है। इसलिए जितने ज्यादा मुमकिन हों, देहातों में, कस्बात में, छोटे शहरों में, ज्यादा से ज्यादा यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज और कॉलेजेज खोलने चाहिए। वहां से जो चार साल, पांच साल में हकीम और वैद्य बनकर निकलते हैं, वे बाकायदा डॉक्टर की हैसियत रखते हैं, और मैं समझता हूं कि जो सेंटर में हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, बड़े शहरों में, उनका काफी बड़ा लोड व जिम्मेदारी इनके द्वारा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के लेवल पर ली जा सकती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं.. मेरा ताल्लुक यू.पी. से है, मैं नोएडा में 18 साल रहा हूं। नोएडा में एक स्टेट हॉस्पिटल खुला, वह 14 साल तक इसलिए नहीं चला कि वहां हॉस्पिटल में जो equipments थे, वे चालू नहीं किए जाते थे क्योंकि प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स से उनका सौदा था। हॉस्पिटल में जो tests होते हैं, वे इतने महंगे होते हैं कि गरीब आदमी वहां पहुंच नहीं सकता। अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट, जो tests की laboratories हैं, उनको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में sponsor करे, तो शायद गरीबों का इसमें ज्यादा भला होगा। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है और मेरी समझ है कि इस वक्त अगर हमें वह गैप जल्द से जल्द पूरा करना है, तो हमको आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी स्कूलों को, मेडिकल स्कूलों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा खोलना होगा।

सर, छह AIIMS खोलने की बात की गई है, मेरा सिर्फ एक सुझाव है कि इन AIIMS को या इन बड़े इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को जब खोला जाए, तो वह बड़े शहरों से थोड़ा दूर खोला जाए क्योंकि जिस तरह से दिल्ली में AIIMS खुला है, यहां पॉल्यूशन की भी प्रॉब्लम हुई है। अगर छोटे शहरों के पास खोला जाएगा, तो वहां छोटी बस्तियां भी बन जाएंगी। वहां एक दूसरा सोशल सिस्टम बन जाएगा - बहुत सी मेडिसिन की दुकानें बन जाएंगी। रेस्टोरेंट खुल जाएंगे। जो लोग देहातों से भागकर बड़े शहरों की तरफ आते हैं, वे भी रुक जाएंगे। इसलिए उन्हें जरूर खोला जाए लेकिन छोटे शहरों में खोला जाए। इसके अलावा डाक्टरों की भर्ती के लिए यह जरूर किया जाए कि जो भी बच्चा कैपिटेशन फीस देकर हमारे गरीब बच्चों का हक छीनता है, कम से कम 2 या 3 साल के लिए उसको हार्ड ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए उससे जरूर मुआहिदा किया जाए। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

۱ جناب محمد ادیب صاحب (اثر پردیش) : سر، ہیلتھ کی جو حالت ہے، اس پر میں بولنا چاہتا تھا، خاص طور سے اس لئے بھی کہ ایک بہت لائق منتری کے ہاتھ میں یہ ڈیپارٹمنٹ آیا ہے۔ یہ گفتگو ہو رہی ہے کہ ڈاکٹروں کی کمی ہے۔ حقیقت یہی ہے۔ ایک بات یہ آئی کہ دولتمند لوگ کیپیٹیشن فیس دے کر میڈیکل کالجز میں داخلہ لے رہے ہیں۔ غلام نبی آزاد صاحب نے ایک بہت اچھا سجھاؤ یہاں دیا تھا اور اعلان کیا تھا کہ وہ ڈاکٹروں کو hard posting دیں گے۔ میرا یہ سجھاؤ ہے کہ جو حضرات کیپیٹیشن فیس دے کر میڈیکل کالج میں داخلہ لیتے ہیں، ان کے ساتھ وہ binding لگائی جائے کہ ان کو بھی ایک hard posting کرنی پڑے گی۔ سر، جتنے میڈیکل کالج کھل سکیں اور جہاں پر بھی کیپیٹیشن فیس سے بچے جاتے ہیں، وہاں ان غریب بچوں کا حق بھی چھینا جاتا ہے، اس کی حقیقت ہمیں معلوم ہونی چاہئے۔ اپنی دولت کا سہارا لیکر اگر کوئی میڈیکل کالج جا سکتا ہے، تو اس کو چاہئے کہ وہ ملک کے لئے دو سال، تین سال کی hard posting بھی کرے۔ یہ چیز اس کے ساتھ جوڑی جانی چاہئے۔

