

Vol. 217
No. 19



सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday
28 July, 2009
6 Sravana, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Re. Suspension of Question Hour (pages 1-2)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 2-25)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 25-38)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 38-205)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 206-12)

Statements by Ministers—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two-hundred and Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry - *Laid on the Table* (page 212)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture - *Laid on the Table* (page 212)

Decisions taken by the board of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation on the accident at the DMRC construction site on 12th of July 2009 (pages 285-91)

Calling Attention to the Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Increasing incidents of so-called honour killings and honour related crimes in the country and the role of self-proclaimed panchayats therein (pages 213-31)

Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways-*Discussion Concluded* (pages 232- 85)

Special Mentions—

Need to take steps for proper management and conservation of the religious places of archeological importance in Jammu and Kashmir (pages 291-92)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Demand to fulfil the various needs pertaining to rail network in the State of Tripura (page 292)

Demand to include people belonging to Rajvanshi community in the list of Scheduled Tribes (page 292)

Need to take effective measures to check the infiltration of Bangladeshis in the country (pages 292-93)

Demand to establish Centre for Similipal Studies under the North Orissa University (page 293)

Need for an enquiry into the reported irregularities in the import of the Aircraft Carrier Admiral Gorshkov (pages 293-94)

Demand for overall development of the rail network in Orissa (page 294-95)

Need to resolve the dispute between the FCI and the Railways regarding transportation charges of rice stocks in Andhra Pradesh (page 295)

Need to take effective measures to check the illegal mining of coal, its transportation and theft in Chhindwara District of Madhya Pradesh (page 295-96)

Web-site Address : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>

E-mail Address : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 28th July, 2009/6 Shrawana, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE. SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question no.341. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* I can't hear everyone at the same time. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we think that the issue of price rise is the most burning issue today for the people of the country. So far, we have had the occasion to raise that issue on a number of occasions in various discussions. But, the Government has not come up with any assurance or any statement on this matter. Now, unless the Government assures us, through you, that this is a matter they are seized with and that they will take some steps and measures and a proper discussion will be held, Sir, according to the Rules of the House, we insist to suspend the Question Hour and discuss this issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is a very serious issue. We are willing for a structured debate. We request you to direct the Government and fix a time so that we can go ahead with the Question Hour and then, go ahead with the discussion also. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, although this is the Budget Session and we had the discussion on this issue on a number of occasions, the Government is prepared to have a structured debate on this issue. There are some notices pending. So, if you allot a date, we are prepared for a structured debate. I don't think suspending the Question Hour will get anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, we will allot a time for it. The Government is agreeable to it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, through you, I am only seeking an assurance from the Minister that this discussion will be followed by some statement or commitment by the Government because so far we have discussed it thrice. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: How can I? *...(Interruptions)....*

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, आज आम आदमी के लिए दाल, रोटी गायब है *...(व्यवधान)...* आज दाल का दाम एक सौ रुपए प्रति किलो है। एक सौ रुपए किलो दाल कौन खरीद सकता है? *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have a pattern of discussion in which statement is made. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only discussion should not be held on the last date. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, that is for the Chair to decide. Notice is pending. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That's why, I made a request to the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take note of your request. I think this matter is now settled. Let's continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will have a structured discussion.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We will have a structured discussion with Government response ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Tomorrow! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, we can't do it tomorrow. We have other business which is listed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the Finance Bill is to be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, it is not today. The message has not yet come. If the message comes because last night ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a second. Yesterday, it was over at around 6.30 p.m. So, the President's certification, I do hope, will be reaching at around 12 o'clock in that House. The message will be read and after that, it will be communicated. As soon as it is communicated, Rajya Sabha Secretariat has kindly agreed that they will issue the supplementary agenda and we have no problem in going ahead with the Finance Bill today. And if the Finance Bill is over today, then, we have no problem. Whenever you want to have a structured discussion on price rise, we are ready and the Minister will reply. In response to the suggestions and queries of hon. Members, the Minister will spell out Government policies, how to tackle this problem, etc. Therefore, it would be possible. The Minister will respond. Government statement or Government's observation on this issue will be known to the hon. Members and that will be the best way of dealing with the subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, this is very satisfactory. We can work on this basis.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, Sir, will you give an assurance that it will be as early as possible?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, again that issue of Member not present is coming up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is something which was discussed yesterday and we are coming up with some suggestions for the consideration of the House.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*341. * [The questioner Shri Rajkumar Dhoot was absent. For answer *vide* page 25 *infra*]

Violations of Advertising norms by Mutual Funds

*342. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has asked the Reliance Mutual Fund to explain the violations of norms in its advertisements for its infrastructure fund;

(b) if so, whether a reply to the explanation sought by SEBI has been received;

(c) whether SEBI had found violations in the speed-reading of standard advertisements; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the company for violations of norms?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) SEBI had found that in the audio visual advertisement of Reliance Mutual Fund with respect to their New Fund Offer of 'Reliance Infrastructure Fund' the standard warning was less than five seconds and thus not in compliance with relevant SEBI guidelines.

(d) Reliance Mutual Fund and Reliance Asset Management Company Ltd. were directed to withdraw the said advertisement and asked to show cause why they should not be restrained from launching any new scheme for an appropriate period for the aforesaid violations. They have sought hearing before Whole Time Member, SEBI in the matter. The said hearing is scheduled on July 30, 2009.

श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल: महोदय, सेबी ने मई के महीने में यह निर्णय लिया था कि छोटे निवेशकों को 2.25 परसेंट एंट्री लोड देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन 17 जुलाई को Reliance Infra ने जिन निवेशकों को confirmation letter भेजा है, उसमें 2.25 परसेंट एंट्री लोड काटा गया है, जो कि सेबी के guidelines का उल्लंघन है।

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल: महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इसकी जांच कराएंगे? और जो रकम रिलायंस इन्फ्रा के issue से काटी गई, वह निवेशकों को वापस दिलाएंगे?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as this issue is concerned, the show cause notice has been issued to them. The company has appealed to the SEBI authority that they would like to be heard by the full-time Member of the SEBI. The date has been fixed for that. On 30th July, 2009 they are going to have this meeting, that is, the day after tomorrow. The decision will come into effect from 1st August, 2009.

श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल: यह 17 जुलाई का है। जो जवाब आया है, उससे हम संतुष्ट हैं लेकिन जो छोटे निवेशक हैं, उनका जो पैसा काटा गया है, क्या वह उन्हें वापस दिलाएंगे?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, it will depend on the outcome of the consultation and discussions. How can I say hypothetically that this will be done or that will be done?

श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल: सर, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी है।

श्री सभापति: आपने सवाल पूछ लिया है।

श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल: सर, दो सवाल पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप दो बार खड़े होकर दो सवाल पूछ चुके हैं।

श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल: वह तो उसी के बीच में पूरा करना था।

श्री सभापति: आप एक वक्त में एक सवाल पूछिए।

श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल: एक ही सवाल था। यह मेरा राइट है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, पूछ लीजिए।

श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल: मेरा यह प्रश्न Reliance Mutual Fund की unfair trade practice से संबंधित है। Reliance Infra ने कई विदेशी बैंकों को भारी मात्रा में कमीशन दी है। यह सेबी की गाइडलाइन्स का उल्लंघन है और unfair trade practice है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि रिलायंस इन्फ्रा ने इन विदेशी बैंकों को कितनी कमीशन दी है और अगर यह सेबी के नियमों के विरुद्ध है तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as this question is concerned, this is a question in respect of violations of guidelines with regard to Mutual Funds. I have stated in the statement which I have laid on the Table of the House in response to the query that the SEBI has taken action. I can just give you an example. In respect of warning to the customers, it is the practice that they have to say through audio programmes, whether it is through advertisements on the TV or on the radio, that you read the rules, you read the conditions of the investment and always remember that investment in the Mutual Funds is risky. It is somewhat risky. This is the warning that is being given. The duration of this audio warning should not be less than five seconds. They have violated it. As they have violated it, two show cause notices have been issued to them. One is to immediately stop it and the second is that if they do so, the reason why their advertisements in respect of other funding programmes should not be cancelled. These steps have already been taken. The hon. Member is entitled to ask questions on the subject for which he has given notice. Whether they have indulged in unfair trade practices in other areas is not relevant to this question.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very important question, not about one particular company. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that such violations are being done by a number of Mutual Fund raisers. Keeping that in mind and also having taken note of what is happening now, will the Minister assure us that enough guidelines will be issued to the SEBI and see to it that they are strictly enforced? The warning is very small and not even visible to read in the newspapers, whereas the advertisement is very lengthy. Thousands of people are investing their

money. So, it should be made mandatory to print them in bold letters and it should be prominently displayed in audio-visual display. Will the Minister assure us that such steps will be taken and compliance will be sought from the SEBI with regard to what is happening and what has happened?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, this is a good suggestion. Surely, I will ask the SEBI Board to look into these aspects. In respect of the first part of the supplementary, it is true that not merely these Organisations, but many other Mutual Funds — I have the list; I will just, quickly, read out a few names — Franklin, Birla Mutual Fund, DBS Chola Mutual Fund, Escorts Mutual Fund, HDFC, Kotak Mahendra, LIC Mutual Fund, SBI Mutual Fund, Sundaram Mutual Fund, Tata Mutual Fund, Mutual Fund, at some point of time, they have been brought to discipline because of the violations of the SEBI regulations. How to improve the guidelines and how to ensure the investor's right, it is a constant exercise, and I will, definitely, ask the SEBI Board to consider the suggestions which the hon. Member has given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Prakash Javadekar.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, taking cue from Venkaiah Naiduji, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that if you listen to the advertisement about the mutual funds on any visual media, the audio is totally inaudible; you just cannot make out वे क्या बोल रहे हैं पता ही नहीं चलता और इतना जल्दी, फास्ट बोलते हैं कि उससे केवल टेक्नीकल पूर्ति होती है, लेकिन कोई समझता नहीं। इस लिए विज्युअल ऐड में भी स्पष्ट रूप से वे बोलेंगे, इसी सजेशन को आगे बढ़ाते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके बारे में भी निर्देश जारी करेंगे?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have already stated, Sir, that these suggestions I will put before the Board of SEBI.

*343. * [The questioner Shri Varinder Singh Bajwa was absent. For answer *vide* page 26 *infra*].

लघु बचत योजनाओं के अंतर्गत धनराशि का उपयोग

*344. श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा:

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: ††

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में लघु बचत योजनाओं के अंतर्गत जमा धनराशि का उपयोग विकास कार्यों के लिए पूंजी के रूप में किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वित्तीय वर्षों 2004-05 और 2008-09 में उपरोक्त राशि कितनी-कितनी थी;

(ग) उपरोक्त वर्षों में इन बचत जमा राशियों पर किस-किस दर से ब्याज का भुगतान किया जाता रहा है; और

(घ) इन वर्षों के दौरान औसत वार्षिक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक कितना था?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी): (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) सभी लघु बचत संग्रहणों को राष्ट्रीय लघु बचत निधि में जमा किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय लघु बचत निधियों द्वारा निवल संग्रहणों (सकल संग्रहणों में से जमाकर्ताओं द्वारा किए गए आहरणों को घटाकर) का निवेश केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निश्चित प्रतिमानों के अनुसार केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार विशेष प्रतिभूतियों में किया जा रहा है।

†† सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी द्वारा पूछा गया।

(ख) वित्त वर्ष 2004-05 और 2008-09 के दौरान लघु बचत योजनाओं के अंतर्गत जमाराशि इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	जमाराशि (करोड़ रुपए)
2004-05	178065
2008-09 (अनंतिम)	157341

(ग) उपर्युक्त बचत जमाराशियों पर दी जा रही ब्याज दर इस प्रकार है:

योजना का नाम	ब्याज-दर (प्रतिवर्ष)/परिपक्वता मूल्य
1 डाकघर बचत जमा	3.50 प्रतिशत
2 डाकघर सावधि जमा	
1 वर्षीय	6.25 प्रतिशत
2 वर्षीय	6.50 प्रतिशत
3 वर्षीय	7.50 प्रतिशत
3 डाकघर आवर्ती जमा (5 वर्षीय) (10 रुपए)	रुपए 728.90 (लगभग 7.50 प्रतिशत)
मूल्यवर्ग खाते का परिपक्वता मूल्य)	
4 मासिक आय खाता (6 वर्षीय)	8.00 प्रतिशत और परिपक्वता पर 5 प्रतिशत की दर से बोनस देय है (8/12/2007 को अथवा इसके पश्चात् खोले गए नए खातों पर)। 13/2/2006 से पहले खोले गए खातों पर 10 प्रतिशत की दर पर बोनस दिया जाता था, जिसे 13/2/2006 से खोले गए नए खातों पर हटा लिया गया है।
5 राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र (VIII निर्गम) (100 रुपए मूल्यवर्ग के प्रमाणपत्र का परिपक्वता मूल्य)	100 रुपए की राशि 6 वर्ष में 160.10 रुपए हो जाती है (8.20 प्रतिशत)
6 किसान विकास पत्र	8 वर्ष और 7 माह में राशि दोगुनी हो जाती है (लगभग 8.40 प्रतिशत)
7 लोक भविष्य निधि (15 वर्षीय)	8.00 प्रतिशत
8 वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजना (5 वर्षीय)	9.00 प्रतिशत

(घ) वित्त वर्ष 2004-05 और 2008-09 के दौरान वार्षिक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (औद्योगिक कामगार)	उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (शहरी श्रमिकेतर कर्मचारी)	उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (कृषि श्रमिक)	उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (ग्रामीण श्रमिक)
2004-05	3.83	3.63	2.59	2.58
2005-06	9.10	8.94	10.24	10.19

Utilization of fund under small saving schemes

†*344. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: ††

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the amounts deposited under the small savings schemes in the country are being utilized as capital for development works;
- (b) if so, the details of the said amounts during the financial years 2004-05 and 2008-09;
- (c) the rate of interest being paid on these saving amounts during these years; and
- (d) the average annual consumer price index during these years?

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

Statement

(a) All Small savings collections are credited to National Small Savings Fund. Net collections (gross collections minus withdrawals by depositors) are being invested into special Central Government and State Government Securities, as per norms decided from time to time by the Central Government.

(b) The amounts deposited under the Small Savings Schemes during the financial years 2004-05 and 2008-09 are as under:-

Year	Amounts Deposited (Rs. in Crores)
2004-05	178065
2008-09 (Provisional)	157341

(c) The rates of interest being paid on the aforesaid saving amounts are as given below:-

Name of the Scheme	Rate of Interest (per annum) / Maturity Value
1	2
1 Post Office Savings Deposit	3.50 percent
2 Post Office Time Deposit	
1 Year	6.25 percent
2 Years	6.50 percent
3 Years	7.25 percent
5 Years	7.50 percent
3 Post office Recurring Deposit (5 Years) (Maturity Value of a Rs. 10 denomination account)	Rs. 728.90 (around 7.50 percent)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

	1	2
4	Monthly Income Account (6 Years)	8.00 percent plus Bonus @ 5 percent payable on maturity (on new accounts opened on or after 8-12-2007). Bonus @ 10 percent was payable on the accounts opened prior to 13-2-2006, which was withdrawn on new accounts opened <i>w.e.f.</i> 13-2-2006.
5	National Savings Certificate (VIII Issue) (Maturity value of a certificate of Rs. 100 denomination)	Rs. 100 become Rs. 160.10 in 6 Years (8.20 percent)
6	Kisan Vikas Patra	Amount Doubles in 8 Yrs & 7 Months (around 8.40 percent)
7	Public Provident Fund (15 Years)	8.00 percent
8	Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (5 Years)	9.00 percent

(d) The annual consumer price index during the financial years 2004-05 and 2008-09 are as under:—

Year	Consumer Price Index (Industrial Workers)	Consumer Price Index (Urban Non- Manual Employees)	Consumer Price Index (Agricultural Labours)	Consumer Price Index (Rural Labours)
2004-05	3.83	3.63	2.59	2.58
2008-09	9.10	8.94	10.24	10.19

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सभापति महोदय, यह जो घरेलू बचत है, देश में जो कुल बचत है उसमें सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा इसी का है। 2006-2007 में देश का कुल बचत 34.8 परसेंट था, जिसमें घरेलू बचत का अनुपात 23.8 परसेंट का था। सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है उसके अनुसार सरकार अलग-अलग बचत योजनाओं में जो इंटररेस्ट देती है वह किसी में 6.5 परसेंट है, किसी में 6.50 परसेंट है तथा वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजना जो पांच वर्ष की है उसमें सबसे ज्यादा 9 परसेंट का इंटररेस्ट है। दूसरी तरफ सरकार ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि जो उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक है वह 10 परसेंट से ऊपर है। तो इस प्रकार जो बचत योजना में जमा करता है उनको नुकसान होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कंज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स के अनुसार बचत पर इंटररेस्ट देने के बारे में विचार कर रही है, ताकि बचत को और आकर्षक बनाया जा सके?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, we always encourage the savings through various instrumentalities. As the hon. Member is aware of the fact that the rate of domestic savings, in India, is one bright point of our economy, and if you make a comparison between the rate of investment and the rate of domestic savings, you will find that a substantial quantum of our rate of investment is coming from our domestic savings. For example, in 2007-08, the rate of investment was around 39 per cent of the GDP and the rate of domestic savings was around 36 per cent. That means the gap

between our total savings and our total investment was only three per cent, which we manage from other sources. So, there is an important role of the domestic savings, and always, various measures are being taken to encourage to save through banking and various other instruments. Small savings instrument is one such instrument, and we are utilising it, but it would be difficult for me to give any blanket assurance that it will be linked with the consumer price index because in this country itself, there is no one, and uniform consumer price index like many other countries. We have four consumer price indexes — one for the agricultural labour, one for the non-manual urban employees, one for the rural labour and one for the organised labour. Therefore, it is not possible to give any blanket assurance. Surely, we shall have to try and see, as far as possible, the saver's interest is protected.

श्री सभापति: श्री नाच्चीयप्पन।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सभापति महोदय, दो सवाल तो...।

श्री सभापति: देखिए, कल मैंने हाऊस में कहा था कि दो सप्लीमेंट्रीज पहले सवाल पूछने वाले मेम्बर का हक होता है।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, दोनों के मिलाकर तीन होते हैं।

श्री सभापति: तीन नहीं होते हैं।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, दो सवाल तो कम से कम पूछने की इजाजत होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

DR, T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in the Rajya Sabha, from the beginning, for the last fifteen years, the second Member is also eligible for two supplementary questions. It is being followed. It is a convention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go along with this for the moment, I would inform the House later about certain.....

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir,....

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: It is being followed for the last fifteen years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were not present in the General Purposes Committee yesterday. Certain recommendations have been adopted. But for the time being, please go ahead.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सभापति महोदय, यह जो कॉरपोरेट सैक्टर है, उसकी बचत की वर्ष 2006-07 की फिगर्स मेरे पास है, माननीय मंत्री जी के पास लेटेस्ट फिगर्स होंगी, जो 23.8 परसेंट हाउस होल्ड की बचत है, उसके मुकाबले में कॉरपोरेट सैक्टर की बचत 7.8 परसेंट है। सरकार की ओर से कॉरपोरेट सैक्टर की तरह-तरह की सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं, जबकि हाउस होल्ड बचत की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका सरकार की spending में होती है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो अन-आर्गनाइज्ड सैक्टर में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में मजदूरी करने वाले लोग हैं, उनके हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या कंज्यूमर प्राइज़ इंडेक्स का कोई फार्मूला बनाने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Normally, as I mentioned, in general terms, we take note of it from various angles. Interest rate on small savings is determined with reference to the average yield of the Government security and it is not linked to the Consumer Price Index. I have also explained the

difficulties, Therefore, these have not been revised on the basis of increase or fluctuation of the Consumer Price Index. So far as the allocation and the overall economic policy are concerned, most respectfully I would like to submit that during Question Hour it is difficult for us to respond to the policy matters.

DR. E.M. SUDARASANA NATCHIAPPAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would consider the proposal to restore the interest rate which was prevalent three years ago for small saving holders. Would the Government consider giving same commission and bonus to the agents, which was being given earlier? Many of these people are pensioners and small earners. They depend upon small savings. Would the Government see to it that the small savings of these people are not diverted to private hands where they are cheated very often?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Member has drawn the attention of the House to an important aspect. Sometimes, a large number of unauthorised organisations, I would not like to mention the number, try to provide very attractive interest rates and try to mislead the investors, particularly the retired persons who want to have maximum returns on their savings. But they should not fall in their trap. So far as the interest rate on the small saving instruments is concerned, we have to keep in mind that proceeds of the small saving interest goes, substantially, to the State Governments, that is, 80 per cent. Therefore, we always determine it in consultation with the State Governments and other concerned stakeholders. It would not be possible for me to give any blanket assurance that the rate of interest which was prevailing three years ago would be restored because this is being constantly reviewed. So it is not possible to give an assurance that it will be restored. But while determining the rates, we always take into account the situation prevailing, at that point of time, and see how we can meet the requirement of the States and the national Government.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the first part of the question that has been asked relates to the utilisation of these funds. Where are these funds and how are these being utilised? I think that aspect has not been answered. Secondly, the hon. Finance Minister has just raised the question of State sharing. The State that he represents in Parliament has been saying this for a long, long time that what was earlier a hundred per cent utilisation by the State Governments has now been reduced to 80 per cent and 20 per cent goes to the Centre. Now, is the Ministry considering reverting to the position that 100 per cent of small savings will be used by the State Government because that is primarily the main source of developmental revenue that they have.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This decision has been taken in consultation with the States. It is not a unilateral decision of the Union Government. And the hon. Member is aware that some States do utilise it to the extent of 100 per cent, but more than 50 per cent of the States did not utilise that higher level of percentage. Secondly, this situation, which prevailed in the States in the early 80s and

early 90s, is no longer relevant today. As of now, out of 28 States, you won't find a single State, which is lacking in cash balance. Therefore, the various instrumentalities are being taken care of. This is not the only instrumentality, but this is an important instrumentality. That is why we want that a minimum of 80 per cent should go to the States. And, if in future, the situation arises that State wants to revise it, we will have no problem in taking them into confidence.

श्री राम नारायण साहू: सभापति महोदय, जो इनकम टैक्स का रिफंड होता है, वह हमारा ही पैसा होता है। वह पैसा वहां जमा होता है, हमें वह पैसा बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलता है। जब तक उनकी पूजा नहीं की जाती, तो वे उसमें कुछ न कुछ कमियां निकालते रहते हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राम नारायण साहू: सर, मेरा यही सवाल है कि जो रिफंड है, वह हमारा पैसा है और वही हमें नहीं मिलता है। हमें अपना पैसा प्राप्त करने के लिए उनकी पूजा करनी पड़ती है। सर, यह पूरे राष्ट्र का मामला है। इस मामले को बड़ी गंभीरता से लिया जाए। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान दें? सभी सांसद हैं और पूरे भारत के लोग हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Member has raised one issue, and I would like to say that the Government has accepted the responsibility of providing interest in respect of the delay in refund. And, the other day in the other House, I gave a substantial quantum of amount for the year in the last three years, we have paid it because the interest accrues from the 1st of April, in respect of the income-tax refund that I am talking of. So far as the savings rate refunds are concerned, there are a so systems which we shall have to look into. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सभापति: साहू जी, आप बैठ जाइए। आपका सवाल खत्म हो गया है।

Establishment of advisory body for schools

*345. **SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:**††

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 50 given in the Rajya Sabha on 7th July, 2009 and state:

(a) whether Government will constitute an advisory Committee like Railway Advisory Committees, Telecom Advisory Committees etc. at district level in each district of the country comprising of the local MP, MLAs, Principals of Central Schools, representatives from Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) for regulation of minority and private educational institutions recognized and affiliated to CBSE and CISCE;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (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 Kamal Akhtar.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Affiliation Bye-laws of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and Guidelines for Affiliation of Council for Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE) have adequate provisions to regulate the functioning of the minority and private schools affiliated to them. Hence, separate Advisory Committees at the district level are not found necessary.

श्री कमाल अख्तर: महोदय, मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा है कि CBSE और CISCE से संबंधित जितने भी private minority के स्कूल हैं, उनमें Advisory Committee नहीं बनाई जाएगी क्योंकि इनको नियमित करने हेतु बहुत प्रावधान हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने प्रावधान होने के बावजूद स्टूडेंट्स और जो उनके गार्जियन्स हैं, वे इन संस्थाओं से बहुत त्रस्त हैं। दिल्ली के तो कम से कम में पचास संस्थाओं को जानता हूँ, यहां पर मेडम बैठी हुई हैं, जैसे सेंट कोलम्बस है, जेसिस मैरी है और डीपीएस आदि हैं। आप गार्जियन्स को तो छोड़िए यदि हम तीन-तीन M.P. किसी की सिफारिश में जाएंगे, तो दो-दो घंटे बैठकर रखते हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री कमाल अख्तर: सर, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनको जमीन सरकार देती है और कभी-कभी तो सरकार उनको सरकारी ऐड भी देती है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी उनको नियमित करने के लिए Advisory Committee क्यों नहीं बनाई गई है? अगर कमेटी नहीं है, तो इनको नियंत्रित करने के लिए आप कोई प्रावधान ला रहे हैं या नहीं?

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सभापति महोदय, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक शिक्षा का सवाल है और इन institutions का सवाल है, हर एक स्टेट में अपना विधेयक बना हुआ है। जिसके अंतर्गत सभी इंस्टीट्यूशन्स की निगरानी होती है। जहां तक एडवाइजरी कमेटीज का सवाल है, हर विधेयक के अनुसार एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई जाती है। यह स्टेट का मामला है, इसलिए हम नहीं चाहेंगे कि केंद्र की सरकार स्टेट के मामले में दखलअंदाजी करे। जैसे दिल्ली स्कूल एजुकेशन एक्ट है, इसके अंतर्गत एडवाइजरी कमेटीज हैं। इसमें पेरेन्ट्स की रिप्रेजेंटेशन है, टीचर्स की रिप्रेजेंटेशन, रजिस्टर्ड सोसायटी या चेरिटेबल ट्रस्ट, जो चलाता है, स्कूल बनाता है, उसकी रिप्रेजेंटेशन है। इसमें ऑलरेडी रिप्रेजेंटेशन है। यह हर स्टेट में विधेयक के अनुसार है।

श्री कमाल अख्तर: सभापति जी, अभी पिछले दिनों यहां पर शिक्षा के अधिकार के संबंध में बड़ी बहस चली। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सी.बी.एस.ई. और सी.आई.एस.ई. द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त प्राइवेट और अल्पसंख्यक स्कूलों में बीपीएल परिवार के बच्चों के लिए पच्चीस प्रतिशत कोटा सुनिश्चित करने की कोई योजना है या नहीं है, जिससे शिक्षा के अधिकार का सही मायनों में उपयोग हो सके?

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सभापति जी, जहां तक रिजर्वेशन का सवाल है, जो विधेयक हमने राज्य सभा में पारित किया है, वह अब लोक सभा में पारित होने के लिए जाएगा। नेबरहुड से दो कैटेगरीज के लोग हैं, इकॉनॉमिकली वीकर सैक्शन और डिसएडवांटेज वीकर सैक्शन, इसके अंतर्गत कोई भी प्राइवेट स्कूल हो, उसको उनका पच्चीस प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन करना पड़ेगा।

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव: सभापति जी, जो प्राइवेट और अल्पसंख्यक संस्थाएं हैं, जिन्हें सी.बी.एस.ई. और सी.आई.एस.ई. द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त है, ये मनमाने ढंग से फीस वृद्धि करने का काम करती हैं। ये साल में डेवलपमेंट

चार्ज के रूप में कम से कम पचास या साठ हजार रुपए वसूल करने का काम करती हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई योजना है, जिसके तहत मनमानी फीस वृद्धि और डेवलपमेंट चार्ज की वसूली को नियंत्रित किया जा सके, जिससे मध्यमवर्गीय और गरीब बच्चे भी इन स्कूलों में पढ़ सकें?

श्री सभापति: देखिए, जो सवाल हैं, आप उस पर स्पष्टीकरण पूछ सकते हैं। आपका यह सवाल इससे संबंधित नहीं है।

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव: सभापति जी, इसी से संबंधित है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, इससे संबंधित नहीं है।

श्री कमाल अख्तर: यह उसी से संबंधित है। उसी के लिए तो एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मांग की है। इसमें कंट्रोल के लिए सारी चीजें आ रही हैं।

श्री सभापति: श्री विजय राघवन।

श्री कमाल अख्तर: सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जवाब तो दिया ही नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: इसलिए नहीं दिया है क्योंकि आपने सवाल नहीं पूछा है, आपने सवाल पर सवाल पूछा है।

श्री कमाल अख्तर: सभापति जी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपकी बारी खत्म हो गई है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव: सभापति जी, यह उसी से संबंधित है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह उससे संबंधित नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कमाल अख्तर: हमने एडवाइजरी कमेटी किसलिए मांगी है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, it is a matter of concern that these institutions are charging a very exorbitant amount, and it is increasing every year. Unfortunately, this is a matter related to both the State Governments and the Central Government. As far as these types of schools are concerned, the State Governments are not controlling them. The Central Government is virtually giving them permission and they are starting these schools. The State Governments have no control over them; they do not have any right in this regard. So, naturally, we need some social control on these schools. How can we ensure it? The Central Government is giving them permission. They are doing whatever they like in the States, and the State Governments cannot intervene in this matter. So, there is a need for social control over them. Let the Government come up with a proposal how to ensure social control over them.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I just want to inform the hon. Member that there are two aspects to this. One, under the various State Acts, recognition is given by the State Governments not by the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Recognition to the schools is given by the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: No, no; only an NOG. ...*(Interruptions)*... No recognition. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Allow me to answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... As far as affiliation is concerned, that is given by the Board. There is a difference between recognition and affiliation. ...*(Interruptions)*... You asked the question, I am trying to answer it, through the Chairman. So, the point I am trying to make is, once recognition is given by the State Government and affiliation is given by us, under the various State statutes..*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सेंट्रल स्कूल को मान्यता नहीं देती ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Under the various State statutes fees are controlled by the State Acts. For example, various State Acts say that the fees charged should be commensurate with the services rendered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: आप गुमराह कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल का जवाब तो सुन लीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुन तो लीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर: सभापति जी, हम सही जवाब के लिए यहां बैठे हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप शेल्टर दे रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब नहीं सुनेंगे तो क्या फायदा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So what I was trying to say was that under the various State Acts, capitation fee and donations are prohibited. I have the Delhi School Education Act with me. I can point out provisions in terms of both capitation fee and donations under the Delhi School Education Act are prohibited. If there are schools, which are charging that, they can be taken to court. May I also point out two other things? There are Constitutional provisions both with respect to minority schools and private unaided schools. There are several judgements of the Supreme Court, which relate to the fact that the State Governments and the Central Government would find it difficult in the light of those provisions to interfere with these processes in various schools of this category in various States. ...*(Interruption)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEV: Sir, separate Advisory Committees at the district levels are not found necessary because the affiliation with the Central Board of Secondary Education is sufficient. But in the Right to Education Bill, there is a provision for School Level Development Committee. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether the Government has any plan to change the existing CBSE bylaws and provisions for granting affiliation, etc., etc. in accordance with the Right to Education Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, there are two separate issues here. As far as schools set up under the Right to Education Act are concerned, these are the Government schools and will be governed by the provisions of that Act. But the question relates here to private unaided schools and minority

schools. As he knows, we cannot interfere in the management of the private unaided schools and minority schools. That is the law of this country. So, we will not be able to bring the CBSE guidelines in consonance with what is being suggested.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, from the reply of the hon. Minister, according to him, the affiliation bylaws and guidelines are 'adequate'. He has used the word 'adequate'. Provisions to regulate the functioning of minority and private schools are adequate. It is his reply, Sir. According to me, when the existing procedure and provisions are adequate to take care of the problem, why are there are umpteen no. of complaints in terms of looting by the private schools when people come for admission? They are charging like anything and they are going too far. It is in everybody's knowledge that the private institutions and the minority institutions are exploiting the public. I would like to know whether this kind of complaints are coming to the notice of the Government. If so, whether your existing procedure or existing law or existing system or whatever you call it, is adequate. According to me, it is totally inadequate and totally ineffective.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the comment which is being made is not being made on any Central law but on the State laws because all this is done under the State Acts. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request the hon. Member to go to the Chief Minister of the State that he represents and tell him how inadequate his laws are. If they wish to take action, we will support them.

Joint working group for education

*346. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:††

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

(a) whether a first of its type a joint working group on education has been set up between the United States of America (USA) and India;

(b) if so, whether this joint working group will have academic and Government representatives from both countries;

(c) if so, to what extent the USA has agreed to provide assistance and funds to India for improving higher education; and

(d) whether India has allowed foreign institutions to come in the country and the countries which have agreed to provide financial assistance for higher education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) During the visit of Under Secretary, Political Affairs, US State Department in the month of June 2009, a Joint Working Group (JWG) headed by the Union Minister of Human Resource Development and his counterpart US Secretary of Education, has been proposed for cooperation in

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

the field of education between India and USA. While the composition of the JWG, modalities of its functioning, agenda items to be discussed, are yet to be finalized through mutual consultations, it is proposed to include some representatives of the Government as well as academia in the said JWG from the Indian side.

(d) The Government is contemplating a law to put in place a mechanism to facilitate the entry of reputed foreign educational institutions, accredited in their country of origin, for further improving the quality of higher education and research in the country while at the same time denying access to foreign educational institutions of dubious quality. However, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has framed regulations limited to collaborations in technical education and six such collaborations have been registered by the AICTE under the said regulation. There is no specific agreement for the provision of any particular amount of financial assistance by any country for higher education.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, first of all, let me congratulate our hon. Minister for HRD for taking interest and for his determination to have modification in the educational system. In that background, he has succeeded to have a meeting with high dignitaries, his counterparts in the month of June in the United State of America. Here I would like to submit that about 90,000 students are going annually from India to the US for education, Sir. Out of ten world-class universities, six universities are in the United States of America. Therefore, the Minister is determined to attract their technology and their quality to India. He has held a meeting with his counterpart also. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister merely had the opportunity to meet the Under Secretary, Political Affairs, US State Department when he happened to visit India or whether he took pain to come all the way and take this meeting. I would also like to know...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You ask one question.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: It is only one question, Sir. What is he going to do ultimately to have the results? He says that it has been discussed for half-an-hour or thirty minutes. What is the outcome that has come? What is the time limit when the country is going to get the attractive technical education from the US system?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this was an official meeting with the Under Secretary, Mr. William Burns on June 11, 2009. We discussed the matter of collaborating in the area of education at length and we decided to set up a task force to take this relationship forward. The task force, hopefully, will meet in the next three months to determine as to what should be the road map ahead for collaboration between educational institutions in the United States of America and India.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: My second question is: in the reply Minister said, "Government is contemplating a law to put in place a mechanism to facilitate the entry of reputed foreign educational institutions for further improving the quality of higher education." In this connection, I would like to

know what is the clarity, what is the actual concept he is going to introduce — by introducing the law — to have this mechanism to facilitate entry of reputed foreign educational institutions in future.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We would like educational institutions of very high quality to enter into India either by way of twinning arrangements or by way of grant of degrees based on the collaborations that they might wish to have or based on their entry as universities in India. But, we want to assure the House that we will not want and we will not accept fly-by-night operators or institutions of dubious quality. We will only allow institutions of very high quality and, I think, that will serve the needs of the community here as well because at this point of time, about a lakh of students go every year to the United States alone. In the discussions that I have had with some representatives of foreign institutions, I have been given to understand that they wish to provide quality education, perhaps, education of, at least, the quality, if not higher quality, in India at a much reduced cost.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, this issue of permission being granted to foreign providers has been a contentious issue and I really appreciate. The note of caution and the cautious path which had been adopted by our dynamic Minister's predecessor and in the context of the discussion then, my question to the Minister is that we know that there are very active education entrepreneurs in the United States of America who see the Indian education market as a very lucrative market for earning profits. In that context, we also have the experience of our private institutions in India and some questions which had been raised as far as school education is concerned are even more valid and relevant as far as institutions of high education are concerned. My question is: before going into agreements with any foreign providers, will the Government consider bringing in social control legislations for all private institutions in India, see how that works and then go ahead? Otherwise, I fear, Sir, that the problems of equity that we are having in accessibility in institutions of high education will be even more difficult for the to mass of students in our country.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am glad that the hon. Member has raised this question. I might inform the hon. Member that we are equally concerned about the issues of both equity and quality and whatever mechanism that we set up. At the moment even quack, private, unaided educational institutions in India and minority institutions in India, there is a judgement—not just one but several judgements of the Supreme Court — which do not allow the State Government and Central Government to interfere, both in terms of fee structures as well as in terms of establishment and administration. That is the law of the land and one of the issues that we will have to grapple with is, if that law of the land prevails in India then, what do we do about foreign education providers who are unaided? Will we apply a different yardstick to them or will we apply the same yardstick to them as we apply to education providers in this country? Now, these are very complex issues and we will certainly very carefully look

at all these issues before we move forward. Caution is well advised but that also does not mean that we should not seize the opportunities that are awaiting us in the education sector.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, the AICTE had signed, two years ago, the Washington Accord with the US in order to help our institutions to upgrade themselves and also allow easy mobility of our students to have access to US universities. Nothing has been done in the last two years. Opportunity has been slipped for the last two or two-and-a-half years. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to prevail upon the AICTE to take advantage of the Washington Accord, so that we can upgrade our institutions to international standards and also allow our students to have easy access to international universities.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the hon. Member is very right in raising this issue. We seem to have missed the bus this year. But, I want to assure the hon. Member that we are moving forward in a steadfast fashion not to be able to miss the bus next year so that, with the Washington Accord, we will have equivalence of degrees accorded under the Accord and we will be able to have the kind of exchange which we have not had before. We will quickly move in that direction.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Sir, I would like, through you, to ask the hon. Minister of HRD a question, I welcome the foreign universities of high quality coming into India, subject to some regulations. Is the Government thinking of putting some restriction on the profits they make here? I think, they should create surplus for their own expansion and growth, but not for sending money back home. They would come here for getting students and faculty. They have enough incentives, if I may mention, through you, to the hon. Minister, for coming here. The quality institutions like Harvard, MIT, Caltech, etc., have enough incentives. The profit should not go back. Profit motive should be there. It should be used in India for the growth of institutions. They have other causes for coming here.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, all these are very, very important and significant issues. We are deliberating them. When the law is in place, we will, certainly, discuss it in this and in the other House. But, I can assure the hon. Member that the policy of the Government of India, as of today, is not to allow profit-making institutions even in India to flourish in the field of education, because education is a charitable exercise. Therefore, I don't understand why a different yardstick should be applied. But, these are not the issues on which I can, in the Question Hour, give a definite answer. There are issues which are of great concern. Sir, hon. Member has mentioned about the foreign education providers coming here to take away faculty. I think, we should also recognise the fact that there are thousands and thousands of children in this country whose parents do not have the wherewithal to fly abroad and receive quality education. If quality institutions come here at 1/3rd of the price, you can impart education three times the number and with the kind of population dividend that we have we need to empower our children and this is one of the strategies that we must adopt in our way forward.

Revival of disinvestment scheme

***347. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is reviving the disinvestment scheme;
- (b) if so, what would be the mode of its implementation; and
- (c) whether there is any move to revive the Disinvestment Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The policy on disinvestment was announced in the President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June 2009 and reiterated in the Budget Speech on 6th July 2009. The policy of the Government is to develop people-ownership of public sector undertakings while ensuring that Government equity does not fall below 51% and Government retains management control of the company. As per this policy, Government would offer small portions of its shareholding in the Central Public Sector Enterprises to the general public in domestic market through Initial Public Offerings or Follow on Public Offerings while retaining 51% with the Government.

(c) No, Sir. The Department of Disinvestment functions as a part of the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I welcome the initiative that, at least, the Government has started to think in terms of positive disinvestment and is ready to offer to general public. The major thing is, for this you require efficient public sector undertakings and the offering of which public will be ready to subscribe. So, my pointed question is: Has the Minister prepared a list of PSUs the share of which will be offered to public and whether Air India is one of them.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the policy of disinvestment is concerned, this is not a new policy. It has been going on since 1991. Even during the earlier regime of the UPA — UPA-1, if you can call it — from 2004-2009, three specific long paragraphs, in the Common Minimum Programme, were devoted on the policy of disinvestment. And, disinvestment had taken place even during those periods also. Currently also, some of the public sector undertakings, which are having high profits, are under consideration and various steps are being taken. As and when these companies are unlisted, people will come to know which are the companies and what would be the rate of the IPO, through which these will be given. So, this is a constant exercise.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, today, if you look at the capital markets, is the best time. People are predicting that there will be real wonderful response in the market in the next 100 days. Will the Government consider to think of such real-time flexible approach by which they can take maximum advantage of the situation in the capital market. Or, it will again be a delayed thing and you will enter when there are no buyers.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Of course, not. We will try to get the maximum advantage from the market. And, when the market is in a favourable condition, we would like to take advantage of that. Hon. Member is a knowledgeable Member. He knows that even after taking the decisions, reviewing the market conditions, those shares were not offered.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, in relation to part 'c' of the hon. Minister's reply, considering that there is a certain amount of opaqueness on which public sector undertakings are being selected, the rationale behind it, the timing and so on, would the hon. Minister consider strengthening the Department of Disinvestment by creating an entity like the Disinvestment Commission, which has an arm's length relationship with the Department of Disinvestment to advise the Government on which are the undertakings that are worthy of disinvestment, the rationale behind it, and also some views on what would be the most appropriate time to do so.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Member is fully aware that even in this country we had experiment with the Disinvestment Commission, which was set up in 1996. They had made recommendations of almost 88 public sector undertakings that were to be disinvested. Some initiatives were taken, but the subsequent Governments did not consider it necessary to have the Disinvestment Commission. But, anyway, this is a suggestion for action.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a very important issue. Even the previous UPA Government, when it had a Common Minimum Programme, had clearly stated that the profit-making public sector undertakings will not be privatised. In no case, the *Navratnas* will be put under disinvestment. We have our own position on disinvestment. In the wake of global recession, the public sector is the strength of our economy. Is it proper on the part of the Government to weaken the public sector? It is not the question of percentage — 51 per cent or 49 per cent. The basic thing is that you are weakening the public sector. Is it proper on the part of the Government to weaken the public sector at the given point of time? If so, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government intends to change its policy on disinvestment. Instead of those public sector undertakings, which can never be revived, you are going to put the profit-making public sector undertakings for disinvestment. Is it not a change in the policy pursued by the UPA Government?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Of course, there has been some re-emphasis on certain aspects of the policy. But so far as the Common Minimum Programme is concerned, as I mentioned, there are three important paragraphs. I am just quoting the first sentence from the second paragraph, paragraph (b). It says, "All privatisation will be considered on a transparent and consultative case-by-case basis." Exactly, that was done during the period from 2004-2009. So far as *Navratnas* are concerned, they were not put to offer. *Navratnas* were not disinvested. The hon. Member is fully aware that once a disinvestment decision was taken in respect of a public sector undertaking, but when it acquired the status of *Navratnas*, that offer was not put into operation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: One second, Sir. This 'people ownership' is a misleading concept. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No; that is your view. It is not my view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I just want to make a small comment. I am very happy that the hon. Finance Minister is referring to the Common Minimum Programme, I hope they will follow it in this Government also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am surprised ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with all due respect, I will request the hon. Minister to take the advice of experts like Javadekar and Singh *Sahib* because I don't know what is the best time to disinvest or invest. Sir, this is after all a question of chance. So, I don't know how these friends have been advising this.

My question is, Sir, does the Government have any plan to make any offer this year because we have got a very great deficit in the Budget? And, is there any budgeted amount, approximate amount, which will be disinvested so that the deficit can be reduced?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Of course, some disinvestment proceeds have come from 1991 till date. More than Rs. 53,000 crore of rupees have come to the Government coffer through disinvestment proceeds. But I have not taken this into account. The entire Budget speech is there. The hon. Members are fully aware of it. Today, we will have the last phase of the Budget discussion, the Finance Bill. A small amount has been quoted in the Budget, for which the decision has already been taken earlier. That is little more than Rs. 1100 and odd crores, which has been pointed out; and many Members made criticism saying that 'you have no interest of having any disinvestment on it.'

But the fact of the matter is, as I mentioned, it is a continuing process and we are also going to have some important public sector offerings. Policies are quite clear. 51 per cent of the shares will be retained. Banks and financial institutions will be under the control and management of the Government of India, the Central Government, and a small portion, the profitable and which will fetch a very attractive price, will be off-loaded, to the people because they should have some interest in it. After all, these are built up not from the pocket of somebody else, but from the pocket of the public taxes and other things.

राजस्थान में फ्लोराइड-युक्त दूषित जल

*348. डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राजस्थान में उन जिलों की संख्या कितनी है जहां फ्लोराइड युक्त दूषित पेयजल की आपूर्ति की जा रही है;
- (ख) इस प्रकार का जल पीने से कितने प्रकार की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याएं हो सकती हैं; और
- (ग) सरकार ने आम जनता को इन बीमारियों से बचाने के लिए स्वच्छ पेयजल हेतु क्या-क्या प्रावधान किए हैं?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री सी.पी. जोशी): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार राज्य के सभी 33 जिलों में कुछ गांव भू-जल में अत्यधिक फ्लोराइड की समस्या से प्रभावित हैं।

(ख) बिना किसी उचित पौष्टिक आहार के अत्यधिक फ्लोराइड के उपभोग से डेन्टल फ्लूरोसिस, स्केल्टल फ्लूरोसिस और/या नॉन-स्केल्टल फ्लूरोसिस जैसी बीमारियां हो सकती हैं।

(ग) भारत सरकार जल गुणवत्ता समस्याओं से प्रभावित बसावटों में पेयजल मुहैया कराने के राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। किए गए उपायों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- (i) पेयजल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए बढ़ा हुआ वित्त-पोषण;
- (ii) जल गुणवत्ता समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए संकेंद्रित वित्त-पोषण;
- (iii) जागरूकता बढ़ाने और ग्रामीण समुदायों को उनके पेयजल स्रोतों की गुणवत्ता का परीक्षण करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल गुणवत्ता निगरानी और जांच कार्यक्रम शुरू करना;
- (iv) ग्रामीण विद्यालयों में स्टैंडअलोन जल शुद्धिकरण प्रणाली लगाने की योजना शुरू करना;
- (v) पेयजल में अत्यधिक फ्लोराइड से निपटने के उपायों के संबंध में जानकारी पुस्तिका तैयार करना और इसका वितरण करना;
- (vi) पेयजल से अत्यधिक फ्लोराइड को दूर करने वाली प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रचार-प्रसार;
- (vii) फ्लोराइड संबंधी मुद्दों पर जानकारी एवं प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कार्यशालाओं एवं सेमिनारों का आयोजन करना।

Fluoride contaminated water in Rajasthan

†*348. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of districts in Rajasthan where fluoride contaminated drinking water is being supplied;
- (b) the types of the health-related problems the drinking of such water may cause; and
- (c) the details of provision made by Government for clean drinking water to save common people from those diseases?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As reported by the State Government of Rajasthan, some villages in all the 33 districts of the State are affected with excess fluoride in ground water.

(b) Consumption of excess fluoride without appropriate nutritional intervention may lead to diseases like dental fluorosis, skeletal fluorosis and / or non-skeletal fluorosis.

(c) Government of India assists the States in their endeavour to provide potable water to habitations facing water quality problems. The steps taken, *inter alia* are:

- (i) enhanced funding to meet drinking water needs;
- (ii) focused funding for addressing water quality problems;
- (iii) introduction of National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme to increase the awareness and to enable the rural communities to test quality of their drinking water sources;
- (iv) launching a scheme to install standalone water purification systems in rural schools;
- (v) preparation and distribution of literature on measures to deal with excess fluoride in drinking water;
- (vi) dissemination of technology to remove excess fluoride from drinking water;
- (vii) organization of workshops and seminars to impart training and knowledge on fluoride related issues.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, मैंने विवरण पढ़ा है और सरकार ने माना है कि राजस्थान राज्य के सभी 33 जिलों में, जो बहुत बड़ा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है, जहां कई गांव हैं, वे फ्लोराइड युक्त पेयजल की समस्या से ग्रस्त हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी स्वयं राजस्थान से आते हैं और वह राजस्थान की सभी समस्याओं से परिचित हैं। फ्लोराइड युक्त पानी पीने से जो बीमारियां हो जाती हैं, वे बहुत ही गंभीर होती हैं, इनमें दांतों संबंधी डेन्टल फ्लूरोसिस और हड्डियों की बड़ी ही गंभीर बीमारियां हैं, जैसे स्केल्टल फ्लूरोसिस और नॉन-स्केल्टल फ्लूरोसिस हैं, ये बीमारियां इतनी गंभीर होती हैं कि इनमें समय से पहले दांत गिर जाते हैं और पीठ झुक जाती है।

श्री सभापति: आप प्रश्न पूछ लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, मैं प्रश्न पर ही आ रही हूं। इन सब स्थितियों को देखते हुए सरकार ने यह कहा कि भारत सरकार इस समस्या से प्रभावित बसावटों में पेयजल मुहैया कराने के लिए राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में राजस्थान को इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए कितनी राशि का बजट अलॉकेशन किया गया है?

श्री सी.पी. जोशी: सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान प्रदेश में पीने के पानी की अलग तरह की समस्या है, उस समस्या को address करने के लिए भारत सरकार राजस्थान सरकार को quality improvement करने के लिए बराबर पैसा दे रही है। 2006-07 में 206 करोड़ रुपए, 2007-08 में 292.43 करोड़ रुपए quality address करने के

लिए provide किए गए। 2009-10 के बजट के अंतर्गत भी भारत सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को अभी लगभग 332.73 करोड़ रुपए release किए हैं।

राजस्थान में पीने के पानी की समस्या के लिए, खास तौर से फ्लोराइड के संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में 8,992 habitations फ्लोराइड से ग्रसित थे। पैसा देने के बाद quality improvement करने के बाद लगभग 5,355 habitations को cover किया गया है। लेकिन, unfortunately पानी का स्तर नीचे जाने के कारण, राजस्थान सरकार ने आज के दिन रिपोर्ट किया है कि राजस्थान में 10,725 habitations ऐसे हैं, जहां पर फ्लोराइडयुक्त पानी है। राजस्थान में पीने के पानी का स्तर नीचे जाने के कारण फ्लोराइड की समस्या का निदान करने के लिए हम पैसा दे रहे हैं, लेकिन पानी का स्तर नीचे जाने से यह समस्या बढ़ती जा रही है। इसको address करने के लिए 11th Plan में हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि पैसा देने के pattern में बदलाव किया जाए और quality को address करने के लिए ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाए। मंत्रि-मंडल में इस संबंध में हम निश्चित तौर पर प्रस्ताव रखेंगे, जिससे इस संबंध में ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से काम हो सके।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वयं माना है कि निरंतर अकाल पड़ने के कारण भूजल स्तर नीचे जा रहा है और उससे यह फ्लोराइड समस्या ज्यादा होती जा रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगी कि इस गंभीर समस्या को, जो कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित है, देखते हुए क्या सरकार ऐसा विचार रखती है कि राजस्थान को पेयजल की दृष्टि से विशेष श्रेणी के राज्य दर्जा दिया जाए और विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज और सहायता दी जाए? क्या सरकार का ऐसा कोई विचार है?

श्री सी.पी. जोशी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, भारत के अलग-अलग प्रदेशों को जो हम पैसा देते हैं, उसमें से लगभग 13.51% शेयर राजस्थान को मिलता है। अभी भी 2005 से लेकर 2009 तक 22,347 करोड़ में से राजस्थान को लगभग 3,019 करोड़ रुपए आबंटित हुए हैं। यह राशि पानी की quality को address करने के लिए भारत सरकार राजस्थान सरकार को दे रही है। अब हम जब 11th Plan में quality को address करने के लिए मंत्रि-मंडल में पैसा देने के pattern को बदलने की बात कर रहे हैं, तो उसके बाद हम देखेंगे कि हम इस समस्या का कितना निदान कर पाते हैं या नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसे करने के बाद यह बात आएगी।

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय भी राजस्थान से हैं, मैं भी राजस्थान से हूँ। उनको भी सरकार में रहने का बहुत मौका मिला है, मुझे भी मौका मिला है। फ्लोराइड की समस्या से वे भली-भांति परिचित हैं, किन्तु जैसा उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, त्यों-त्यों मर्ज बढ़ता गया। उन्होंने प्रत्युत्तर में बताया कि जमीन का पानी का स्तर नीचे जा रहा है, इसलिए फ्लोराइड और बढ़ रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक ही हल कि पीने का शुद्ध पानी बाहर से सप्लाई किया जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इस बात की मॉनिटरिंग करेंगे कि आगामी पांच वर्षों में जितने, 10,000 से ऊपर गांव प्रभावित हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी: वही कर रहा हूँ, सर। उनमें शुद्ध पानी बाहर से लाकर देने के बाद अगले पांच सालों में कितने गांवों में पीने का शुद्ध पानी उपलब्ध हो जाएगा?

श्री सी.पी. जोशी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान में as on today 90% पानी की स्कीम्स underground water पर निर्भर हैं। राजस्थान में लगभग 60% groundwater से हमारा जो पानी उपलब्ध है, उससे

पानी की सारी समस्या का निदान करने के लिए हमने स्कीम्स बना रखी हैं। माननीय सदस्य महोदय स्वयं जानते हैं, यहां हम कह रहे हैं कि बाहर से पानी लाकर हम समस्या का समाधान करा दें और वहां जब हम जाते हैं तो हम लोकल लोगों को कहते हैं कि यहां का पानी वहां नहीं जाना चाहिए। हम दो तरह की बात करना चाहते हैं, एक तरफ हम अपनी political बात को करने के लिए कहते हैं कि यहां का पानी वहां नहीं जाना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ बाहर से पानी मंगाकर समस्या का समाधान करना चाहते हैं। सभापति महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम गांव के पानी को address करने के लिए, quality को improve करने के लिए, फ्लोराइड को contain करने के लिए, जो अलग-अलग techniques हैं, उनको यूज करके 11th Plan में कोशिश करेंगे कि पानी की समस्या का समाधान स्थायी रूप से हो। जहां पर फ्लोराइड ज्यादा है, जहां इस समस्या का निदान नहीं हो सकता है, वहां दूर से पानी लाने की स्कीम के बारे में भी सोचेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Appointment of directors in PSUs

*341. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many director level posts in various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are lying vacant for over six months as on 31 March, 2009;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government would resort to campus recruitment of suitable candidates from the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) as private sector companies do and train them for director level position in due course;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) As per available information, only 23 Board level posts (6 posts of Chief Executive and 17 posts of functional Directors) were vacant for more than six months as on 31.3.2009. The major reasons for vacancies in Board level posts are selection of existing Board level incumbents to other Board level posts resulting in vacancies at short notice, creation of new Board level posts, resignation or non-extension of tenure of incumbent, etc.

(c) Central Public Sector Enterprises are already allowed to make Campus Recruitment at entry level posts of Management Trainees from reputed institutions like Indian Institute of Management. Director level positions of Central Public Sector Enterprises are filled up by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of Public Enterprises Selection Board.

- (d) Does not arise.

Refund of Income Tax

*343. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income tax refund cases relating to Assessment Year 2008-09 and the preceding two years, pending in Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh, year-wise and area-wise;

(b) the number of such cases which pertain to senior citizens;

(c) the highest refund made in each of these years;

(d) whether the clearance of refund cases is according to the guidelines issued by Government in the matter; and

(e) if not, whether the officers/staff responsible for delay are proposed to be identified and departmental action will be taken against them for delinquent behaviour?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The number of income tax refund cases relating to Assessment Year 2008-09 and the preceding two yearss pending in Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh, year-wise and area-wise are as under:-

A.Y/Ares	Punjab	Haryana	U.T. of Chandigarh
2008-09	191243	145015	20042
2007-08	6613	1630	49
2006-07	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL :	1,97,856	1,46,645	20,091

(b) The date in respect of number of such cases which pertain to senior citizens is not maintained as the prescribed returns are not so. classified. However, after verification, the number of such cases out of the above pending refunds is as under:-

A.Y./Area	Punjab	Haryana	U.T. of Chandigarh
2008-09	2509	1562	459
2007-08	Nil	Nil	Nil
2006-07	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL :	2509	1562	459

(c) The highest refund made in, each of these years is given below

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

Financial Year	Highest amount of refund issued
2008-09	45.06
2007-08	84
2006-07	12.77

(d) Yes, Sir, the issuance of refunds is in accordance with the guidelines. It has always been the endeavour of the department to issue refunds to the tax payers at the earliest. Instructions are issued from time to time to expedite the processing and issuance of the refunds. However, in some cases, there is delay in processing of returns due to manpower constraints, technical reasons like problems in software application etc. Delay in issue of refunds is at times attributable to assesses on account of deficiencies in bank account details, wrong address and lack of PAN details.

The statutory time limit to process returns and issue refunds for returns received in the financial year 2008-09 is 31/03/2010. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has instructed the field formations in 2008 to process the return within six months of the filing of the return and issue the refund, wherever due. Owing to software compatibility, there has been a slowdown in the processing of returns. The situation is expected to improve through stabilisation of the system and gradual adoption of centralized computer based processing of returns.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

Low fare domestic airline

†*349. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is going to start a chartered domestic airline;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of aircrafts with Government at present;
- (d) whether Government is contemplating to purchase more aircrafts for starting low fare domestic airline; and
- (e) 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) The total number of aircraft as on 21 July, 2009 with Air India (including owned and leased) are 157.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

Subsidy provided to various departments

*350. SHRI RAM CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount given as subsidy to various departments in a year, Department-wise, during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the subsidy given by the Central Government is reaching the targeted people; and

(c) what is the share of the Central Government in the Rs.2 per Kg. subsidized rice scheme of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Subsidies are not given to Central Government Ministries/Departments. However, subsidies under various schemes like food subsidy, fertilizer subsidy, petroleum subsidy, interest subsidy, subsidy on maintenance of buffer stock of sugar, import of edible oils/pulses, etc. are provided in the demands for grants of specific Ministries/Departments concerned. The details of provisions made towards different schemes of subsidies during the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. Crore)				
Sl.No.	Details	2006-07 Actuals	2007-08 Actuals	2008-09 (RE)
1.	Food Subsidy	24014	31328	43627
2.	Indigenous (urea) fertilizer	12650	12950	16517
3.	Imported (urea) fertilizer	3274	6606	10981
4.	Sale of decontrolled fertilizer	10298	12934	48351
5.	Petroleum Subsidy	2699	2820	2877
6.	Interest Subsidy	2809	2311	4063
7.	Other Subsidies	1381	1977	2827
Total Subsidies		57125	70926	129243

(b) Under all the schemes of subsidies provided by Central Government, efforts are always made towards reaching the benefits to the targeted category of beneficiaries.

(c) At present, the Central Issue Price (CIP) of Rice is Rs. 8.30/kg for APL category; Rs.5.65/kg for BPL category and Rs. 3.00/kg for the AAY category under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The difference between these prices and the economic cost is the subsidy provided by Central Government. The difference between the Central Issue Price under Targeted Public Distribution System for various categories of beneficiaries and the selling price of rice by a State Government at a lower price would be the additional subsidy on rice provided by the concerned State Government including Orissa.

Selling of aircrafts by IA and AI

†*351. SHRI KIRSHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the aircrafts of Indian Airlines/Air India have been sold;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of such aircrafts and the amount of sale of each of them;
- (c) whether a few aircrafts have been taken on lease; and
- (d) if so, the details of each aircraft, their company and the amount of lease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of aircraft sold during year 2007 to 2009 and amount of sale of each plane is as under:

Year	No. of Aircraft	Amount
March 2007	7 X A320	USD 18 million each
March 2007	6 X A310	USD 13.333 million each
March 2008	3 X 747-400	USD 66 million each
March 2008	1 X A320	USD 25 million

All the above aircraft were sold on a Sale & Lease Back basis.

Besides the above, Air India have sold the following aircraft on "as is where is" basis:

March 2009	1 X 747-300 Combi	USD 16.410 million
March 2009	3 X A300	USD 2.16 million

(c) and (d) Yes. Sir. The details of each aircraft, their company and the amount of lease are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Aircrafts, their companies and the amount of lease

Sl.No.	Aircraft Typewiss	Aircraft Registration	Name of Lessor	Lease rent p.m.(USD)	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	747-400	VT-ESN	Investec	865,000	Sale & Lease Back (SIB)
2	747-400	VT-ESN	Investec	865,000	SLB
3	747-400	VT-ESO	Investec	865,000	SLB
4	777-200ER	VT-AIJ	US Bank	670,000	
5	777-200ER	VT-AIK	US Bank	670,000	
6	777-200ER	VT-AIL	US Bank	670,000	
7	777-200A	VT-AIR	Wells Fargo Bank	545,000	
8	A-310	VT-AIA	Tapti Aviation	207,000	

1	2	3	4	5	
9	A-310	VT-AIB	Tapti Aviation	207,000	
10	A-310	VT-EJG	Investec	245,000	SLB
11	A-310	VT-EJH	Investec	245,000	SLB
12	A-310	VT-EJI	Investec	245,000	SLB
13	A-310	VT-EJI	Investec	245,000	SLB
14	A-310	VT-EIK	Investec	245,000	SLB
15	A-310	VT-EJL	Investec	245,000	SLB
16	A-319	VT-SCA	CIT	306,600	
17	A-319	VT-SCB	CIT	306,600	
18	A-319	VT-SCC	CIT	306,600	
19	A-319	VT-SCD	AERCAP	306,600	
20	A-319	VT-SCE	AERCAP	306,600	
21	A-320	VT-EPB	Investec	275,000	SLB
22	A-320	VT-EPC	Investec	275,000	SLB
23	A-320	VT-EPF	Investec	275,000	SLB
24	A-320	LVT-EFG	Investec	275,000	SLB
25	A-320	VT-EPH	Investec	275,000	SLB
26	A-320	VT-EPI	investec	275,000	SLB
27	A-320	VT-EPJ	Investec	275,000	SLB
28	A-320	VT-EVP	ORIX	146,000	
29	A-320	VT-EVO	ORIX	146,000	
30	A-320	VT-EVQ	ORIX	146,000	
31	A-320	VT-EVR	ORIX	146,000	
32	A-320	VT-EVT	VOLITO	146,000	
33	A-320	VT-EVS	VOLITO	146,000	
34	A-320	VT-EYB	AERCAP	146,000	
35	A-320	VT-EYC	AERCAP	146,000	
36	A-320	VT-EYF	ORIX	146,000	
37	A-320	VT-EYG	AERCAP	146,000	
38	A-320	VT-EYI	AERCAP	146,000	

1	2	3	4	5	
39	A-320	VT-EYH	AERCAP	146,000	
40	A-320	VT-EYJ	AERCAP	146,000	
41	A-320	VT-EYK	AERCAP	146,000	
42	A-320	VT-EYL	ORIX	146,000	
43	A-320	VT-ESB	Investec	275,000	SLB
44	A-330	VT-IWA	YAMASA	664,000	
45	A-330	VT-IWB	YAMASA	664,000	
46	BEECHCRAFT	ZS-CCL	ALLEGIANCE	190,000	

Pension to non-Government employees

† *352. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to provide benefits of pension scheme to non-Government employees so that after their retirement, they can lead a normal life by getting their daily needs fulfilled with the help of pension;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to provide pension benefits to employees working on co-terminus basis as well;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The New Pension System (NPS) has been launched for all citizens, including those in the unorganised sector on a voluntary basis with effect from 1st May, 2009. The scheme is based on voluntary contributions made by individuals. Any citizen of India wanting to open an NPS account can contact any of the twenty one Points of Presence (POPs) appointed by PFRDA. The subscriber to NPS will have the option to invest in any of the four investment schemes managed by the Pension Fund Managers, each scheme investing in three different assets classes, that is, equity, Government securities and fixed income securities.

Preferential allotment of shares

*353. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that existing guidelines of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) provide for preferential allocations of shares to promoters;

(b) if so, what are the conditions and approvals required to avail preferential shares;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that promoters are allowed to pay only a fraction of share price for the allotment of preferential shares; and

(d) if so, whether such a practice conforms, to corporate governance norms?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Though permission from SEBI is not required by listed companies for making preferential issues, such allotment to promoters should not bring the public shareholding below the minimum level specified in the Equity Listing Agreement. Further, a company making preferential issue is required to comply with the SEBI guidelines with respect to pricing, lock-in of shares, disclosures in the notice sent to shareholders, restriction on prior sale by allottees, upfront payment, among others. Preferential allotments are also governed by section 81 (1A) of the Companies Act in terms of which, *inter alia*, a special resolution of the shareholders at a general meeting is required for such issues.

(c) and (d) The price of preferentially allotted shares has to be at least the higher of the average of the weekly high and low of the closing prices of the shares quoted on the stock exchange during the 6 months or two weeks preceding the relevant date. The relevant date is thirty days prior to the date of shareholders meeting called for the purpose of consideration of the preferential allotment. This pricing mechanism ensures that allottees do not use price movement in the market to their own advantage. The guidelines require that irrespective of whether the allottee is a promoter or non promoter, the shares allotted through preferential allotment have to be fully paid up at the time of allotment. These guidelines ensure that preferential allotment conform to corporate governance norms.

Development of ports

*354. SHRI N. K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently proposed development of some ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely amount to be invested for development of ports;

(c) whether the capacity of ports which are overloaded would also be enhanced with proper infrastructure facilities; and

(d) if so, the details of action plan proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. With the objective to upgrade and modernize port infrastructure in India, a National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) has been formulated by the Ministry of Shipping. Under this programme, specific projects have been identified to be taken up for implementation up to 2011-12. In the Major Ports, 276 projects covering the entire gamut of activities, namely, construction/upgradation of berths, deepening of

channels, rail-road connectivity projects, equipment upgradation/ modernization schemes and other related schemes for creation of back-up facilities have been identified for inclusion in the programme. An amount of Rs.55,804 crores is to be invested in the Port Sector under this programme.

Shortage of pilots

*355. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing a shortage of pilots in aviation industry;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government to tackle the situation;
- (c) the number of civil aviation training institutes in the country; and
- (d) the details of minimum criteria for admission in these institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) There is no shortage of pilots. However, there is a shortage of Commanders in some category of aircraft.

(b) and (c) There are 45 civil aviation training institutes in the country approved by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for Imparting flying training.

(d) The candidate has to fulfill the requirements as enumerated in Schedule II of Aircraft Rules, 1937 for getting a particular type of licence.

Rupsi airport at Barpeta in Assam

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that the airport at Rupsi in Barpeta Assam was destroyed partially by the volunteers during the Independence Movement and recognize the area as a national heritage;
- (b) the details of present land area of Rupsi airfield;
- (c) whether maximum area of land is now under illegal occupation;
- (d) if so, whether Government would remove illegal occupation there at;
- (e) whether Government has any future planning over this airfield at Rupsi; and
- (f) whether Government would make a proper planning for preservation of the area as the monument of the Indian Independence movement and recognize the area as a national heritage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The information is being collected from Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), the concerned Department.

(b) The land area of Rupsi airfield is 447.416 acres.

(c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has reported that as per the land inspection report of the airport, there is no encroachments at this airport.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government have received requests to develop Rupsi airport in Assam. However, Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) through Government of Assam have requested for a Greenfield airport at Kokrajhar. The site identified by the Government of Assam for Kokrajhar airport was not found suitable and the two alternate sites proposed by the State Government are being evaluated by AAI.

(f) The information is being collected from Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), the concerned Department.

Impact of below zero inflation

†357. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that despite the rate of inflation being lower than zero, the prices of the items of daily use and of general food products are on the rise;

(b) if so, whether Government is making any effective plan to control the prices and the market;

(c) whether the rate of inflation dipping below zero level is not resulting in the contraction of currency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The overall monthly average Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based inflation was 4.9 per cent in January 2009. It declined to 1.2 per cent and 1.3 per cent in March and April, 2009 respectively, and further to 0.4 per cent (Provisional) in May, 2009. It became negative to (-) 1.4 per cent (Provisional) in June, 2009. Despite fall in overall inflation, for some of the food products and items of daily use like tea and sugar, it continues to remain high on account of lower production, increase in the minimum support prices and growth in demand.

(b) The Government monitors the price situation regularly, with price stability being high on its agenda. Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include selective ban on exports and futures trading in food grains, zero import duty on select food items, permitting imports of pulses and sugar by public sector undertakings, distribution of imported pulses and edible oils through the PDS and release of higher quota of non-levy sugar. In addition, the State Governments are empowered to act against hoarders of food items, by holding in abeyance the removal of restrictions on licensing, stock limits and movements of food articles under the Essential Commodities Act of 1955.

(c) and (d) It is difficult to link the fall in WPI inflation as leading to contraction in money supply. Money supply is denoted by Money Stock (M3 - Broad Money). Since changes in Broad Money are impacted by the interplay of various complex monetary and economic variables, no one-to-one link

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

can be ascribed to the inflation measured by WPI and the changes in money stock and currency. In fact, broad money recorded an increase in absolute terms as on July 3, 2009 (latest available data) over June 5, 2009 when inflation entered the negative zone, while the year on year growth remained more or less stable at around 20 per cent even after inflation rate became negative.

Campus selections in IITs and IIMs

*358. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Corporate and multinational companies are making campus selection of students at attractive salaries at Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs);

(b) if so, the details of campus selection made by these companies during 2008 and 2009; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to bring talented persons to public services?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) It is a fact that multinational and Indian private sector companies recruit a substantial number of students of IITs and IIMs through campus selection.

(b) A Statement showing the details of campus selection made by the two kinds of companies during 2008 and 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) Recruitment to public services is done in a very transparent manner through a selection process in which all the relevant attributes of the applicants including their intellectual abilities are evaluated to ensure that the selected candidates are best suited to discharge the functions as would be assigned to them. Besides, the emoluments in the public services have been raised substantially after the implementation of VIth Pay Commission's recommendations so as to attract as well as retain the talented persons in the public services.

Statement

Details of Campus Selection in IITs and IIMs

Sl.No.	Category of the Institute	Year	No. of students recruited through campus selection by	
			Multi National Corporations	Indian Private Sector Companies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IITs	2008		
		Kharagpur	643	334
		Bombay	593	276
		Guwahati	101	105
		Roorkee	182	193

1	2	3	4	5
		Kanpur	421	180
		Delhi	633	157
		Madras	458	376
		TOTAL :	3031	1621
		2009		
		Kharagpur	44	586
		Bombay	381	262
		Guwahati	78	67
		Roorkee	117	141
		Kanpur	314	179
		Delhi	390	183
		Madras	282	300
		TOTAL :	1606	1718
2.	IIMs	2008		
		Kozhikode	79	97
		Indore	74	96
		Lucknow	169	87
		Ahmedabad	155	111
		Bangalore	203	52
		Calcutta	240	50
		TOTAL :	920	493
		2009		
		Kozhikode	44	104
		Indore	39	89
		Lucknow	82	113
		Ahmedabad	92	144
		Bangalore	119	105
		Calcutta	121	103
		TOTAL :	497	658

PSEs in the country

*359. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) located in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the profit and loss registered by each of them during the last three years; and
- (c) the assistance given by Government to loss making PSEs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) to (c) The State-wise list of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as per their Registered Offices and the location of the Corporate Offices of these CPSEs as on 31.3.2008 in the country are given in Appendix III of Volume I of the Public Enterprises Survey (2007-08), that was laid in the Parliament on 25.2.2009.

(b) The enterprise-wise profit / loss(-) of CPSEs during the last three years *i.e.* 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in Statements 5 and 6 of Volume I of the Public Enterprises Survey 2007-08.

(c) The assistance given by the Government to the CPSEs including that of loss making CPSEs is given in Statements 5, 6, 9 and 14 of Volume I of the Expenditure Budget (Volume I), 2009-10 of Ministry of Finance, which was presented in the Parliament on 6.7.2009.

Tapping of idle money for infrastructure development

*360. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering plans to tap idle money lying with households and elsewhere, primarily to fund development of infrastructure;
- (b) if so, whether this scheme could offer tax benefits for investment up to Rs. 5 lakhs and be instrumental in partly meeting country's infrastructure funding needs which has been pegged at as high as \$ 750 billion;
- (c) if so, whether this scheme could serve multiple purposes;
- (d) whether Government has also already allowed borrowing programme of over Rs. 3,00,000 crore for the current fiscal; and
- (e) if so, by when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The continuous endeavour of the Government is to intermediate greater proportion of household savings into productive assets including those classified as infrastructure.

(b) to (c) No such scheme is under consideration of the Government at present.

(d) to (e) The Budget 2009-10 has estimated the net market borrowing through dated securities at Rs. 3,97,957 crore. The Government has announced a market borrowing programme for the first half of the fiscal year 2009-10 for an amount of Rs. 2,99,000 crore on July 16, 2009. An amount of Rs. 1,89,000 crore has already been raised through dated securities between April 1, 2009 and July 17, 2009.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Overhauling of air traffic control systems

2571. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Indian ATC capacity is only 25 flights per hour, whereas Singapore and Dubai ATC capacity is 55 flights per hour;

(b) whether there is any proposal with Government with regard to overhauling Air Traffic Control (ATC) systems in the country to increase handling capacity of airports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir. At Delhi airport with simultaneous use of runways, the traffic handling capacity has been increased to 50-55 flights per hour. At other airports, existing ATC capacity is meeting the present traffic demand.

(b) and (c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) is continuously endeavoring to improve the Air Traffic Control System along with upgradation of automation system with state of art technology in order to keep the traffic handling capacity at par with Air Traffic growth in the country, Automation systems at Mumbai and Delhi are being upgraded to Auto track-III. Chennai and Kolkata ATC system are being upgraded. Performance Based Navigation Procedures have been implemented at Delhi, Mumbai and Ahmedabad airports. Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control Systems are functioning at Delhi, Hyderabad, and Bangalore airports and is being installed at Mumbai airport.

Night landing facility at Rajamundry and Tirupati airports

2572. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made so far towards upgradation of terminal building, runway and setting up night landing facility at Rajamundry and Tirupati airports; and

(b) by when the entire work in these two airports is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Details of the progress made at Rajamundry and Tirupati airport for infrastructure

development is as follows: (i) At Rajamunday Airport construction of new terminal building at a cost of Rs.43.29 crore to handle 150 passengers in peak hours is in progress and work will be completed by March, 2010, Night landing facility at a cost of 1.92 crore will be available by December, 2009. (ii) At Tirupati Airport resurfacing and strengthening of the existing runway, taxi track, apron, isolation bay etc, are completed at a cost of Rs.17,30 crore. Extension of existing runway & strengthening of runway could not be taken up due to non availability of land. Estimate for construction of new integrated terminal building at a cost of Rs.132,00 crore is under progress and construction of building will be completed by July, 2011. Night landing facilities have been available since 2007.

Functioning of private airports

2573. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) how many private-owned airports are functioning in India;
- (b) whether the Airports Authority of India has any control on these airports;
- (c) the agency which monitors the security arrangements in these private airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) There are six airports owned by private companies and licensed under the 'Public Use' category and used for scheduled flight operations.

There are 18 privately owned airports which are licensed under the private category and used by the licence holders and by the individuals specifically authorised by the licensee. All these airports are operational and functioning,

(b) Airports Authority of India provides Air Traffic Services at aerodromes licensed under public use category and used for scheduled flight operations.

(c) The security at all aerodromes is regulated under the guidelines issued by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security.

Greenfield airports in Sikkim

2574. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Greenfield airport in Pakyong in Sikkim was approved by the Cabinet in October, 2008;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Airports Authority of India has awarded the contract to build the airport within 24 months; and

(c) if so, the details of the progress made towards the construction of the airport so far?

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

(b) and (c) The construction of runway and apron works have been awarded for an amount of Rs. 264.29 crores with a target of completion of this work within 24 months. However, the entire project is likely to be completed within 36 months. The manpower and machinery have been mobilised for this project and earth excavation/ filling is in progress. The work is likely to pick up once the removal of the present encumbrances like shifting of rural water pipelines crossing the airport project site, felling and removal of trees, shifting of electricity transmission lines, diversion of Dikling road, relocation of Chortens/ Devasthan from the project land, removal of unauthorised construction around airport boundary and construction of CC footpath upto Dikling School is completed by the State Government.

Committee on merger of Indian Airlines and Air India

†2575. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee was constituted before the merger of Indian Airlines and Air India to review the same; and

(b) if so, the details of the report submitted by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A presentation was made by the Ministry of Civil Aviation before the Prime Minister in March, 2006 when an "in principle" view was taken that the merger of the two airlines would be in their best interest. Pursuant to this, the Prime Minister constituted a Group of Ministers to consider the proposal at pre-Cabinet stage so that a consensus could emerge on various issues before the matter was placed for Cabinet approval. Accordingly, a Group of Ministers was constituted under the Chairmanship of former Minister of External Affairs. Simultaneously, it was decided that the matter should first be considered by a Committee of Secretaries. Accordingly, a Committee of Secretaries consisting of the Secretaries of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Department of Legal Affairs, Department of Public Enterprises, Department of Revenue, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Company Affairs was constituted under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary.

The Committee of Secretaries as well as the Group of Ministers after considering the matter felt that the proposal to merge the two airlines is in their best operational and financial interest and decided to recommend to the Cabinet that the proposal to merge Air India and Indian Airlines into a new merged entity may be approved.

Agreement between Kingfisher and Indian Airlines

†2576. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground handling operation of Kingfisher Airlines was handled by Indian Airlines under an agreement from 2005 to 2007;

(b) the amount of handling charges during the said period; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the amount of handling charges has already been paid to the Indian Airlines or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There was Ground Handling Agreement between *erstwhile* Indian Airlines and Kingfisher Airlines for the period 25th April, 2005 to 24th April, 2007 for provision of comprehensive ground services. The comprehensive Ground Handling charges were INR 24,500/- per departure.

(c) At the time of termination of Ground Handling Agreement between Indian Airlines and Kingfisher Airlines, an amount of Rs.7.48 crores was outstanding which is yet to be paid by Kingfisher Airlines.

Re-naming of airports

†2577. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for re-naming of some airports in the country are lying pending with Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the status of each proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) From time to time various proposals for renaming of airports in the country have been received. Names of some of such airports are: Aurangabad, Bhuj, Dabolim (Goa), Vadodara, Nanded, Raipur, Gondia, Belgaum, Madurai, Trivandrum Silchar, Jodhpur, Amritsar, Chandigarh, Khajuraho, Srinagar, Dehradun, Jaipur, Gaya and Porbandar.

(c) The proposals of renaming of the airports require wider consultative process, taken up with all the concerned stakeholders, and are decided on case to case basis with the approval of the Cabinet.

Violation of air safety norms

2578. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India in a shocking violation of air safety norms, allowed three extra passengers on board a fully-loaded flight;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that safety of passengers has been put at several occasions by Air India and its safety record is weak; and

(d) if so, the action taken to ensure safety of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Airbus-321 Aircraft scheduled to operate flight IC-179 (Mumbai-Mangalore) on May 5, 2009

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

was involved in a ground incident at Mumbai due to aircraft pushback with Aerobridge still connected. During investigation, presence of three adults, over and above the 172 passengers, was observed on the flight.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Apart from the incident mentioned above, no incident has come to the notice of this Ministry wherein Air India has disregarded the safety of passengers. However, during the surveillance checks if any observations were made by Air Safety authorities, requisite corrective actions are taken by Air India.

Subsidy on service tax from Haj travellers

2579. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL) has been issued notice in respect of Service Tax dues for Haj operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the NACIL is liable to pay the Service Tax on the subsidy component of the price of ticket for Haj travel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) National Aviation Company of India Limited has received a notice to pay Service Tax in terms of service provided under the category of 'Transport of Passengers embarking in India for international Journey by Air Service' as defined under Section 65(105) under Customs Act. In the "Show cause Notice" a demand of an amount of Rs.95.89 crores has been raised for the period from 1.4.2006 to 31.3.2008.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Begumpet airport

2380. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received in his Ministry for converting Begumpet airport at Hyderabad into a National Aviation University;

(b) if so, the details of the request; and

(c) what action his Ministry has taken on the above request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) In the year 2005, Government of Andhra Pradesh had expressed its willingness to set up an aviation university at the Begumpet airport after its closure.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh was advised to initiate the process of setting up the

University in consultation with Ministry of Human Resource Development, with technical inputs regarding courses and curriculum provided by the Ministry of Civil Aviation as and when required.

Upgradation of non-metro airports

2581. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) plans to upgrade and modernize seven out of thirty-five non-metro airports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the airports;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to modernize other non-metro airports by 2011-12; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken up upgradation/ modernisation work of 35 Non-Metro airports namely Agra, Agartala, Agatti, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Aurangabad, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Dehradun, Dimapur, Goa, Guwahati, Indore, Imphal, Jammu, Jaipur, Khajuraho, Lucknow, Madurai, Mangalore, Nagpur, Patna, Port Blair, Pune, Rajkot, Raipur, Ranchi, Trivandrum, Tricity, Udaipur, Vishakhapatnam, Varanasi and Vadodra.

In addition, AAI plans to upgrade/ modernise 13 other non-metro airports namely Akola, Belgaum, Calicut, Cooch Behar, Dibrugarh, Gondia, Hubli, Kullu, Mysore, Rajahmundry, Srinagar, Surat and Vijayawada.

These projects will be funded through AAI's internal resources and borrowings and are expected to be completed by 2010.

Accidents at airports due to birds

†2582. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the investigation into the reasons of accidents happened at airports due to birds has been completed;
- (b) the details of arrangements made at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGI) and other places in terms of the investigation; and
- (c) whether no accident has happened after making the arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) There have been no accidents at the airports due to bird hit. However, 304 bird hit cases were reported during the year 2008.

Upgradation of Umroi airport

2583. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the action taken for the upgradation of the Umroi airport near Shillong;
- (b) whether the Government has any plan to operate air services from Shillong to Kolkata or other airports; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) have undertaken upgradation of the Umroi airport near Shillong for A-321 type of aircraft operations. A new Terminal building is under construction. Expansion of runways and other facilities will be taken up subject to availability of land from the State Government.

(b) and (c) Domestic airlines Operators are free to operate anywhere in India including from the Umroi airport depending upon their commercial viability, traffic potential and available infrastructure at airports but subject to compliance of the route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

Complaints against airport operator in Delhi

2584. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has received complaints that airport operator in Delhi is creating a deliberate delay by making planes take off from far end of airport rather than use runways near the departure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to review the design of airport having runways in distant parts;
- (d) whether DGCA is aware of such lax operational tendencies at Delhi airport; and
- (e) the steps proposed to examine and enquire into this faulty design and endless problems of delay and ensure that land is first used for runways and then for commercial real estate ambitions?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) has prepared master plan for development of Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA) as per the Operation, Maintenance and Development Agreement (OMDA), which is approved by the Ministry. There has been no complaint regarding lax operational tendencies of Delhi Airport.