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ نہ اتنے میڈیکل کالج کھل سکتے ہیں، نہ اتنی دولت کا ایکدم انتظام ہو سکتا ہے، جتنی بھی ضرورت ہے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اس ملک میں جو آیورویڈک اور یونانی کالجز ہیں، ان کو کھولنے میں خرچہ کم ہے، اس لئے ان کو زیادہ سے زیادہ کھولنا چاہئے۔ ہماری یہ زمین جڑی بوٹیوں کی جنت ہے اور یہاں ہماری دولت رہا کرتی تھی، ہم نے اس کو بھلا دیا ہے۔ اس لئے جتنا زیادہ ممکن ہو، دیہاتوں میں، قصبات میں، چھوٹے شہروں میں، زیادہ سے زیادہ یونانی اور آیورویڈک ڈسپنسریز اور کالجز کھولنے چاہئے۔ وہاں سے جو چار سال، پانچ سال میں حکیم اور ویدھ بن کر نکلتے ہیں، وہ باقاعدہ ڈاکٹر کی حیثیت رکھتے ہیں، اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جو سینٹر میں ہاسپٹلس ہیں، بڑے شہروں میں، ان کا کافی لوڈ اور ذمہ داری ان کے دوارا اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کے لیول پر لی جا سکتی ہے۔

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ جو اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹس ہیں۔۔۔ میرا تعلق یوپی۔ سے ہے، میں نوئیڈا میں 18 سال رہا ہوں۔ نوئیڈا میں ایک اسٹیٹ ہسپتال کھلا، وہ 14 سال تک اس لئے نہیں چلا کہ وہاں ہسپتال میں جو equipments تھے، وہ چالو نہیں کئے جاتے تھے کیوں کہ پرائیویٹ ہسپتال سے ان کا سودا تھا۔ ہسپتال میں جو tests ہوتے ہیں، وہ اتنے مہنگے ہوتے ہیں کہ غریب آدمی وہاں پہنچ نہیں سکتا۔ اگر سینٹرل گورنمنٹ جو ٹیسٹ کی لیباریٹریز ہیں ان کو اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ میں اسپانسر کرے، تو شاید غریبوں کا اس میں زیادہ لاہم ہوگا۔ سب سے بڑی بات یہ ہے اور میری سمجھ ہے کہ اس وقت اگر ہمیں وہ گیپ جلد سے جلد پورا کرنا ہے، تو ہم کو آپروریدک اور یونانی اسکولوں میں، میڈیکل اسکولوں کو زیادہ سے زیادہ کھولنا ہوگا۔

سر، چھ ایمس کھولنے کی بات کی گئی ہے، میرا صرف ایک سجھاؤ ہے کہ ان ایمس کو یا ان بڑے انسٹی ٹیوشنس کو جب کھولا جائے، تو وہ بڑے شہروں سے تھوڑا دور کھولا جائے کیوں کہ جس طرح سے دہلی میں ایمس کھلا ہے، یہاں پاپولیشن کی بھی پرابلم ہوئی ہے۔ اگر چھوٹے شہروں کے پاس کھولا جائے گا، تو وہاں چھوٹی بستیاں بھی بن جائیں گی۔ وہاں ایک دوسرا سوشل سسٹم بن جائے گا، بہت سی میڈیسن کی دکانیں بن جائیں گی، ریسٹورینٹ کھل جائیں گے۔ تو لوگ دیہاتوں سے بھاگ کر بڑے شہروں کی طرف آتے ہیں، وہ بھی رک جائیں گے۔ اس لئے انہیں ضرور کھولا جائے لیکن چھوٹے شہروں میں کھولا جائے۔ اس کے علاوہ ڈاکٹروں کی بھرتی کے لئے یہ ضرور کیا جائے کہ جو بھی بچہ کیپیٹیشن فیس دے کر ہمارے غریب بچوں کا حق چھینتا ہے، کم سے کم 2 یا 3 سال کے لئے اس کو ہارڈ ٹریننگ دینے کے لئے اس سے ضرور معاہدہ کیا جائے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

श्री उपसभापति : श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया। आपके पास तीन मिनट हैं