Emergency landing at Nagpur

2585. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Cochin to Delhi flight had to have an emergency landing at Nagpur on 3 July, 2009;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the aircraft was old and the overhauling of the engine was not done regularly as per the stipulated time;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any enquiry has been ordered in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, alongwith findings and actions taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Air India Airbus 321 aircraft VT - PPE operating from Cochin to Delhi on 03.07.2009 was involved in an in - flight engine shut down incident. The aircraft was diverted to Nagpur and safely landed there.

- (c) No, Sir. Aircraft is new.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) and (f) Preliminary inquiry has revealed that the engine of the aircraft got stalled during flight. Further investigation is on.

Upgradation of Indian airports

2586. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian airports failed to meet global aviation standards set by International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) causing Indian airports being downgraded by Federal Aviation Administration;
- (b) if so, what are the actions taken by Government to upgrade our airports with international security and safety standards; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and time-frame within which such upgradation activities will be completed?

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

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

User charges paid by private airlines

2587. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether private airline companies are providing user charges to the airport authority on a regular basis;
- (b) if not, what is the amount due of each company; and
- (c) what is the mechanism of collecting the user charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Most of the private airlines are making regular payments to Airports Authority of India (AAI) in respect of AAI services. However, the amount due from major private domestic airlines as on 30.06.2009 is: Go Airlines- Rs.1335.82 lakhs, Interglobe Aviation Ltd.- Rs.989.91 lakhs, Jet Airways- 3309.12 lakhs, Jet Lite (India) Ltd.- Rs.1418.42 lakhs, Kingfisher Airlines - Rs.14968.70 lakhs, Paramount Airways - Rs. 1300.76 lakhs and Spicejet Ltd.- Rs.1655.28 lakhs.

(c) Invoice for airport charges are raised on fortnightly basis against the airlines and 15 days credit is allowed to the private domestic airlines against security deposit equivalent approximate to 2 months billing.

Setting up of international airport at Kushinagar

2588. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the proposal for setting up an international airport at Jewar having been dropped and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has proposed another alternative site for an international airport in the State at Kushinagar;

(b) if so, whether Kushinagar, besides being a Buddhist destination, also holds other merits and attraction, for tourists; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction and decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir. However, a proposal for setting up of new Greenfield airport at Kushinagar for international operations has been received.

(b) and (c) The proposal of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to set up a new Greenfield airport at Kushinagar has been forwarded to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for preliminary examination of the proposed site.

Status of Baljek Airport

2589. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Baljek airport at Tura;

(b) whether the entire work relating to runway, taxiway and apron have been completed;

(c) by when the airport will be fully operational; and

(d) whether the airport will be able to handle Boeing planes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Baljek (Tura) airport is an operational airport which is suitable for operation of 20 seater aircraft.

(d) No, Sir. However, there is a plan to upgrade this airport for 50 seater ATR-42 type of aircraft operation. For this, there is need to further extend the runway and provide other associated facilities once additional land is transferred by the State Government.

Direct flight from Nanded to Delhi and Amritsar

2590. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a demand to have a flight of Indian Airlines to Nanded in Maharashtra from Amritsar and Delhi;
- (b) whether Government could consider extending Delhi-Aurangabad flight to Nanded;
- (c) what is the present air connectivity from Mumbai to Nanded; and
- (d) whether Government would give priority to this historic religious destination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Suggestions have been received in the past from various dignitaries/VIPs to introduce air services between Nanded and Amritsar/Delhi.

(b) The extension of Air India's daily services on the Delhi-Mumbai-Aurangabad route to Nanded would involve many stops and change in the timings of the flight, resulting in timings less preferred by the passengers. Moreover, study as to the number of passenger demand is yet to be estimated.

(c) Kingfisher Airlines is operating scheduled air services on the sector Mumbai-Nanded-Latur-Mumbai (thrice in a week).

(d) Air India had operated 7 services during 29.10.2008 to 4.11.2008 on the Amritsar-Delhi-Nanded & v.v. route to enable the pilgrims to travel to/from Nanded to attend the tricentenary celebrations. However, Air India does not have any plans to introduce regular scheduled air services to/from Nanded. Nevertheless, Domestic airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of the route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government and depending upon the traffic demand and their own commercial viability.

Selling of land by AAI in Mumbai

2591. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has given permission to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and the private company, MIAL, to sell away 200 acres of land in the western part of Mumbai recently;
- (b) what are the reasons for selling away this land at this juncture;
- (c) whether Government would get a major share from the sale proceeds if the land is sold;
- (d) if so, the details of this deal;
- (e) whether land of such value can be transferred in this manner for the benefit of private shareholders and private beneficiaries; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Overhead costs of Air India

2592. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India (AI) has the highest monthly expenditure of Rs.1750 crores which is very high when compared to other private airlines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 30 per cent of Air India flights are filled with its employees whom Air India is giving complementary passes;

(c) what are the other benefits given to the employees of Air India; and

(d) how Air India is planning bring down its overhead costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a)
The average monthly expenditure of Air India before Depreciation and obsolescence is approximately Rs.1500 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The facilities being presently provided to the employees of Air India are medical benefits for self and family, subsidized canteen facilities, staff housing colonies/company lease, Community Centre, Holiday Homes, Long Service mementos, Passages and subsidized transport facility.

Similarly, the employees are provided the facilities of free passages, medical benefits for self and family, use of holiday Homes after retirement.

(d) Initiatives undertaken to bring down the overhead costs include rationalization of routes, and of future aircraft deliveries, return of leased aircraft, rationalization of manpower costs and reduction of contractual employment, establishment of International Advisory Board, reconstitution of Board and senior management, constitution of a turnaround committee to look at all areas of cost reduction, closure of offline offices and reduction of employees at foreign stations.

Linking of airports in Punjab

2593. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to link big airport in Punjab with minor civil airports and defence airports and strips to facilitate air travel in the State;

(b) if so, whether the State Government is required to provide infrastructure and other facilities for the purpose; and

(c) the present status of the arrangement proposed to be made by the Centre with the assistance of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a)
to (c) Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation

of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country including Punjab subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

Investment in aviation sector

2594. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian aviation sector requires about Rs.1,50,000 crores for airport construction in next ten years and another Rs.2,00,000 crores investment in aircraft fleet for the next ten years;
- (b) whether there will be huge investment required in aviation sector by 2020;
- (c) if so, what are main decisions taken in this regard and how Government is likely to get this amount so that our airports are developed properly; and
- (d) whether aviation industry faces problem of developing infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) There is no such estimation made. However, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has plan to incur expenditure of Rs.12434 crores for modernisation of airports and air traffic services across the country during XIth Five Year Plan period (2007-2012) which will be financed mainly through internal resources and borrowings.

(d) In order to conform to the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) guidelines, additional land is to be acquired by the State Government for development of airport infrastructure. Acquisition of land is not always feasible and this creates hurdles in development of the airport.

Competency of SIU

2595. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) has core competency to conduct objective assessment of work load in all departments/Ministries of Government which vary from Science and Technology, Defence, Paramilitary, Health, Education etc.;
- (b) whether SIU personnel assigned to conduct work studies are recruited on basis of their competency in Human Resources/ Defence/Science /Medical/ Education;
- (c) if so, the details of recruitment procedure alongwith qualifications required for selection in SIU;
- (d) if not, whether it is *ad hoc* arrangement with personnel taken on deputation from other departments without any specific competency; and

(e) what steps Government/proposes to take to professionalize SIU by involving institutes like IIM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the Scientific and Technical Organisations are not within the purview of the SIU but a Committee constituted by the Head of respective Department, with a representative from SIU as a Core Member, conducts studies of such organizations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Assistant Deputy Director, Deputy Director and Joint Director in SID who are assigned to conduct work studies are recruited as per provisions of Recruitment Rules. A copy of the notified Recruitment Rules indicating the details of recruitment procedure along with qualifications required for the above posts are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*). Officers of the level of Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary belonging to the Central Secretariat Service are also posted in SIU to conduct work studies.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The SIU officials are deputed for Basic and Advance Management Services Course conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM) of the Department of Personnel and Training to enhance their professional skills.

Statement

Notified Recruitment Rules

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी. एल. (एन.) 04/0007/2003-05

Regd. No. D. L. (N) 04/0007/2003-05

भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

साप्ताहिक

WEEKLY

सं. 1] नई दिल्ली, दिसम्बर 31, 2006 - जनवरी 6, 2007, शनिवार/10-पौष 16, 1928

No. 1] New Delhi, December 31, 2006-January 6, 2007, Saturday/Pausa 10-Pausa 16, 1928

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिसमें कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग-II-खण्ड 3 - उप - खण्ड (i)

PART-II-Section 3-Sub-section (i)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) और केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर) द्वारा विधि के अंतर्गत बनाए और जारी किए गए साधारण सांविधिक नियम (जिनमें साधारण प्रकार के आदेश, उप-नियम आदि सम्मिलित हैं)

General Statutory Rules (Including Orders, Bye-laws etc. of a general character) issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(व्यय विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2006

सा.का.नि. 1-राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए वित्त मंत्रालय [व्यय विभाग-कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक भर्ती नियम, 1965 और वित्त मंत्रालय, (व्यय विभाग) कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक] ज्येष्ठ विश्लेषक, कनिष्ठ विश्लेषक और तकनीकी सहायक भर्ती नियम, 1985 को उन बातों के सिवाय अधिकांश करते हुए जिन्हें ऐसे अधिक्रमण से पूर्व किया गया है या करने का लोप किया गया है, वित्त मंत्रालय के व्यय विभाग, कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक में संयुक्त निदेशक, उप निदेशक और सहायक उप निदेशक के पद पर भर्ती की पद्धति का विनियमन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात्:-

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ — (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम वित्त मंत्रालय (व्यय विभाग) कर्मचारी निरीक्षण इकाई (संयुक्त निदेशक, उप निदेशक और सहायक उप निदेशक) भर्ती नियम, 2006 हैं।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. पद-संख्या, वर्गीकरण और वेतनमान — उक्त पद की संख्या, उनका वर्गीकरण और उसका वेतनमान वह होगा, जो इन नियमों से उपाबद्ध के स्तंभ (2) से स्तम्भ (4) में विनिर्दिष्ट है।

3. भर्ती की पद्धति, आयु-सीमा और अन्य अर्हताएं आदि — उक्त पद पर भर्ती की आयु सीमा और अर्हताएं और उससे संबंधित अन्य बातें वे होंगी जो उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (5) से स्तम्भ (14) विनिर्दिष्ट हैं।

1. **Short title and commencement** — (1) These rules may be called the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure Staff Inspection Unit) (Joint Director, Deputy Director and Assistant Deputy Director)- Recruitment Rules, 2006.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. **Number, classification and scale of pay** — The number of the said posts, its classification and the scales of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns (2) to (4) of the Schedule annexed to these rules.

3. **Method of recruitment, age-limit, qualifications, etc.** — (1) The method of recruitment, to the said posts age limit, qualifications and other matters relating thereto shall be as specified in columns (5) to (14) of the said Schedule.

4. **Disqualification.** — No person,—

- (a) who has entered into or contracted a marriage with a person having a spouse living, or
- (b) who having a spouse living, has entered into or contracted a marriage with any person, shall be eligible for appointment to the said posts:

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that such marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such person and the other party to the marriage and that there are other grounds for so doing, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

5. **Power to relax.** — Where the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by order; for reasons to be recorded in writing, and in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, relax any of the provisions of these rules with respect to any class or category of persons.

6. **Saving.** — Nothing in these rules shall affect reservations, relaxation of age-limit, and other concessions required to be provided for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, and other Special categories of persons in accordance with the orders issued by the Central Government from time to time in this regard.

SCHEDULE

Name of post	Number of post	Classification	Scale of pay	Whether selection post or non-selection post	Whether benefit of added years of service admissible under rule 30 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
Joint Director	2* (Two) 2006 *Subject to variation dependent on workload	General Central Services Group 'A' Gazetted, Non-Ministerial	Rs.12000-375-16500	Selection	Not applicable
Age limit for direct		Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruit		Whether age and educational qualification prescribed for direct recruits will apply in the case of promotees	Period of probation, if any
7	8	9	10		
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		
Method of recruitment: Whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or by deputation/absorption and percentage of the in the filled by various methods		Incase of recruitment by promotion/deputation/absorption grades from which promotion/deputation/absorption to be made			

11	12
Promotion failing which by deputation including short-term contract	<p>Promotion; Deputy Director (Rs. 10000-15200) with five years' regular service in the grade. Note: Where juniors who have completed their qualifying/eligibility service are being considered for promotion, their seniors would also be considered provided they are not short of the requisite qualifying/eligibility service by more than half of such qualifying/eligibility service or two years, whichever is less and have, successfully completed their probation period for promotion to the next higher grade along with their juniors who have already completed qualifying/eligibility service.</p> <p>Deputation (including short-term contract):— Officers under the Central/State Governments/Union Territories/ Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Organizations and local bodies:</p> <p>(a) (i) holding analogous posts on regular basis in the parent cadre/department; or (ii) with five years' service in the grade rendered after appointment there on a regular basis in the scale of pay of Rs. 10006-325-15 100 or equivalent in the parent Cadre/Department; and</p> <p>(b) possessing, the following educational qualifications and experience;</p> <p>(i) A degree of a recognized University or its equivalent;</p> <p>(ii) Have successfully completed the Advanced Management Services Course of the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management or Defence Institute of Work Study or equivalent training in any other recognized institution; and</p> <p>(iii) Having five years' experience of work study.</p> <p>(The departmental officers in the feeder category who are in the direct line of promotion will not be eligible for consideration for appointment on deputation. Similarly, deputationist shall not be eligible for consideration if appointment by promotion.)</p>

11	12
	Period of deputation (including short term contract) including period of deputation.(including short term contract) in another ex-cadre post held immediately preceding this appointment in the same or some other organization/department of the Central Government shall ordinarily not exceed four years. The maximum age limit for appointment by deputation (including short-term contract) shall be not exceeding 56 years on the closing date of receipt of applications.
Composition of Departmental Promotion Committee	Circumstances in which Union Public Service Commission is to be consulted in making recruitment
13	14
Group 'A' Departmental Promotion Committee (for promotion): (1) Chairman of Member, Union Public Service Commission - Chairman (2) Joint Secretary In Department of Expenditure - Member (3) Joint Secretary Incharge of Staff Inspection Unit - Member	Consultation with the Union Public Service Commission necessary while appointing an officer on deputation (including short-term contract).
11	12
	agreement research techniques. The departmental officers in the feeder category who are in the direct line of promotion will, not be eligible for consideration for appointment on deputation. Similarly deputationist shall not be eligible for consideration for appointment by promotion. Period of deputation (including short-term contract) including period of deputation. (including short-term contract) in another ex-cadre post held immediately preceding this appointment in the same or some other organisations/department of the Central Govt. shall ordinarily not exceed five years. The maximum age limit for appointment by deputation (including short-term contract) shall be not exceeding 56 years as on the closing date of receipt of applications.

13			14		
Group 'A' Departmental Promotion Committee (for promotion)			Consultation with Union Public Service Commission is necessary for appointment to the post on each occasion.c		
(1) Chairman of Member, Union Public Service Commission - Chairman					
(2) Joint Secretary incharge of Staff Inspection Unit - Member					
(3) Joint Secretary (incharge Administration, Department of Expenditure) - Member					
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assistant Deputy Director	40* (Forty) 2006	General Central Services Group 'B' Gazetted, Non-Ministerial	Rs. 6500-200-10500	Not applicable	Not applicable
*Subject to variation dependent on workload.					
7		8	9	10	
Not applicable		Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
11			12		
Deputation (including short-term contract) absorption			Deputation (including short-term contract)/ Absorption :-		
Note :- Only employees of the Central/State Governments/Union Territories are eligible for absorption.			Officers under the Central Government failing which officers from State Governments/Union Territories/Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Organizations and local bodies :		
			(a) (i) holding analogous post on regular basis in the parent cadre/department; or		
			(ii) With three years, service in the grade rendernal after appointment thereto on a regular basis in the scale of pay Rs. 5500-9000 or equivalent in the parent cadre/department and		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deputy Director	15* (Fifteen) 2006	General Central Civil Services Group 'A' Gazetted, Non-Ministerial	Rs. 10000-325-15200	Selection	Not applicable
* Subject to variation dependent, on workload					
7		8	9	10	
Not applicable		Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
11			12		
Fifty per cent by promotion failing which by deputation (including short-term contract).			Promotion:		
Fifty per cent by deputation (including short-term contract).			Assistant Deputy Director (Rs. 6500-10500) with eight years regular service in the grade.		

11	12
contract):—	<p>Note:- Where juniors who have completed their qualifying/eligibility service are being considered for promotion, their seniors would also be considered provided they are not short of the requisite qualifying/eligibility service by more than half of such qualifying/eligibility service or two years, whichever is less, and have successfully completed their probation period for promotion to the next higher grade alongwith their juniors who have already completed such qualifying/eligibility service.</p> <p>Deputation (including short-term</p> <p>Officers under the Central Government failing which officer from State Govt./ Union Territories/Public Sector Undertakings/ Autonomous Organizations and local bodies:</p> <p>(a) (i) holding analogous post on regular basis in the parent cadre/ department; or</p> <p>(ii) with five years' service in the grade rendered after appointment thereto on a regular basis in the scale of pay of Rs.8000-13500 or equivalent in the parent cadre/ department; or</p> <p>(iii) with eight years service in the grade rendered after appointment thereto on a regular basis in the scale of pay of Rs. 6500- 10500 or equivalent in the parent cadre/department; and</p> <p>(b) possessing the following educational qualifications and experience:</p> <p>(i) A degree of a recognized University or its equivalent;</p> <p>(ii) Have successfully completed the Advanced Management Services Course of the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management or Defence Institute of Work Study or equivalent training in any other recognized Institution.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Have successfully completed the basic management service course of the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management or equivalent training in any other recognized institution and have three years' experience in the application of work study/organization and methods/analytical/statistical/ operations research and other management research techniques.</p>

11	12
	<p>(b) possessing the following educational qualifications and experience:</p> <p>(i) A degree of a recognized University or its equivalent;</p> <p>(ii) Have successfully completed the Advanced Management Services Course of the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management or Defence Institute of Work Study or equivalent training in any other recognized Institution.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Have at least two years' experience in the application of work study/ organization and methods/analytical/statistical/ operations research and other management research techniques.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Have successfully completed the basic management service course of the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management or equivalent training in any other recognized institution and have three years' experience in the application of work study/organization and methods/analytical/statistical/ operations research and other management research techniques.</p> <p>Period of deputation (including short-term contract) including period of deputation (including short-term held immediately preceding this appointment in the same or some other organisation/department of the Central Government shall ordinarily not exceed five years. The maximum age limit for appointment by deputation (including short-term contract)/ absorption shall be not exceeding 56 years as on the closing date of the receipt of applications.</p>
13	14
Not applicable	Consultation with the Union Public Service Commission necessary for filling up of post

[F.No.A-12018/I/2002-Ad:II]
MEETALI GHOSH, Under Secy.

Compensation to violence affected farmers of Nandigram

†2596. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that National Human Rights Commission, in its report on Nandigram has observed that compensation alone is not sufficient while acquiring the land of farmers;
- (b) whether the Commission, in its report has also observed that apart from adequate compensation, the farmers must be given adequate shareholding in the concerned industry and employment to at least one person from the family should also be given;
- (c) whether it has also been observed in the report that Police had lost their credibility among public;
- (d) the action to be taken by Government on the report submitted by the Commission; and
- (e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Life Insurance Corporation

2597. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANAWARA TAIMUR :

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how much premium was collected by the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) during 2008-09;
- (b) how many claims were settled by the LIC during 2008-09 and value thereof;
- (c) whether any fixed norms exist regarding the period during which "Death Claims" are settled; and
- (d) what is the percentage of multi-claimant cases settled either "*suo-moto*" by LIC or through intervention of courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has reported that during 2008-09 it had collected a total premium income of Rs.1,57,123.78 crore (provisional). During this period, LIC settled 149,75,211 claims (death including maturity and survival) amounting to Rs.38,095.63 crore.

(c) As per provision 8(3) of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Protection of Policyholders' Interests) Regulations, 2002, a claim under a life policy shall be paid or be disputed giving all the relevant reasons, within 30 days from the date of receipt of all relevant papers and clarifications required. However, where the circumstances of claim warrant an investigation in the opinion of the insurance company, it shall initiate and complete such investigation at the earliest, in any case not later than 6 months from the time of lodging the claim.

- (d) LIC has reported that there are very few cases of this kind.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Measures to protect small depositors

2598. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that existing law is totally inadequate to provide protection to small depositors and investors; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures are proposed to be taken by Government not only to protect the small depositors money but also the companies to increase the flow of deposits in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Depositors and their interest form the focal point of the regulatory framework for banking in India and it has been appropriately enshrined at various places in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. Interest of the depositors is the prime consideration for Reserve Bank of India while taking any decision relating to banks. The Banking Regulation Act enables Reserve Bank to control advances made by banking companies, to give direction, appoint additional directors, etc., for the protection of interest of depositors. To further strengthen the regulatory powers, the Central Government has been empowered to acquire undertaking of a banking company in India if it is satisfied that the banking company "is being managed in a manner detrimental to the interests of its depositors". Further, RBI can make an application to the High Court for winding up of a bank in India if, in the opinion of the RBI, *inter alia*, "the continuance of the banking company is prejudicial to the interest of its depositors".

The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 grants protection to depositors of all commercial banks (including the Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks) which are registered as insured banks. Each depositor of insured bank which goes into liquidation is entitled to receive from the Corporation, an amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakh only).

Provisions are also made in Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 to protect the interest of small depositors in Non-Banking Financial Companies and unincorporated bodies.

On pursuance by the RBI, 14 States and 1 Union Territory have also enacted legislation on the lines of Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997 which contains stiff penal provisions for promoters of financial establishments defaulting in repayment of deposits and interest.

Similarly, under the provisions of the Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992, it is the duty of the SEBI to protect the interest of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market. In discharge of its statutory duty under the SEBI Act, 1992, the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and Depositories Act, 1996 SEBI has framed various regulations/guidelines for the protection of the investors in securities market.

Measures to strengthen the customs service

2599. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA:

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken adequate measures to strengthen the Customs formations to enable them to combat and prevent terrorist activities like what happened in Mumbai recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether inputs from the revenue intelligence and enforcement agencies are being considered while considering the threat scenarios;

(d) whether enforcement agencies like Financial Intelligence Unit, Enforcement Directorate, serious frauds office, Wild Life Crime Control Bureau etc. are suitably utilizing the expertise of Indian Revenue service (IT) and Indian Revenue service (C&CE); and

(e) if so, the details of the staffing from these services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Measures have been taken for sharing of information and intelligence between Paramilitary Forces and various law enforcement agencies working in the International Border Area. A conference of concerned Customs/DRI officers was also organized in this regard. The DRI officers have been sensitized regarding National security issues relating to trans border illegal movements of goods.

(c) Inputs from DRI are shared with various agencies in regular meetings at various fora like Multi Agency Centre. MHA; Lead Intelligence Agency, MHA; Regional Economic Intelligence Council etc. where agencies viz. Enforcement Department, Border Security Force, Intelligence Bureau, Police etc share intelligence/information.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The details of the staffing from these services are as below:-

As on 24-07-2009		
Org.	IRS (IT)	IRS (C&CE)
SFO	3	-
ED	01	11
FIU-	2	3
IND		

Improvement in reserves and surpluses of PSUs

2600. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to latest public enterprises survey report the reserves and surpluses of more than 200 PSU units went up from Rs.4,16,601 crores in 2006-07 to Rs.4,85,577 crores in 2007-08;

(b) whether in contrast the cumulative losses of all loss-making PSU units including ITI, Bangalore stood at Rs. 11,332 crores as against Rs.8457 crores in 2006-07; and

(c) the rationale behind Government's decision to sell stakes in few loss making units when the overall reserve and surplus of the PSU sector went up by more than Rs.69,000 crores?

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

(b) The cumulative losses of 53 loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (including ITI Limited) during 2007-08 was Rs. 11,274 crore as compared to Rs.8,457 crore in 60 CPSEs during 2006-07.

(c) No stake sale has been undertaken in loss making CPSEs since 2004. However, 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. The cases of disinvestment are decided on a case by case basis.

Exposure of the banking sector to realty

2601. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present total quantum and growth rate of real estate assets in the Indian banking sector for the last three years ending 31 March, 2009, bank-wise; and

(b) the steps Government is taking to mitigate the risks of over-exposure of the banking sector to realty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a)
As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the total bank-groupwise exposure of major Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to the Commercial Real Estate Sector during the last three years and the growth of credit to this sector was as follows:-

Amount outstanding as at end of

			(Rs. crores)
Mar, 07	Mar, 08	Mar, 09	
44,079	63,314	91,575	
(65%)	(43.6%)	(44.6%)	

(Note: Growth of credit is given in brackets)

The bank-wise information is given in the enclosed statement (See below).

(b) As a prudential measure aimed at better risk management, the RBI, has advised banks to fix limits on their exposure to Real Estate Sector and has prescribed regulatory limits on bank's exposure to individual and group borrowers. The Banks should also ensure that the bank credit is used for productive construction activity and not for any activity connected with speculation in real estate.

Statement

Credit to Real Estate - Bank wise

Sl. No.	Banks	Outstanding Credit at the end of						Year on Year variation							
		Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	May-08	May-09	Mar-07		Mar-08		Mar-09		May-09	
								Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	State Bank of India	2,714	4,082	6,035	9,620	6,062	10,467	1368	50.4	1953	47.8	3585	59.4	4405	72.7
2	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	214	509	800	879	798	874	295	137.9	291	57.2	79	9.9	76	9.5
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	105	490	1,035	1,195	1,111	1,389	385	366.7	545	111.2	160	15.5	278	25.0
4	State Bank of Mysore	152	344	749	623	528	907	192	126.3	405	117.7	-126	-16.8	379	71.8
5	State Bank of Patiala	118	320	1,279	493	1,195	471	202	171.2	959	299.6	-786	-61.4	-724	-60.6
6	State Bank of Saurashtra	27	124	195	*	471	*	97	359.3	71	57.3	*	*	*	*
7	State Bank of Travancore	175	403	596	546	561	555	228	130.3	193	47.9	-50	-8.4	-6	-1.1
8	State Bank of Indore	154	348	471	345	492	380	194	126.0	123	35.3	-126	-26.8	-112	-22.8
9	Bank of Baroda	263	365	513	1,706	806	1,894	102	39.0	148	40.5	1193	232.6	1088	135.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10	Allahabad Bank	633	1,687	2,480	2,455	2,255	2,569	1054	166.5	793	47.0	-25	-1.0	314	13.9
11	Bank of India	461	712	1,852	4,061	1,859	4,305	251	54.4	1140	160.1	2209	119.3	2446	131.6
12	Bank of Maharashtra	276	662	635	618	611	584	386	139.9	-27	-4.1	-17	-2.7	-27	-4.4
13	Canara Bank	853	1,289	2,639	3,158	3,608	3,153	436	51.1	1350	104.7	519	19.7	-455	-12.6
14	Dena Bank	33	103	150	544	198	533	70	212.1	47	45.6	394	262.7	335	169.2
15	Indian Bank	370	803	1,391	4,027	1,669	4,036	433	117.0	588	73.2	2636	189.5	2367	141.8
16	Indian Overseas Bank	1,709	3,088	3,280	4,162	3,967	4,568	1379	80.7	192	6.2	882	26.9	601	15.1
17	Central Bank of India	249	989	1,822	4,118	1,037	3,744	740	297.2	833	84.2	2296	126.0	2707	261.0
18	Union Bank of India	896	1,302	1,629	3,336	1,969	3,190	406	45.3	327	25.1	1707	104.8	1221	62.0
19	Punjab National Bank	1,167	1,448	5,994	10,369	2,255	11,030	281	24.1	4546	314.0	4375	73.0	8775	389.1
20	United Bank of India	320	265	330	724	343	791	-55	-17.2	65	24.5	394	119.4	448	130.6
21	UCO Bank	764	910	1,049	508	615	705	146	19.1	139	15.3	-541	-51.6	90	14.6
22	Syndicate Bank	787	1,650	1,992	2,512	2,402	2,649	863	109.7	342	20.7	520	26.1	247	10.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23	Andra Bank	313	515	581	841	654	2,030	202	64.5	66	12.8	260	44.8	1376	210.4
24	Corporation Bank	1,607	2,246	2,582	2,681	2,369	3,112	639	39.8	336	15.0	99	3.8	743	31.4
25	Oriental Bank of Commerce	512	1,296	1,494	3,851	1,243	4,485	784	153.1	198	15.3	2357	157.8	3242	260.8
26	Punjab & SInd Bank	542	856	1,124	1,611	1,208	1,570	314	57.9	268	31.3	487	43.3	362	30.0
27	Vijaya Bank	446	729	3,049	3,921	3,188	3,711	283	63.5	2320	318.2	872	28.6	523	16.4
28	IDBI	148	18	1,096	2,544	1,175	1,424	-130	-87.8	1078	5986.7	1448	132.2	249	21.2
29	Standared Chartered Bank	699	2,103	1,943	2,602	2,100	2,661	1404	200.9	-160	-7.6	659	33.9	561	26.7
30	Citibank NA	1,182	399	346	407	352	484	-783	-66.2	-53	-13.3	61	17.6	132	37.5
31	HSBC	307	439	554	730	425	702	132	43.0	115	26.2	176	31.8	277	65.2
32	Deutsche Bank	-	75	203	-	356	-	75	0.0	128	170.7	-203	-100.0	-356	-100.0
33	Calyon Bank	5	3	13	7	13	7	-2	-40.0	10	333.3	-6	-46.2	-6	-46.2
34	Axis bank	883	1,437	2,593	4,658	3,514	4,466	554	62.7	1156	80.4	2065	79.6	952	27.1
35	Indusind Bank	45	63	99	299	78	278	18	40.0	38	57.1	200	202.0	200	256.4
36	ICICI	4,432	7,322	5,920	5,092	5,712	4,904	2890	65.2	-1402	-19.1	-828	-14.0	-808	-14.1
37	Bank of Rajastan	403	318	525	543	525	524	-85	-21.1	207	65.1	18	3.4	-1	-0.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
38	Catholic Syrian	48	78	158	152	145	133	30	62.5	80	102.6	-6	-3.8	-12	-8.3
39	Karur Vysya Bank	139	244	212	380	273	384	105	75.5	-32	-13.1	168	79.2	111	40.7
40	Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank	8	28	32	161	36	166	20	250.0	4	14.3	129	403.1	130	361.1
41	Federal Bank	218	338	420	869	588	578	120	55.0	82	24.3	449	106.9	-10	-1.7
42	Karnataka Bank	636	910	758	820	723	829	274	43.1	-152	-16.7	62	8.2	106	14.7
43	South Indian Bank	84	148	234	238	223	230	64	76.2	86	58.1	4	1.7	7	3.1
44	ING Vysya Bank	367	640	479	556	486	523	273	74.4	-161	-25.2	77	16.1	37	7.6
45	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	929	1,188	1,111	1,076	1,103	981	259	27.9	-77	-6.5	-35	-3.2	-122	-11.1
47	HDFC	78	106	251	776	250	757	28	35.9	145	136.8	525	209.2	507	202.8
48	The Bank of Nova Scotia	2	-2	-100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
49	BNP Paribas	25	23	32	27	42	64	-2	-8.0	9	39.1	-5	-15.6	22	52.4
50	ABN AMRO Bank	209	664	590	734	555	702	455	217.7	-74	-11.1	144	24.4	147	26.5
TOTAL		26,707	44,079	63,314	91,575	62,148	94,439	17,373	65.1	19,235	43.6	28,455	44.6	32,351	52.1

*State Bank of Saurashtra merged with State Bank of India.

Agriculture and Non-agricultural incomes

†2602. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the per household increase in agricultural and non-agricultural incomes in rural areas from 2006 to 2008; and

(b) the increase in prices of agricultural inputs during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Central Statistical Organisation compiles rural-urban income for different sectors of the economy *i.e.* agricultural and non-agricultural, and per capita income at aggregate level by rural/urban areas only for the base years of national accounts statistics. As such, the per household increase in agricultural and non-agricultural income in rural areas from 2006 to 2008 is not compiled and therefore not available. However, the per capita Net Domestic Product for Rural areas as available for the year 1999-2000 was Rs. 10606 as compared to Rs. 5783 in the year 1993-94.

(b) The wholesale price index (52 week average) of select agricultural inputs along with percentage growth is as follows:

Select Agricultural Inputs	2005-06 (52 week average)	2008-09 (52 week average)	% increase in 2008- 09 as compared to 2005-06
High speed diesel oil	430.2	488.7	13.6%
Light diesel oil	445.2	655.1	47.1%
Naphtha	530.2	762.9	43.9%
Electricity for Agricultural use	296.2	317	7.0%
Cattle feed	175.7	213.1	21.3%
Ammonium sulphate N-content	320.1	638.9	99.6%
Urea N-content	176	176.1	0.1%
Complex fertilizer N-content	140.4	137	-2.4%
Di-ammonium phosphate N-content	110.9	111	0.1%
Super phosphate P205 content	143.1	155.4	8.6%
Complex fertilizers-NPK content	124.6	122.8	-1.4%
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate N-Content	479.9	659.3	37.4%
Di-ammonium Phosphate	129.5	129.6	0.1%
Other Fertilizers	127.7	127.1	-0.5%
Pesticides	159.6	119.3	-25.3%
Agricultural Implements	136.5	176.6	29.4%

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Production of eco-friendly vehicles

2603. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government proposes to take to encourage the production of eco-friendly vehicles in view of the high level of pollution in the metros; and

(b) whether there are any plans to offer fiscal incentives for production of electric cars in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) In order to encourage the production of eco-friendly vehicles in the country, excise duty on electric cars and their six specified inputs was fully exempted in budget 2008-09. At the post budget stage (2008-09), in response to requests made by various trade and Industry associations, all other electric vehicles were also fully exempted from excise duty. Further, in budget 2008-09, the excise duty on hybrid cars was reduced from 24% *ad-valorem* to 14% *ad-valorem*. The excise duty on hybrid cars was further reduced to 10% on 7.12.2008 and then again to 8% on 24.2.09. All the above concessions have been continued in 2009-10. Government is also implementing a scheme for Central Financial Assistance by providing 33% of the cost of indigenously manufactured electric vehicles (with specified ceiling amounts) for supporting research, development and demonstration projects at academic institutions, Government undertakings, societies, industries etc.

RBI's warning on fake notes

2604. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued warning about circulation of counterfeit currency notes of thousand rupees denomination;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the input based on which RBI issued the warning indicating the volume of fake currency notes detected in the case;

(c) the actions initiated, if any, at the instance of RBI to endeavour for mapping out the extent of fake currency notes of such higher denomination in the country; and

(d) the findings of investigation carried out, if any, into the source of flow of fake currency notes in this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. RBI has issued a circular to the Forged Note Vigilance Cells of the banks to alert them and to ensure the use of Note Sorting Machines invariably so that such notes when received are pulled out of circulation/seized.

(b) Anti Terrorist Squad (ATS), Mumbai had reported seizure of 345 counterfeit notes of Rs.1000 denomination in the series 2AQ and 8 AC bearing the signature of Dr.Y.V. Reddy and provided some samples from the seizure. In view of this, the action at (a) above was initiated.

(c) and (d) At the instance of Reserve Bank, State Level Committees to deal with forged notes and circulation thereof have been formed under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Police in all the States. Similarly, District Level Committees under the Chairmanship of District Collector/SP

have been constituted for districts along the international border and for those districts having high incidence of detection/seizures of counterfeit notes. These Committees will report its findings to the State Level Committee. These Committees meet once in 3 months.

These Committees deal exclusively with the issues relating to counterfeit notes *viz.*

- (a) Sharing of information on seizures/detection.
- (b) Lodging of FIR.
- (c) Reviewing measures to curb circulation of forged notes.
- (d) Focusing on both the "cause and effect" of the menace.

Freeing of Bank Capital

2605. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is to free bank capital for lending to a section of India Inc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the effect of such policy change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Allocation of 3G technology spectrum

2606. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is the sovereign owner of all natural resources like Gas and Spectrum;
- (b) whether his Ministry played an important role in the matter of allocation and auction of spectrum issue of 3-Generation Technology;
- (c) if so, whether Government will intervene and play the same role in natural gas so as to ensure that Government does not suffer losses on account of taxes due to discrimination in fixing natural gas prices by the EGSM *vis-a-vis* Bombay High Court; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Counterfeit notes in ATMs

2607. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that counterfeit notes are being found in ATM counters frequently;

(b) whether Government has also received any complaint regarding counterfeit notes in ATM counters;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government against the Banks/Agencies who are responsible for placing such fake notes;

(d) whether Government is following any monitoring mechanism to supervise those ATM centres and has given instructions to banks to ensure telling of genuine notes at ATMs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that a few instances of counterfeit currency being dispensed through ATMs has come to their notice, the details of which are given below:

Year	Denomination	No. of pieces
2005	100	01
	500	20
	1000	Nil
2006	100	Nil
	500	Nil
	1000	Nil
2007	100	Nil
	500	07
	1000	Nil
2008	100	Nil
	500	03
	1000	01
Upto June 2009	100	Nil
	500	04
	1000	Nil

Instructions have been issued to banks to disburse only sorted and genuine notes over their counters and through ATM's and to have adequate checks when the ATM's are replenished by outside agencies. Further, snap inspection of ATM's is undertaken by RBI randomly or on receipt of complaints, to check whether counterfeit notes are being dispensed through them.

Appropriate regulatory action is initiated by RBI against erring Banks who fail to comply with guidelines / directions issued by them.

Involvement of terrorist organizations in share market

2608. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of involvement of certain terrorist organizations in Indian share market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons for frequent ups and downs in share market;
- (d) whether Government is formulating any broad schemes to stabilize the share market;
- (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) to (f) SEBI, the regulator of Securities Market, has not received any information from stock exchanges about any evidence of the participation of terrorist organizations in the Indian share market.

The movement in stock market indices is a function of perception of the economy, and / or of a sector or of index stocks. Movements of stock market also depend on economic factors, domestic and international events, market sentiments, corporate performance and future economic growth. The stock market capitalizes the present and future values of growth opportunities while evaluating the growth of the various sectors in the economy. Investments in equity market are subject to market risks. The price movement of stocks is left to the market forces to determine and SEBI does not intervene in the market or try to regulate or influence the prices in any manner. However, SEBI keeps a constant vigil on the market, irrespective of the levels of the indices, and takes appropriate action.

Problems of students with no PAN or Bank Accounts

2609. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the students who are required to deposit demand drafts of more than Rs. 50,000/- in educational institutions at the time of completing admission formalities face a lot of problems in Banks as they do not have PAN or bank account;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in such a situation, banks refuse to issue demand drafts to students; and
- (c) if so, what action is being taken to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has reported that as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines/instructions issued to all Scheduled Commercial Banks, including nationalized banks, to curb the misuse of banking channels for violation of fiscal laws and evasion of taxes, all demand

drafts, mail transfers, telegraphic transfers and travellers cheques for Rs.50,000 and above should be issued by banks only by debit to the customer's account or against cheques or other instruments tendered by the purchaser and not against cash payment.

Further, as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 with Rule No. 114B of Income Tax Rules, 1962 payments in cash for purchase of bank drafts or pay orders or banker's cheque from banking company to which Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies, stipulates mandatory quoting of Permanent Account Number.

In such a situation, Banks will issue Demand Drafts to those who avail this facility, including students, subject to compliance of the RBI guidelines and the provisions of Income Tax Act/Rules.

IPOs of Nationalized banks

2610. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many nationalized banks are planning to raise money through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) during this fiscal;

(b) if so, the names of such banks and the amount of money they are likely to raise either through IPOs or *via* Certificates of Deposits (CDs);

(c) whether it is a fact that some banks have shown losses during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) To meet their growth requirements, the banks, including Nationalised Banks, raise capital funds through various permissible channels which, *inter-alia*, include raising capital from the capital market through issue of equity shares by way of Initial Public Offer (IPO) / Follow-on Public Offer (FPO) / Rights issue / Preferential allotment of equity shares, etc.; plough back of profits, issue of Innovative Tier I instruments, issue of Innovative Tier II Capital / Debt instruments, etc. Government has not received any firm proposal from any Nationalised Bank to raise capital through IPO during the current financial year. The banks raise funds through Certificates of Deposits in usual course of their business depending upon their asset-liability position.

(c) and (d) All the Nationalised Banks have reported net profits for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09.

Training of officials of the income tax department

2611. SHRI MANAGLA KISAN:

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to impart state-of-the-art skills to the senior level officials and functionaries of both direct and indirect tax machineries of the Central Government, by way of training and exposure visits;

(b) the details of the approved plan of action and what have been the recommendations of various committees set-up in this area; and

(c) whether the Indian Tax machinery is geared to combat economic crimes of modern day keeping in view that collection of revenues and taxes falls under the sovereign functions of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The National Academy of Direct Taxes and the National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics and its regional centres impart training on a continuous basis to the senior level officials and functionaries including induction course for Group 'A' officers at the entry level. Training includes lectures, workshops, group discussions, field visits, upgradation of investigative skills and exploring new techniques of investigation.

The Empowered Committee on computerization of the Department has approved Change Management and Training Initiative in the Income Tax Department. As part of the programme, the officials of the Department are being trained to work on a fully networked environment.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Spending out of GDP in social welfare

2612. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) being spent on social welfare;

(b) how does this compare with developed countries like the United States of America (USA) and European countries; and

(c) how does this compare with developing countries like China, Bangladesh and Latin American countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Total combined expenditure of Central and State Governments on social services in 2008-09 (BE) was 6.72 per cent of GDP at current market prices. Social services include, education; sports; art and culture; medical and public health; family welfare; water supply and sanitation; housing; urban development; welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs; labour and labour welfare; social security and welfare; nutrition, relief on account of natural calamities etc.

(b) and (c) The available international comparison of expenditures as a percentage of GDP on social benefits by General Government and Central Government in 2007 as per Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 2008 of IMF is given below.

(as percent of GDP)

Sl. No.	Country	Social Benefits General Government	Social Benefits Central Government
1.	Bangladesh	—	0.99
2.	Chile	4.20	4.19
3.	China	—	—
4.	Argentina	6.14 *	6.14 *
5.	France	23.09	22.16
6.	Germany	24.63	20.67
7.	U.K.	12.68	11.23
8.	U.S.A.	12.20	9.08

* for 2004 Source: Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 2008, IMF

New pension scheme

2613. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of subscribers of New Pension Scheme (NPS) till the end of June 2009;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there has been discrepancy regarding the tax relief offered to subscribers prior to a certain date;
- (c) if so, what is the rationale for not extending similar relief to the remaining subscribers of NPS; and
- (d) whether Government considers removing this discrepancy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The total number of subscribers in the New Pension System (NPS) as on 30.6.2009 was 5,40,244.

(b) to (d) There were two main tax related issues pertaining to NPS contributions. First, the benefit under Section 80 CCD of the Income-tax Act, 1961 was restricted to the employees of the Central Government and other employers and was not available to other individuals. Secondly, the accumulated pension wealth was subject to tax at the time of withdrawal. The Finance Bill, 2009 has proposed to extend the benefit of Section 80 CCD of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to all individuals. Further, it is also proposed to exempt from tax all withdrawals if such amount is used for purchasing an annuity.

Circulation of fake currency

2614. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the prevalence of fake currency of higher denominations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has been able to ascertain the extent and magnitude of circulation of fake currency;
- (d) whether Government has been able to trace where such fake currencies were printed;
- (e) whether the complicity of any foreign State or non-State actors has been established; and
- (f) if so, whether Government has taken up the issue bilaterally and at multilateral forum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per the information furnished by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of counterfeit currency of higher denominations notes recovered and seized during last three years are as follows:

Year	Denomination		
	Rs.1000	Rs.500	Rs.100
2006	19606	81399	220419
2007	21130	121868	223798
2008	51799	281482	215047
2009 (upto 31.5.09)	16627	91528	75090

(d) to (f) Instances of circulation of high quality Fake Indian Currency Notes (FFCN) have come to the notice of Government. As per intelligence reports, the high quality FICN are suspected to have been sourced from neighboring countries.

Modifications of the policy on ECBS

2615. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has modified its policy on external commercial borrowings (ECBs) to suit the funding requirements of corporates developers and integrated townships and SEZs and Non-Banking financial companies engaged in infrastructure development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has since accorded their approval to the said policy; and
- (d) if so, to what extent the various companies are likely to be benefited by this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The ECB policy is regularly reviewed and modified by the Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, keeping in view the evolving macroeconomic condition, sectoral requirements and investment demand. Effective from January 2, 2009, the corporate, engaged in the development of integrated township, as defined in Press Note 3 (2002 Series) dated January 04, 2002, issued by D1PP, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India are permitted to avail of ECB under the Approval Route. The permission has been extended up to December 31, 2009 keeping in view the current conditions.

Second, as per the extant ECB guidelines, units in the SEZ are permitted to access ECBs for their own requirements. Effective from June 30, 2009, SEZ developers have been permitted to avail of ECB under the Approval route for providing infrastructure facilities also, as defined in ECB policy, within the SEZ. However, ECB shall not be permissible for development of integrated township and commercial real estate within the SEZ.

Third, as per extant ECB policy, NBFCs are allowed to avail ECB with minimum average maturity of 5 years to finance import of infrastructure equipment for leasing to infrastructure projects. However, effective from January 2, 2009, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), which are exclusively involved in financing of the infrastructure sector, have been permitted to avail of ECBs for on-lending to the borrowers in the infrastructure sector under the Approval route. Further since July 01, 2009, the stipulation that the direct lending portfolio of these lenders *vis-a-vis* their total ECB lending to NBFCs, at any point of time, should not be less than 3:1, has also been dispensed with.

(d) ECBs are being permitted as an additional source of finance to augment the resources available domestically to Indian corporate for financing import of capital goods, new projects, modernization/expansion of existing production units in real sector - industrial sector including small and medium enterprises (SME) and infrastructure sector - in India. The said ECB policy would facilitate the eligible corporate, financial institutions / NBFCs exclusively engaged in financing infrastructure development, development of integrated township and SEZ developers engaged in providing infrastructure facilities within the SEZ to raise ECBs, as defined in ECB policy.

Measures to reduce retail inflation

2616. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government is taking to reduce the retail inflation, which is much higher than the wholesale price inflation;

(b) whether Government plans to bring down the retail price inflation lower than the wholesale price inflation; and

(c) if so, by when and in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Though overall wholesale price inflation measured in terms of year on year change in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) has been declining since September 2008 and has become negative in June 2009, inflation in food items continues to remain high due to lower agricultural production in some crops, increase in the minimum support prices and growth in demand. Currently the retail price inflation, measured in terms of year on year change in Consumer Price Index-Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) and Consumer Price Index - Rural Labour (CPI-RL) is higher than wholesale price inflation due to relatively higher weight of food articles and food products in CPI-IW and CPI-RL and large margins between wholesale and retail prices.

The Government monitors the price situation regularly, with price stability being high on its agenda. Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include selective ban on exports and futures trading in food grains, zero import duty on select food items, permitting imports of pulses and sugar by public sector undertakings, distribution of imported pulses and edible oils through the PDS and release of higher quota of non-levy sugar. In addition, State Governments are empowered to act against hoarders of food items by holding in abeyance the removal of restrictions on licensing, stock limits and movements of food articles under the Essential Commodities Act of 1955.

In general, retail price inflation would be higher than wholesale price inflation, as wholesale prices are of bulk transactions, whereas retail prices includes transportation and distribution costs, unbundling charges, shop rent, etc. However, in the case of edible oils and pulses, the Government has undertaken subsidised distribution through the PDS for the economically weaker sections. Past analysis shows that the inflation trends tracked by the WPI and CPI indices have not always been in conjunction with each other.

Waiving of loans of weavers

2617. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any plan to waive the loans of weavers especially in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, who are badly poverty ridden and are compelled to leave their hereditary job and are working as rickshaw pullers or construction workers;

(b) if so, the details of the loan waiver; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Outflow of FIIs

2618. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) took out Rs.47,706 crore during 2008-09 from Indian Stock Market, which is nearly 90 per cent of Rs.53,000 crores invested by them in fiscal 2007-08;

(b) if so, what was the percentage of taking out of stock market during 2007-08 and 2006-07; and

(c) whether it was primarily due to global recessionary trends from June, 2008 onwards or lack of confidence in Indian Stock Market?

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

(b) SEBI has informed that for both 2006-07 and 2007-08, FII investments were "net inflow" into Indian stock markets.

(c) The investment decisions of the foreign investors are influenced among other things by the investment climate of the jurisdiction, relative rate of returns from other jurisdictions and other macro and micro global economic conditions. Global markets, both developed and emerging, suffered severe correction in the second half of 2008. India markets were no exception to this global meltdown.

Wealth Tax

2619. SHRI MANGALA KISAN:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Wealth Tax first introduced in the country;

(b) the details of Wealth Tax collection in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that Wealth Tax collections are stagnant in the last few years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps his Ministry is taking or proposed to take to increase Wealth Tax collection in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Wealth Tax Act, 1957 came into force on the 1st April, 1957.

(b) The State-wise details in respect of Wealth Tax collection in the country during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir. Intact, the collection of wealth tax during each of the last three years has increased as shown below:-

F. Y.	Wealth Tax Collection (in Rs crores)
2006-07	240
2007-08	340
2008-09	385

- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.
- (e) The measures taken to increase the Wealth Tax collections in the country include:-
- (i) Utilisation of Annual Information Return (AIR) data.
- (ii) Simultaneous scrutiny of wealth tax returns along with the income tax returns.

Statement

Collection of Wealth Tax State-wise and Financial Year-wise (Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State	F.Y. 2006-07	F.Y. 2007-08	F.Y. 200-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.95	15.79	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	
3.	Assam	6.82	0.81	
4.	Bihar	0.28	6.14	
5.	Chhattisgarh	6.25	0.48	
6.	Delhi	34.87	91.98	
7.	Goa	1.40	3.25	
8.	Gujarat	7.23	10.60	
9.	Harayana	3.05	3.66	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.01	
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.31	0.12	
12.	Jharkhand	0.29	6.38	
13.	Karnataka	21.57	18.97	
14.	Kerala	1.92	2.27	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.55	6.97	
16.	Maharashtra	99.66	118.53	
17.	Manipur	6.04	6.07	

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	0.16	0.16	
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0	
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0	
21.	Orissa	6.54	0.47	
22.	Punjab	5.06	6.30	
23.	Rajasthan	4.12	3.91	
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0	
25.	Tamil Nadu	20.33	26.57	
26.	Tripura	0.10	0.07	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5.93	7.48	
28.	Uttaranchal	2.73	2.39	
29.	West Bengal	20.44	25.40	
30.	Union Territories	6.69	1.47	
TOTAL		240.33	340.32	385.71
Rounded off to		240	340	385

Global economic recession

2620. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) the current global recession which is the worst after World War II is likely to continue for longer duration and recovery would be sluggish;

(b) if so, whether counter cyclical policy action combined with action to restore confidence in financial sector could improve prospects for recovery, according to IMF;

(c) if so, what are the other main points in the IMF report and to what extent Government has considered suggestions made in the report; and

(d) what is latest position of economic recession in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per the latest World Economic Outlook, July 2009 of the International Monetary Fund, the global economy is beginning to pull out of a recession, but stabilization is uneven and the recovery is expected to be sluggish. Global economic growth in 2010 is now projected at 2.5 per cent as against 1.9 per cent projected in the April 2009 World Economic Outlook. Financial conditions have improved

more than expected, owing mainly to public intervention, and recent data suggest that the rate of decline in economic activity is moderating, although to varying degrees among regions. Despite these positive signs, the global recession is not over, and the recovery is still expected to be slow, as financial systems remain impaired, support from public policies will gradually diminish, and households in countries that suffered asset price busts will rebuild savings. The main policy priority remains restoring financial sector health. Macroeconomic policies need to stay supportive, while preparing the ground for an orderly unwinding of extraordinary levels of public intervention.

The impact of the global economic crisis was transmitted to Indian economy initially through financial sector by way of reversal of capital flows, and then to real sector through negative growth in exports since October 2008. This, *inter alia*, led to slow down of growth of Indian economy to 6.7 per cent during 2008-09 as against 9.0 per cent during 2007-08. The forecast growth for fiscal 2009-10 is around 7.0 +/- 0.75 per cent.

The effect of global economic recession, however, has been minimal on the Indian economy *vis-a-vis* most other countries. An unimpaired financial system, large domestic market and fiscal and monetary stimulus packages have been responsible for the resilience exhibited by the economy against the adverse impact of global economic slowdown.

Economic growth rate

2621. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a United Nations report in the month of March pointed that while many developing countries are witnessing shrinkage of their economy, India would still maintain growth rate of 6 per cent in 2009;

(b) whether UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific said that the various measures taken by Government in recent months would soften economic downturn;

(c) whether Government took measures to improve liquidity of financial sector and relaxed monetary policy and also introduced fiscal stimulus packages; and

(d) if so, what is main report of UN and when Government is confident to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2009 titled "Addressing Triple Threats to Development", March 2009 published by Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) of the United Nations, the South and South West Asian sub region is forecast to grow by 4.3 per cent in 2009 as against 5.9 per cent in 2008. India is forecast in this report to achieve growth of 6 per cent in 2009 *vis-a-vis* 7.1 per cent in 2008. Referring to South and South-West Asia, the ESCAP Report states that some countries, including India, have introduced fiscal stimulus packages which should help soften the downturn in the sub region, and further strengthen domestic demand.

In view of the severity of the global economic crisis, India has taken both monetary and fiscal measures to restore the growth momentum. The monetary and credit measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India relate to provision of adequate liquidity and credit delivery, progressive reduction in the signalling Repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF), reduction in cash reserve and statutory liquidity ratios (CRR and SLR) for banks. These measures have been supplemented with sector specific credit measures for exports, housing, micro and small enterprises and infrastructure.

Further, to counter the negative fallout of the global slowdown, the Government responded by providing a substantial fiscal expansion in the form of tax relief to boost demand and increased expenditure on public projects to create employment and public assets.

The effect of global economic recession has been minimal on the Indian economy *vis-a-vis* most other countries. An unimpaired financial system, large domestic market and fiscal and monetary stimulus packages have been responsible for the resilience exhibited by the economy against the adverse impact of global economic slowdown.

Disinvestment of PSUs

2622. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) whether Government is planning to list at least five public sector undertakings (PSUs) in the stock markets after a similar effort last year had to be shelved at the last moment when the stock markets tanked following the global financial meltdown;

(b) if so, whether Government had earlier given a go ahead to a dozen odd PSUs to go public and all of them had initiated steps to disinvest; and

(c) if so, whether Government has also pointed out that it would adhere to FRBM Act after next financial year, as they need enhanced expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In the year 2007-08, 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. After the public offerings NHPC Limited and Oil India Limited would get listed on the stock exchanges.

(b) All cases of disinvestment are decided on a case by case basis.

(c) As per the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement presented in the Parliament along with the Union Budget 2009-10 on 6th July, 2009 the Government has given a fiscal roadmap wherein it has been indicated that the fiscal deficit in 2010-11 and 2011-12 will be brought down to 5.5 per cent and 4 per cent of GDP respectively.

Fake currency notes of denominations of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500

2623. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fake currency notes of the denominations of Rs.1000/- and Rs.500/- have been found in cash boxes of banks and their ATMs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps has been taken to ensure that a person who receive such currency notes are not subject to harassment for possession of fake currency note(s);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether RBI will ask banks to put some identification marks on all currency notes used by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that counterfeit notes in the denomination of Rs.1000/- and Rs.500/- were detected in large scale in the currency chests at State Bank of India, Dumariaganj and Oriental Bank of Commerce, Kavinagar, Ghaziabad as detailed below:

Name of the Bank	Rs. 1000	Rs. 500
SBI, Dumariaganj	6948	65812
OBC, Kavinagar, Ghaziabad	34	219

During the last four years, a few complaints of counterfeit currency being dispensed through ATMs have come to RBI's notice, the details of which are given below:

Year	Denomination	No. of pieces
2005	500	20
2007	500	07
2008	500	03
	1000	01
Upto June 2009	500	04

(c) and (d) On receipt of counterfeit notes from a customer, a bank is required to impound the same under acknowledgement to the tenderer and is also required to lodge FIR for the same with the police authorities.

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

Annual growth rate of credit and deposit in banks

†2624. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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 annual growth rate of credit and deposits in banks in the country has declined during financial year 2008-09 as compared to the financial year 2004-05;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the annual growth rate of deposits and credit during above-said years; and
- (d) what target was fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Annual growth rate of credit and deposits in banks during 2008-09 and 2004-05 is given below:

Year	Credit growth rate	Deposits growth rate
2004-05	30.9%	13%
2008-09	17.3%	19.9%

(Annual growth refers to growth during the year compared with the previous year)

(d) RBI does not fix targets for credit and deposit growth. However, as part of its Monetary Policy, for 2008-09 credit growth was initially projected at 20% and later revised to 24% while deposit growth was projected at 17% later revised to 19%. During 2004-05, the credit growth was projected at 16-16.5% while deposit growth was projected at 14.5%.

Investments by foreign investors

†2625. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of foreign investors is increasing continuously due to the possibility of getting more dividend on capital investment in Indian share markets:
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (c) the total number of foreign investors registered with Indian share markets for trading at the end of June, 2009 and the details of their investments in the capital market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is no evidence to suggest that the number of foreign investors is increasing only due to the possibility of getting more dividends. Investment decisions are driven by multiple factors such as attractiveness of Indian markets *vis-a-vis* other emerging markets, global markets and opportunities *vis-a-vis* FII's home country.

(c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that there are 1668 foreign institutional investors and 5171 sub-accounts registered with SEBI as on June 2009. As on June 2009, the details of their investment is as given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

	Gross Purchases	Gross Sales	Net Investment
Investment	(Rs crore)	(Rs crore)	(Rs crore)
Equity	3116368	2861651	254718
Debt	183905	161668	22237
TOTAL :	3300273	3023319	276955

Total number of Foreign Venture Capital Investors (FVCIs) registered with SEBI as of June 30, 2009 is 134.

The cumulative investments by FVCIs as of March 2009 were Rs. 23,047 crore.

Relaxation on fiscal deficit ceiling

2626. MS. MABEL REBELLO:

DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have sought relaxation in fiscal deficit ceiling for 2009-10 so that they can spend more on infrastructure and social programmes;

(b) if so, whether their demand on more leeway for increased social and infrastructure expenditure comes on the heels of the Centre's recent promise of higher spending on its flagship programmes;

(c) if so, whether these measures were discussed with States' Finance Ministers during their discussions with the Finance Minister; and

(d) if so, the main issues raised by States Finance Ministers and to what extent these concessions have been taken into consideration by his Ministry in the budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The State Finance Ministers had sought relaxation in fiscal deficit ceiling for 2009-10 during the meeting held on 11th June, 2009 with the Union Finance Minister, *inter-alia* to enable more spending on infrastructure and social programmes. The main issues raised in this connection, by the State Finance Ministers during the meeting, are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*). The Finance Minister had announced in the interim budget that in the current environment, there is need for contra-cyclical policy, which calls for a substantial increase in expenditure in infrastructure development and in rural development where the programs such as Bharat Nirman and NREGS are playing a vital social role. The Finance Minister in his Budget speech on 6th July, 2009 has proposed relaxation of fiscal deficit targets under Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act for States from 3.5% to 4% of their Gross State Domestic Product.

Statement

Relaxation on Fiscal Deficit Ceiling

Sl. No.	State	Request made by the State regarding relaxation in fiscal deficit ceiling during the pre-Budget consultations with the Union Finance Minister
1	Himachal Pradesh	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) target of 3.5% fiscal deficit is unrealistic due to the impact of 6th Central Pay Commission recommendations and this is hampering the investment in Power, Agriculture sectors etc. FRBM Act needs to be amended accordingly.
2	Rajasthan	Additional market borrowings required to implement flag-ship programmes. Larger borrowing limits for the States to be considered. Similarly limit for fiscal deficit should also be increased.
3	West Bengal	The entire structure of FRBM Act to be reviewed by an Expert Group.
4	Bihar	FRBM targets should not be made operational for this year. Fiscal deficit target to be allowed further relaxation and kept at 5% GSDP.
5	Andhra Pradesh	Higher fiscal deficit target for 2009-10 would help to go for Capital Expenditure to give additional stimulus to the economy.
6	Gujarat	FRBM Act targets cannot be achieved. Therefore policy statement in this regard should be made.
7	Jammu & Kashmir	It is not possible to comply with the parameters laid down in the FRBM Act. Expert Group needs to be appointed for a review there of Fiscal deficit to be borne by the Centre fully.
8	Karnataka	FRBM Act needs to be revised to facilitate increase borrowings by States.
9	Kerala	FRBM policy needs review with the States given necessary freedom.
10	Madhya Pradesh	FRBM — Loans GSDP of 3.5% be increased to 5%.
11	Punjab	FRBM Act needs to be reviewed on an annual basis.
12	Uttar Pradesh	FRBM Act is not favourable to States and needs review.
13	Manipur	Increase in FRBM limits proposed.

Rise in allotment of preferential shares

2627. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI O.T. LEPTCHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the increasing numbers of promoters are seeking to allot themselves preferential shares in wake of recent rise in stock market;
- (b) whether such steps are permissible as per the corporate governance norms;
- (c) whether the permission of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is required in such cases; and
- (d) what steps are being taken by the SEBI to make such companies compliant with the corporate governance norms in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no significant change in the proportion of companies seeking to allot shares to promoters on a preferential basis.

(b) to (d) No permission from SEBI is required by listed companies for making preferential issues. However, preferential allotment to promoters should not bring the public shareholding below the minimum level specified in the Equity Listing Agreement. Further, a company making preferential issue complies with the SEBI guidelines with respect to pricing, lock-in of shares, disclosures in the notice sent to shareholders, changes in shareholding pattern, objects of the issue among others. Preferential allotments are also governed by section 81 (1A) of the Companies Act in terms of which, *inter alia*, a special resolution of the shareholders at a general meeting is required for such issues.

National Investment Fund

2628. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Investment Fund (NIF) was set up to keep the sale proceeds of Government equity shares in public sector units and is mandated to finance infrastructure;
- (b) if so, when it was set up and the money accumulated in the Fund so far;
- (c) the purpose for which this Fund has been used and what is the balance amount;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to dissolve NIF; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Government has constituted a "National Investment Fund" (NIF) in November, 2005, into which the proceeds from disinvestment of equity in PSUs would be channelised. The corpus of NIF will be of a permanent nature. NIF will be professionally managed to provide sustainable returns to the Government without depleting the corpus. Selected Public Sector Mutual Funds, namely UTI Asset Management Company Private Limited, SBI Funds Management Private Limited and LIC

Mutual Fund Asset Management Company Limited have been entrusted with the management of the corpus of NIF. 75% of the annual income will be used to finance selected social sector schemes, which promote education, health and employment. The residual 25% of the annual income of NIF will be used to meet the capital investment requirements of profitable and revivable PSUs.

A total amount of Rs. 1814.45 crores has been credited to the NIF as on date. For the first year of investment, an income payout of Rs. 84.81 crores has been received and credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.

- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

Tax exemption on long term deposits

†2629. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that banks have urged for tax exemption on long term deposits;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount recovered as tax on long term deposits *i.e.* deposits of five or more years by the banks in the country during 2005-2008, year-wise?

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

(b) The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has submitted that term deposits kept with Bank for a period of 5 years or more is eligible to get deduction under section 80C of the Income-tax Act, 1961. However, according to them, the Banks, as per the provisions of the Scheme can grant no loan against these deposits. Hence, liquidity is not available to the depositors which makes the scheme unattractive to the depositors. The IBA has thus proposed that lock-in-period for the deposit may be reduced from 5 years to 3 years to make it at par with other tax saving instruments such as ELSS and Mutual Funds. The Association has also proposed to grant loan against these deposits in order to provide liquidity to depositors and also to grant exemption from purview of TDS.

- (c) Since no such data is maintained the details cannot be provided.

Reviving of disinvestment programme

2630. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to kickstart the stalled disinvestment programme of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs);
- (b) if so, what is Government's estimated amount of money to be generated from such PSUs during 2009-10 and how the funds collected will be utilized; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) how many PSUs are at present operational and out of which how many companies are profit/loss-making and number of such PSUs that cannot be revived and in which net worth is zero?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Government is following consistent policy on disinvestment. The policy of the Government is to develop people-ownership of public sector undertakings while ensuring that Government equity does not fall below 51% and that Government retains the management control of the company.

(b) It is not feasible to estimate the realization as the same would depend on various factors such as the percentage of equity to be disinvested, the prevalent market conditions, the time of actual disinvestment etc.

(c) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2007-08, as on 31.3.2008 214 Central Public Sector Enterprises are in operation and out of this 160 earned profits, 53 incurred losses and 55 had negative networth.

More accessibility to banks for minorities

2631. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make the banks more accessible to the minorities; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In order to strengthen credit flow to the Minority Communities, the Scheduled Commercial Banks including PSBs have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India, *inter-alia*, the following:

(i) To set up a Special Cell to be headed by a Deputy General Manager/Assistant General Manager or any other similar rank who should function as a 'Nodal Officer';

(ii) The Lead Bank in each of the Minority Concentration Districts should have an officer to exclusively look after the problems regarding the credit flow to minority communities;

(iii) The convener banks of the District Consultative Committees (DCCs) and the State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs) should ensure that steps are taken to facilitate the flow of credit to the minority communities and the progress made in this regard is reviewed regularly at their meetings;

(iv) The Lead Banks functioning in the identified districts should organize Entrepreneur Development Programmes so that the members of the minority communities in these areas are enabled to derive the benefit of various programmes being financed by the banks.

In addition to above the Government has advised the PSBs, *inter-alia*, the following.

- To step up their lending to Minority Communities to 15% of their Priority Sector Lending by the end of 2009-2010.
- To open branches in identified Minority Concentration Districts/areas;
- To organize awareness campaigns in Districts/Towns/Blocks having substantial minority population and to organize publicity campaign of their loan products through print and electronic media and religious festivals;
- To monitor disposal of loan applications from Minority Communities.

Borrowings from foreign funding agencies

2632. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government takes external borrowings for specific projects from agencies like World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc.;

(b) if so, the details of such borrowings and the amount received, alongwith name of agency, details of projects and date of receipt;

(c) whether such amount has been spent on the specific project in time bound manner; and

(d) if so, the details of target expenditure and actual expenditure, year-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The agency-wise and project-wise details of external borrowings from World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other foreign funding agencies during the last three years from 2006-2007 to 2008-2009 are given at Annexure [See Appendix 217 Annexure No. 18]

(c) and (d) The project-wise details of target expenditure and actual expenditure during the last three years from 2006-2007 to 2008-2009 are given at Annexure [See Appendix 217 Annexure No. 19]

Autonomy for the Internal Audit Wing of the Income Tax Department

2633. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Internal Audit Wing which is under the administrative control of the Income Tax Department cannot afford to be free, fair and independent in raising audit objections against its own department; and

(b) whether it will not be just and necessary to make the Internal Audit Wing autonomous and independent by drafting the Internal Audit Wing personnel from the office of Accountant General and other sources instead of the Income Tax Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) It is not correct to say that the Internal Audit Wing cannot afford to be free, fair and independent in raising audit objections against its own department. During the period 01-06-2007 to 31-03-2009, 2,31,024 cases have been audited by the Internal Audit Wing and raised 32,935 objections involving

tax effect of Rs. 5,957.59 cr. The statistics clearly indicate the effectiveness and performance of the Internal Audit System.

(b) The functioning of Internal Audit is co-terminus with the C&AG. A certain part of total cases are audited by both Internal Audit Wing & C&AG. The Internal Audit Wing Officers have domain expertise, and provide feedback to Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (Cadre Controlling Authority) on the performance and types of errors being committed during the course of assessments. It is therefore, not necessary to take personnel from the Accountant General for Internal Audit Wing.

Per capita income of the nation

2634. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present per capita income of the nation; and
- (b) the relevant data of last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per Revised Estimates of Annual National Income, 2008-09 released by the Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the per capita income in real terms (1999-2000 prices), and at current prices are as under:

(in Rs.)		
Year	Per capita Income at 1999-00 Prices	Per capita income at current prices
2008-09	25494	37490
2007-08	24295	33283
2006-07	22580	29524
2005-06	20868	26003

Re-structuring of credit institutions

2635. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for the reconsideration of conditions under which the credit institutions can benefit from restructuring stipulated under Dr. Vaidyanathan report;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the delay in deciding on the said proposal; and
- (c) by when it will be possible to make a final decision on this issue of vital importance to the co-operative movement in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of Vaidyanathan Task Force- I Report, Government is implementing a package, with a financial outlay estimated at Rs.13,596 crore, to be shared by

Central Government, State Governments and the Cooperative Credit Structure, for revival of Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in 25 States, including Maharashtra.

Similarly, based on the recommendations of Vaidyanathan Task Force- II Report, Government of India, after consultation with the State Governments, including the Government of Maharashtra, approved a Revival Package for Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) on February 26, 2009 with a financial outlay estimated at Rs.3,070 crore to be shared by Central Government, State Governments and the LTCCS. In the meanwhile, General Elections 2009 were announced and 'Model Code of Conduct' came into force. The matter was, therefore, referred to the Election Commission of India (ECI). The ECI directed to defer the implementation of the Package till the completion of the election process. Subsequently, in the Union Budget 2009-10, the last date for payment of 75% of eligible overdue amount under the One Time Settlement (OTS) Scheme by 'other farmers' under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008, has been extended from June 30, 2009 till December 31, 2009. The financial impact of extension of the ADWDR Scheme is being assessed.

Meanwhile, an amount of Rs. 20 crore, provided in the Budget 2008-09, has been released to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for initiating the process of implementation.

Harassment of credit card and personal loan customers by private banks

2636. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the harassment of credit card and personal loan customers by the private banks like HSBC, ABN Amro, Citi Bank and other private banks who send fake outstanding reports to the Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) and do not issue 'No dues' statement even after reaching settlement in writing; and

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received by Government and Banking Ombudsman, Delhi during the last one year and action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There were few complaints about wrong reporting of credit information to the Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) which were taken up by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with the concerned banks for redressal.

(b) The complaints received by 15 offices of Banking Ombudsman are categorised under various heads including 'Credit cards', 'Loans and advances - General', and 'Loans and advances - Housing', which may also include the complaints concerning harassment of customers. There is no specific categorisation of complaints under the category 'harassment'. On the whole, the New Delhi office of Banking Ombudsman received 2,512 'credit card related complaints' during the period 1st July, 2008 to 30th June, 2009.

As per the extant procedure, the Banking Ombudsman verifies the contents of the complaint with the concerned bank, evaluates the evidence produced by the parties and pass 'awards' of compensation, wherever considered appropriate, which covers actual pecuniary loss to the customer on account of excess charges penal interest, etc. and a compensation upto Rs. 1 lakh on account of harassment and mental anguish suffered by the customer. The New Delhi Banking Ombudsman disposed-off 2048 complaints during the year 2008-09 in accordance with the above procedure.

Inspection of mutual funds by SEBI

2637. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that for inspections of Mutual Funds, which industry is having assets under management of around Rs. 4,89,000 crores, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) does not use its own staff;
- (b) whether experience in Mutual Funds is one of the criteria of selection of such agencies in case SEBI is using outside agencies for inspections of Mutual Funds; and
- (c) what is the surveillance mechanism used by SEBI for Mutual Fund industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Inspection of Mutual Funds is undertaken by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) empanelled Statutory Central Auditors of Public Sector Banks/All India Financial institutions. Experience of the firm in financial sector auditing is one of the inputs in the decision making process for such selection

(c) The structure of mutual funds comprises Asset Management Company (AMC), the Trustee and the Sponsor. The trustee monitors the AMCs through periodic reporting by the AMCs. Regulations require trustees to have a meeting at least once every two calendar months and also empower them to obtain any information from AMCs. SEBI also monitors the activities of AMC both onsite and offsite. Further through periodic submissions such as bi-monthly Compliance Test Reports, Half yearly / Annual Accounts, copies of advertisements etc. by the AMC and half-yearly Trustee Reports by the trustees, SEBI monitors the activities of the AMC.

SHGs in Tamil Nadu

2638. SHRI ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) extended credit by public sector banks in Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years;
- (b) the number of women SHGs among them;
- (c) the details of the credit extended during the period to SHGs in the State;
- (d) whether any higher target has been fixed for the coverage of SHGs in the State for 2009-10; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The details of the number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) credit linked to the commercial banks,

including Public Sector Banks, during the last two years in Tamil Nadu are as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)			
Year	No. of SHGs credit linked	Amount of Credit disbursed	Number of Women SHGs credit linked **
2007-08	1,20,023	72,935.9	1,13,004
2008-09 *	96,306	94,321	84,888

Data for the year 2006-07 is not available with NABARD.

* Provisional data.

** It is assumed that approximately 90% SHGs are Women groups.

(d) and (e) SHG-Bank Linkage Programme, being facilitated by NABARD, is not a target oriented programme. NABARD is rigorously pursuing with banks for extension of this programme on a continuous basis. Due to such efforts, the SHG movement has taken strong roots in the State.

Investments by Indian companies in the UK

2639. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether Indian companies are still investing in the United Kingdom in large numbers;
- if so, the reasons therefor;
- what are the figures for the last three years; and
- which are these sectors of investments and their impact on Indian Economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The direct investments by residents in Joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaries abroad are being allowed in terms of FEMA Notification 120/RB-2004 dated July 7, 2004 as amended from time to time. In order to encourage capital investments abroad, the ceiling on investments by the Indian resident companies has been raised to 400% of the net worth and the portfolio investments by the Indian listed companies to 50% of their net worth from September 2007 by Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Government. The direct investments by the Indian Corporates in the UK for the last three years (April-March) are as under:-

Particulars	Total Actual Outflow in US \$ Million		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Financial Services	0.54	0.01	41.99
Manufacturing	581.97	196.66	217.21
Non-financial Services	65.49	47.38	28.63
Trading	28.49	180.99	5.27
Others	242.09	275.36	59.00
TOTAL	918.58	700.42	352.10

Post investment abroad, the Indian Corporate would be exposed to International Corporate ambience, increased competitiveness and latest technological improvements and would have access to markets which will increase their profitability and enable them to repatriate profits home.

Increase in economic offences

2540. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an increasing trend of economic offences in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of economic offences reported in the country under IT Act, Customs Act, COFEPOSA, FERA and Banking Regulation Act during the last two years, category-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to minimize such offences in the country?

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.

Manipulation of mediclaim policy

2641. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether private hospitals are manipulating the mediclaim policy of New India Assurance Company Ltd. and others;
- (b) whether Government has found irregularities of payment system by health insurance companies;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) General Insurers' (Public Sector) Association of India (GIPSA) has reported that no incident of manipulation of mediclaim policies by hospitals has been reported by the Public Sector General Insurance Companies. The mediclaim policies are structured with suitable control to provide correct indemnity to the insured persons and are approved by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA). Payment to hospitals is made through the Third Party Administrators (TPAs) appointed by the Insurance Companies.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) and (d) Do not arise.

Finance for tiny micro enterprises

2642. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given funds for tiny micro enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the beneficiaries of this measure belonging to SC/ST in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A Statement containing State-wise advances in respect of micro & small enterprises sector as reported by scheduled commercial banks to RBI as on 31st March, 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) RBI has reported that it does not collate information on credit to SC/STs separately. However, the outstanding amount of advances to SC/STs under priority sector has increased from Rs.26163 crore as on last reporting Friday of March 2007 to Rs.33426 crore as on last reporting Friday of March 2008.

Statement

State-wise Advances in respect of Micro and Small Enterprises

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total advances to Small Scale Industries *
1	2	3
1.	Assam	15248922
2.	Meghalaya	1815833
3.	Mizoram	169064
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	692682
5.	Nagaland	479921
6.	Manipur	594208
7.	Tripura	1471002
8.	Bihar	13733406
9.	Jharkhand	19450859
10.	West Bengal	132220862
11.	Orissa	32034013
12.	Sikkim	1095417
13.	Andaman & Nicobar	650874
14.	Uttar Pradesh	126605613
15.	Uttarakhand	13839947
16.	Madhya Pradesh	59387491
17.	Chhattisgarh	22440201
18.	Delhi	144538809

1	2	3
19.	Punjab	103431891
20.	Haryana	63217894
21.	Chandigarh	15276481
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	27191405
23.	Himachal Pradesh	12571795
24.	Rajasthan	84864148
25.	Gujarat	128936008
26.	Maharashtra	507663998
27.	Daman & Diu	440501
28.	Goa	8792298
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491255
30.	Andhra Pradesh	137166540
31.	Karnataka	120660200
32.	Lakshadweep	83026
33.	Tamil Nadu	264653383
34.	Kerala	70288689
35.	Pondicherry	3187444
All India Total		2135386080

* With effect from April 30, 2007 SSIs have been redefined as MSEs.

Loans to SC/ST/OBC

2643. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is giving preference to SC/ST/OBC in providing the 25 paise loans through minority corporations in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and beneficiaries belonging to each category in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the amount allocated in the current year; and
- (d) if not, by when 25 paise loans would be given to such categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Govt. of India has no scheme to provide 25 paise loans to SC/ST/OBC through minority corporations in the States. The Banks are charging the usual applicable interest rates.

However, it has been informed that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is reimbursing the interest paid above 3 % (Pavala Vaddi) to the beneficiaries.

External borrowings

2644. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amount of external borrowing received during last three years, year-wise along with country and agency;
- (b) what is the rate of interest in which such borrowings were taken;
- (c) the amount repaid against these external borrowings;
- (d) the details of principal paid and interest paid thereon, separately; and
- (e) what is the current status of each borrowing as on 31 March, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of external borrowings received by the Government from multilateral and bilateral creditors, agency and country-wise during the last three years are as under:

Table I: External Borrowings received by the Government from 2006-07 to 2008-09

(US\$ million)				
Sl.No.	Agency/Country	2006-07	2007-8(PR)	2008-9(QE)
A	Multilateral (1 to 5)	2,648.0	2,717.0	3,032.8
1	ADB	825.0	1,051.7	1,279.9
2	IBRD	865.5	833.3	618.8
3	IDA	947.6	810.9	1,122.8
4	OPEC	0	4.2	2.9
5	IFAD	9.8	17.0	8.4
B	Bilateral (6 to 11)	798.9	1,093.2	1,269.96
6	Russia	310.9	244.7	190.17
7	Germany	26.6	20.7	144.2
8	France	1.0	0.0	5.0
9	Italy	0.0	0.0	0.4
10	Japan	460.0	827.7	930.2
11	Switzerland	0.3	0.0	0.0

PR: Partially Revised:

QE: Quick Estimates

(b) to (e) External borrowings are contracted at different rates of interest. The details of average rate of interest for major categories are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Average Interest Rate on External borrowings of the Government

(per cent)			
Source of borrowings	2006-07	2007-08 PR	2008-09 QE
Multilateral	1.75	1.98	1.50
Bilateral	2.19	2.23	2.10

PR: Partially Revised;

QE: Quick Estimates.

Note: Average interest rate is the ratio of total interest payments made during the year to the outstanding debt at the end of the previous financial year.

The amount repaid, *i.e.* principal amount and interest paid thereon in the last three years is in Table 3.

Table 3: Debt service payments on Government borrowings

(US\$ million)				
	Source	2006-07	2007-08 PR	2008-09 QE
A	Multilateral	1,441	1,706	1,761
	Repayments	914	1,063	1,220
	Interest	527	643	541
B	Bilateral	1,123	1,103	1,300
	Repayments	827	799	956
	Interest	296	304	344
C	Total (A+B)	2,564	2,809	3,061
	Repayments	1,741	1,862	2,176
	Interest	823	947	885

PR: Partially Revised;

QE: Quick Estimates.

The amount outstanding against external borrowings by the Government as at end-March 2009 is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Outstanding Government External borrowings as at end-March 2009

(US\$ million)		
S.No.	Agency/Country	At end-March 2009 (QE)
1	2	3
A	Multilateral (1 To 5)	35,724
1	IDA	24,758
2	IBRD	5,878

1	2	3
3	ADB	4,766
4	IFAD	282
5	Others	40
B	Bilateral (6 to 11)	16,092
6	Japan	11,110
7	Germany	2,451
8	United States	435
9	France	472
10	Russian Federation	1,619
11	Others	5

QE: Quick Estimates

Functioning of the Internal Audit Wing

2645. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scope or means for an Income Tax Department concerned before finalizing the income tax assessment to get speedy clarification either formally or informally without giving up his/her powers as an Assessing Authority;

(b) what is the exact job profile of Internal Audit Wing in the Income Tax Department; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there are many audit objections of the Comptroller and Auditor General because the Internal Audit Wing had been inadequate and ineffective in its task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Formally, the Assessing Officer can seek directions from the Joint CIT/Addl. CIT under section 144A of the Income Tax Act 1961 and if Joint CIT/Addl. CIT considers that, having regard to the nature of the case or the amount involved or for any other reason it is necessary or expedient so to do, he may issue such directions as he thinks fit for the guidance of the Assessing Officer to enable him to complete the assessment.

The JCIT/Addl. CIT & CIT regularly interact with the assessing Officers to monitor the progress of assessments and give suitable advice. (Informally, the Assessing Officer is free to discuss the assessments with the Joint CIT/Addl. CIT for their opinion and guidance.)

Where considerable number of cases are involved, the CBDT issues clarification, Circular & Instruction to all the assessing Officers on that particular provision of the statute.

(b) Internal Audit Wing conducts audit of assessments done by the Income Tax department. The norms for selecting the auditable cases have been laid down in Instruction No. 3 of 2007. While preparing the basket of auditable cases for Special Audit Party & Internal Audit Party, it is ensured that at least top 100 cases of the charges are included in the basket. The remaining cases may be a representative mix of cases selected for scrutiny-

- (i) under Computer Assisted Scrutiny System;
- (ii) based on Annual Information Return inputs;
- (iii) by approval of Chief Commissioner of Income Tax; and
- (iv) cases of delayed refunds including defaults in granting interest.

The New System has set specific targets to be achieved by the officers conducting audit and also ensures that cases having larger tax implication and complex issues are audited by the senior officers having the required experience to conduct the audit of such cases.

(c) The functioning of Internal Audit is to large extent co-terminus with the C&AG. Only a certain part of total cases are audited by both Internal Audit Wing & C&AG. Internal Audit Wing has its own norms for selecting the cases to be audited, which has been laid down in Instruction No. 3 of 2007 as mentioned in reply to Question No. (b) above. Similarly C&AG has its own norms for selecting the cases to be audited. The overlapping of cases to be audited by Internal Audit Wing & C&AG is only incidental Both, Internal. Audit & C&AG are working simultaneously to cover the maximum number of cases.