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आपने मुझे तीन मिनट की विशेष अनुकम्पा दी है, मैं उसके लिए आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं केवल तीन मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। जो बात मैं कहना चाह रहा था और जिसके लिए मैं इतनी देर से बैठा हुआ था, वह बात प्रो० कुरियन साहब ने कही। किसी भी वक्ता ने adulterated, spurious और expiry date की जो दवाएं बेची जा रही हैं, जो नुकसान दे रही हैं, उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस पर सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। यहां तक कि सीजीएचएस की डिसपेंसरी से ठेकेदार के द्वारा मिली इस तरह की दवाई स्वयं मुझे दी गयी। मुझे बहुत सीरियस प्रॉब्लम थी, मुझे अस्थमा था और जब मुझे उस दवाई से लाभ नहीं मिला तो मैंने बाजार से आकर वही दवाई ली और मुझे तुरंत लाभ हो गया। इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही जब हम पर हो सकती है तो समस्या कितनी गंभीर है। इस पर सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मेरा एक मत है कि Drugs and Cosmetics Act की पूरी overhauling की आवश्यकता है, उसको सख्त बनाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो manufacturer, जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर adulterated और spurious drugs बेचता है, वह एक हत्या नहीं करता, बल्कि कई हत्याएं करता है और उसका अपराध हत्या से बड़ा होता है। इसके लिए आपको कठोर दंड की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मेरी मांग है और हम लोग कहते रहे हैं, reformatory theory, ऐसे व्यक्ति जिनके विरुद्ध इस प्रकार की manufacturing सिद्ध हो, जिनके विरुद्ध distribution के आरोप सिद्ध हों, उनके संबंध में ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि trial 6 महीने में समाप्त हो जाए। विशेष स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनायी जाएं और उसकी न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में संशोधन करके उसे इस प्रकार बनाया जाए कि 6 महीने में trial समाप्त हो जाए जिससे और लोगों को lesson मिले। उसमें यह व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि अगर इस प्रकार का दोष किसी पर सिद्ध होता है तो किसी भी प्रकार से उनको मृत्यु दंड मिलना चाहिए। अगर मृत्यु दंड नहीं तो किसी भी परिस्थिति में life imprisonment से कम दंड उनके विरुद्ध पारित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आप करें और इसके लिए Drugs and Cosmetics Act और अन्य Acts में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। कृपया इस पर ध्यान दें। यह बात कहने के लिए मैं बैठा हुआ था। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में डाक्टर नहीं आ रहे हैं। पीएचसी आधार स्तम्भ है लेकिन पीएचसी में दवाइयां नहीं मिल रही हैं। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी की सरकार आयी तो हमने एक रुपए की पर्ची दी। यह instructions थीं कि हर जगह दवाइयां, विशेषकर जो basic drugs हैं, वे जरूर मिलें। आज हालत यह है कि आपके पास डिसपेंसरी है, लेकिन डॉक्टर नहीं है, दवाई नहीं है। मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि जो डॉक्टर गांव में सर्व करें, उनसे कहा जाए कि अगर आप दस साल, आठ साल सर्व करेंगे तो प्रमोशन में आपको सुविधा दी जाएगी, प्रमोशन में आपको विशेष उन्नति दी जाएगी और इससे उनको incentive मिलेगा। तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं बहुत जल्दी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : बस, अब हो गया।

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया : सिर्फ एक मिनट और लूंगा। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश देश की आबादी का 25 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है। आप एम्स की बात कर रहे हैं। लखनऊ में एक पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट संजय गांधी इंस्टीट्यूट है। वहां राज्य सरकार की दखलअंदाजी हो रही है, ठीक से नहीं चल रहा है। उसमें भी गरीब आदमी अपना इलाज नहीं करा पा रहा है। मैंने देखा है कि पैसे के अभाव में वहां बिहार तक से लोग आते हैं, मैंने पैसे के अभाव में लोगों को वापस जाते हुए देखा है। कृपा करके एम्स की तरह का अस्पताल और जगह भी खोलिए और बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच में, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बलिया, आजमगढ़, देवरिया, जहां भी आप उचित समझें, एक अस्पताल खोलें जिससे वहां के लोगों को लाभ मिल सके क्योंकि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे गरीब जगह है। अगर आप वहां अस्पताल खोलते हैं तो वहां और बिहार - दोनों जगह के लोग उससे लाभान्वित होंगे। महोदय, एक अंतिम बात और कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : कितनी अंतिम बातें और कहेंगे?