Loans to Muslims

2646. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure adopted for granting loans to Muslims under the Minorities Economic Development Scheme through nationalized banks;

(b) whether Government proposes to simplify the procedure especially abolishing the mandatory requirement of furnishing guarantee by Government officials as there are not many Muslims officers in Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) There is no separate procedure for granting loans to Muslims. However, Credit facilities to Minority Communities including Muslims is part of Priority Sector Lending of Scheduled Commercial Banks including Nationalized banks. The banks follow guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time on Priority Sector Lending/Credit Facilities to Minority Communities. There is no mandatory requirement of furnishing guarantee by Government officials for grant of loans to Muslims.

Special programme to improve banking network in Jharkhand

2647. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning a special programme to improve the poor banking network in Jharkhand which is the reason for its backwardness;
- (b) whether Government has carried out a study to find reasons for lowest per capita bank credit in Jharkhand, which is reason for its backwardness and whether any special programme is planned for improving the situation; and
- (c) what steps Government is contemplating for improving the Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) in Jharkhand which is much below national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had constituted a Working Group for improvement of banking services in Jharkhand which has since given wide-ranging recommendations including measures for enhancing outreach/ penetration of the banking system in the State. The Working Group has identified small and fragmented land holding structure and lack of infrastructural facility including roads and marketing opportunities as some of the important constraints hampering credit flow in the State. Action has already been initiated on major recommendations of the Working Group to improve the financial network in the State.

(c) The Government has been monitoring and reviewing the progress of credit flow in the State through the State Level Banker's Committee. In addition, banks have been advised to set up a Special Sub Committee of DLCC for those districts having Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) less than 40% in order to draw up monitorable action plan for improving CDR.

Duty refunds to merchant exporters

2648. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is extending the full rate of duty refunds including excise to merchant exporters who purchase goods from the local markets for overseas shipments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the decision of the Drawback Committee in this regard; and
- (d) the revenue being generated by such decision?

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

(b) The Government is extending full rate of duty drawback (including the excise portion) to those merchant exporters who purchase their goods from the local markets for overseas shipments. A Circular No. 16/2009-Customs dated 25.05.2009 to this effect has been issued.

(c) The Drawback Committee, constituted by the Government to formulate All Industry Rate of Duty Drawback for the year 2008-2009 had, in its report, recommended that merchant exporters who purchase their goods from the local, markets may be granted full rate of duty drawback including the excise portion.

(d) This measure is expected to help exporters. No revenue shall be generated by the Government from this scheme.

Budgetary allocation for Delhi

‡2649. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total budget allocated for the development of New Delhi during past three years; and
- (b) the budget allocated for other regions of Delhi State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Budget allocation for schemes/projects of the concerned Departments under the respective sectors for Delhi is made as a whole and not on the basis of the Regions. Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates allocation for Delhi under Demand No. 55 Transfers to Union Territory Governments for the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)				
Year	BE		RE	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2008-09	1240.02	25.00	762.68	35.00
2007-08	988.11	0.00	739.50	80.00
2006-07	458.67	0.00	356.65	100.00

Cut in service tax

2650. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to do away with the 2.5 per cent cut in the service tax which was given in the months before the General Election; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) Does not arise, in view of reply to (a) above.

Non-filing of income tax returns by discotheques in Delhi

2651. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that many discotheques in Delhi do not file their income-tax returns which causes huge loss to Government exchequer;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and action taken against such discotheques;
- (c) whether Government is aware that many discotheques of the city particularly 'Pegs n' Pint' at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi charge one thousand rupees as entry fees and do not issue any receipt or bill even for drinks and food;
- (d) whether Government has ever monitored their functioning; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (b) No instance of discotheques not filing their I.T. Returns have so far been noticed in this region.

(c) No such information as mentioned in the query is in the possession of the Department till date.

(d) to (e) The Income Tax Department is monitoring non filers, however functioning of discotheques has not been specially monitored for this purpose.

Financial autonomy of CPSEs

2652. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in process of giving more operational and financial autonomy to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs);

(b) if so, whether Government is creating a new category called Maharatna which will define level of independence for CPSEs;

(c) whether his Ministry has floated a note in Cabinet for introducing new title within 100 days policy;

(d) if so, whether Ministry has also sought views of other Ministries; and

(e) if so, to what extent this new policy will be helpful for the CPSEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) The introduction of "Maharatna" category for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) has been indentified as one of the items that the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises would like to achieve as part of 100 days policy. The Maharatna scheme envisages delegation of enhanced financial powers to the boards of Maharatna CPSEs as compared to those available to Navratna. The draft Cabinet Note in this regard has been circulated to the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments for their comments.

(e) The introduction of Maharatna Scheme is expected to help the larger Navratna CPSEs to expand their operations in both domestic as well as global markets.

Cost and time overrun of projects

2653. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) how many projects of rupees 50 crores and above of the Public Sector Undertakings under his Ministry are affected by cost or time overrun, PSU-wise;

(b) what are the reasons for cost and time overrun of these projects; and

(c) what are the efforts made by his Ministry/PSU to protect the projects from cost overrun?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) 3 Projects one each of Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. and Nagaland Pulp's and Paper Company Ltd. are affected by cost or time overrun. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of projects affected by time/cost overrun

Name of PSE	No. of Project	Reasons for cost and time overrun of these projects	Efforts made to protect the projects from cost overrun
1	2	3	4
Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per the approved sanctioned scheme of BIFR, the Bokajan expansion project is to be funded from the sale of non operating units which has been delayed mainly because of various court cases filed by the labour unions against the closure of non-operating units. 	All the court cases except one for Adilabad unit have been dismissed by the court and sale process of the remaining non-operating units are at an advanced stage.
Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-floating of Global NIB for engagement of Project Management Consultancy services was delayed due to varying reasons including need to follow CVC guidelines, visit of bidders to the site and clarifications sought, unprecedented increase in the price of input materials at the global level, non-availability of sufficient internal resource generation due to the overall global meltdown affecting newsprint industry. 	Status of huge cost escalation and financial viability was reviewed and it transpired that the debt equity mix in project finance is not in the ideal proportion which will endanger the debt service ability of the company. The Company has decided to keep the Project in abeyance and wait for appropriate time to consider the project again.

1	2	3	4
Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the imports will be from European Countries, Now the Euro had appreciated against various currencies including Indian Rupee. • Unprecedented increase in price of input materials. • DPR factored on excise duty exemption of 16% available under North East Industrial Policy 1997 which has been subsequently reduced to prevailing 4%. • The scope of rebuild has increased substantially resulting in increase in project cost. 	To retain the viability of the project, the capacity had to be augmented to an optimum level of 89,100 tpa with revised project cost of Rs.1241.80 crore. The actual availability of raw material and fuel are being ascertained de nova before putting up a proposal for enhanced size of the mill which could attain scale economy.

Discrimination of pay in PSUs

2654. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that under the revised Pay Commission guidelines only profit-making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) would get the benefit of pay hike whereas the loss-making PSUs are not allowed to hike the pay to their employees;

(b) if so, what are the reasons behind this discrimination towards loss-making units;

(c) whether it is also a fact that if a particular PSU has a large number of employees, as per guidelines, the hike in pay and allowances are not equal to those which have small number of employees and are profit-making; and

(d) 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 issued policy guidelines for wage negotiations in respect of unionized workmen in CPSEs *vide* OM dated 9.11.2006. The Government after due consideration of the recommendations of the 2nd Pay Revision Committee (2nd PRC) has also issued O.Ms dated 26.11.2008, 09.02.2009 and 02.04.2009 in respect of executives and non-unionised supervisors in IDA pay scales. Government has also issued O.Ms dated 14.10.2008 and 20.1.2009 in respect of pay revision of employees of CPSEs following CDA pattern of pay scales. These O.Ms *inter-alia* provide that CPSEs are required to bear the additional financial implication on account of pay revision from their own resources and no budgetary support will be provided.

(c) and (d) The pay package for the employees of CPSEs depends on profitability and affordability of respective CPSEs. The Performance Related Pay in respect of executives has been linked to the profits of CPSEs and also performance of the CPSEs/units and individual executives.

Navratna status for PSUs

2655. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria adopted to declare a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) as a Navratna;

(b) what benefits a Navratna gets, when compared to other companies;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is giving Navratna status to a company if its sales turnover crosses Rs.3,000 crores and also a company whose sales turnover crosses Rs.2,74,000 crores and living same autonomy and liberty to both the companies;

(d) if so, what is the justification in this;

(e) whether it is a fact that some of the larger PSUs are demanding for giving Maharatna status to them; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) fulfilling the following criteria are eligible to be considered for grant of Navratna status:

(i) Having Schedule 'A' and Miniratna Category-1 status

(ii) Having at least three "Excellent" or "Very Good" Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) ratings during the last five years

(iii) Having a composite score of 60 or above out of 100 marks based on its performance during the last 3 years on the following six identified efficiency parameters:

Performance Parameters	Maximum Marks
Net profit to Net Worth	25
Manpower Cost to Cost of Production or services	15
Gross Margin to Capital Employed	15
Gross Profit to Turnover	15
Earnings per Share	10
Inter-Sectoral comparison based on Net Profit to Net Worth	20
TOTAL :	100

(b) As compared to other CPSEs, the Boards of Navratna CPSEs have been delegated enhanced powers in the areas of (i) capital expenditure, (ii) equity investment in joint ventures/subsidiaries in India or abroad, (iii) human resources development, (iv) organizational restructuring and (v) raising of debt from the domestic capital markets and borrowings from international markets.

(c) and (d) The grant of Navratna status to CPSEs is not directly linked to their turnover. It depends on the criteria given in the answer for part (a) of the question.

(e) No proposal from any CPSE has been recently received in Department of Public Enterprises for grant of 'Maharatna' status to it.

(f) Does not arise.

Shut down of CPSUs

2656. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Public Sector Undertakings have been shut down in the last three years;

- (b) whether some of them have any chances of reopening;
- (c) if not, whether the Central Government would be giving away their lands to the State Governments;
- (d) whether there is any disposal policy;
- (e) if so, what are the procedures of disposal; and
- (f) whether the State Government could get them on lease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) During the last three years (from 2006-07 to 2008-09) two Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) namely Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. and Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. have been closed.

- (b) Decision for closure/revival of a CPSE is taken by the concerned administrative Ministry.
- (c) to (f) In case of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) referred CPSEs, disposal of the land is done as per the directions of the BIFR through Asset Sale Committee appointed by BIFR for sale of assets of sick companies.

Closed CPSUs in West Bengal

2657. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN:

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

- (a) the land and amounts stagnated in the buildings and other assets in the establishments of the closed Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in West Bengal, unit-wise;
- (b) whether there is any scheme for gainful utilization of specially the landed properties;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, unit-wise; and
- (d) the steps proposed by Government to transfer the remaining utilized land to the State Government for their gainful utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The fixed assets register of a company is required to be maintained by the respective company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The unit wise record of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is not maintained centrally.

- (b) to (d) The disposal/utilization of assets of the closed companies is done as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 In case of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) referred companies, disposal/utilization of assets is done as per directions of the BIFR.

MoU between TCIL and CIL

2658. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN:

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

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is one of the major customer of Off The Road tyre (OTR) from Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (TCIL);

(b) whether TCIL was contemplating for signing (MoU) with CIL in this respect; and

(c) if so, the status of the MoU at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (TCIL) and Coal India Ltd. (CIL) had interaction regarding establishment of common manufacturing facility.

Funding pattern in SSA

2659. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has substantially reduced its share of grant under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme;

(b) whether Government is aware that States have to incur huge expenditure on salary of Primary School Teachers, Construction of Schools and Class rooms, etc.; and

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to reverse its decision and to reintroduce the earlier Tenth Plan pattern of 75:25 between Centre and States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The framework for implementation of SSA programme in the 11th Plan had envisaged a funding pattern of 50:50 between the Central Government and States/UTs. However keeping in view the demands of States, a revised funding pattern providing for funding in the ratio of 65:35 during the first two years of 11th Plan, 60:40 in the third year, 55:45 in the fourth year and 50:50 thereafter was notified on 25.9.2007. In respect of the North Eastern States the funding is 90:10 with the Central share sourced from the 10% earmarked funds for the NE States in the SSA's Central Budget.

(b) The salary of teachers, construction of schools and classrooms sanctioned under SSA programme, as approved in the Annual Works Plan and Budget of States/ UTs, is borne by the States and Central Government in the funding ratio applicable in that particular year.

(c) No, Sir.

Proposal regarding funding in SSA

2660. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present pattern of funding by the Centre to the States under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
- (b) whether there is any proposal to change the existing pattern of funding;
- (c) whether any proposal has been made by the State Government of Kerala to change the existing pattern of funding; and
- (d) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The funding pattern prescribed for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) between Central Government and States/UTs in the XIth Plan (2007-2012) is (i) 65:35 in the first two year of the Plan, (ii) 60:40 in the third year of the Plan, (iii) 55:45 in the fourth year and (iv) 50:50 thereafter. The funding pattern for North Eastern States is 90:10 with the Central, share sourced from the 10% earmarked funds for the NE States in the SSA's Central Budget.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Plan share between Centre and the State Governments

†2661. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government makes the allocation for Centrally sponsored plans and planned works between Centre and States proportionately;
- (b) if so, the details of schemes that are hundred per cent Centrally sponsored and the schemes where proportionate expenditure was incurred by State Governments and the details of their proportionate shares in them during Tenth Five Year Plan period, Scheme-wise;
- (c) whether State's share has been decreased or increased by making changes in the pattern of State's proportionate share in them during Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the implementation of programmes will be adversely affected with the increase in proportionate share of State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Allocations for Plan Schemes are made by Planning Commission to the Union Ministries which include provision for Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Releases to the States for these schemes are made in installments by administrative Ministries concerned. The criteria for allocation of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes to individual States is finalized by the administrative Ministries concerned in consultation with the State Governments and Planning Commission.

Intake in primary classes

2662. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite massive grants released from time to time by Government, admissions to primary classes have not registered any increase in the last five years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of drop outs was 25.67 per cent upto fifth, 48.80 per cent up to eighth and 62 per cent upto tenth classes as revealed in the report of the National University of Education, Planning and Administration's District Information System of Education; and

(c) the reasons for this decline and the steps contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir. Enrolment has shown consistent increase. In 2002-03 enrolment at primary level was 12.24 crore which has increased, to 13.35 crore in 2006-07.

(b) No, Sir. No such report has been brought out by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) which reveals dropout rates in fifth, eighth and tenth classes. Selected Educational Statistics (SES) collect information on dropout rates which show decline dropouts in all the classes upto X. Details are as follow:

Year	I-V	I-VIII	I-X
2002-03	34.89	52.79	62.58
2006-07	25.43	46.03	59.87

(c) To improve enrolment and retention a multi pronged approach has been adopted. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a national programme for achieving Universal Elementary Education was launched in 2001. SSA provides *inter alia*, for opening of new schools, strengthening of school infrastructure, appointment of additional teachers, interventions for enrolment of out of school children, promotion of girls education, inclusive education for children with special needs, training of teachers, supply of free textbooks for all children, interventions for promoting community ownership of schools. It is supported by National Programme of Mid Day Meal in schools. In addition, at secondary level, various schemes like Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in secondary schools, Scholarship for girls have been started.

Shifting of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University

2663. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to Shift Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University to the sub-city of Dwarka, Delhi from the next academic year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University being a State University under the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the Central Government cannot consider any proposal for shifting the university.

Self reliance in quality education

2664. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Indian students go to the advanced countries like USA, UK, Canada and Australia for higher studies because our universities do not provide quality higher education;

(b) whether Government is also aware that Indian students in Australia and Canada are facing brutal racial attacks; and

(c) if so, whether Government would take steps towards self-reliance in quality education providing courses of studies in all branches of learning so that our students need not go abroad in greater number for higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There are no restrictions on cross-border students' mobility and such mobility can be owing to a variety of reasons such as affordability, access to bank loans, exposure to foreign societies, aptitude for particular branches of studies, inability to gain admission to top Indian institutions due to capacity limitation etc. Another reason could be the interest among students to join some of the universities in the world which have a long history of education and research spread over centuries.

(b) According to information provided by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, while some of the attacks on Indian nationals, including students, in Australia could have racial connotations, there has not been any racial attack on Indian students in Canada recently.

(c) Upgrading the quality of Indian higher educational institutions is a continuous process. A substantial increase in Plan allocation has been made in the XI Plan for the expansion of higher education, for setting up of institutions such as Central Universities in uncovered States, establishment of World Class Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Information Technology and Schools for Planning and Architecture. Expansion of capacity of the existing

institutions, incentivizing State Governments for increasing State outlays on higher education, strengthening of science based research in universities, frequent updating of curricula, introduction of semester system, faculty improvement programme and other reforms are also being implemented in the XI Plan for improving the quality of higher educational institutions and course content.

Identification of fake institutions

2665. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of fake universities and educational institutions both vocational and technical identified during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the details of action taken against such fake educational institutions;
- (c) the steps taken to check the further expansion of such fake universities and educational institutes; and
- (d) the steps taken to safeguard the interest of the students pursuing studies therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Government, through University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), keeps a watch over nefarious activities of the fake universities/institutions which run vocational and technical courses. During the last three years and the current year so far, the UGC has identified three fake universities/institutions (Vocational and Technical), two in Uttar Pradesh and one in Delhi. The AICTE, during this period, has identified 205 fake technical education institutions, out of which 76 are in Maharashtra, 24 in Delhi, 22 in Karnataka, 16 each in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, 15 in West Bengal, 10 in Haryana, 9 in Chandigarh, 8 in Andhra Pradesh, 3 in Gujarat, 2 each in Punjab and Kerala and 1 each in Goa and Rajasthan.

(b) to (d) The name of such technical universities/institutions has been included in the list of the fake universities /institutions maintained by the UGC and the AICTE and also placed on their respective official websites for information to the students and general public. With a view to create awareness in this regard, wide publicity is given by the UGC and the AICTE every year through print / electronic media, as well as on their official websites, cautioning the students and parents not to take admission in such unapproved institutions. Show cause notices have been issued to these unapproved institutions advising them to seek approval of the competent body or close down such courses. The State / UT Governments have also been directed to take action under Indian Penal Code against these fake technical institutions. A legislative proposal to prevent, prohibit and punish unfair practices in technical and medical educational institutions and universities, including institution claiming to be recognized by the statutory authorities, where such institution is not Recognized under law, is also under consideration of the Government.

Foreign education for Indian students

2666. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian students who went abroad for studies during 2008-09;
- (b) the amount spent by them in foreign exchanges;
- (c) whether some Indian Universities have asked Government's permission to open campus in foreign countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No separate information is available in respect of Indian students pursuing higher education abroad during 2008-09.

(c) and (d) According to the University Grants Commission, the following institutions 'deemed-to-be-universities' have approved off-shore campuses:-

S.No.	Name of institutions 'Deemed-to- be University'	Country
1.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, Rajasthan	United Arab Emirates
2.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Mesra, Ranchi	Oman, Bahrain
3.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal	Malaysia, United Arab Emirates and Oman
4.	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem, Tamil Nadu	Thailand
5.	Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai	Mauritius

The following deemed to be universities have submitted their proposals to UGC to open off-shore campuses:-

Sl.No.	Name of institutions 'Deemed-to-be University'	Country
1.	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Mauritius
2.	Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Vadodara, Gujarat	Mauritius
3.	Academy of Maritime Education and Training, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	United Arab Emirates (Dubai)
4.	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem, Tamil Nadu	United Arab Emirates

Decline in level of research work

‡2667. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government accept that the lecturers selected through UGC (NET), or States conducted SLET do not pay attention towards research and as a result there is a decline in research standard at university level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to bring about a quality change in higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.M.Sharma was constituted by the Government for strengthening Basic Science Research in universities. In its Report, the Task Force has *inter alia*, recommended creation of 1000 positions of Research Scientists at various levels, five fold increase in the number of Ph.Ds from Indian universities within a span of ten years with proper standards, promotion of formal linkage between the Universities and national level institutions including the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories through joint research projects and training, inbuilt component of research in post-graduate programmes pertaining to Science and Technology, upgradation of infrastructural facilities in universities to promote quality scientific research and creation of networking centres in Basic Sciences in leading Departments of Universities to promote collaborative research. The status Report on implementation of the recommendations is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

A liberal pay package for teachers in universities and colleges has been announced in order to attract and retain talented persons in the teaching and research.

Statement

Status of the implementation of the recommendations of the Empowered Committee for Basic Scientific Research in Indian Universities for 2008-2009.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development had set up a Task Force for rejuvenation of Basic Scientific Research in Indian Universities under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.M.Sharma, former Director, UICT, Mumbai. An Empowered Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.M.Sharma, former Director, UICT, Mumbai for implementation of recommendations of the Task Force. The Empowered Committee is meeting almost every month for taking action on the recommendations of the Task Force. Till date following is the status of the implementation of the recommendations of the Empowered Committee:

1. 3276 JRF's @ Rs.10,000/-p.m. with a contingency grant of Rs.6000/- p.a. have been granted to each Science Departments DRS/CAS/DSA/Non-SAP.
2. Rupees Twenty Lakhs each have been sanctioned to 328 DRS/DSA/CAS Departments in Science, Bio-Science, Agricultural Sciences and Engineering Sciences for strengthening of infrastructure in terms of power supply, water supply, safety equipment, laboratories working

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

tables and infrastructure required for including the component of research at P.G. Level Programme. An expenditure of Rs.62.40 crores has been incurred so far. It has been decided that 22 departments which have been inducted at DRS level may also be released an infrastructure grant of Rs.20 lakhs each. A sum of Rs.3.80 crores has been released so far.

3. After seeing the performance of the 133 departments and receiving statement of expenditure for the grant released to the departments for infrastructural development and based on the proposals invited from each department, the committee recommended that second instalment @ Rs.30.00 lakhs may be released to the UGC approved SAP departments of DSA/CAS. Accordingly, 103 departments have been sanctioned Rs.30.90 crores @ Rs. 30.00 lakhs each.
4. All State Education Secretaries have been requested to adopt uniform retirement age for the teachers.
5. A six-member committee has been constituted with Chairman, UGC and Director-General, CSIR as Co-Chairperson to work out the modalities for creating formal linkages between Universities and CSIR labs, under the collaborative programme. The first meeting of the committee was held on 5.02.2008.
6. Operation Faculty Recharge is being launched, under which 1000 faculty positions are being created and to be filled at national level through global advertisement.
7. An amount of Rs. 144 crores has been allocated for implementation of recommendations of Prof. M.M, Sharma committee for 2008-09.
8. On the recommendations of the Empowered Committee proposals have been invited for the UGC Networking Centre/Summer-Winter School from CAS and DSA departments under the UGC approved SAP scheme. The short-listed departments were called for presentation. Five departments viz. Department of Life Sciences, JNU, Department of Chemistry, Hyderabad University, Department of Radio Physics & Electronics, Calcutta University, Department of Biological Science, Madurai Kamraj University and Department of Materials Engineering, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore have been selected for establishment of Networking Resource Centres. Selection for Networking Resource centres in other subjects is being finalized. An amount of Rs.22.50 crores has already been released to these four departments, out of the total allocated amount of Rs.45.00 crores.
9. The support has also been extended to departments other than the SAP departments under various programmes initiated by the Empowered Committee. Letters have been sent to the State, Central and Deemed to be Universities inviting proposals from the Non-SAP departments. The information received was put up before the Empowered Committee, in its meeting held on 04.01.2008 and 05.02.2008. The committee recommended an infrastructure grants and fellowships based on the faculty position, Ph.D. produced during the last five years and publications. A grant of Rs.14.35 Crores has been released so far.

10. The Committee recommended that all M.Sc. programmes shall be structured in a manner so as to include the component of research.
11. The Committee was of the view that regional workshops may be held between CAS departments and the Committee members to apprise these departments of the thinking and expectations of the Empowered Committee from these departments.
12. The UGC scheme for "D.S.Kothari Post-Doctoral Fellowship" has been launched. Under the scheme 500 PDFs are to be awarded under this scheme annually. Till date 69 candidates have been awarded.
13. An infrastructure strengthening grant of Rs.5 lakhs to each of the 700 science departments of 97 colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE) has been released. An expenditure of Rs.35 crores has been incurred so far.
14. An infrastructure strengthening grant of Rs.10 lakhs each to 195 Autonomous Colleges has been released. An expenditure of Rs. 19.50 crores has been incurred so far.

Recommendation of Knowledge Commission Report

2668. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring all institutions of higher education like IIMs, IITs, Medical Institutions and other Institutions imparting higher education under one umbrella under his Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has accepted the recommendations of Knowledge Commission;
- (d) if so, the details of recommendations accepted by Government; and
- (e) the distribution of colleges of technical institutions in the country, State-wise, and whether his Ministry proposes to solve the problem of uneven distribution of educational institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a): No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission as well as those made by the Committee to Rejuvenate and Renovate Higher Education are inputs to policy decisions in reforming and strengthening Higher Education.

(e) State-wise details of the number of IITs, Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics as on March, 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*). To overcome the regional imbalance of the number of seats in various States of the country, second shift of engineering colleges/ polytechnics have been allowed in existing institutions, in those States where the number of seats available per lakh of population is less than the all India average.

For more balanced growth of various streams of education in engineering & technology, it has been decided to allow establishment of new engineering institutions with at least three conventional branches as a mandatory requirement in the States where the number of seats available in engineering colleges per lakh of population are more than the all India average, whereas in the States where the number of seats available in engineering colleges per lakh of population are less than the all India average, no such restriction is applicable.

Statement

The State-wise details of the number of IITs, Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics as on March, 2009 is as follows:-

States/UTs	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	Engineering Colleges	Polytechnic
1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	1	161	55
Chhattisgarh	0	41	16
Gujarat	1	55	68
Mizoram	0	1	4
Sikkim	0	1	2
Orissa	1	68	43
West Bengal	1	71	49
Tripura	0	3	2
Meghalaya	0	1	3
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	2
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	2
Assam	1	7	13
Manipur	0	1	2
Nagaland	0	1	1
Jharkhand	0	13	18
Bihar	1	15	13
Uttar Pradesh	1	241	93
Uttaranchal	1	19	30
Chandigarh	0	5	3
Haryana	0	116	102
Jammu & Kashmir	0	7	14

1	2	3	4
New Delhi	1	19	17
Punjab	1	70	68
Rajasthan	1	81	67
Himachal Pradesh	1	9	9
Andhra Pradesh	1	527	100
Pondicherry	0	9	5
Tamil Nadu	1	352	323
Karnataka	0	157	241
Kerala	0	94	60
Maharashtra	1	239	224
Goa	0	3	8
Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	2
TOTAL :	15	2388	1659

Decision on the Yashpal Committee report

2669. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee headed by eminent scientist Shri Yash Pal has suggested scrapping of several powerful bodies like UGC, AICTE, etc. and setting up of a super regulator instead;

(b) if so, whether a seven-member Panel to regulate all the academic bodies, is also a recommendation;

(c) whether these recommendations are under consideration; and

(d) if so, by when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The "Committee on Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education" (Yash Pal Committee) has recommended the creation of an all-encompassing National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER) with constitutional status to replace the existing regulatory bodies including All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) and the Distance Education Council (DEC). It has also been recommended that the other regulatory bodies in professional education such as the

Medical Council of India (MCI), Dental Council of India (DCI), Bar Council of India (BCI) etc. should be divested of their academic functions and the universities be made responsible for the academic content of all courses and programmes of study including professional courses. It has been further recommended that the proposed NCHER may have a seven member board with a full time chairperson.

(c) and (d) The need for an overarching regulatory body in higher education has been accepted by the Government as one of its priorities and its functions are yet to be finalised as the report is under consideration and no time limit can be prescribed at present.

Part time engagements of school teachers

2670. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of school teachers in Primary/Middle schools in the country are acting as extra departmental employees of the department of posts and quite a good number of teachers are engaged in other activities such as insurance business etc. which results in decline of teaching standard; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government would consult the State Governments and evolve a mechanism to ensure that teachers in schools are prohibited from such activities so that school education does not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the circular issued by Department of Posts, school teachers may be appointed as extra departmental branch Post Master, only in exceptional circumstances with the personal approval of Post Master General, when suitable candidates belonging to unemployed youth are not available or coming forward for appointment as extra departmental branch Post Master. Further, these appointments are made only if the working hours of school and post offices do not clash. The teachers are not being engaged for Postal Life Insurance work in any way either part time or full time.

(b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2009 provides that no teacher shall be deployed for any non-educational purposes other than the decennial population census, disaster relief duties, or duties relating to elections to the local authority or The State Legislatures or Parliament. The said Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 20-7-2009.

Modernization of madarsas

†2671. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating any scheme for modernization of madarsas and traditional schools of Islamic education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the number of madarsas in the country and the funds required for their modernization;
- (d) the funds spent or sanctioned for the maintenance of these madarsas during 2008-09;
- (e) the amount allocated for maintenance of these madarsas during 2009-10; and
- (f) by when Government would complete the modernization of all these madarsas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The erstwhile Area Intensive and Madarsas Modernization Programme has been reformulated in November 2008 into the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) to encourage traditional institutions like Madrassas and Maktabas to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Language and English in their curriculum on a voluntary basis so that children studying in these institutions gain academic proficiency. The details of the various components of revised scheme of SPQEM are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*). An outlay of Rs. 325 crore has been earmarked under the scheme in the Eleventh Plan period covering an estimated 6000 madarsas in the country. An amount of Rs. 64.42 'crore was released during 2008-09 and an amount of Rs. 50.00 crore has been allocated for the year 2009-10 under the Scheme.

Statement

The details of financial assistance provided under various components of revised scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM) are as follows:

- i) For appointment of teachers teaching Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Languages, Computer Application and Science subject to availability of a minimum of ten students in each subject, each full time Graduate teacher will be paid salary for 12 months @ Rs.6000/- p.m., and Post Graduate/B.Ed. Rs.12000/- p.m. State Governments/Madrassa Boards would ensure that larger Madrassas with higher student enrolment recruit better qualified teachers.
- ii) For strengthening libraries/book banks and providing teaching learning materials at primary/middle/secondary and senior secondary levels, one time assistance upto Rs.50,000/- followed by an annual grant of Rs.5000/- will be provided to each Madrassa.
- iii) For purchase of Science Kits, Maths Kits, and other essential pedagogical equipment for teaching modern subjects a grant upto a maximum amount of Rs.15000/- will be provided.
- iv) For establishment of Science/Computer Labs/work shops in Madrassas at the Secondary/Senior Secondary levels upto the maximum of Rs. 100000 for each of the labs followed by an annual grant of Rs. 5000/- for maintenance/purchase of consumables.
- v) For conducting in service teacher training programmes for the teachers appointed under the scheme in madrassas to upgrade their pedagogical skills. Training will be arranged in groups by SCERTs/DIETs/VRCs etc. and the funds for this purpose will be provided to the training

institution through the State Government. Rs. 100/- per day per teacher trainee for a maximum of 15 days training, will be paid to the training institution to cover training expenses and TA/DA of the trainee teacher.

- vi) For registration fees, examination fees and cost of study materials supplied by the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) upto 100% for each student opting for studying through NIOS at secondary and senior secondary level.
- vii) Madrassas can also opt for vocational courses offered by NIOS after fulfilling norms and standards set by NIOS. The registration fees would be met from the scheme as in (vi) above. There will be linkages of madrassas with industry, I.T.Is set up by the Ministry of Labour and Employment etc. which are in the vicinity, for use of workshops and for promoting employment opportunities.
- viii) For State Madrasa Boards opting for assistance, to strengthen their capacity to monitor the SPQEM, by providing recurring financial assistance of Rs. 5.00 lakh per year for each Madrasa Board. The assistance will be for appointment of qualified & competent staff; computerization of office; office equipments, research & evaluation, and awareness generation amongst the muslim community for participation in education.

Arbitrarily charging of fees in private schools

†2672. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government considers arbitrarily charging of fees from the guardians of children by many private schools in India as justified;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, whether Government has formulated any policy to fix a limit of the fees of the schools;
- (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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Affiliation Bye-Laws of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), *inter-alia*, prescribe the following:-

- (i) Fees charges should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the institutions.
- (ii) Fees should normally be charged under the heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/UT for schools of different categories.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) No capitation or voluntary donation should be charged.
- (iv) Unaided schools should consult parents through parents representatives before revising the fees. The fees should not be revised during the mid session.
- (e) Does not arise.

Community colleges for vocational training

2673. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to set up 600 community colleges across the country for imparting vocational education to students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and their locations, State-wise;
- (c) whether any of these colleges will be set up in Amroha, Moradabad, Azamgarh and Mau in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The XI Plan document as endorsed by the National Development Council (NDC) has envisaged setting up of additional community colleges as well as supporting the existing ones. The objective of these colleges is to provide education which aims at skill development in a flexible environment. Details of the proposal are being worked out.

Composite Educational Development Index

2674. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in 2006-07 Composite Educational Development Index towards Universal Elementary Education, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh ranked 30 or below;
- (b) if so, what were their ranks in 2007-08 and the improvement achieved over the previous year; and
- (c) the targets fixed for four broad parameters of access, infrastructure, teacher related indicators and their outcome for 2008-09 and 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) To assess progress of States and Union Territories towards universalization of elementary education, an Educational Development Index (EDI), has been developed by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA). The EDI is based on four broad parameters of access, infrastructure, teacher related indicators and elementary education outcomes. The status of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of State	2006-07		2007-08	
		EDI value	EDI ranks	EDI value	EDI ranks
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.458	32	0.485	34
2.	Assam	0.477	31	0.515	31
3.	Bihar	0.321	35	0.406	35
4.	Jharkhand	0.381	34	0.491	32
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.481	30	0.590	26
6.	West Bengal	0.458	33	0.488	33

EDI details are taken into regard in approving Annual Work Plan & Budgets of States/UTs in order to address, *inter-alia*, gaps in infrastructure, and teachers, etc.

Female literacy mission

2675. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY:

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

- the rate of literacy among men and women, State-wise;
- whether it is a fact that Government has decided to start Female Literacy Mission; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The rate of literacy among men and women, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government have decided to recast the National Literacy Mission to focus on literacy of women. Action has already been initiated to recast the Mission and seek necessary approvals.

Statement

State-wise literacy rate as per Census 2001

Sl.No.	State / UT	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	70.3	50.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	63.8	43.5
3	Assam	71.3	54.6
4	Bihar	59.7	33.1
5	Chhattisgarh	77.4	51.9

1	2	3	4
6	Goa	88.4	75.4
7	Gujarat	79.7	57.8
8	Haryana	78.5	55.7
9	Himachal Pradesh	85.3	67.4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	66.6	43.0
11	Jharkhand	67.3	38.9
12	Karnataka	76.1	56.9
13	Kerala	94.2	87.7
14	Madhya Pradesh	76.1	50.3
15	Maharashtra	86.0	67.0
16	Manipur	80.3	60.5
17	Meghalaya	65.4	59.6
18	Mizoram	90.7	86.7
19	Nagaland	71.2	61.5
20	Orissa	75.3	50.5
21	Punjab	75.2	63.4
22	Rajasthan	75.7	43.9
23	Sikkim	76.0	60.4
24	Tamil Nadu	82.4	64.4
25	Tripura	81.0	64.9
26	Uttarakhand	83.3	59.6
27	Uttar Pradesh	68.8	42.2
28	West Bengal	77.0	59.6
29	Andaman & Nicobar	86.3	75.2
30	Chandigarh	86.1	76.5
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71.2	40.2
32	Daman & Diu	86.8	65.6
33	Delhi	87.3	74.7
34	Lakshadweep	92.5	80.5
35	Pondicherry	88.6	73.9
	India	75.3	53.7

Fund for teacher's training

+2676. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that two years have elapsed since the allocation of funds for education and training to teachers in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, nothing has been spent out of it for the purpose;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps Government is going to take to improve the present situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education, Central assistance is provided to the State Governments/UTs for various teacher education programmes and related activities undertaken by the State Councils of Educational Research & Training (SCERTs), Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and District Institute of Education & Training (DIETs). During 2007-08 and 2008-09, amount of expenditure incurred under the Scheme was Rs. 315.00 crore and Rs. 253.71 crore, respectively. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to provide resource support to these institutions for capacity building and extended coverage of their activities.

Govardhan Mehta Pay Review Committee

2677. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

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

- (a) whether Govardhan Mehta Pay Review Committee which is looking into the pay package to faculty of IITs, NITs, IIMs, IISERs of the country has submitted its report;
- (b) if so, the details of major recommendations made by the Committee;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has still not implemented the report;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) by when Government is going to implement the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The recommendation regarding pay scales is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The report of the Govardhan Mehta Committee was considered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee. The recommendations of the committee are under process.

*Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Goverdhan Mehtra Pay Review Committee

Scales of pay for institutions that follow a four-tier faculty structure

For this category of institutions, the Committee has recommended that the following scales of pay for various categories in terms of Pay Band (PB) and Academic Grade Pay (AGP).

Lecturer (Scale of Pay)

The position of lecturer could be offered on contractual basis and may be renewed in the PB-3 (Rs. 15600-39100) with the AGP of Rs. 7000. 3 advance increments on non-compoundable basis may be allowed for those with M.Tech. qualifications and 6 advance increments in non-compoundable basis may be allowed for Lecturers with Ph.D qualifications.

For those in service: Lecturers who complete Ph.D while in service will get on completion, 3 advance increments on non-compoundable basis.

Assistant Professor (Scale of Pay)

To be appointed in PB-3 (Rs. 15600-39100) with AGP of Rs.8000/-. Minimum basic pay of Rs.30,000/- (inclusive of non-compoundable advance increments) plus AGP of Rs.8000/-.

Associate Professor (Scale of Pay)

PB-4 (Rs.37400-67000) with AGP of Rs. 10,000/- and minimum basic pay to be fixed at Rs.43,000/-.

Professor (Scale of Pay)

PB-4 (Rs.37400-67000) with AGP of Rs.11,000/- and minimum basic pay to be fixed at Rs.48000/-. A Professor will be eligible for enhanced AGP of Rs.12,000/- with 5 years experience in the scale and on performance evaluation based on research publication, Ph.D supervision, teaching and consultancy.

Institutions following the three-tier faculty structure

The Committee has recommended that the scales of pay for faculty in institutions that follow the three-tier faculty structure be revised, redesignated and mapped into recently revised scales of pay implemented by the UGC. However, recognizing the special nature of these technical institutions, a higher AGP is recommended at various positions.

Revision of accreditation criteria by AICTE

2678. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has revised the criteria for accreditation of institutes to bring them at par with the international level;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether several institutes which are not accredited with the AICTE are functioning in the country and advertising themselves as 'accredited with AICTE'; and
- (d) if so, the action contemplated by Government in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Accreditation is based on a 1000 point scale on the following broad criteria:-

Sl.No.	Criteria	Maximum Points	Qualifying Points
I	Organization and Governance, Resources, Institutional Support, Development & Planning	150	115
II	Evaluation & Teaching Learning	175	115
III	Students Entry & Outputs	150	100
IV	Faculty Contribution	150	100
V	Facilities and Technical Support	75	
VI	Continuous Improvement	75	—
VII	Curriculum	125	—
VIII	Programmes Educational Objectives - Their Compliance and Outcomes	100	—
TOTAL		1000	

- Programme : scoring 750 or more (and meets qualifying criteria) accredited for 5 years.
- Programme : given "Provisionally Accredited" status for two years in case of scoring less than 750 and higher than 600 and with weaknesses that could be overcome.
- Programme : scoring less than six hundred not accredited.

(c) to (d) As per information given by the AICTE, one complaint of the Institute of Business Management (IBM) Jadavpur has been received in this regard.

The name of the said institute is displayed as an unapproved institution for information to the students and the general public. The name of the institute has been forwarded to the concerned State Government for taking action.

GER in higher education

2679. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

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

- (a) whether the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education is at present 9.7 per cent only;
- (b) if so, whether it reveals that India is facing a deep crisis in higher education;

- (c) how does it compare with GER of developed and developing countries; and
- (d) the steps Government proposes to take to improve enrolment ratio in higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Indian higher education is estimated to be about 12.4%, as compared to estimated world average of 26%. In order to achieve the targeted GER of an additional five percent by the end of XI Plan, a substantial increase in Plan allocation has been made for the expansion of higher education, by way of setting up of institutions such as Central Universities in uncovered States, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Information Technology, and Schools of Planning and Architecture. Expansion of capacity of the existing institutions, incentivizing State Governments for increasing State outlays on higher education and setting up of new colleges in 374 educationally backward district with GER below the national level through partnership with State Governments are also some of the steps for achieving higher GER. Expansion of Central Educational Institutions covered under the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 has also been undertaken which aims to increase intake capacity of these institutions by 54%.

Law as a subject in Secondary Education

2680. SHRT SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal to include law in the curriculum of Secondary Education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The model syllabi for secondary stage, developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) based on National Curriculum Framework, 2005, include elements of law in various subjects, and specifically in Political Science and Economics., *e.g.* citizen's rights in democracy, consumer awareness, etc. Further, NCERT's syllabus of Political Science in Class XI includes themes on Indian Constitution, social justice, rights, and citizenship. Central Board of Secondary Education has introduced an elective course "Human Rights and Gender Studies" in the higher secondary stage.

Establishment of high quality schools

2681. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the new 6000 high quality schools proposed to be established by Government have taken concrete shape;

- (b) the details of the plans chalked out in this regard;
- (c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard;
- (d) what will be the role of the State Governments in this regard; and
- (e) the number of school sponsored to be established in the State of Goa and the expenditure and other details involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Government has decided to setup 6000 high quality model schools at the block level, at the rate of one school per block, as benchmarks of excellence. The first phase of the scheme to set up 2500 Model Schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) under the State Governments was launched in November, 2008.

(c) An amount of Rs. 12,750 crore has been allocated for this scheme for the 11th Five Year Plan, and Rs. 350 crore has been provided in the budget for 2009-10.

(d) For the schools to be set up and managed by State Governments, land is to be provided by the State Government concerned, which also has to bear 25% of recurring and non-recurring cost during the 11th Plan. The share of special category States is 10%. Medium of instruction, affiliating Board and admission policy are to be decided by the State Governments.

(e) Eventually, every block is likely to have a model school. However, in the first phase, there is no proposal to set up model schools under the State Government in Goa, as the state does not have any educational backward block. In blocks other than EBBs, schools are envisaged under public private partnership.

Participation of Indian students in research

†2682. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's participation in the field of research at international level is very low;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor together with the details thereof;
- (c) the number of students who get enrolled for pursuing Ph.D degree in our country as compare with those in America and China along with the number of students who complete their Ph.D; and
- (d) the percentage of students who take admission in higher education in our country as compare to those in developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) While there is no study by the Central Government to establish India's position in the field of academic research, the Task Force on Strengthening Basic

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Science Research in Universities under the Chairmanship of Professor M M Sharma set up by the Central Government, has observed that there is no formal linkage between universities and national-level research institutions and the same should be promoted through joint research projects and training and that the number of PhDs in Sciences and Engineering disciplines from Indian Universities is quite low *viz-a-vis* the number of M Sc / B Tech when compared to what it is in developed countries.

(d) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Indian higher education is estimated to be about 12.4 %, as compared to estimated world average of 26 % and 55% in developed countries.

Unexpensive education for children

†2683. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangement being made by Government to provide unexpensive and best education for the children from poor families;

(b) whether Government is going to make any arrangement for providing low cost education in private and Government schools and institutes;

(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) 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 neighborhood school till completion of elementary education.

In Government and Government-aided private secondary schools across the country, the fees charged are generally nominal.

Transparency in higher education

2684. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to regulate fees, admission etc. of deemed universities;

(b) whether Government also proposes to probe complaints of lack of transparency in higher education; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC), in its meeting

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

held on 22nd June 2009, approved the UGC (Fee Structure in Institutions Deemed-to-be-Universities) Regulations, 2009 and UGC (Admission in Professional Programmes of Study at Institutions Deemed-to-be-Universities) Regulations, 2009, which are at present with the Government for consideration.

(b) and (c) While there are no specific complaints received with regard to lack of transparency, the Central Government is committed for ensuring transparency in the higher education system. Accordingly, in order to ensure that all the vital information / details relating to higher educational institutions are placed in the public domain, the Government has issued a directive under section 20(1) of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act 1956, to the Commission to direct universities and higher educational institutions recognized under clause (f) of Section 2 of the UGC Act, 1956 and institutions declared as Institutions 'Deemed to be Universities' under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 to place on every such institution's website full and complete information relating to availability of infrastructure and physical assets, admission criteria, details of fee structure, details regarding courses and academic curricula, information regarding faculty position, details regarding study centres etc.

Language of medium in schools

2685. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the important recommendations of National Knowledge Commission (NKC) in the area of school education from primary to higher; and

(b) whether his Ministry has prepared action taken report on the NKC's recommendations as there are many recommendation concerning language of medium and second language in addition to English etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The important recommendations made by National Knowledge Commission in the area of school education from primary to higher secondary education include the following:-

- There is a need for a central legislation affirming the Right to Education.
- Substantially increased public spending both for elementary and secondary education.
- Urban planning and local planning must explicitly incorporate the physical requirements for schooling, including provisions for playgrounds and other school facilities.
- Norms for central Government disbursement to States for SSA funds must be made more flexible.
- There should be greater flexibility in disbursing funds down to the school level and a greater degree of autonomy of local level management in the use of funds.
- Early childhood education is extremely important and must be universalized.

- The collection and speedy dissemination of accurate and current data on schooling must be made a priority.
- All children must be given schools of acceptable quality.
- School management must be decentralized as far as possible.
- The Training of school teachers is extremely inadequate and also poorly managed. Pre-service training needs to be improved and regulated, while systems for in-service training require expansion and major reform in all States.
- To improve Vocational Education and Training (VET).
- A large chain of science talent cells should be created and each school should be funded to open a science club for popularization of science.
- To focus on creating a national ICT infrastructure, improving regulatory structures, developing web based common open resources, establishing a credit bank and providing a national testing service in the area of distance education.
- Reforms in the curriculum and examination system.
- Revamping school inspection with the greater role for local stakeholders and greater transparency in the system.
- Teaching of English as a language should be introduced, along with the first language (either mother tongue or the regional language) of the child, starting from Class I.

The recommendations of National Knowledge Commission are under examination.

Girls' hostel in Madhya Pradesh

†2686. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of proposals received by University Grants Commission (UGC) from the colleges of Madhya Pradesh for construction of girls hostels under Tenth Five Year Plan alongwith the details thereof;
- (b) out of the above, the total number of colleges for which financial assistance has been sanctioned for construction of girls' hostel and the details thereof;
- (c) the current status of approval of pending proposals; and
- (d) by when the grant will be sanctioned for these pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission(UGC), 73 proposals has been received from colleges in Madhya Pradesh for construction of girls' hostels. Out of them, financial assistance has been sanctioned to 48 colleges and the remaining 25 proposals were not found fit. Details of Women Hostels sanctioned & released by the UGC, is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

- (d) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of Women Hostel sanctioned and Released by UGC for the colleges in Madhya Pradesh.

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl.No.	Code	File No.	Name of the College	Allocation	1st	2nd	Final	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	102038	11-14/WH/ CRO/03-04	Institute of Excellence in Hig. Edu. Kaliasot, Dam, Kolar RD. Bhopal	1500000	750000	600000	-	1350000
2	102047	26-01/WH/ CRO/04-05	Ravindra College, Bhopal	1500000	750000	600000	-	1350000
3	103026	26-7/WH / CRO/04-05	Govt. New Girls P.G. College, Indore	2500000	1250000	1000000	-	2250000
4	104019	26-06/WH / CRO/04-05	Govt. Girls College, Chindwara, M.P.	2500000	1250000	1000000	-	2250000
5	106010	26-4/WH/ CRO/04-05	Govt. M.H.College, Home Science For Women, Jabalpur, (General Devp. Scheme)	5000000	2500000	2000000	-	4500000
6	106011	11-4/WH/ CRO/03-04	Govt. Model Science College Auto, Pachpedi, Jabalpur, M.P.	2500000	1250000	1000000		2250000
7	106020	11-2/WH/ CRO/03-04	Govt. Girls College, Ranjhi, Jabalpur	1500000	750000	600000	150000	1500000
8	106023	11-17/WH/ CRO/03-04	Govt. Kamla Nehru Girls College, Balaghat	1496000	748000	596400		1344400
9	107021	11-5/WH/ CRO/03-04	Govt. Girls College, Dewas, M.P.	2500000	1250000	1000000	250000	2500000
10	102016	26-02/WH/ CRO/04-05	Govt. Girls College, Vidisha, M.P.	2000000	1000000			1000000
11	104021	11-1/WH/ CRO/03-04	Govt. P.G. Girls College Chattarpur	1500000	750000			750000
12	106045	11-7/WH/ CRO/03-04	Math Gujri Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur, M.P.	2.500000	1250000	1000000	250000	2500000
13	102002	26-05/WH/ CRO/04-05	Bonni-FOI College, Ayodhya Bypass Rd. Bhopal	2000000	1000000	800000	200000	2000000
14	102022	11-9/WH/ CRO/03-04	Govt. Home Science College, Hoshagabad	2500000	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	105019	11-11/WH/ CRO/03-04	Govt.Girls College, Morena, MP	2500000	0	0	0	0
16	103030	11-12/WH/ GRO/05-06	Govt. P.G.College, Khargon,MP	2500000	1250000	1000000	250000	2500000
17	103037	11-3/WH/ CRO/05-06	Kasturba Gram Rural Institute. Kasturba Gram, Indore (MP)	2000000	1000000	800000	200000	2000000
18	104027	11-4/WH/ CRO/05-06	Govt. P.G.College Bina M.P	2500000	1250000	1000000		2250000
19	105033	11-5/WH/ CRO/05-06	P.G. College.Guna, MP	2500000	1250000	1000000		2250000
20	101009	11-6WH/ CRO/05-06	Govt. College Of Education, Rewa	1500000	750000	600000	150000	1500000
21	106039	11-14/WH/ CRO/05-06	Kymore Science College, Kymore, Katni, M.P.	1500000	750000	600000	150000	1500000
22	102002	30-01/WH/ CRO/06-07	Bonni-FOI Collge, Ayaodhya Bypass Rd. Bhopal (M.P.)	8000000	4000000	2000000	2000000	8000000
23	102038	30-02/WH/ CRO/06-07	Institute Of Excellence In Hig. Edu, Kaliasotdam, Kolar Rd. Bhopal	6500000	3250000			3250000
24	102040	30-03/WH/ CRO/06-07	Jawaharlal Nehru Smriti College, Sohagpur, Hoshangabad, M.P.	607000	3038500	1519250	1519250	6077000
25	102046	30-04/WH/ CRO/06-07	Rajeev Gandhi College Trilanga, Bhopal	8500000	4250000			4250000
26	102052	30-05/WH/ CRO/06-07	S.N.Govt. Girls P.G.College, Shivaji NAGAR, BPL	8500000	4250000	2125000.		6375000
27	102057	30-06/WH/ CRO/06-07	The Bhopal School Of Social Science .Bhopal	10000000	5000000	2500000		7500000
28	103020	30-07/WH/ CRO/06-07	Govt. Girls College, Dhar, MP	2500000	1250000	625000		1875000
29	103028	30-08/WH/ CRO/06-07'	Govt. P.G.College. Alirajpur, Jhabua, M.P.	5730000	2865000			2865000
30	103029	30-09/WH/ CRO/06-07	Govt. P.G.College, NHOW, M.P.	9950000	4975000			4975000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31	103030	30-10/WH/ CRO/06-07	Govt. P.G. College, Khargone, M.P.	7500000	3750000	1875000		5625000
32	103037	30-11/WH/ CRO/06-07	Kasturba Gram Rural Institute, Kasturbagram, Indore (M.P.)	6000000	3000000	1500000	1500000	6000000
33	103038	30-12/WH/ CRO/06-07	M'.L.C. Govt. Girls P.G .College, Khandwa, M.P.	8500000	4250000			4250000
34	104001	30-13/WH/ CRO/06-07	Arts & Commerce College, Pandhurna, M.P.	5886000	2943000			2943000
35	104006	30-14/WH/ CRO/06-07	Govt. Arts & Commerce College, Sagar, M.P.	2073000	1036500	518250		1554750
36	104008	30-15/WH/ CRO/06-07	Govt. Auto P.G. College, Chindwara	9997000	4998500			4998500
37	104011	30-17/WH/ CRO/06-07	Govt. Degree College, Rehli, Sagar, M.P.	6000000	3000000			3000000
38	104016	30-18WH/ CRO/06-07	Govt. Degree College, Niwari, Tikamgarh	8000000	4000000			4000000
39	104019	30-19/WH/ CRO/06-07	Govt. Girls College, Chhinwara, M.P.	4707000	2354000	1176250		3530250
40	104021	30-20/WH/ CRO/06-07	Govt. Girls College, Chattarpur, M.P.	8030000	4015000			4015000
41	104026	30-21/WH/ CRO/06-07	Govt. P.G. College, Damoh.M.P.	3351000	1675500			1675500
42	104027	30-22/WH/ CRO/06-07	Govt. P.G. College, Bina, MP.	5500000	2750000	1375000		4125000
43	104031	30-23/WH/ CRO/06-07	Satpura College Of Law, Chhindwara.	6000000				0
44	105011	30-24/WH/ CRO/06-07	Govt. College Of Education, Gwalior, M.P.	6000000	3000000	1500000		4500000
45	106036	30-25/WH/ CRO/06-07	Hitkarini Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur, M.P.	8000000	4000000	2000000		6000000
46	106045	30-26/WH/ CRO/06-07	Mata Gujri Mahila Women College, Jabalpur, M.P.	7500000	3750000	1875000	1875000	7500000
47	107020	30-27/WH/ CRO/06-07	Govt. Girls College, Mandsor, M.P.	2908000	1454000			1454000
48	107042	30-28/WH/ CRO/06-07	Shri Sita Ram Jain Govt. Girls College, Neemuch, M.P.	9329000	4664500			4664500

Gap in access to education

2687. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is a huge gap in access to primary and higher education in various regions of the country;
- (b) whether Government is also aware that this gap is also in terms of quality education available to children in various parts of the country;
- (c) how Government proposes to bridge this gap;
- (d) whether Government's vision to provide education to all would cover quality education as well; and
- (e) if so, whether Government proposes to involve private sector also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Access measured in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio for Primary and Higher Education varies across States. There are several reasons for differences in the standard of education in the country viz. the availability of good infrastructure for educational institutions, faculty, access etc., The country being vast and education being in the Concurrent list of the Constitution where States are responsible for the educational institutions within their jurisdiction, differences in standard do occur due to various factors. The standard of education is perceived by competence of the individuals that the system turns out. It varies from institution to institution in both Government and Private Sectors.

The Government of India has also set up authorities like Universities Grants Commission and the All India Council for Technical Education for coordination and development of higher education in the country. These regulatory bodies have framed, within their powers, the required rules and regulations for bringing about uniformity and a certain standard of education in the country. These regulatory bodies also give grants to the various universities and educational institutions in the country for improving the quality of education. As part of the Central Government's commitment to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons a centrally sponsored scheme to universalize access to improve quality of education at secondary stage, called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been launched in March, 2009. The scheme seeks to universalize access to secondary education, while improving quality and ensuring quality.

(e) Government's strategy is for expansion and quality improvement in the country's education sector. 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.

Government has already decided to set up 2500 Model Schools and 300 Polytechnics under Public Private Partnership mode during 11th 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.

Interest among children towards schools

†2688. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of punishing and torturing of young children by teachers have been increasing continuously;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government so far to prevent such incidents and by when the outcome of the same is likely to be achieved; and

(c) whether Government would take steps to maintain interest towards school among the young children and to shorten the distance between their school and homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir. However, there have been reports about sporadic incidents of teachers punishing children.

(b) This Ministry has issued advisories to the State/UT Governments, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and Council for Indian School Certificate Examination, etc. to prohibit corporal punishment and cruelty to students and to create an atmosphere free from fear. Corporal punishment has been strictly prohibited in schools run by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and also by schools affiliated to CBSE.

(c) Such steps include facilitating joyful and stress free learning, enabling holistic learning, life skill programs, health and wellness programs, physical education programs, alternative to home work, no school bag for classes 1 and 2, etc.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, efforts have been made to provide access to a primary school within 1 km of most of the habitations.

Reservation of native students in Central Universities

2689. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has examined the suggestions coming from the public that unless Central Universities reserve a certain percentage of seats to the people of the State where such universities are established, the main purpose of giving benefit to the people of the State cannot be realized; and

(b) if so, the details of steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The role of Central Universities established by Acts of Parliament is, *inter-alia*, to help remove regional imbalances, to contribute a corporate intellectual life in the country and to further national integration. While Central Universities are expected to maintain their all-India character in admissions, appointments and the nature of their courses and programmes, opening of these Universities in each State is intended to ensure higher access and participation by eligible persons belonging to local population.

Enrolment of students in mid of academic year

2690. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several students are leaving Australia due to racist attack in that country and are coming back to India;

(b) if so, whether Government would provide them facilities of enrolling them in middle of their academic year or after one or two semesters of completing their study in Australia, in Indian Institutions;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how Government proposes to protect the career of these students who are leaving studies in the middle of their courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the information provided by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, there is no such data available.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Increasing lecturer-student ratio

2691. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to increase the lecturers ratio compared to the students in various faculties in each State, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present ratio of lecturers and students, college-wise, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the steps being taken to allot more funds to recruit the lecturers in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission has prescribed the norm of teacher-student ratio as 1:20 for general courses. The teacher-student ratio in technical and professional education institutions is decided by the concerned statutory council.

- (c) College-wise teacher-student ratio as prevalent in the States is not centrally maintained.
- (d) Funds for recruitment of teachers is provided by the concerned State Government.

Revision of age for compulsory education

2692. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the age-limit for compulsory education is being proposed at 14 years; if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether he wants the common children to go upto standard 8th only; and
- (c) the reasons for not revising the age-limit upto 18 years which is adequate for matriculation and also reaching voting right stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (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. Accordingly, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2008 which represents the consequential legislation, was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 15th December, 2008. 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. The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 20th July, 2009.

Establishment of regional language centre in Darjeeling

†2693. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of the centres for regional languages in the country;
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to promote the languages recognized; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to establish a regional language centre at Darjeeling to promote Nepalese language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Presently there are seven Regional Language Centres (RLC) of Central Institute of Indian Languages(CIIL), Mysore and these centres are at Mysore, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Patiala, Solan, Pune and Lucknow.

RLCs are established for propagation and promotion of the languages included in the Schedule VIII of Constitution of India. Besides imparting training to in-service teachers and others at the RLCs, they also conduct programmes like National Integration Camps, Orientation Courses, Workshops

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

etc. in different parts of the country for promotion of these languages. The Centres are also taking up projects for producing teaching materials and other aids in these languages.

(c) Nepali language is one of the four languages being taught at Regional Languages Centre, Guwahati. There is no proposal at present for opening a separate RLC for Nepali at Darjeeling.

School dropout ratio in Rajasthan

2694. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOUSCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the school dropout rate in number and percentage in Rajasthan at primary, secondary and senior secondary level;
- (b) how does it compare with National and other States' statistics;
- (c) whether it is higher in rural areas, particularly in case of girls, SC/ST/OBC;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps Government is contemplating to improve the scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per information available with the Ministry, the dropout rate during 2006-07 at primary, upper-primary and secondary level, particularly in case of girls, SC and ST of Rajasthan compared with National average are given as under:-

	Primary Stage (Classes I-V)		Upper Primary Stage (Classes I-VIII)		Secondary Stage (Classes I-X)	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
All Categories	25.4	40.6	46.0	62.3	59.9	73.6
Girls	26.6	45.0	45.3	67.3	61.5	79.3
SC Students	35.9	49.6	53.0	65.0	69.0	81.2
ST Students	33.1	38.4	62.5	59.7	78.7	77.7

The dropout rate at senior secondary stage are not been calculated by the Ministry. Annual class-wise enrolment figures are not available for urban and rural areas and OBC separately, and therefore dropout rates for these cannot be calculated separately.

(e) A multi-pronged approach has been adopted under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for universal elementary education. This includes, *inter-alia*, improving the quality of education through improvement in school infrastructure, recruitment of additional teachers, provision of annual school grants, teacher grants, regular training and academic support of teachers. In addition, interventions under SSA aim at harnessing community support, providing flexible schooling for the hardest to reach children, inclusion of children with special needs, and special provisions to promote education of girls through Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) and National Programme for Education

of Girls for Elementary Level (NPEGEL). The Mid-day-Meal programme also complements the strategy to reduce dropout rates.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been launched to universalize access to secondary education and to improve its quality. The scheme envisages enhancing enrolment at secondary stage by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation by improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, and through removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. The programme has special focus on girls and envisages several girl-specific measures including focus on increasing number of women teachers in schools and provision of separate toilet for girls.

The Girls' Hostel scheme envisages setting up of one 100-bedded girls' hostel in each educationally backward block to cater to girls of secondary and higher secondary schools.

Funds required for the implementation of Yashpal Committee report

†2695. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether Prof. Yashpal Committee has recommended to develop IITs and IIMs as Universities;

(b) the amount required for expenditure in the year 2009-10 by his Ministry and Planning Commission to implement these recommendations; and

(c) the arrangements made for better and quality education at primary level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. One of the recommendations of Prof. Yashpal Committee calls for Institutions of Excellence like the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) to be encouraged to diversify and expand their scope to work as full-fledged universities, while keeping intact their unique features, which will act as a pace-setting and a model governance systems for all universities.

(b) Prof. Yashpal Committee Report has been submitted to the Government recently on 24.06.2009. It is pre-mature to reckon the expenditure for 2009-10 required to implement the recommendations of the Committee, at this stage.

(c) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, several activities have been undertaken to improve the quality of elementary education. This includes recruitment of 9.86 lakh additional teachers to improve the pupil teacher ratio, in-service training of teachers for a period of 20 days every year, free distribution of textbooks to all children for primary and upper primary classes, academic support to primary and upper primary schools through 6472 Block Resource Centres and 69268 Cluster Resource Centres and regular evaluation of students.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Computerization of village panchayats

2696. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert committee on Information Technology has recommended for computerization of 2.5 lakh village panchayats;

(b) if so, the details of village panchayats which have been computerized so far; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the project?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the strategic importance of computerization at the Gram Panchayat level, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) had constituted an Expert Group in June 2007 under the Chairmanship of Director General, National Informatics Centre to assess the Information Technology (IT) programmes which are in operation or which could be taken up for implementation in future, to recommend on the most cost-effective technologies for reaching IT to the Gram Panchayats, the use of IT for effectively building capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions through distance learning; and the cost implications of the recommendations. The Expert Group submitted its Report on 17.01.2008.

As per the information given by the States, the number of Village Panchayats computerized so far is given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(c) Village level computerization has been done using various sources of funding such as grants of Central and State Finance Commissions, internal resources of Panchayats etc. Under the erstwhile Information and Technology component of the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, States were given grants for computerization of Panchayats, details of which are given in the following table:-

Amount (Rs. in crore)			
Sl.No.	States/UTs	2005-06	2006-07
1.	Goa	-	1.00
2	Sikkim	2.00	3.04
3	Rajasthan	-	2.00
4.	Puducherry	-	0.87
5	West Bengal	-	2.60
6.	Orissa	-	1.00
7.	Kerala	-	2.52

Statement

Computers provided at Village/Panchayats

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total number of village Panchayats in the State	Number of village Panchayats where some sort of Computing facility is available
1.	Lakshadweep	10	10
2.	Rajasthan	9184	1114
3.	Orissa	6234	150
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	67	67
5.	Tripura	513	100
6.	Goa	189	189
7.	Sikkim	163	157
8.	Uttar Pradesh	51976	Nil
9.	Daman & Diu	14	14
10.	Chhattisgarh	9768	Nil
11.	Karnataka	5658	5658
12.	Kerala	999	969

Note:- Information from remaining States is being collected.

Extension of NREGS

2697. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is ready to remove the cap of 100 days as well as one person per family norm in National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

ARWSP in Andhra Pradesh

2698. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages covered under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the total number of villages yet to be covered under ARWSP in the State; and

(c) the total number and names of the villages in Andhra Pradesh proposed to be covered under ARWSP during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MS. AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (c) The total number of habitations covered in Andhra Pradesh under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), those yet to be covered and proposed to be covered in the current Year, district-wise, is as follows:

Sl.No.	District Name	Total Habitations	Habitations covered	Habitations yet to be covered	Habitations proposed to be covered for current year 2009-10
1	Adilabad	3609	2566	1043	300
2	Anantapur	3339	2380	959	426
3	Chittoor	10932	7758	3174	124
4	Cuddapah	4439	3152	1287	620
5	East Godavari	2899	2060	839	547
6	Guntur	1694	1204	490	436
7	Karimnagar	2262	1605	657	385
8	Khammam	3152	2262	890	245
9	Krishna	2491	1768	723	431
10	Kurnool	1515	1077	438	210
11	Mahbubnagar	3419	2427	992	568
12	Medak	2379	1693	686	451
13	Nalgonda	3371	2385	986	599
14	Nellore	2342	1662	680	628
15	Nizamabad	1635	1160	475	445
16	Prakasam	3011	2138	873	316
17	Rangareddy	1686	1197	489	231
18	Srikakulam	3916	2774	1142	376
19	Visakhapatnam	5423	3864	1559	139
20	Vizianagram	2872	2040	832	299
21	Warangal	3541	2514	1027	439
22	West Godavari	2164	1536	628	285
TOTAL :		72091	51222	20869	8500

Drinking water for hilly areas

2699. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is an acute shortage of drinking water in rural areas, particularly those located in hilly States like Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any scheme to provide enough drinking water in such areas;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MS. AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (c) Water is a State subject. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments for providing drinking water to the habitations through the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) since renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) with effect from 01.04.2009. Under this programme funds are allocated to the States as per a pre-defined ratio and the States are competent to plan, prepare and execute drinking water projects in their respective areas. Funds are also provided under the NRDWP to States faced with various natural calamities such as drought, flood etc., for which 5% of the annual allocation is reserved by the Centre. NRDWP also provides that 20% of the States' allocation may be utilized by them for ensuring sustainability of drinking water schemes. These two components are fully funded by the Centre.

During the current year as per information available from the States, the drinking water position in several States including Himachal Pradesh has been affected in the dry months. The States have taken emergency measures including transportation of water by water tankers and mules. The matter was first reviewed in a meeting of State Secretaries in-charge of rural water supply on 01.07.2009 and is monitored on a regular basis thereafter in the Department. As apart of the first instalment under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme for the year 2009-10, an *ad-hoc* release has been made to the States for ensuring the availability of drinking water in rural areas, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

*Release of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme
during the year 2009-10*

(Amount in Rs. lakh)		
Sl.No.	Name of the State	Amount released
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	146,24.67
2.	Chhattisgarh	44,84.00

1	2	3
3.	Goa	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	0.00
5.	Kerala	35,52.33
6.	Madhya Pradesh	127,36.67
7.	Maharashtra	196,85.00
8.	Orissa	102,68.67
9.	Punjab	29,76.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	83,13.67
11.	Uttar Pradesh	185,56.33
12.	Uttaranchal	36,98.67
13.	West Bengal*	133,87.33
	DDP States	
14.	Andhra Pradesh	134,92.73
15.	Gujarat	109,27.49
16.	Haryana	40,68.09
17.	Himachal Pradesh	49,03.71
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	112,61.00
19.	Karnataka	160,40.34
20.	Rajasthan	332,73.18
	North East States	
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	54,75.00
22.	Assam	91,73.67
23.	Manipur	18,73.67
24.	Meghalaya	21,41.33
25.	Mizoram	15,33.00
26.	Nagaland	15,81.67
27.	Sikkim	6,57.00
28.	Tripura	18,98.00
	TOTAL :	2315,83.21

* Rs. 10.00 crores released to West Bengal on account of cyclone "Aila".

PMGSY in Rajasthan

2700. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount allocated to Rajasthan in the current year under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) whether the allocations of funds in respect of Rajasthan has been reduced this year as against previous year;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) by when pending projects in Rajasthan are likely to be covered by the Central Government;
- (e) whether there is any complaint of construction of roads deviating from the norms of PMGSY; and
- (f) if so, what corrective steps have taken by Government to check such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) State-wise allocation of funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for the current year (2009-10) will be decided after the Budget Estimates are approved by the Parliament.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) There are no pending projects of Rajasthan to be covered by Government of India under PMGSY.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The complaints were sent to State Government for examination and taking remedial action. One complaint was inquired through National Quality Monitor (NQM), where no major deficiency was found. Steps taken to check irregularities are:

- (a) A three tier quality monitoring system has been put in place.
- (b) There is regular monitoring of the progress of implementation of the projects through progress reports, periodic reviews and field visit of officers.
- (c) The State Governments have been advised for e-tendering the projects under PMGSY to expedite the process of tendering and also to ensure transparency.
- (d) Citizen information boards are displayed in local language at prominent locations in the benefited habitations indicating the volume of materials used in each layer of the pavement.
- (e) All the States have been advised to arrange for joint inspection of completed as well as on-going works with Hon'ble MPs, Hon'ble MLAs and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Complaints about NREGS

†2701. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Central Government about National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) from States;

(b) the number of complaints received so far by the Central Government from different States, State-wise;

(c) the details of the measures taken by the Central Government to address these complaints; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A total of 674 complaints have been received under NREGA during the last three years and the current year. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) Implementation of NREGA is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Employment Guarantee Scheme formulated by each State. Therefore, all complaints received in the Ministry are sent to the concerned State Government for taking appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Ministry has an independent Monitoring mechanism through National Level Monitors (NLMs). These NLMs visit various districts to assess the implementation of the Act. In cases of complaints of serious nature, the NLMs are deputed to enquire into the matter. A grievance redressal mechanism has been set up. National toll-free telephone Helpline under NREGA has been established which receives complaints and queries relating to NREGA. State Governments have also been requested to set up similar helplines at the State and district levels. Helplines have been set up in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Goa and A&N islands.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statewise details of complaints received during the last three years

Sl.No.	State	Number of complaints received in 2006-07	Number of complaints received in 2007-08	Number of complaints received in 2008-09	Number of complaints received in 2009-10	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	7	1	12
2	Assam	1	5	10	1	17
3	Bihar	7	26	39	4	76
4	Chhattisgarh	2	10	14	2	28
5	Gujarat	2	4	3	1	10
6	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	6	2	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Haryana	1	2	13	0	16
8	Jharkhand	6	12	35	2	55
9	Karnataka	1	4	0	1	6
10	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
11	Madhya Pradesh	7	37	50	14	108
12	Maharashtra	4	4	5	0	13
13	Manipur	0	1	2	0	3
14	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	1
15	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
16	Orissa	4	12	12	0	28
17	Punjab	0	1	1	1	3
18	Rajasthan	2	7	30	17	56
19	Tamil Nadu	1	2	1	1	5
20	Tripura	0	0	2	0	2
21	Uttar Pradesh	17	40	119	28	204
22	Uttarakhand	0	0	3	1	4
23	West Bengal	1	8	6	4	19
TOTAL :		58	178	358	80	674

Inquiry of cases of issuance of fake job cards

†2702. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the cases pertaining to issuance of fake job cards under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) Scheme and paying less than the set wages that have come into notice till 20 July, 2009 during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) the details of cases registered for issuance of fake job cards and paying less wages in Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, district-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Central Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A total of 48 such complaints have been received during the period 1.4.2008 to 20.7.2009. The State wise details are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	State	Number of complaints received
1	Andhra Pradesh	1
2	Bihar	6
3	Gujarat	1
4	Haryana	2
5	Himachal Pradesh	1
6	Jharkhand	2
7	Madhya Pradesh	6
8	Rajasthan	16
9	Uttar Pradesh	13
TOTAL :		48

(b) As per report received from the State Government of Jharkhand, no such cases have been reported by any of the districts of the State. Information is being collected from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Implementation of NREGA is done by the State Government in accordance with the Employment Guarantee Scheme formulated by each State. Panchayats at District, Intermediate and village level are the principal planning and implementation agencies. All complaints received in the Ministry have, therefore, been referred to the concerned State Government for taking appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Road connectivity in rural areas

2703. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

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 (IFPRI) 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 in the country especially with respect to Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh connected by roads upto 25 July, 2009, State-wise and district-wise?

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 all 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) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Release of NREGS funds to beneficiaries

2704. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to ensure that all margins or the pilferage of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) funds are plugged;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has now been engaged in the process of ensuring release of funds to beneficiaries only in their accounts in banks and post offices; and
- (d) if so, the time by which payments to beneficiaries from NREGS funds are likely to be given through banks or post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With a view to ensure that pilferage of NREGS funds is plugged, Ministry of Rural Development has taken various steps. These include strict monitoring, social audit, development of a web based Management Information System (MIS), inspection of works, establishment of a National toll free Helpline for grievance redressal, wage payment through worker's accounts in banks/post offices and awareness generation about NREGA through intensive IEC activities.

- (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Disbursement of wages through accounts in banks/post offices is linked with the availability of banks/postal network in an area. Department of Financial Services has been requested to take action for expanding the outreach of financial services so that wage payment can be made entirely through NREGA worker's accounts. In view of this, it is not possible to fix a time for making entire wage payment through Banks/Post Offices.

Implementation of NREGS in Assam

2705. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of job card holders who have been provided work or otherwise for 100 days during the financial years 2007-08 and 2008-09 in Assam district wise;

(b) how the wage rate of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is stipulated in those districts; and

(c) the details of the projects under the scheme which have been implemented and status of utilisation of funds during the said financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) District-wise data is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(b) Wages are paid to the NREGA workers in accordance with the wage rate as provided in Section 6 of the Act. Section 6(1) provides that Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purposes of this Act provided that the wage rate notified by the Centre shall not be less than Rs. 60 per day.

Section 6(2) of NREGA provides that until such time as a wage rate is fixed by the Central Government in respect of any area in a State, the minimum wage fixed by the State Governments under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for agricultural labourers shall be the wage rate applicable to that area.

Central Government has notified wage rate for NREGA workers under Section 6(1) of the Act with effect from 1.1.2009. Prior to this date, wage rate as notified by the State Government of Assam under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for agricultural labourers was applicable under NREGA.

(c) During the year 2007-08, NREGA was in operation in 13 districts of Assam. A total of 11855 works were taken up under NREGA and an expenditure of Rs. 549.15 crore was incurred by the State Government. During the Financial Year 2008-09, the Act was made operational in the rural areas of all the districts of the State. A total of 17098 works were taken up and an expenditure of Rs. 953.80 crore was incurred by the State Government.

Statement

NREGA performance of Assam under NREGA

Sl.No.	State	Employment provided		Household completed 100 days of employment	
		FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bongaigaon	296221	78124	35018	29628
2	Dhemaji	91265	92805	16228	9578
3	Goalpara	100528	72319	1779	0
4	Karbi Anglong	184884	178161	0	0
5	Kokrajhar	188226	170510	133640	95225
6	Lakhimpur	64677	74360	35837	29124
7	North Cachar Hills	29980	28040	4447	5102

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Barpeta	172149	91378	7222	105
9	Cachar	12781	90118	0	3991
10	Darrang	93242	107778	4874	771
11	Hailakandi	37772	89186	0	40
12	Marigaon	80058	56353	158	1110
13	Nalbari	51105	70000	270	1347
14	Baska	NA	23871	NA	85
15	Chirang	NA	109225	NA	0
16	Dhubri	NA	49813	NA	2
17	Dibrugarh	NA	28559	NA	0
18	Golaghat	NA	48285	NA	120
19	Jorhat	NA	57302	NA	16
20	Kamrup	NA	96098	NA	0
21	Kamrup (Metro)	NA	6180	NA	2
22	Karimganj	NA	18608	NA	2
23	Nagaon	NA	84675	NA	0
24	Sivasagar	NA	29090	NA	253
25	Sonitpur	NA	68520	NA	70
26	Tinsukia	NA	15552	NA	207
27	Udalguri	NA	42483	NA	0
TOTAL :		1402888	1877393	239473	176778

NA implies not applicable as NREGA was extended to these districts from 1.4.2008.

Black-marketing of food grain under SGRY

2706. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were number of cases of selling of thousands of quintals of foodgrains in black market which was released under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was registered in various districts of Assam for the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the guilty booked, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Certain cases were reported in 4 districts of Assam. The details of cases and action taken against guilty officials are as below:-

1. Morigaon District: Two cases at Mayang Development Block and Laharighat Development Block during 2003-04 and 2004-05. FIR was lodged against the concerned Junior Engineer Shri Dilip Hazarika and Kumud Deka of Mayang Development Block. Both the Junior Engineers were placed under suspension and finally reinstated after completion of departmental proceedings. Shri Gojen Bora, Extension Officer (Industry) in-charge food grain in Laharighat Development Block, was arrested and released on bail. The CAG audit para was also dropped.
2. Barpeta District: One case during 2002-03 was registered at Bhawanipur Police Station against Shri Ranjit Kalita, in-charge Block Development Officer, Barpeta Development Block who stored SGRY foodgrains (rice) in unauthorized godown. The in-charge B.D.O. was arrested and suspended and departmental proceeding is going on. The rice was then shifted to Block godown and distributed to SGRY labourers.
3. Dhubri District: One case was registered during 2004-05 against Mahamaya Development Block. One truck loaded of foodgrains (Rice) under SGRY was seized and a case was registered under Gauripur Police Station against Shri Nazrul Islam, Junior Engineer and Shri Radhika Ranjan Seal, the then Block Development Officer of Mahamaya Development Block. Both the erring officials were placed under suspension and departmental proceedings are continuing.
4. Kamrup District: One case was registered in Palashbari Police Station on 12.8.2004 against Shri Dhrubajyoti Nath, Junior Engineer of Chayani Barduar Development Block and Suren Das, Extension Officer (P) in-charge Block Development Officer, Chayani Barduar Development Block as 58 quintals of rice was allegedly sold. On enquiry from DRDA and Deputy Commissioner both the erring officials were arrested and suspended and departmental proceedings are continuing.

Per kilometre cost of laying of road

†2707. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that roads are constructed in rural areas through National Rural Road Development Agency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the length of roads laid in rural areas from 2004 to 2008, year-wise and the number of hamlets connected by roads as a result thereof; and
- (d) the per kilometre cost of laying under road the projects implemented from 2004 to 2008?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The length of roads laid in rural areas from 2004 to 2008, year-wise and the number of hamlets connected by roads is detailed as below:-

Year	Length Constructed in Km	Habitations connected
2004-05	15,464	3,915
2005-06	22,891	8,202
2006-07	30,710	10,801
2007-08	41,231	11,336
2008-09	52,404	14,454

(d) The State-wise average cost per km of road works under PMGSY, year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise overall Average Cost per Km under PMGSY

		(Rs in Lakhs/km)			
Sl.No.	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh		13.99	19.14	25.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh		31.24	45.96	
3	Assam	32.57	44.99	54.27	57.92
4	Bihar				42.68
5	Chhattisgarh		23.18	28.65	28.93
6	Goa	25.07			
7	Gujarat	17.13	15.89	17.25	17.28
8	Haryana	21.97	23.28	32.26	41.17
9	Himachal Pradesh		22.66	21.24	23.41
10	Jammu & Kashmir	30.89		42.64	55.19
11	Jharkhand		23.73		29.74
12	Karnataka		17.26	19.98	26.78
13	Kerala	29.30		29.85	40.12
14	Madhya Pradesh		19.81	24.08	28.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Maharashtra	16.88		18.23	31.89
16	Manipur			27.37	
17	Meghalaya		32.28	37.52	
18	Mizoram		24.69		36.84
19	Nagaland		17.98		27.04
20	Orissa	24.24	29.35	36.16	40.35
21	Punjab	18.80		37.32	45.06
22	Rajasthan		17.93	17.02	20.05
23	Sikkim		43.67	46.09	45.51
24	Tamil Nadu			20.53	
25	Tripura		48.91	60.97	61.21
26	Uttar Pradesh		23.82	28.29	34.22
27	Uttaranchal		17.35	22.81	29.96
28	West Bengal		31.68	38.86	36.89

Wage rate under NREGS

†2708. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the labourers working under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) are paid daily wages at different rates in different States in the country;

(b) if so, the rate at which wages were paid during 2008, State-wise and the wages set by Government; and

(c) the amount by which wages were hiked in 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Under NREGA, up to 31.12.2008, wages were paid in accordance with Section 6(2) of the Act which provides that the minimum wage fixed by the State Government under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for agricultural labourers shall be considered as the wage rate applicable to that area. With effect from 1.1.2009, Central Government has notified, under Section 6(1) of NREG Act, the wage rate to be paid to NREGA workers. Wage rate notified by the Central Government in respect of all States from 1.1.2009 takes into account the wage rate as fixed by the respective State Government prior to this date. State-wise wage rate notified by the Central Government is given in the enclosed Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*State-wise prevailing wage rate under NREGA as notified
by the Central Government*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Wage rate in Rs. Per day
1	2	3
1	Assam	Rs. 79.60
2	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 80.00
		Area-I (Rs.65.00)
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Area-II (Rs.67.00)
4	Bihar	Rs. 89.00
5	Gujarat	Rs. 100.00
6	Haryana	Rs. 141.02
7	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 100.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 70.00
9	Karnataka	Rs. 82.00
10	Kerala	Rs. 125.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 91.00
12	Maharashtra	Rs.72, Rs. 70, Rs 68 & Rs.66 respectively for Zone I, II, III, IV
13	Manipur	Rs.81.40 for Hill & Valley
14	Meghalaya	Rs. 70.00
15	Mizoram	Rs. 110.00
16	Nagaland	Rs. 100.00
17	Orissa	Rs. 70.00
18	Punjab	
18(a)	Hoshiarpur	Rs. 98.61
18(b)	Jalandhar	Rs. 93.00
18(c)	Nawanshar	Rs. 94.91
18(d)	Amritsar	Rs. 105.00
19	Rajasthan	Rs. 100.00

1	2	3
20	Sikkim	Rs. 100.00
21	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 80.00
22	Tripura	Rs. 85.00
23	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 100.00
24	West Bengal	Rs. 75.00
25	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 75.00
26	Jharkhand	Rs. 92.00
27	Uttarakhand	Rs. 100.00
28	Goa	Rs. 110.00
29	Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman District Rs. 130.00 Nicobar district Rs. 139.00
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 108.20
31	Daman & Diu	Rs. 102.00
32	Lakshadweep	Rs. 115.00
33	Puducherry	Rs. 80.00 for men for six hours of work & Rs. 70.00 for women for five hours of work
34	Chandigarh	Rs. 140.00

Water supply and sanitation in Madhya Pradesh

‡2709. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) in Madhya Pradesh from 2008 to June, 2009; and

(b) the amount provided to the State under sanitation programme and the places to be covered under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MS. AGATHA SANGMA): (a) The amount released under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for Madhya Pradesh in 2008-09 is Rs. 38047.00 lakh and in 2009-10 till June 2009 it is Rs. 12736.67 lakh.