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया: धन्यवाद महोदय, आपने कह दिया, मैं इसके बाद नहीं बोलूंगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you for giving me the opportunity. सबसे पहले तो मैं अपने ऑनरेबल मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई दूंगा कि इतना अच्छा डिपार्टमेंट उनको मिला है और उनकी सदारत में इस डिपार्टमेंट का हाल और बेहतर होगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। सबसे पहले मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जो राजशेखर रेड्डी जी की सरकार है, उन्होंने जो कार्यक्रम लिया है उसके बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि....(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : यहां बताने के लिए टाइम नहीं है, दो मिनट में आप नहीं बता सकेंगे।

श्री गिरीश कुमार सांगी : वहां एक राजीव आरोग्यश्री कार्यक्रम है। अगर वह पूरे देश में इम्प्लीमेंट हो तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा, इसलिए मैं यह बतलाना चाह रहा हूं। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत जो भी बीपी0एल0 कार्ड होल्डर होता है, उसका किसी भी कारपोरेट हॉस्पिटल में पूरा मुफ्त इलाज होता है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हमारी सरकार ने यह नई स्कीम चालू की है, जो बहुत ही बढ़िया तरीके से चल रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी, अपने विभाग के कुछ लोगों को वहां भेजें तथा उसका मुआयना कराकर इस स्कीम को पूरे देश में हम किस तरह से फैला सकते हैं, किस तरह से प्रचार कर सकते हैं, यह देखना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि इस स्कीम से आज आन्ध्र प्रदेश की जनता को बहुत राहत मिली है। वहां आज कोई गरीब से गरीब आदमी अपनी बीमारी के लिए परेशान नहीं होता है। उसको यह भरोसा है कि मेरे पास राजीव आरोग्यश्री का कार्ड है तथा अगर मेरी फेमिली में कोई भी आदमी बीमार पड़ेगा, चाहे वह हार्ट का ऑपरेशन वगैरह हो जिसमें पांच लाख, दस लाख कितना भी खर्चा हो, वह कारपोरेट हॉस्पिटल में जाकर फ्री इलाज करा सकेगा। इस तरह का वहां प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके अलावा मेरी छोटी-छोटी दो-तीन बातें हैं, सर।

श्री उपसभापति : अभी सात बज गए हैं, स्पेशल मेशन के लिए लोग इंतजार कर रहे हों। आपने पहले नाम भी नहीं दिया, आपकी पार्टी ने भी नहीं दिया था। आपने दो मिनट की जगह तीन मिनट भी ले लिए हैं।

श्री गिरीश कुमार सांगी : आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। प्रिवेंशन ऑफ डिजीजेज यह बहुत बड़ा सब्जेक्ट है। Prevention is better than cure बोलते हैं। एयर बॉर्न और वाटर बॉर्न बीमारियां बहुत फैलती हैं। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने एक और कार्यक्रम दिया है। पेयजल जो पीने का पानी है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में वह दो रुपए में बीस लीटर फिल्टर पानी -मिनरल वाटर हर घर में पहुंचाने का कार्यक्रम लिया है। गरीब से गरीब को भी दो रुपए में बीस लीटर पानी मुहैया कराएंगे, इससे पानी से फैलने वाली बीमारियों पर काफी हद तक अंकुश लग सकेगा। ऐसा हमारी सरकार ने किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस योजना का अध्ययन करें और पूरे देश में इसको किस तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट किया जा सकता है, वह भी देखें। एम्बुलेंस 108 की भी स्कीम बनाई गई है। यह स्कीम इतनी बढ़िया चल रही है कि पांच मिनट के अंदर रिमोट प्लेसेज में भी अगर आपको जरा सी भी बीमारी हो तथा आपको हॉस्पिटल जाना हो तो आप किसी अन्य पर भरोसा न करके फोन पर नम्बर 108 मिलाइए और पांच मिनट के अंदर गाड़ी आपके घर पर आ जाएगी। सर, इसी तरह से एक और कार्यक्रम 104 लिया है। इस योजना में गाड़ी में मेडिसिन, डाक्टर्स वगैरह सब उपलब्ध रहते हैं, यह गाड़ियां गांव-गांव जा रही हैं। सर, इस तरह के कई और कार्यक्रम हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि जो आशा कार्यक्रम के वर्क्स हैं, उनकी तनखाह बहुत कम है, उनको पंद्रह सौ रुपया भी नहीं मिलता है। तो इनकी तथा इनके हेल्पर्स की तनखाह बढ़ाई जाए। इसमें मेरा एक बड़ा अच्छा सुझाव है, जरा इस पर ध्यान दीजिएगा। सर, मैं केमिकल एवं फर्टिलाइजर की स्टेंडिंग कमेटी का मेंबर हूं। वहां एक बड़ा अच्छा सुझाव आया था। वह था पूल परचेज मेडिसिन। तमिलनाडु में मेडिसिन पूल परचेज से खरीदी जाती है तो It is surprising that it is almost 2 to 10 per cent of the cost of the medicine. अगर इस तरह से पूरे देश में खरीदी जाए तो अच्छा रहेगा। शुक्रिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, discussion on the working of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has concluded. Reply by the hon. Minister will be tomorrow after Zero Hour. Now, Special Mentions. I request the Members to lay their Special Mentions on the Table of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Right, Sir.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Request to bring transparency in decisions taken by Expert Committee to select floats in Republic Day Parade

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, despite the fact that Goa is a world famous international tourist destination, Goa floats have not been included in the Republic Day Parade for the last consecutive years.