(b) The amount released to Madhya Pradesh under the Total Sanitation Campaign in 2008-09 is Rs. 9767.83 lakh. No releases have been made yet for 2009-10 to the State. The programme is being implemented in rural areas of 48 districts of the State.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Programmes for rural development

2710. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than seventy per cent of poor people live in the rural areas of our country;

(b) if so, the details and the programme as on today for rural poverty alleviation and development; and

(c) the grant allotted and spent on the above programme for the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission estimates the percentage and number of persons living below the poverty line at national and State level, separately in rural and urban areas from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years following the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor (Lakdawala Committee). According to the latest estimate of the percentage and number of persons living below the poverty line available for the year 2004-05 based on the large sample survey of consumer expenditure data of the 61st Round (July 2004-June 2005) of the NSSO, total number of poor people (*i.e.* number of person living Below the Poverty Line) in the country is estimated as 30.17 crore, of which 22.09 Crore (that is 73.2% of the total poor) lived below the poverty line in rural areas. The State-wise details of persons living below the poverty line based on the above poverty estimates of Planning Commission for 2004-05 are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Wage Employment Programme of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) which guarantees 100 days of wage employment for the rural households in a financial year whose adult members volunteer to take up unskilled manual work. NREGA is a demand driven programme and the earlier wage employment programmes of Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) have been subsumed into it. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a holistic Self Employment Programme under which rural poor are organized into Self Help Groups, training for capacity building and provided financial assistance in the form of bank credit and subsidy to take up economic activities which could generate income on sustainable basis. The Rural Housing Programme of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) which has a direct bearing in improving the living conditions of rural poor has been accorded priority with enhanced allocation. The other Rural Development Programmes being implemented by the Ministry include Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (previously known as Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). The details of central allocation, Central releases, amount utilized by the States are given in the Statement II to VIII.

Statement-I

Number and percentage of population below poverty line by States/UTs - 2004-05

(Based on URP-Consumption)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		%age of persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.2	64.70	28.0	61.40	15.8	126.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.3	1.94	3.3	0.09	17.6	2.03
3	Assam	22.3	54.50	3.3	1.28	19.7	55.77
4	Bihar	42.1	336.72	34.6	32.42	41.4	369.15
5	Chhattisgarh	40.8	71.50	41.2	19.47	40.9	90.96
6	Delhi	6.9	0.63	15.2	22.30	14.7	22.93
7	Goa	5.4	0.36	21.3	1.64	13.8	2.01
8	Gujarat	19.1	63.49	13.0	27.19	16.8	90.69
9	Haryana	13.6	21.49	15.1	10.60	14.0	32.10
10	Himachal Pradesh	10.7	6.14	3.4	0.22	10.0	6.36
11	Jammu & Kashmir	4.6	3.66	7.9	2.19	5.4	5.85
12	Jharkhand	46.3	103.19	20.2	13.20	40.3	116.39
13	Karnataka	20.8	75.05	32.6	63.83	25.0	138.89
14	Kerala	13.2	32.43	20.2	17.17	15.0	49.60
15	Madhya Pradesh	36.9	175.65	42.1	74.03	38.3	249.68
16	Maharashtra	29.6	171.13	32.2	146.25	30.7	317.38
17	Manipur	22.3	3.76	3.3	0.20	17.3	3.95
18	Meghalaya	22.3	4.36	3.3	0.16	18.5	4.52
19	Mizoram	22.3	1.02	3.3	0.16	12.6	1.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Nagaland	22.3	3.87	3.3	0.12	19.0	3.99
21	Orissa	46.8	151.75	44.3	26.74	46.4	178.49
22	Punjab	9.1	15.12	7.1	6.50	8.4	21.63
23	Rajasthan	18.7	87.38	32.9	47.51	22.1	134.89
24	Sikkim	22.3	1.12	3.3	0.02	20.1	1.14
25	Tamil Nadu	22.8	76.50	22.2	69.13	22.5	145.62
26	Tripura	22.3	6.18	3.3	0.20	18.9	6.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	33.4	473.00	30.6	117.03	32.8	590.03
28	Uttarakhand	40.8	27.11	36.5	8.85	39.6	35.96
29	West Bengal	28.6	173.22	14.8	35.14	24.7	208.36
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.9	0.60	22.2	0.32	22.6	0.92
31	Chandigarh	7.1	0.08	7.1	0.67	7.1	0.74
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.8	0.65	19.1	0.15	33.2	0.84
33	Daman & Diu	5.4	0.07	21.2	0.14	10.5	0.21
34	Lakshadweep	13.3	0.06	20.2	0.06	16.0	0.11
35	Pondicherry	22.9	0.78	22.2	1.59	22.4	2.37
	All India	28.3	2209.24	25.7	807.96	27.5	3017.20

Source: -Planning Commission

URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.

Notes-

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Statement-II

Financial and Physical performance of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act for last three years from 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No. States		2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Central Release	Funds available	Expenditure	Central Release	Funds available	Expenditure	Central Release	Funds available	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	102541.43	114224.39	68020.32	137105.40	229320.82	208374.75	321910.19	370669.63	296390.38
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1450.85	1211.25	221.34	1265.38	372.49	303.9	2.948.84	4145.65	2355.15
3	Assam	26550.85	70769.10	59252.93	52175.01	80609.74	54914.93	95872.16	136557.02	95379.66
4	Bihar	54831.38	119117.81	71276.16	46707.83	152388.63	105222.66	138819.05	218785.90	131647.97
5	Chhattisgarh	71850.74	84088.78	66882.16	114415.71	151755.67	140183.2	166449.34	200591.38	143447.52
6	Gujarat	7433.94	12374.74	8585.03	5915.71	12680.45	8184.24	16419.20	28126.75	19615.34
7	Haryana	3589.39	4652.85	3594.67	4840.97	5802.46	5235.01	13656.65	16415.91	10988.22
8	Himachal Pradesh	4667.64	5719.20	3940.12	12754.06	16150.34	12564.88	40974.63	50124.84	33227.64
9	Jammu and Kashmir	4136.37	5012.40	3454.44	7071.37	8994.66	4200.26	10472.53	15290.14	8772.02
10	Jharkhand	55854.59	98220.95	71155.13	65069.07	125468.19	106253.85	180580.14	236337.36	134171.70
11	Karnataka	24850.69	34131.33	24829.67	25298.49	43671.67	23650.54	39851.14	66157.34	35787.46
12	Kerala	3739.51	4835.18	2789.73	6900.55	9973.95	8336.83	19887.32	29771.74	22454.63
13	Madhya Pradesh	190944.20	213368.36	186268.63	260279.82	328848.40	289172.6	406111.54	507481.96	355166.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Maharashtra	21815.64	48693.66	17461.18	2923.75	49783.33	18907.21	18756.08	61535.79	35664.62
15	Manipur	1692.89	2037.59	2025.5	6184.13	6415.05	6276.15	36540.97	39735.08	32089.61
16	Meghalaya	3224.68	2583.63	2111.85	5918.73	6389.93	5091.18	7802.60	10975.76	8948.73
17	Mizoram	2023.90	2598.21	1643.11	3343.49	4595.38	4200.7	15194.15	17426.30	16455.70
18	Nagaland	910.11	1595.96	1457.62	4399.59	2572.41	2397.57	26805.72	28921.18	27231.15
19	Orissa	78380.49	89018.66	73346.62	53695.69	81098.83	57956.9	87843.67	112233.49	59933.82
20	Punjab	3445.75	3839.21	2500.21	2972.32	5027.36	3004.29	6775.32	11492.70	7204.95
21	Rajasthan	78041.00	85617.30	69306.14	105600.20	144069.79	147733.72	652157.16	724534.48	616439.73
22	Sikkim	691.50	456.50	261.89	629.75	1432.37	1185.76	4097.14	6212.62	4148.68
23	Tamil Nadu	18409.21	25210.92	15163.63	51609.09	70113.96	51642.38	140126.58	179459.04	100406.47
24	Tripura	2754.66	4977.63	4507.68	17016.45	21850.38	20860.34	46036.60	51943.39	49077.13
25	Uttar Pradesh	56914.69	102871.22	77967.46	166589.89	222726.19	189825.13	393390.13	470692.85	358282.20
26	Uttaranchal	4470.60	7105.31	4849.7	11003.65	15319.60	9575.01	10116.44	15566.09	13579.33
27	West Bengal	38868.84	63023.42	39462.63	88262.88	133148.55	100434.62	92275.09	133474.77	94038.47
28	Andaman & Nicobar				135.00			702.75	1557.83	327.54
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli				45.00			45.10	46.20	1.03
30	Daman & Diu				90.00			21.86	21.86	0.00
31	Goa				114.00			618.21	684.07	239.22
32	Lakshadweep				45.00			262.26	435.20	178.68
33	Pondicherry				45.00			419.44	969.44	136.10
34	Chandigarh				45.00			20.00	20.00	0.00
	TOTAL	864085.54	1207355.56	882335.548	1260467.98	1930580.60	1585688.61	2993960.00	3748393.76	2713787.54

Statement-III

*State-wise Central Allocation, Utilization of funds under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
during last three years from 2006-07 to 2008-09*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization of funds	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization of funds	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization of funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	25939.14	26089.14	33784.76	36027.75	36201.00	46838.96	50434.77	82082.90	89937.81
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1018.68	1056.18	1023.40	1395.30	1874.15	1332.72	1954.81	3483.08	2775.45
3	Assam	22525.46	22544.21	36388.67	30853.66	32429.53	43346.70	43225.67	68352.61	62704.10
4	Bihar	76565.57	77769.32	124880.81	106344.49	95693.97	149428.60	148870.28	239781.53	215436.08
5	Chhattisgarh	4011.28	4011.28	5334.44	5571.39	5571.39	7913.32	7799.32	15849.04	10733.47
6	Goa	159.77	135.45	196.06	221.90	188.12	109.81	310.64	289.24	398.37
7	Gujarat	12721.14	12721.15	15443.63	17668.82	17668.82	24229.87	24734.35	35837.53	33836.84
8	Haryana	1786.06	1762.99	2707.97	2480.72	2480.72	36667.61	3472.72	5031.21	5355.34
9	Himachal Pradesh	629.95	629.95	907.53	874.96	874.96	1150.25	1224.84	1805.54	2360.58
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1956.67	1885.71	2381.15	2717.68	2717.68	2957.88	3804.44	7128.93	3938.54
11	Jharkhand	6829.31	6054.58	11782.16	9485.46	9485.46	11861.43	13278.58	29692.35	16379.73
12	Karnataka	9993.64	9993.64	12140.71	13880.51	13880.44	13473.46	19431.14	28209.02	21783.70
13	Kerala	5557.39	5557.40	7062.58	7718.85	7718.85	10186.83	10805.52	15655.73	15190.55
14	Madhya Pradesh	7977.69	7996.44	13024.53	11080.48	11201.37	15072.08	15511.42	23436.36	40829.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	Maharashtra	15643.12	16097.35	24512.90	21727.25	21914.89	35597.33	30415.70	47024.34	54559.10
16	Manipur	884.26	662.34	784.14	1211.19	837.46	803.66	1696.87	1640.08	425.40
17	Meghalaya	1540.07	750.95	1189.73	2109.47	590.62	598.18	2955.34	2138.36	2111.21
18	Mizoram	328.20	294.27	410.53	449.55	451.92	494.30	629.81	1250.85	1528.75
19	Nagaland	1019.11	634.89	1069.52	1305.90	1240.58	1338.66	1955.65	3959.18	5498.61
20	Orissa	15042.66	15042.66	21534.98	20893.26	20280.02	34394.63	29248.20	46082.17	25709.24
21	Punjab	2208.83	1544.07	1932.32	3067.91	3067.91	3699.49	4294.73	6204.31	4380.13
22	Rajasthan	6392.56	6617.51	9351.73	8878.84	8888.57	11330.47	12429.38	18111.46	20453.65
23	Sikkim	194.91	194.92	387.85	266.97	230.71	320.14	374.02	578.85	685.60
24	Tamil Nadu	10385.44	10385.44	20434.91	14424.69	14424.69	20091.19	20192.94	29414.38	33943.24
25	Tripura	1984.31	3357.26	2531.71	2717.96	2745.03	5361.62	3807.83	6696.99	6343.68
26	Uttar Pradesh	34390.12	34445.43	42750.32	47765.59	46720.92	69977.30	66866.42	97568.50	107097.03
27	Uttaranchal	1724.11	1714.48	3221.45	2394.68	2394.68	3654.45	3352.28	4856.72	4242.68
28	West Bengal	20750.10	20745.29	28051.07	28820.51	26044.64	27092.16	40345.46	57212.41	45393.87
29	A&N Islands	328.99	0.00	12.87	456.94	312.73	52.65	6.39.67	92.55	74.30
30	D&N Haveli	54.82	0.00	25.92	76.13	38.07	2.16	106.58	53.29	16.65
31	Daman & Diu	24.52	0.00	1.86	34.06	0.00	0.56	47.68	0.00	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	21.26	21.26	34.88	29.54	29.54	34.64	41.34	59.88	73.54
33	Pondicherry	163.86	37.50	45.36	227.59	37.50	42.19	318.60	0.00	16.46
TOTAL :		290753.00	290753.06	425342.45	403270.00	388237.01	546454.30	564577.00	879579.39	834213.53

Statement-IV

State-wise financial progress under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	5885.70	5885.67	9010.51	8980.19	8962.95	12376.54	10616.38	10613.51	12387.32
2	Arunachal Pradesh	282.45	125.36	215.00	498.44	307.66	198.90	609.20	373.78	178.98
3	Assam	7339.07	7217.03	9156.20	12951.32	13565.96	15080.79	15829.39	17568.00	18765.16
4	Bihar	13998.30	11613.93	15523.33	21363.17	10434.17	15114.7	252557.54	23585.90	20168.92
5	Chhattisgarh	3109.61	3093.97	4677.29	4744.20	4735.78	6529.53	5608.59	5608.59	6919.11
6	Goa	50.00	50.00	61.50	75.00	65.83	65.99	125.00	81.98	79.43
7	Gujarat	2216.70	2208.34	2846.60	3380.31	3345.82	4351.63	3996.20	3996.20	5179.56
8	Haryana	1304.92	1304.92	1857.92	1988.70	1988.71	2685.00	2351.04	2351.04	2997.98
9	Himachal Pradesh	548.73	517.66	630.01	837.51	706.32	854.83	990.11	989.45	1325.12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	679.13	591.21	864.95	1036.54	784.51	933.71	1225.40	1084.41	879.40
11	Jharkhand	5278.02	4736.81	6037.02	8054.92	7507.84	8138.72	9522.53	9374.22	9974.35
12	Karnataka	4445.01	4185.34	5723.25	6781.32	6592.64	9879.54	8016.88	8003.12	10414.87
13	Kerala	1995.54	1985.02	2717.76	3042.76	3041.20	3932.09	3597.15	3597.15	4721.34
14	Madhya Pradesh	6664.05	6566.78	9316.78	10167.06	9964.64	13182.35	12019.50	12018.27	16858.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	Maharashtra	8784.83	8740.87	12608.68	13405.01	13117.90	18237.64	15848.40	15730.36	21571.10
16	Manipur	492.01	184.35	218.57	868.24	180.39	217.54	1061.19	351.58	264.16
17	Meghalaya	551.23	308.92	366.38	972.76	449.68	531.38	1188.92	249.50	245.65
18	Mizoram	127.56	125.14	139.56	225.10	247.17	256.97	275.12	270.99	352.29
19	Nagaland	378.12	234.97	272.37	667.26	423.41	148.42	815.54	635.55	298.29
20	Orissa	6729.73	6724.76	8611.11	10271.49	10036.46	11694.96	12141.96	12132.09	14818.29
21	Punjab	635.23	633.02	1103.27	966.49	922.89	1316.40	1142.58	1130.30	1109.00
22	Rajasthan	3375.71	3222.55	4825.90	5149.28	5072.68	6054.31	6087.48	6087.47	7549.05
23	Sikkim	141.22	141.22	211.35	249.22	224.73	282.19	304.60	346.24	316.77
24	Tamil Nadu	5204.41	5204.41	7342.13	7940.46	7940.45	10807.08	9387.22	9387.24	12055.51
25	Tripura	888.34	1137.37	1205.83	1567.66	1740.85	2340.01	1916.04	1897.58	2472.55
26	Uttar Pradesh	20152.62	19901.38	26142.53	30755.63	29995.93	36606.60	36359.30	36301.78	40455.09
27	Uttaranchal	1061.01	1061.01	1399.53	1619.24	1618.59	2004.98	1914.26	1914.26	2305.16
28	West Bengal	7480.75	6201.87	9165.29	11414.72	9896.13	12645.70	13494.48	13066.81	13735.25
29	A&N Islands	25.00	0.00	6.10	25.00	6.25	5.38	25.00	0.00	8.18
30	Daman & Diu	25.00	0.00	0.50	25.00	0.00		25.00	0.00	
31	D & N Haveli	25.00	12.50	3.09	25.00	0.00		25.00	0.00	2.04
32	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	5.07	25.00	0.00	25.33	25.00	12.50	0.00
33	Pondicherry	100.00	100.00	154.19	150.00	150.00	98.25	200.00	200.00	131.41
TOTAL		110000.00	104016.37	142419.56	170224.00	154027.54	196597.47	202000.00	198959.87	228539.96

Statement-V

*State-wise & year-wise allocation, release and expenditure under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
from 2006-07 to 2008-09*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No. States		2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	155.09	265.27	105.00	316.57	381.89	105.00	470.60	494.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	52.00	54.22	64.15	57.00	102.03	131.76	57.00	104.49	152.01
3	Assam	176.00	431.05	461.66	181.00	555.00	608.75	181.00	967.32	1007.05
4	Bihar	332.00	524.48	458.36	337.00	701.15	580.68	337.00	1022.62	1067.54
5	Chhattisgarh	235.00	708.52	652.01	240.00	1050.89	932.50	240.00	964.12	863.34
6	Goa	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	60.00	117.20	109.51	65.00	144.56	156.99	65.00	2.29.67	255.26
8	Haryana	25.00	200.43	1.36.52	30.00	216.21	216.51	30.00	272.02	313.09
9	Himachal Pradesh	82.00	139.90	288.59	87.00	320.58	281.98	87.00	268.90	240.51
10	Jammu & Kashmir	60.00	0.00	35.24	65.00	72.20	105.09	65.00	190.66	190.71
11	Jharkhand	170.00	56.83	56.76	175.00	0.00	63.18	175.00	208.67	211.47
12	Karnataka	105.00	45.73	132.52	110.00	271.49	349.12	110.00	634.63	550.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	Kerala	23.00	15.00	25.19	30.00	24.68	61.32	30.00	82.29	84.41
14	Madhya Pradesh	435.00	1150.00	1007.69	440.00	1615.66	1358.73	440.00	1877.10	2198.06
15	Maharashtra	140.00	103.42	218.75	145.00	563.96	637.33	145.00	1030.00	929.98
16	Manipur	28.00	0.00	13.42	33.00	76.17	64.28	33.00	20.00	37.97
17	Meghalaya	40.00	0.00	16.75	45.00	0.00	15.59	45.00	35.70	12.64
18	Mizoram	27.00	27.00	37.85	32.00	19.39	59.47	32.00	65.00	54.55
19	Nagaland	25.00	0.00	32.63	30.00	12.51	20.42	30.00	85.71	87.31
20	Orissa	268.00	624.59	582.81	273.00	546.83	677.41	273.00	1251.38	1163.01
21	Punjab	30.00 j	80.03	79.94	35.00	360.21	366.95	35.00	243.42	269.02
22	Rajasthan	229.00	1141.67	1228.89	234.00	1646.64	1455.44	234.00	1771.32	1695.54
23	Sikkim	25.00	36.26	43.86	30.00	170.46	88.81	30.00	55.00	103.99
24	Tamil Nadu	85.00	20.00	68.09	90.00	71.03	108.65	90.00	88.68	127.87
25	Tripura	35.00	71.43	40.82	40.00	130.00	155.60	40.00	359.98	315.77
26	Uttar Pradesh	370.00	325.19"1	709.93	375.00	1222.15	1201.04	375.00	1660.78	2000.07
27	Uttaranchal	95.00	12.79	67.00	100.00	78.74	99.73	100.00	114.89	152.79
28	West Bengal	221.00	123.69	470.06	226.00	544.69	439.47	226.00	623.44	583.18
TOTAL :		3480.00	6165.12	7304.27	3615.00	10833.80	10618.69	3615.00	14698.39	15161.98

Releases include the EAP component and loan from Window created under RIDF at NABARD

Statement-VI

Allocation, Release and Utilization under ARWSP (including DDP and natural calamities) during last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No. States/UT		2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Allocation	Release	Utilization	Allocation	Release	Utilization	Allocation	Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	20084.08	27221.88	27649.64	29530.00	30524.00	38840.72	39453.00	39505.49	39805.30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10299.00	13663.78	10333.20	11241.00	11241.00	12130.67	14612.00	16246.35	6341.48
3	Assam	17369.00	11372.37	18104.16	18959.00	18959.00	11726.22	24644.00	18756.80	26539.80
4	Bihar	18571.00	13006.65	13681.84	27937.00	16968.50	16580.54	42538.00	45238.00	16474.16
5	Chhattisgarh	6549.00	6549.00	7237.00	9595.00	9595.00	10415.54	13042.00	12525.50	10537.33
6	Goa	253.00	127.00	147.88	331.00	165.50	230.99	398.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	13161.56	14033.08	12166.76	20589.00	20589.00	21911.79	31444.00	36944.00	14526.00
8	Haryana	6045.63	6372.63	6341.02	9341.00	9341.00	10953.87	11729.00	11729.00	11729.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	9706.86	15620.86	15632.68	11746.00	13042.00	13245.19	14151.00	14151.00	1.3863.47
10	J&K	26324.79	23314.67	27092.31	32992.00	32992.00	36140.83	39786.00	39649.00	23885.99
11	Jharkhand	7261.00	3631.00	4115.15	11388.00	8445.51	11751.10	16067.00	8033.00	8033.00
12	Karnataka	19502.40	24336.00	24590.65	27851.00	28316.24	28656.79	47719.00	47784.57	46081.33
13	Kerala	6216.00	6216.00	7471.95	8293.00	8425.08	8346.25	10333.00	10697.00	9713.90
14	Madhya Pradesh	18797.00	19733.40	16798.24	25162.00	25162.00	26755.60	37047.00	38047.00	27856.08
15	Maharashtra	36152.00	36152.00	34870.89	40440.00	40440.00	37838.33	57257.00	64824.49	60396.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	Manipur	3379.00	1689.50	3234.95	3859.00	4559.00	3470.73	5016.00	4522.91	3725.67
17	Meghalaya	4073.00	5104.59	4569.51	4446.00	5529.00	5661.16	5779.00	6338.00	7451.25
18	Mizoram	2920.00	4271.39	4381.79	3188.00	3888.00	3015.73	4144.00	5419.26	4615.86
19	Nagaland	2998.00	2998.00	2857.52	3272.00	3974.57	2738.62	4253.00	4253.00	3919.29
20	Orissa	10332.00	9722.58	9954.61	16885.00	17194.55	23360.27	29868.00	29868.00	16813.05
21	Punjab	4098.00	4098.00	4111.48	5291.00	5179.91	4027.59	8656.00	8656.00	6672.80
22	Rajasthan	41489.68	31466.30	51477.91	60672.00	60672.00	61966.80	97013.00	97182.66	97182.66
23	Sikkim	1229.00	1630.77	1596.40	1342.00	2013.00	1536.20	1745.00	3245.00	851.00
24	Tamil Nadu	12057.00	12496.22	16111.32	19090.00	19090.00	19090.00	24182.00	28782.00	14546.85
25	Tripura	3613.00	4577.89	3681.54	3943.00	5443.00	5430.45	5125.00	4100.80	5484.44
26	Uttar Pradesh	27990.00	28389.40	33073.82	40151.00	40151.00	42113.56	53974.00	61577.55	46119.70
27	Uttaranchal	7523.00	8329.36	5916.69	8930.00	8930.00	11414.46	10758.00	8586.83	5486.68
28	West Bengal	15806.00	17118.40	14454.73	19137.00	19137.00	23054.59	38939.00	38939.00	37162.25
29	A&N Islands	32.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	472.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	D&N Haveli	5.92	0.00	0.00	37.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Daman & Diu	13.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Pondicherry	38.72	0.00	0.00	31.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.12
35	Chandigarh	5.46								
TOTAL		353900.00	353242.72	381655.64	475701.00	469966.86	492876.77	689672.00	705602.21	565819.66

Statement-VII

Scheme-wise/ State-wise funds released and the funds utilized during the last three years and the current financial year

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States	Funds released under DPAP					Funds Utilized under DPAP	Funds released under DDP					Funds Utilized under DDP	Funds released under IWDP					Funds Utilized under IWDP
		06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	Total		06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	Total		06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	41.31	56.24	55.87	9.53	162.95	125.837	18	28.3	35.02	0	81.32	56.59	35.63	37.13	44.43	5.09	122.28	79.59
2	Bihar	3.03	0.2	0	0	3.23	0					0	0	9.51	2	7.32	2.44	21.27	7.46
3	Chhattisgarh	8.26	13.92	24.38	0	46.56	15.182					0	0	22.96	25.75	30.44	0	79.15	52.91
4	Goa				0	0	0					0	0		0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	35.97	16.34	39.33	6.44	98.08	49.879	35.04	65.59	75.13	12.13	187.89	98.16	27.13	23.57	31.87	3.68	86.25	55.87
6	Haryana				0	0	0	12.34	28.74	10.26	3.35	54.69	28.17	5.48	4.45	4.28	0.56	14.77	7.82
7	Himachal Pradesh	3.69	8.35	8.59	2.84	23.47	78.53	9.25	2.17	6.45	0	17.87	5.61	17.55	27.86	23.48	1.3	70.19	39.09
8	Jammu & Kashmir	2.6	0	6.4	3.86	12.86	8.1	4.49	7.39	2.76	0	14.64	8.53	6.62	5.97	4.55	2.4	19.54	19.54
9	Jharkhand	4.79	0	2.9	0	7.69	0					0	0	2.33	2.9	8.41	1.62	15.26	9.4
10	Karnataka	31.76	44.46	57.76	7.65	141.63	103.902	29.69	35.07	49.47	5.9	120.13	90.24	32.06	22.92	46.2	5.33	106.51	75.65
11	Kerala				0	0	0					0	0	2.6	2.1	11.46	0	16.16	7.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12	Madhya Pradesh	53.74	53.16	56.97	0.6	164.47	111.198					0	0	19.68	16.47	28.76	0.41	65.32	11.54
13	Maharashtra	57.53	54.21	64.03	8.81	184.58	115.716					0	0	31.12	56.97	60.44	14.71	163.24	134.95
14	Orissa	14.81	23.93	25.13	7.8	71.67	34.683					0	0	20.62	17.94	33.54	7.03	79.13	54.84
15	Punjab				0	0	0					0	0	3.51	2.5	3.6	0.43	10.04	6.33
16	Rajasthan	25.82	13.96	18.1	8.46	66.34	52.907	160.25	98.18	216.87	3.29	478.59	277.24	42.76	48.45	45.26	4.87	141.34	118.23
17	Tamil Nadu	30.63	32.01	35.49	1.87	100	77.885					0	0	26.92	27.07	34.6	1.62	90.21	67.65
18	Uttar Pradesh	34.67	49.4	39.72	1.75	125.54	103.086					0	0	47.36	55.82	70.58	5.33	179.09	155.57
19	Uttaranchal	7.69	14.62	7.07	1.39	30.77	18.268					0	0	11.23	16.67	24.64	0	52.54	30.5
20	West Bengal	2.7	2.68	6.47	0	11.85	0.09					0	0	6.27	2.62	7.14	0.84	16.87	6.26
North Eastern States																			
1	Arunachal Pradesh	58.81						Not Covered under DPAP & DDP							25.84	15.64	32.27	1.29	75.04
2	Assam													31.02	27.05	38.93	4.69	101.69	79.89
3	Manipur													16.35	4.5	11.18	2.47	34.5	34.5
4	Meghalaya													12.03	5.47	9.42	0	26.92	26.92
5	Mizoram													8.58	31.29	26.5	5.92	72.29	50.99
6	Nagaland													10.98	29.64	27.53	3.52	71.67	69.23
7	Sikkim													2.75	3.86	2.6	1.17	10.38	10.38
8	Tripura													5.38	0	1.58	0	6.96	5.13

Statement-VIII

Fund releases and expenditure for last three years and current year under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	9455.20	4571.57	878.78	4091.37	1391.81	4227.67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	105.70	0.00	282.91	1530.16	277.38
3	Assam	337.74	521.30	4256.13	875.78	8310.66	4114.05
4	Bihar	830.23	3350.98	9554.97	5794.58	7150.57	7140.02
5	Chhattisgarh	4677.48	3201.40	5158.04	5939.38	1144.14	3042.53
6	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Goa	0.00	142.28	37.65	0.00	0.00	7.65
8	Gujarat	4976.36	3754.78	8528.33	4193.76	978.81	4344.62
9	Haryana	2334.61	1441.39	2755.14	2038.66	1069.09	1152.75
10	Himachal Pradesh	27.01	470.94	1024.50	355.13	679.70	466.90
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	703.33	1791.20	429.37	1115.82	989.93
12	Jharkhand	2747.69	3318.54	1909.95	2674.82	3188.20	3001.85
13	Karnataka	1924.30	3035.37	1383.75	2659.55	3176.18	1843.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Kerala	363.18	673.83	2229.06	1408.58	.388.99	719.59
15	Madhya Pradesh	4386.49	3180.88	6793.58	6247.67	9767.83	7524.65
16	Maharashtra	8719.53	5648.90	6785.73	6951.51	3526.29	5062.78
17	Manipur	90.81	14.83	748.44	126.34	99.83	494.20
18	Meghalaya	550.06	124.91	0.00	284.53	578.30	346.44
19	Mizoram	647.91	727.84	182.70	243.44	679.15	336.57
20	Nagaland	89.61	31.53	170.05	229.92	99.78	170.88
21	Orissa	5465.48	3499.85	5858.40	5508.23	7204.33	3966.11
22	Pondicherry	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.74
23	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.21	223.18	66.76
24	Rajasthan	1148.29	3126.98	3191.56	2492.64	2516.85	2232.06
25	Sikkim	137.64	279.21	0.00	57.90	254.86	0.00
26	Tamil Nadu	4873.92	3596.93	2243.15	5404.73	473.31	2427.37
27	Tripura	0.00	320.61	882.41	58.82	158.76	740.63
28	Uttar Pradesh	17210.53	13632.48	15085.11	16466.30	.38139.95	25679.19
29	Uttarakhand	157.40	497.17	664.36	427.36	861.89	478.15
30	West Bengal	945.99	1796.80	9056.89	3725.40	3047.06	2894.19
GRAND TOTAL :		72097.46	61770.46	91169.88	79114.89	97755.50	83772.28

PMGSY in Jharkhand

2711. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects implemented under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Jharkhand during the last three years showing category of roads, length and cost incurred in respective district, year-wise;

(b) the details of the plan of Government about the length of road construction under PMGSY for the current financial year in the State and fund allocated therefor; and

(c) comparison of the PMGSY projects implemented in Jharkhand with those of other States in the neighbourhood, namely, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of projects implemented under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Jharkhand during the last three years showing category of roads, length and cost incurred in respective district, year-wise are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(b) The plan for construction in 2009-10 is as follows:-

1st quarter	-	260 km (already constructed)
2nd quarter	-	100 km
3rd quarter	-	400 km
4th quarter	-	440 km
TOTAL	-	1200 km

For the current year (2009-10), State-wise allocation for the programme fund would be finalized after the Budget Estimates are approved by the Parliament.

(c) The PMGSY envisages connecting all habitations with population of 500 persons and above (250 persons and above in respect of hill States, tribal and desert areas) with all weather roads. Comparison of habitations connected in Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa & West Bengal are given as under:-

Comparison of Habitations Connectivity

Sl.No.	States	Eligible Habitations	Covered under State Schemes & Reported Not feasible	Net Eligible	Connected up to May 2009	% Connected over net eligible habitations
1	Bihar	10,034	-	10,034	2,585	26%
2	Jharkhand	10,006	2,236	7,770	1,491	19%
3	Orissa	18,339	171	18,168	5,328	29%
4	West Bengal	22,932	11,127	11,805	5,634	48%

Statement

Details of project implemented under PMGSY in Jharkhand State (last three years)

Sl.No.	Name of District	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		New Connectivity Length (in km)	Upgradation Length (in km)	Exp.	New Connectivity Length (in km)	Upgradation Length (in km)	Exp.	New Connectivity Length (in km)	Upgradation Length (in km)	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bokaro	20.56	0.00	268.35	7.57	0.00	349.50	21.10	0.00	2912.20
2	Chatra	41.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.79	13.00	0.00	850.24
3	Deoghar	6.19	0.00	246.70	15.75	0.00	467.58	4.63	0.00	1033.60
4	Dhanbad	4.05	0.00	171.80	24.89	0.00	307.41	1.25	0.00	868.60
5	Dumka	15.00	0.00	528.32	13.20	0.00	265.65	7.07	0.00	527.37
6	E. Singhbhum	42.74	0.00	533.86	16.44	0.00	635.26	8.20	0.00	904.85
7	Garhwa	24.94	0.00	257.48	0.00	0.00	401.71	6.00	0.00	261.57
8	Giridih	0.00	0.00	417.04	29.23	0.00	447.18	46.18	0.00	2980.80
9	Godda	33.07	0.00	76.90	0.00	0.00	353.21	8.38	0.00	217.77
10	Gumla	27.73	0.00	225.48	7.75	0.00	286.38	6.00	0.00	641.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	Hazaribagh	3.96	0.00	465.92	36.96	1.80	599.99	21.48	0.00	1681.55
12	Jamtara	0.00	0.00	237.84	9.00	0.00	98.24	4.70	0.00	708.23
13	Koderma	8.12	0.00	172.07	0.00	0.00	120.95	5.10	0.00	1093.13
14	Latehar	0.00	0.00	313.75	19.46	0.00	118.20	0.00	0.00	628.89
15	Lohardasga	14.75	0.00	140.42	2.05	0.00	134.21	0.00	0.00	160.48
16	Pakur	0.00	0.00	68.12	4.00	0.00	469.68	20.06	0.00	728.39
17	Palamau	4.50	0.00	372.84	9.00	0.00	539.28	18.75	0.00	1194.23
18	Ranchi	30.33	0.00	721.90	31.34	0.00	695.99	5.64	0.58	1965.78
19	Sahebganj	1.68	0.00	92.25	0.00	0.00	57.79	0.00	0.00	139.39
20	Saraikela	3.30	0.00	180.77	13.63	0.00	236.56	0.00	0.00	651.02
21	Simdega	10.25	0.00	204.50	8.00	0.00	129.00	3.90	0.00	266.91
22	W. Singhbhum	15.73	0.00	322.30	27.10	0.00	176.71	13.55	0.00	983.75
TOTAL		308.59	0.00	6018.59	275.36	1.80	6986.25	214.98	0.58	21400.03

Sanitation and connectivity in Jharkhand

2712. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many villages of Jharkhand have been provided Mini Sewerage Plants;
- (b) how many more villages are proposed to be provided Mini Sewerage Plants during the current financial year and the allocation made for the purpose;
- (c) whether any proposal for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been received from Jharkhand;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what is the further planning to cover the rest of the villages by the roads which have not yet been connected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MS. AGATHA SANGMA): (a) Under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), there is no provision/component to provide Mini Sewerage Plants in villages. However, TSC has a component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). Up to 10% of the TSC project cost can be utilized for meeting capital costs incurred under this component like low cost drainage, soakage pits etc. Rs.4062.55 lakh has been approved under this component for districts in Jharkhand and so far 244 villages have taken up works under this component.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The proposals received from the State of Jharkhand for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY), and approved by Ministry of Rural Development upto March, 2009 is as below:

Value of Projects	-	Rs.2087.64 crore
No. of roads	-	1651
Length in Km.	-	8164.46

(e) Further proposals for connecting balance unconnected habitations under PMGSY will be considered based on physical and financial progress of already sanctioned projects.

Study report on NREGS

2713. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Harvard Centre for Population and Development Studies has observed that the potential of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) for poverty reduction is not fully realised;
- (b) whether the study has found that higher NREGS wages undermine the self-selection of the poor on it; and
- (c) whether the study also warns that populists hikes in NREGS wages may further erode its potential for poverty reduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Harvard Centre for Population and Development Studies has observed that the potential of NREGA is not fully realized because the Scheme has lead to inflation and undermines the self selection of the poor . However, the Ministry of Rural Development is not in agreement with this observation as the objective of NREGA is to supplement and not substitute employment opportunities, including agriculture. The 100 days employment guarantee is to ensure that the rural households can demand employment during lean agricultural season. The self selection of the poor is evident from the share of women, SCs and STs Beneficiaries in the total mandays of employment generated during the last three years of implementation of the Act which is as under :

Category of beneficiary	% of persondays generated during 2006-07	% of persondays generated during 2007-08	% of persondays generated during 2008-09
Women	41%	43%	48%
SCs	25%	27%	29%
ST	36%	29%	25%

(c) It is not correct to say so. Wages are paid to the NREGA workers in accordance with the wage rate as provided in Section 6 of the Act. Section 6(1) provides that Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purposes of this Act provided that the wage rate notified by the Centre shall not be less than Rs. 60 per day.

Section 6(2) of NREGA provides that until such time as a wage rate is fixed by the Central Government in respect of any area in a State, the minimum wage fixed by the State Governments under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for agricultural labourers shall be the wage rate applicable to that area.

Central Government has notified wage rate for NREGA workers under Section 6(1) of the Act with effect from 1.1.2009 which takes into account the wage rate as notified by the State Governments under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for agricultural labourers.

Use of machine in NREGS work

2714. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of workers under NREGS in different States and those who got 100 days employment, State-wise;
- (b) the percentage of women, Scheduled Caste beneficiaries of NREGS who got employment;
- (c) the ratio of manual work and machine work in NREGS;
- (d) whether 40 per cent machine work is compulsory;

(e) whether in many places Block Authority and contractors are forcibly using machines and there is an allegation of death of a poor wage worker who was protesting against the use of machines in NREGS work; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Household is the basic unit for providing employment under NREGA. State-wise number of households, provided employment and number of households completed 100 days of employment during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 2008-09 and 2009-10, so far is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Data regarding participation of women and Scheduled Castes (SCs) beneficiaries under NREGA is maintained in terms of their share in the total persondays of employment generated.

Year-wise details are as under:

Beneficiary	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up to Mid-June, 09)
Women	41%	43%	48%	51%
Schedule Caste	25%	27%	29%	30%.

(c) and (d) NREGA provides a legal guarantee of wage employment for a maximum of 100 days per household in a financial year on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Use of machinery is not permissible under the Act.

(e) and (f) A total of 63 complaints regarding use of machinery in NREGA works have so far been received in the Ministry. Allegation of death of a poor wage worker who was protesting against the use of machines in NREGS work has been made in Uttar Pradesh. State-wise details of complaints are as under:

Sl.No.	State	Number of complaints
1	Assam	2
2	Bihar	7
3	Chhattisgarh	3
4	Haryana	3
5	Himachal Pradesh	1
6	Jharkhand	2
7	Madhya Pradesh	20
8	Orissa	1
9	Rajasthan	8
10	Uttar Pradesh	16
TOTAL :		63

Statement

NREGA outcomes : household completed 100 DAY

State	FY 2006-07		FY 2007-08		FY 2008-09		FY 2009-10 upto Mid June, 09	
	Employment	HH Completed	Employment	HH Completed	Employment	HH Completed	Employment	HH Completed
	Provided	100 days	Provided	100 days	Provided	100 days	Provided	100 days
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	2161395	57946	4803892	432357	5699557	483058	2726239	26342
Arunachal Pradesh	16926	0	4490	2020	59221	10115	3295	0
Assam	792270	185160	1402888	239473	1877393	176778	75539	44
Bihar	1688899	60310	3859630	52825	3822484	102597	1483915	3223
Chhattisgarh	1256737	130302	2284963	256071	2270415	251674	925602	11115
Gujarat	226269	12208	290691	11416	850691	49160	398843	8311
Haryana	50765	5626	70869	7402	162932	9855	40367	143
Himachal Pradesh	63514	16815	271099	13842	445713	50193	150179	18
Jammu & Kashmir	121328	11758	116800	1673	199166	7643	34488	101
Jharkhand	1394108	51065	1679868	49836	1576348	95473	447565	2720
Karnataka	545185	69789	549994	23081	896212	27009	176210	4364
Kerala	99107	537	185392	59443	692015	14344	208163	4
Madhya Pradesh	2866349	531556	4346916	922107	5207665	979026	2317533	12195
Maharashtra	353024	5341	474695	8349	906297	32510	382573	1755
Manipur	17880	17880	112549	0	381109	137006	146364	29896

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya	96627	575	106042	6677	224263	26323	111779	375
Mizoram	50998	5946	88940	0	172775	91758	144036	11795
Nagaland	27884	0	115331	0	296689	34070	76336	0
Orissa	1394169	154118	1096711	37475	1105429	44237	157062	1737
Punjab	31648	5327	49690	2642	147336	3970	46978	0
Rajasthan	1175172	639219	2170460	911248	6373093	2631892	4156575	93500
Sikkim	4107	222	19664	2006	52006	2863	10638	2
Tamil Nadu	683481	1824	1234818	77053	3288796	508122	1830287	4004
Tripura	74335	19577	423724	1772	549022	56930	106067	0
Uttar Pradesh	2573245	154953	4096408	436032	4336466	647525	1486984	1180
Uttaranchal	134312	3727	189263	15658	298741	12633	84970	32
West Bengal	3083757	18817	3843335	31468	3025854	23050	1971905	322
Andaman and Nicobar	NA	NA	NA	NA	5975	12	2178	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	1919	66	2139	7
Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR
Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	3024	481	1022	0
Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	12264	0	NR	NR
Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL :	20983491	2160598	33889122	3601926	44940870	6510373	20385831	213185

TSC in Andhra Pradesh

2715. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of villages covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) till date in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (b) the total number of villages yet to be covered under TSC in the State;
- (c) the total number of villages proposed to be covered under TSC during the current year; and
- (d) the reasons for slow pace of implementation of SC in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MS. AGATHA SANGMA): (a) A Statement indicating the total number of gram panchayats covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) till date in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise is given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(b) Under the TSC, district is considered as a unit for the purpose of sanctioning a project. All districts in Andhra Pradesh have been sanctioned TSC Projects. All the gram panchayats under every District are supposed to be covered under these projects.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The percentage achievement of sanitation coverage in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh has more than tripled from 18.15% in the 2001 Census to 66.03% (of the 2001 Census number of households) in July 2009. This is also higher than the national coverage of 65.09% (of 2001 Census households).