Undoubtedly, the procedure and the process lack vision and transparency; otherwise, the manner in which the State of Goa has been humiliated, in the last two years, has no justification.

Last year, three designs were short-listed, from the State of Goa, by the Expert Committee, appointed by the State Government, in the month of August, 2008. All the three designs were sent to New Delhi for scrutiny and finalisation by the Special Expert Committee, appointed by the Ministry of Defence.

The hand-drawn sketch design of an applicant, presenting and depicting the SHIGMO festival of Goa was approved by this Committee in its first meeting.

The Expert Committee verified the theme and advised the changes in the 2nd meeting, held in September, 2008. Changes were made and approved by the Expert Committee, and the music theme was being finalised for the next meeting. Music, based on Goan folk culture, was presented to the Expert Committee in the fourth meeting. A tableau of Plaster of Paris was made, based on the design approved, for the fifth meeting. The applicant was advised to make a few dimensional changes, which were also complied with. However, Goa's tableau was not included.

The Selection Committee needs to be more responsible and convincing when they deal with the State, like, Goa that commands international acclaim.

Concern over mistreatment of Women Boxers at National Institute of Sports in Patiala

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I propose to draw the attention of the House to the shocking mistreatment given to our female boxers by the management at National Institute of Sport, Patiala. Ironically, only last week, I had asked the Government about plans and incentives proposed for the female sportspersons. The news of 2006 World Boxing

Championship bronze medalist, Renu Gora, serving tea and cleaning dishes for visiting officials and media persons at NIS Patiala is disturbing. She is not the only one; another upcoming female boxer was also reported to have served as a maid and waiter in a major newspaper last week.

More than a case of gender bias against female boxers, this is also a sorry tale of how female sportspersons fail to find any encouragement from the authorities. These women have joined NIS for becoming a coach because they cannot make their ends meet through a regular and dignified employment. If we, as a nation, fail to provide a dignified living to even our illustrious female sportspersons, it paints an unfortunate picture of the future of female sportspersons in India. The incident at NIS should be earnestly probed and action should be taken so that no such case ever happens again.

Demand to declare Bihar a drought hit State

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, the people of Bihar are facing floods on the one side and drought on the other side every year. The entire Bihar State is reeling under drought-like situation in the absence of rain this year. Possibility of famine-like situation was high in the State, as ponds and canals were dry and the farmers had to face a tough time for irrigation. The sowing of seeds is not still done. It will result in acute shortage of food in the State. Official sources had reported that water had not been released from Vansagar and Rihind dams on Sone river, following which the canals linked with it were devoid of water. Only 11.02 mm of rain was recorded in June and the State experienced just 53.5 mm rainfall as against the normal level of 357.25 mm in July. Due to this, crop of Kharief has already lost and there is every chance that in this condition Rabi is also going to be affected.

In view of the above facts, there is an urgent need to send a Central Team to Bihar for assessing the situation. Collection of all types of loans related to agriculture should be cancelled with immediate effect to give relief to the farmers of the State. The Union Government should issue special directives to the Government of Bihar as the State Government is not taking it seriously and no initiative has been taken by the State Government up till now.

I will urge the Government to declare Bihar as a drought-hit State.

Demand to take suitable steps to check the Illegal mining being carried out in Orissa

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, I want to draw the attention of this House and the Government to the illegal mining which has become an easy source of income in our country. This is regarding Manganese mining in Joda area which has been going on for the last many years without any approval from the Central Government or clearance from the Forest Department. It is said that the Orissa State Government has agreed only to give lease to one company. But this company had declared itself closed from 1999; and there is also a case pending in the court. This company, without getting any lease has illegally given the power

of attorney to one person to carry on mining operations. Since 1999, the mining operations have been going on and all the authorities concerned have just been silent spectators.

A group of legislators of the Orissa Legislative Assembly visited the area and they have taken photographs of mining operations. In Sukinda, Datery, Badbil, and Joda, many such mining operations have been going on illegally. The ore which has already been sold from various mines including the Joda Manganese mines would be more than Rs. 4000 crores. The Central Government, in consultation with the State Government, should take steps to stop the illegal mining and the CBI may be engaged to find out the real culprits.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody who has a Special Mention left? No. Now, the House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 AM.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 22nd July 2009.