Statement

Total number of Gram Panchayats under total Sanitation Campaign

S.No.	District	Total No. of Panchayats
1	2	3
1	Adilabad	866
2	Anantapur	1001
3	Chittoor	1399
4	Cuddapah	808
5	East Godavari	1012
6	Guntur	1022
7	Karimnagar	1194
8	Khammam	770
9	Krishna	972

1	2	3
10	Kurnool	898
11	Mahbubnagar	1344
12	Medak	1085
13	Nalgonda	1180
14	Nellore	975
15	Nizamabad	718
16	Prakasam	1036
17	Rangareddi	705
18	Srikakulam	1101
19	Visakhapatnam	961
20	Vizianagaram	929
21	Warangal	1014
22	West Godavari	891
TOTAL :		21881

Achievements of NREGA, project

2736. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made so far in NREGA projects in the country on average and also in different States in terms of days for labourers in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) the lacunae in the way to achieve cent per cent performance, both in respect of days per labourer and in respect of output of a particular project, as experienced by Government uptil now; and

(c) the steps Government contemplates to remove these lacunae and increase the working days from 150 to 200 a year for those who participate in the scheme regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) National average and State-wise average number of days of employment provided per household during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to May,09) is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(b) NREGA is demand based. Number of days of employment provided to a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household. Therefore, no targets can be fixed under the Act. As per reports received from the States, 2.10 crore households during 2006-07, 3.39 crore during 2007-08, 4.49 crore during 2008-09 and 1.59 crore during 2009-10 (up to May, 09) have been provided employment under NREGA.

(c) To strengthen the implementation of NREGA, Ministry of Rural Development has taken various steps. These include strict monitoring, social audit, development of a web based Management Information System (MIS), inspection of works, establishment of a National toll free Helpline for grievance redressal, wage payment through worker's accounts in banks/post offices and awareness generation about NREGA through intensive IEC activities.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry for increasing the number of guaranteed days of employment on demand beyond 100 days.

Statement

Statewise average number of work days provided per house hold

Sl.No.	States	Average number of working days provided per household	
		2008-09	2009-10 (upto May-09)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	48	22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43	18
3	Assam	40	26
4	Bihar	26	17
5	Chhattisgarh	55	22
6	Gujarat	25	27
7	Haryana	42	23
8	Himachal Pradesh	46	23
9	Jammu & Kashmir	40	33
10	Jharkhand	48	33
11	Karnataka	32	28
12	Kerala	22	10
13	Madhya Pradesh	57	31
14	Maharashtra	46	28
15	Manipur	75	8
16	Meghalaya	38	9
17	Mizoram	73	29
18	Nagaland	68	20
19	Orissa	37	28
20	Punjab	27	7

1	2	3	4
21	Rajasthan	76	33
22	Sikkim	51	24
23	Tamil Nadu	37	25
24	Tripura	64	43
25	Uttar Pradesh	53	25
26	Uttaranchal	35	19
27	West Bengal	26	12
28	Goa	0	NR
29	A & N Island	17	13
30	D & N Haveli	25	13
31	Daman & Diu	NR	NR
32	Lakshadweep	60	18
33	Pondicherry	13	NR
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR
National Average		48	25

Uplifting BPL population

2717. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total population of India living below poverty line, State-wise;
- (b) the improvement seen in the status thereof during the last three years; and
- (c) the present policy of Government for upliftment of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the percentage and number of persons living below the poverty line at national and State level, separately in rural and urban areas from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years following the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor (Lakdawala Committee). The latest estimate of the percentage and number of persons living below the poverty line is available for the year 2004-05 based on the large sample survey of consumer expenditure data of the 61st Round (July 2004-June 2005) of the NSSO. According to this, 30.17 crores persons (27.5% of the total population) lived below the poverty line in 2004-05.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The two latest comparable estimates of poverty are available for the years 1993-94 and 2004-05, estimated from the large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure of the 50th Round (July 1993-June 1994) and 61st Round (July 2004-June 2005) of the NSSO respectively. As such, it is not possible to estimate the improvement in the status of the population living below the poverty line in the last three years. However, according to the two latest comparable estimates of poverty, the number of people living below the poverty line for the country is estimated to decline from 320.4 million (36% of the total population) in 1993-94 to 301.7 million (27.5% of the total population) in 2004-05. The State-wise estimate of the number of people living below the poverty line in the country for 1993-94 and 2004-05 is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II (*See below*).

The Eleventh Five Year Plan Document projected the reduction in headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points during 2007-2012. The Government is implementing a number of programmes as direct intervention for the upliftment of people living below the poverty line. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) which guarantees 100 days of wage employment to all the rural households in a financial year was launched in February, 2006 in 200 selected districts. NREGA has been extended to all the rural districts of the country with effect from 1.4.2008. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a holistic Self Employment Programme under which rural poor are organized into Self Help Groups, training, capacity building and provided financial assistance in the form of bank credit and subsidy to take up economic activities which could generate income on sustainable basis. To make this programme more effective, the components of Skill Development and placement based training has been incorporated into it. The Rural Housing Programme of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) which has a direct bearing in improving the living conditions of rural poor has been accorded priority with enhanced allocation.

Statement-I

*Number of persons living Below Poverty Line by States/UTs as
per poverty estimates for 1993-94*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	153.97
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.73
3	Assam	96.36
4	Bihar	493.36
5	Chhattisgarh	NA
6	Delhi	15.51
7	Goa	1.91
8	Gujarat	105.19
9	Haryana	43.88
10	Himachal Pradesh	15.86

1	2	3
11	Jammu & Kashmir	20.92
12	Jharkhand	NA
13	Karnataka	156.45
14	Kerala	76.41
15	Madhya Pradesh	298.52
16	Maharashtra	305.22
17	Manipur	6.80
18	Meghalaya	7.38
19	Mizoram	1.94
20	Nagaland	5.05
21	Orissa	160.60
22	Punjab	25.11
23	Rajasthan	128.50
24	Sikkim	1.84
25	Tamil Nadu	202.10
26	Tripura	11.79
27	Uttar Pradesh	604.46
28	Uttarakhand	NA
29	West Bengal	254.56
30	A & N Islands	1.06
31	Chandigarh	0.80
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.77
33	Daman & Diu	0.18
34	Lakshadweep	0.14
35	Puducherry	3.31
	All India	3203.68

Source: -Planning Commission

Notes:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty ration of Tamil Nadu is used for Puducherry and A & N Islands.
3. Poverty ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
4. Poverty ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
5. Urban Poverty ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
7. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
8. Poverty ratio of HP is used for J & K for 1993-94.

Statement-II

*Number of persons living Below Poverty Line by States/UTs as
per poverty estimates for 2004-05*

(Based on URP-Consumption)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	126.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.03
3	Assam	55.77
4	Bihar	369.15
5	Chhattisgarh	90.96
6	Delhi	22.93
7	Goa	2.01
8	Gujarat	90.69
9	Haryana	32.10
10	Himachal Pradesh	6.36
11	Jammu & Kashmir	5.85
12	Jharkhand	116.39
13	Karnataka	138.89
14	Kerala	49.60
15	Madhya Pradesh	249.68
16	Maharashtra	317.38
17	Manipur	3.95
18	Meghalaya	4.52
19	Mizoram	1.18
20	Nagaland	3.99
21	Orissa	178.49
22	Punjab	21.63
23	Rajasthan	134.89
24	Sikkim	1.14
25	Tamil Nadu	145.62

1	2	3
26	Tripura	6.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	590.03
28	Uttarakhand	35.96
29	West Bengal	208.36
30	A & N Islands	0.92
31	Chandigarh	0.74
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.84
33	Daman & Diu	0.21
34	Lakshadweep	0.11
35	Puducherry	2.37
ALL INDIA :		3017.20

Source: - Planning Commission URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.

Notes:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Puducherry and A & N Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Wage inequality in rural area

2718. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists paramount wage inequalities among rural population and the social security systems among rural poor are almost nil;

(b) if so, the details thereof including prevailing social security systems in rural area as on today State-wise;

(c) the details of prevailing wage inequalities in rural area as on today, State-wise, Gender-wise and category-wise;

(d) the details of steps taken to alleviate wage inequalities in rural areas as on today, State-wise, and Category-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to improve, social security systems among rural people as on today, State-wise and Category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The information on wage earnings collected by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during their quinquennial surveys conducted for the years 1999-2000 and 2004-05 regarding the daily wage earnings of men, women and children belonging to the rural labour households in agricultural occupations including different categories is given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV (See below).

The Government have launched a number of programmes to provide a safety net to the rural poor which include:

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was launched on 2nd Feb., 2006 in 200 selected districts and has been extended to all the remaining rural districts of the country *w.e.f.* 1.4.2008. NREGA is a demand driven programme and seeks enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Wages are paid to the NREGA workers in accordance with the wage rate as provided in Section 6 of the Act.

Under **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOPS)** pension is granted to persons aged 65 years or above and belonging to a household Below the Poverty Line (BPL). The coverage under this scheme has increased from 87 lakh during 2006-07 to 155 lakh during 2008-09.

Under **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)** pension is granted to widows in the age group of 40-64 years @ Rs.200 per month per beneficiary. The estimated number of beneficiaries of the scheme is 45 lakh:-

Under **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)** Pension is granted to BPL persons with severe or multiple disability between the age group of 18-64 years @ Rs. 200 per month per beneficiary. It is estimated that the scheme would benefit 15 lakh persons.

Under **National Family Benefit (NFBS)**, Rs. 10000 is granted to the BPL family in case of death of primary bread winner of the family in the age group of 18-64 years.

Under Annapurna Scheme, 10kg of foodgrain free of cost is provided to those who have not been covered under Old Age Pension Scheme.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has been launched for BPL families in unorganized sector on 1st October, 2007. The unorganized sector worker and his family (a unit of five) is covered under the scheme. The total sum insured would be Rs. 30,000/-per family per annum on a family floater basis. The premium would be shared on 75:25 basis by Centre and State Government. In case of States of North East region and Jammu and Kashmir, the premium would be in the ratio of 90:10. The RSBY has become operational from 01.04.2008.

'**Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana**' has been launched 2nd October, 2007 to cover death and disability of rural landless households. Under the scheme, the head of the family or one earning member in the family will be insured. The Central Government will bear 50% of the premium of Rs. 200/- per year per person and the remaining 50% of the premium will be borne by State Government. This scheme will be administered by Ministry of Finance through Life Insurance Corporation (LIC).

Statement-I

Average daily wage earnings of men, women and children belonging to the rural labour households in agricultural occupations - All classes

(In Rupees)

Sl.No. States/ Union Territories		Men		Women		Children							
		1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)
		Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Total	Cash	Kind	Kind
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Major States													
1	Andhra Pradesh	39.80	45.94	44.84	1.10	26.49	29.98	29.07	0.91	23.97	27.83	27.22	0.61
2	Assam	43.13	57.48	49.16	8.32	39.02	53.88	47.05	6.83	32.84	60.28	40.99	19.29
3	Bihar	35.10	43.42	29.18	14.24	30.96	37.46	22.68	14.78	23.98	32.55	22.04	10.51
4	Gujarat	38.81	45.90	42.07	3.83	33.27	41.60	37.73	3.37	32.29	34.98	29.72	526
5	Haryana	60.04	72.18	56.72	15.46	53.28	61.27	35.08	26.19	40.10	48.71	45.97	2.74
6	Karnataka	40.32	43.79	41.49	2.30	27.21	30.52	28.32	2.30	19.99	28.01	26.72	1.29
7	Kerala	94.52	121.81	114.61	7.20	62.22	73.53	65.08	8.45				
8	Madhya Pradesh	30.01	34.64	27.51	7.13	25.44	28.59	21.72	6.87	20.61	27.26	21.40	5.86
9	Maharashtra	37.67	44.56	42.80	1.76	24.34	27.41	26.14	1.27	21.17	28.39	27.69	0.70
10	Orissa	28.69	39.63	36.61	3.02	22.31	28.05	24.38	3.67	18.96	31.06	26.14	4.92
11	Punjab	63.57	71.46	63.78	7.68	73.98	53.71	44.42	9.29	59.84	44.27	41.65	2.62
12	Rajasthan	51.68	63.10	56.00	7.10	39.12	51.98	42.29	9.69	23.18	42.70	40.46	2.24
13	Tamil Nadu	52.36	63.65	58.11	574	30.48	35.06	31.71	3.35	28.74	32.44	24.24	8.20
14	Uttar Pradesh	38.29	48.44	41.86	6.58	29.05	37.99	27.09	10.90	24.86	33.62	26.72	6.90
15	West Bengal	43.45	45.57	40.97	4.60	37.03	41.96	36.73	5.23	38.87	33.96	24.93	9.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Other States/UTs													
16	Arunachal Pradesh	63.91	134.56	132.43	2.13	55.05	50.01	45.00	5.01				
17	Chhattisgarh	26.31	31.60	23.51	8.09	22.92	25.68	18.91	6.77	17.87	17.92	12.96	4.96
18	Goa	76.47	103.91	103.19	0.72	50.00	67.41	67.41					
19	Himachal Pradesh	63.52	81.32	65.84	15.98	56.79	65.45	54.36	11.09				
20	Jammu & Kashmir	85.91	90.07	75.99	14.08	-	-	-					
21	Jharkhand	34.45	41.99	37.28	4.71	28.71	35.03	31.26	3.77	35.43	11.54	8.52	3.02
22	Manipur	52.24	61.41	-	61.41	49.74	51.86	51.86	-	33.33	-	-	-
23	Meghalaya	50.58	61.61	59.89	1.72	35.44	45.76	44.06	1.70	31.35	41.64	41.64	
24	Mizoram	87.57	101.19	101.19	-	114.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Nagaland	111.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Sikkim	50.67	89.40	76.19	13.21	39.08	70.04	62.38	7.66				
27	Tripura	49.60	60.34	59.73	0.61	36.67	43.20	42.69	0.51	39.11			
28	Uttaranchal	58.96	60.34	57.59	2.75	52.79	52.41	50.41	2.00	-	47.08	41.12	5.96
29	A & N Islands	90.30	150.77	140.58	10.19	88.72	176.57	176.57	-	-	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	86.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	D & N Haveli	39.19	54.87	46.00	8.87	28.66	51.48	41.46	10.02	-	40.00	40.00	-
32	Daman & Diu	65.82	74.81	58.49	16.32	46.77	58.22	42.34	15.88	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	80.00	110.00	80.00	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	103.19	114.46	114.19	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Pondicherry	47.48	66.36	59.56	6.80	30.27	39.11	30.32	8.79	-	-	-	-
	ALL INDIA	40.58	48.07	42.45	5.62	28.57	33.77	29.55	4.22	24.32	29.93	26.46	3.47

Statement-II

*Average daily wage earnings of men, women and children belonging to the rural labour households
in agricultural occupations - Scheduled Castes*

(In Rupees)

Sl.No. States/ Union Territories		Men		Women		Children							
		1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)
		Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Total	Cash	Kind	Kind
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Major States													
1	Andhra Pradesh	40.58	45.36	44.22	1.14	27.24	30.68	30.15	0.53	25.48	24.17	23.62	0.55
2	Assam	38.91	57.56	49.50	8.06	34.26	52.66	44.88	7.78	34.83	-	-	
3	Bihar	34.93	43.40	29.03	14.37	31.64	36.63	20.67	15.96	22.79	25.71	15.64	10.07
4	Gujarat	44.91	44.59	41.24	3.35	38.54	39.93	38.04	1.89	40.43	20.00	20.00	-
5	Haryana	65.31	72.30	56.74	15.56	55.54	56.31	30.62	25.69	40.10	48.71	45.97	2.74
6	Karnataka	38.72	44.73	42.72	2.01	26.74	31.11	28.66	2.45	21.14	25.54	24.37	1.17
7	Kerala	97.25	116.02	107.37	8.65	62.37	79.58	70.40	9.18	-	-	-	
8	Madhya Pradesh	29.85	37.09	30.93	6.16	26.05	30.67	25.11	5.56	19.60	29.22	23.16	6.06
9	Maharashtra	37.32	44.25	42.96	1.29	23.59	26.16	25.22	0.94	25.33	26.10	24.40	1.70
10	Orissa	28.50	41.37	38.07	3.30	23.38	30.83	27.71	3.12	14.92	14.26	8.52	5.74
11	Punjab	62.90	70.90	62.65	8.25	72.70	50.80	40.60	10.20	59.29	35.44	31.99	3.45
12	Rajasthan	55.43	66.47	56.02	10.45	47.17	59.43	44.09	15.34	-	41.04	38.28	2.76
13	Tamil Nadu	50.40	62.79	57.12	5.67	30.19	36.40	33.03	3.37	27.17	50.00	24.46	25.54
14	Uttar Pradesh	36.53	47.68	39.99	7.69	28.11	37.57	25.86	11.71	23.46	32.15	20.47	11.68
15	West Bengal	43.85	45.60	40.53	5.07	36.38	38.50	32.34	6.16	42.25	30.57	21.91	8.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Other States/UTs													
16	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Chhattisgarh	25.56	29.98	17.88	12.10	21.83	24.52	15.87	8.65	14.58	16.75	-	16.75
18	Goa	-	110.07	110.07	-	-	75.00	75.00	-	-	-	-	-
19	Himachal Pradesh	57.19	85.21	66.18	19.03	40.00	46.52	40.48	6.04	-	-	-	-
20	Jammu & Kashmir	64.09	119.78	119.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Jharkhand	35.23	42.22	37.75	4.47	26.21	39.46	37.14	2.32	35.38	9.87	7.96	1.91
22	Manipur	-	42.86	42.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Meghalaya	-	54.29	54.29	-	-	21.43	21.43	-	-	-	-	-
24	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Sikkim	51.40	108.82	79.29	29.53	32.12	84.24	75.41	8.83	-	-	-	-
27	Tripura	51.13	59.16	59.06	0.10	33.97	42.12	42.12	-	40.00	-	-	-
28	Uttaranchal	63.64	61.39	59.39	2.00	65.50	52.30	51.42	0.88	-	34.44	34.44	-
29	A & N Islands	80.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	D & N Haveli	38.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Daman & Diu	80.71	-	-	-	142.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Pondicherry	50.25	65.51	62.89	2.62	27.93	37.90	32.50	5.40	-	-	-	-
ALL INDIA :		41.89	49.15	42.72	6.43	29.60	34.87	29.81	5.06	26.28	27.73	23.60	4.13

Statement-III

*Average daily wage earnings of men, women and children belonging to the rural labour households
in agricultural occupations - Scheduled Tribe*

(In Rupees)

Sl.No.	States/ Union Territories	Men		Women		Children							
		1999-2000	Total	2004-05 (P) Cash	Kind	1999-2000	Total	2004-05 (P) Cash	Kind	1999-2000	Total	2004-05 (P) Cash	Kind
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Major States													
1	Andhra Pradesh	39.14	47.48	44.92	2.56	29.77	29.87	27.07	2.80	28.89	26.31	24.53	1.78
2	Assam	45.49	59.20	51.78	7.42	35.68	53.98	46.17	7.81	29.00	-	-	-
3	Bihar	33.32	50.25	12.71	37.54	31.61	44.00	32.00	12.00	30.00	-	-	-
4	Gujarat	31.24	44.48	38.94	5.54	27.58	35.22	30.54	4.68	18.48	32.04	24.56	7.48
5	Haryana	62.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Karnataka	36.21	40.48	39.57	0.91	25.22	27.59	26.71	0.88	18.30	29.63	27.37	2.26
7	Kerala	76.28	110.77	99.32	11.45	56.34	73.81	64.23	9.58	-	-	-	-
8	Madhya Pradesh	29.24	32.97	24.73	8.24	25.26	27.68	18.92	8.76	21.04	24.61	15.18	9.43
9	Maharashtra	35.84	42.25	39.30	2.95	24.87	28.72	26.19	2.53	19.82	26.76	24.99	1.77
10	Orissa	26.37	36.28	32.19	4.09	22.72	25.07	20.20	4.87	18.72	35.43	30.72	4.71
11	Punjab	48.88	80.00	80.00	-	124.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Rajasthan	39.68	49.80	45.35	4.45	30.45	38.38	35.86	2.52	19.58	-	-	-
13	TamilNadu	53.67	53.45	52.98	0.47	24.83	40.85	36.98	3.87	-	-	-	-
14	Uttar Pradesh	25.74	39.44	32.89	6.55	17.92	28.01	17.32	10.69	-	-	-	-
15	West Bengal	40.97	45.48	40.11	5.37	36.93	45.84	40.07	5.77	36.18	44.99	20.99	24.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Other States/UTs													
16	Arunachal Pradesh	73.94	263.52	263.52	-	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Chhattisgarh	27.16	34.87	29.62	5.25	23.21	28.58	23.57	5.01	25.15	17.55	15.49	2.06
18	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Himachal Pradesh	81.02	26.71	26.71	-	62.56	70.73	53.63	17.10	-	-	-	-
20	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Jharkhand	32.73	38.47	33.54	4.93	30.01	32.82	28.71	4.11	36.25	-	-	-
22	Manipur	58.82	59.45	59.45	-	50.00	41.43	41.43	-	-	-	-	-
23	Meghalaya	50.16	62.02	60.17	1.85	35.48	47.20	45.46	1.74	31.72	41.64	41.64	-
24	Mizoram	87.57	101.19	101.19	-	114.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Nagaland	135.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Sikkim	52.09	89.19	75.47	13.72	30.00	55.69	47.72	7.97	-	-	-	-
27	Tripura	37.77	68.85	67.62	1.23	38.97	54.36	54.36	-	-	-	-	-
28	Uttaranchal	64.29	39.28	39.28	-	-	60.00	60.00	-	-	-	-	-
29	A & N Islands	84.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	D & N Haveli	39.35	54.87	46.00	8.87	28.66	51.48	41.46	10.02	-	40.00	40.00	-
32	Daman & Diu	65.87	71.15	53.79	17.36	39.79	54.64	39.91	14.73	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	101.01	114.46	114.19	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Pondicherry	40.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All India		33.19	41.79	36.39	5.40	26.44	31.67	26.89	4.78	22.41	29.37	24.08	5.29

Statement-IV

*Average daily wage earnings of men, women and children belonging to the rural labour households
in agricultural occupations - Other Backward Classes*

(In Rupees)

Sl.No. States/ Union Territories		Men		Women		Children							
		1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)	1999-2000	2004-05 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Major States													
1	Andhra Pradesh	38.24	45.50	44.53	0.97	25.08	29.70	28.73	0.97	21.02	28.57	28.00	0.57
2	Assam	41.04	56.02	45.53	10.49	44.75	54.14	45.41	8.73	17.14	60.02	39.79	20.23
3	Bihar	35.47	43.32	31.04	12.28	30.29	39.35	25.42	13.93	24.91	35.67	26.80	8.87
4	Gujarat	41.35	47.36	44.74	2.62	34.53	48.47	44.05	4.42	38.76	38.65	34.80	3.85
5	Haryana	48.89	70.65	56.03	14.62	47.02	70.88	36.04	34.84	-	-	-	-
6	Karnataka	44.85	46.58	42.37	4.21	30.13	32.05	28.72	3.33	19.57	27.99	26.64	1.35
7	Kerala	97.46	132.33	125.45	6.88	60.48	65.32	53.15	12.17	-	-	-	-
8	Madhya Pradesh	30.29	34.50	27.27	7.23	25.97	27.77	23.05	4.72	20.34	25.61	25.61	-
9	Maharashtra	37.08	45.78	43.75	2.03	23.23	27.00	26.02	0.98	20.76	33.62	33.62	-
10	Orissa	29.45	39.27	37.51	1.76	20.04	27.58	24.74	2.84	21.20	-	-	-
11	Punjab	67.56	71.20	64.78	6.42	90.00	60.65	53.76	6.89	48.66	55.25	53.68	1.57
12	Rajasthan	53.21	63.45	59.90	3.55	48.92	48.68	43.39	5.29	22.61	50.00	50.00	-
13	Tamil Nadu	54.21	64.81	58.90	5.91	31.01	33.92	30.61	3.31	30.50	24.83	24.15	0.68
14	Uttar Pradesh	39.40	48.30	43.32	4.98	30.83	38.23	28.61	9.62	25.69	32.92	27.70	5.22
15	West Bengal	42.41	53.44	48.25	5.19	35.13	43.73	40.69	3.04	35.00	40.00	40.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Other States/UTs													
16	Arunachal Pradesh	88.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Chhattisgarh	25.94	30.47	22.84	7.63	23.31	24.93	18.56	6.37	14.87	18.41	12.87	5.54
18	Goa	-	75.76	70.18	5.58	-	53.57	53.57	-	-	-	-	-
19	Himachal Pradesh	68.54	56.98	56.98	-	67.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Jammu & Kashmir	117.24	97.92	81.78	16.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Jharkhand	34.61	41.48	35.97	5.51	30.82	34.77	30.87	3.90	34.40	11.57	7.08	4.49
22	Manipur	51.57	62.34	62.34	-	49.23	53.08	53.08	-	-	-	-	-
23	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Nagaland	42.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Sikkim	51.59	84.38	77.67	6.71	42.78	69.22	64.54	4.68	-	-	-	-
27	Tripura	62.62	58.41	58.07	0.34	51.99	43.13	40.46	2.67	35.00	-	-	-
28	Uttaranchal	55.46	61.47	58.26	3.21	40.00	52.05	47.92	4.13	-	50.00	42.66	7.34
29	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	122.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	D & N Haveli	37.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Daman & Diu	-	87.79	76.80	10.99	-	150.00	120.00	30.00	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	80.00	110.00	80.00	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	205.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Pondicherry	46.36	67.35	55.71	11.64	34/24	41.68	25.72	15.96	-	-	-	-
All India		40.93	49.64	44.03	5.61	28,.42	33.63	29.70	3.93	22.72	31.70	29.19	2.51

Payment procedure in NREGS

2719. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the delay in payment of wage due to complicated procedure to the workers engaged on National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(NREGS) works;
- (b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken for simplification of this procedure; and
- (c) the time limit for implementation of simplified procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Cases of delay in payment of wages to NREGA workers have been brought to the notice of Ministry of Rural Development. The Ministry also monitors the progress of NREGA. As a result of this, procedural gaps including those relating to wage disbursement have come to the notice of the Ministry.

(b) With a view to ensure transparency and timely payment of wages to NREGA workers, wage payment through savings accounts of NREGA worker's in Banks/Post offices has been made mandatory.

(c) Disbursement of wages through accounts in banks/post offices is linked with the availability of banks/postal network in an area. It is, therefore, not possible to fix a time for making entire wage payment through Banks/Post Offices.

Extension of NREGS in urban area

2720. SHRI B. S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to extend the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(NREGS) to urban areas since 25.70 per cent of the urban population is poor;
- (b) if so, the time frame for the extension of this programme to urban areas and the number of estimated population to be benefited under this programme; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act applies only to rural areas of the country. Under the Act, adult members of a registered rural household may demand employment for a maximum of 100 days per household in a financial year for doing unskilled manual work irrespective of their status.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Hiring unauthorized persons for teaching

2721. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that many teachers in the country particularly in remote and rural areas, have hired people to teach their students in place of them on daily wages basis;
- (b) if so, the details of such incidents;
- (c) whether such practice may not spoil Government's planning to provide quality education to all upto 8th standard, and
- (d) the corrective steps taken by Government to check such practice of hiring people to teach students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The teachers at school level are recruited as per the norms and policies of the respective State Governments. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, (SSA) teachers are sanctioned for new schools and wherever, there is adverse Pupil Teacher Ratio. Till 31st March, 2009, 9.86 lakh teachers have been recruited by the State Governments, as per their norms and policies, salaries for such teachers are provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. In 2009-10, Rs. 9859 crores have been sanctioned for teacher salary under SSA.

Investigation for the purchase of ships

†2722. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether investigation has been made into the losses made on account of delay in sanction for the purchase of six large Range-1 Product Faster ships by the Shipping Corporation of India;
- (b) whether responsibility has been fixed after inquiring the concerned officers; and
- (c) the details of the safeguards being taken to prevent its recurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) The delay in sanctioning of the proposal which was processed under the PIB, CCEA Route was due to compliance of procedural requirement. Since, the delay was not intentional, no investigations were carried out. However, the observations made by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India in the audit para with regard to delay in acquisition of these vessels was duly replied by the Ministry.

The Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) has been conferred "Navratna" status on 1st August, 2008, Accordingly, the SCI Board is now empowered to take investment decisions at its own level and SCI's ship acquisition proposals are no longer required to be processed through the PIB, CCEA route thus avoiding any delays in the future.

Registration of fishing vessels

2723. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government has streamlined registration of fishing vessels to strengthen coastal security;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has also decided to increase the various port's capacities and also to acquire more ships; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Shipping has issued two notifications on June 24, 2009 for streamlining the procedure for registration of the fishing vessels. This will remove the multiplicity of registration regimes for fishing vessels under various Central and State legislations. This will also help in securitizing the country's coastline. Henceforth, registration of all the fishing vessels will be done under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. One of the notifications issued notifies the revised registration format for the fishing vessels. The second notification notifies a list of 127 registrars in various coastal States of the country. These registrars have to register the fishing vessels as per the laid down procedure. With these two notifications, a new system of registration of the fishing vessels has been put in place in the country.

(c) and (d) The capacity of the 12 Major Ports under the Central Government was 574.77 million MT in 2008-2009. By 2011-12 *i.e.* by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan, the capacity is projected to be increased to 1016.55 million MT. The Shipping Corporation of India has a plan to acquire 62 vessels during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Major ports in India

2724. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of major ports in operation in India;
- (b) how many new ports are coming up in view of new investment and industrial activities;
- (c) whether some of the major industrial houses have been allowed to develop entire port in Orissa;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether private sector ports specially managed by multinational companies could be security threat for the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K.VASAN): (a) There are 12 Major Ports operating in India.

(b) There is no proposal to set up new ports by the Central Government in the context of new investment and industrial activities.

(c) and (d) Central Government has not allowed any major industrial house to develop an entire port in Orissa.

(e) Private sector ports managed by multinational companies in various States fall under the purview of the respective State Governments. State Governments have been advised to ensure that all Security norms are adhered to by these private sector ports.

Soft loan package for shipping industry

2725. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether prompted by shrinking cargo volumes and freight trades and paucity of external commercial borrowings, Indian shipping industries have sought a soft loan package from Governments;

(b) whether the share of Indian carriers in the country's trade cargo has sharply declined from 31.5 percent in 1999-2000 to 13.7 percent in 2005-06;

(c) whether despite introduction of tonnage tax in 2004 Indian companies are subject to other taxes unlike foreign companies that operate under a tax free or low tax regime; and

(d) if so, whether Government would also attempt improving port infrastructure and connectivity as a prerequisite for the revival of shipping industry?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Shipping is highly capital intensive and depends largely on the debt market to finance its acquisitions. But the current meltdown in the international financial markets has placed the Indian shipping industry in a situation where assets are available to be acquired at reasonable prices, but the availability of money on loan is almost dried up through the normal international commercial bank channels; if any credit is available, it is at a prohibitive cost and stringent terms. On the request of Ministry of Shipping and at the behest of Finance Ministry, Indian Banks' Association had constituted a Working Group to examine the proposed extension of credit facilities to Shipping companies in India for purchase of ships. Indian Banks' Association has recently advised that they have no role to play in the matter and the Shipping Company should take up the matter with the individual banks.

(b) Yes, Sir. The share of Indian earners in carriage of country's overseas seaborne trade which was 31.50% during 1999-2000 declined gradually to a level of 13.7% in 2005-06.

(c) It is fact that despite introduction of Tonnage Tax in 2004-05, Indian Shipping Industry is liable to a variety of taxes and there are still about 12 direct and indirect taxes.

(d) Ministry of Shipping has formulated a National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP). Under the programme, specific projects have been identified to be taken up for implementation upto 2011-12. In the Major Ports, 276 projects covering the entire gamut of activities, namely construction/upgradation of berths, deepening of channels, rail-road connectivity projects, equipment upgradation/modernization schemes and other related schemes for creation of back-up facilities have been identified for inclusion in the programme.

12.00 Noon

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Outcome Budget (2009-10) of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 456/15/09]

Outcome Budget (2009-10) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Department of School Education and Literacy in the Ministry of Human Resource Development; and [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 512/15/09]
- (ii) Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Department of Higher Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 595/15/09]

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping**
- II. **Report and accounts (2007-08) of CDLB, Kolkata, together with Auditor's report and related papers**
- III. **MoUs between Government of India and Cochin Shipyard Limited and Hindustan Shipping Limited (2009-10)**

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, I say on the Table:

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping, Notification F. No. IMU/EC/EXEC/2009, dated the 12th May, 2009, publishing Academic and Administrative Ordinances regarding the Indian Maritime University, under sub-section (2) of Section 47 of the Indian Maritime University Act, 2008. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 514/15/09]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 5(E) of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948:
 - (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board (CDLB), Kolkata, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (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. 515/15/09]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
- (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Cochin Shipyard Limited for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 513/15/09]
 - (b) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways) and Hindustan Shipyard Limited for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 516/15/09]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

II. MoU (2009-2010) between Government of India and AAI

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, under Section 53 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008:
 - (1) G.S.R. 321 (E), dated the 13th May, 2009, publishing the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Salaries, Allowances and other Conditions of Service of the Chairperson and Members) Rules, 2009.
 - (2) G.S.R. 322 (E), dated the 13th May, 2009, publishing the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Salary, Allowance and other Conditions of Services of Secretary) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 466/15/09]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification S.O. 1440.(E), dated the 12th June, 2008, publishing the Airports Authority of India (Annual Report and Annual Statement of Accounts) Rules, 2008, under Section 43 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, together with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 465/15/09]
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Airports Authority of India for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 464/15/09]
- I. **Notification of the Ministry of Human Resources Development.**
- II.
 - (i) **Accounts (2007-08) of Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur alongwith related papers**
 - (ii) **Report and accounts (2007-08) of Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali and related papers**
 - (iii) **Report and accounts (2007-08) of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and related papers**
 - (iv) **Report and accounts (2007-08) of Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain and related papers**

- (v) **Report and accounts (2007-08) of National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, alongwith related papers**
- (vi) **Report and accounts (2007-08) of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti New Delhi alongwith related papers**
- (vii) **Report and accounts (2007-08) of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai alongwith related papers**
- (viii) **Report and accounts (2007-08) of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Union Territory of Chandigarh alongwith related papers**
- (ix) **Report and accounts (2007-08) of SLIET, Longowal (Sangrur), Punjab**
- (x) **Report and accounts (2007-08) of Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi alongwith related papers**
- (xi) **Report and accounts (2007-08) of Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati alongwith related papers**
- (xii) **Report and accounts (2007-08) of Indian Institute of Technology, Madras alongwith related papers**

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. 457 (E), dated the 1st July, 2009, publishing the Council of Architecture (Amendment) Rules, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Architects Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 521/15/09]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
 - (i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 726/15/09]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, for the year 2007-08.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 528/15/09]
 - (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2007-08.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 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 (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 529/15/09]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2007-08.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, 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 (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 527/15/09]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, 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 (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 522/15/09]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 523/15/09]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 2006-07, 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 (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 519/15/09]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Union Territory of Chandigarh, 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 (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 520/15/09]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET), Longowal (Sangrur), Punjab, 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 (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 530/15/09]
- (x) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, 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 (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 526/15/09]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, for the year 2007-08.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, for the year 2007-08, 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 (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 524/15/09]
- (xii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, 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 (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 526/15/09]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of the IDBI 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 (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification G.S.R. 513 (E), dated the 9th July, 2009, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Amendments Rules, 2009, under sub-section 3 of the Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Mumbai, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 685/15/09]

Notification of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I lay on the Table, under section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification G.S.R. 232 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2009, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse (Amendment) Rules, 2009, together with Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 506/15/09]

- I. **MoU (2009-10) between Government of India and AYCL**
- II. **MoU (2009-10) between Government of India and BPCL**
- III. **MoU (2009-10) between Government of India and TSPL**
- IV. **MoU (2009-10) between Government of India and M/s Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited**
- V. **MoU between Government of India and Bridge and Roof Company Limited**

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 Andrew Yule and Company Limited (AYCL) for the year 2009-2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 583/15/09]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited (BPCL), for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 488/15/09]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL), for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 419/15/09]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and M/s Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 489/15/09]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 490/15/09]

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2008 and Union Government (Commercial) No.PA 27 of 2009-10 Performance Audit of Activities of selected Public Sector Undertakings. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 540/15/09]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, we are going to Rashtrapatiiji.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I say?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We want to seek your permission and go.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the two-hundred and fifth report of the department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on industry

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two-hundred and Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-eighth report of department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Increasing incidents of so-called honour killings and honour related crimes in the country and the role of self-proclaimed panchayats therein

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the increasing incidents of so-called honour killings and honour-related crimes in the country and the role of self-proclaimed panchayats therein.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, honour crimes are acts of violence, usually murder, mostly committed by family members predominantly against female relatives, who are perceived to have brought dishonour upon the family. Honour killings are rooted in antiquated traditions and social values. Since "honour killing" is not a crime classified separately under the Indian laws, no data is collected separately regarding this crime by the National Crime Records Bureau, and the same is covered under 'murder'. Moreover, it is difficult to identify or classify an honour killing as such in any given community, since the reasons for such killings often remain a closely guarded private family matter. There is no separate law to deal with the crime of 'honour killing', and such crimes are dealt with under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and are investigated and prosecuted as offences under the IPC/Cr, P.C.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution. The responsibility for dealing with enforcement of the laws pertaining to these two subjects, including prevention, registration, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of crimes against women, lies with State Governments. Some caste Panchayats are known to approve of these killings as reported in the media and thus are accomplices in the violation of the laws. However, caste Panchayats are informal bodies and have no legal status as such. Often, villagers give precedence to the judgement of a caste Panchayat rather than that delivered by the courts of law.

I recoil with shame when I read in the newspapers that two teenagers — a Dalit boy and a Muslim girl — were brutally killed in a village near Meerut, Uttar Pradesh in the name of honour. Or when I read that a young man, accompanied by a warrant officer was killed when he was on his way to fetch his wife from a village in Jind district, Haryana. Or when I read that a newly married couple in Delhi fear for their lives following a fatwa issued by a Panchayat in Jhajjar district, Haryana. Hon'ble Members will note with regret that these incidents happened last-week. The vilest crimes are committed in the name of defending the honour of the family or women and we should hang our heads in shame when such incidents take place in India in the 21st century.

The United Nations' "Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences, 2002" as well as the latest report, that is, "15 Years of the United Nations

Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women (1994-2009) A Critical Review" do not mention India in the context of honour killings.

However, the Government of India is deeply concerned about violence against women and recognizes that real progress can only be made by addressing the causes that are rooted in anachronistic attitudes and false values. More efforts need to be made through educational and awareness campaigns in the communities and through sensitization of law enforcement agencies. Towards this objective, Government of India has initiated a number of legislative and ameliorative measures to check such crimes which include:

- (i) Enactment of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 which provides for more effective protection of the Constitutional rights of women, who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family;
- (ii) Setting up of helplines for women in distress under the Swadhar Scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development;
- (iii) Support services to victims of violence through schemes such as Short Stay Homes and Swadhar under which shelter, maintenance, counseling, capacity building, occupational training, medical aid and other services are provided;
- (iv) Redressal of grievances through interventions of National and State Commissions for Women; and
- (v) Economic empowerment of women through the programmes of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Swashakti project and Swayamsidha Project by Ministry of Women & Child Development.

Instructions / guidelines have also been issued to the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations to effectively enforce legislation relating to crimes against women and improve the administration of the criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crimes against women. The measures suggested include:

- i) sensitize police officials charged with the responsibility of protecting women;
- ii) vigorously enforce the existing legislations;
- iii) set up women police cells in police stations and exclusive women police stations;
- iv) provide institutional support to the victims of violence;
- v) provide counseling to victims of rape;
- vi) ensure wider recruitment of women police officers;
- vii) train police personnel in special laws dealing with atrocities against women;
- viii) appoint Dowry Prohibition Officers and notify Rules under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
- ix) sensitize the judiciary and police and civil administration on gender issues; and

- x) follow up reports of cases of atrocities against women received from various sources, including NCW, with authorities concerned in the Central and the State Governments.

Government deplores crimes committed allegedly to uphold the honour of the family or the victim or women in general and would welcome a wide discussion on how to prevent such crimes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Brinda Karat.

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत : धन्यवाद, सर। मैं Chairman Sir को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसे अहम मुद्दे पर बहस करने की इजाजत दी...(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, as my colleague Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has mentioned, we have an NDA-delegation to the President. I would also like to leave but I just wanted to be here to fully support, what the Finance Minister has said and the spirit in which. ...*(Interruptions)*... yes, yes, the Home Minister. I am sorry. Some images die hard. So, I just take leave of the House. Thank you.

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत : सर, मैं चेयरमैन साहब को धन्यवाद दे रही थी कि इतने संवेदनशील और अहम मामले पर उन्होंने calling attention की इजाजत दी। मेरे ख्याल से पहली बार इस सदन में honour killings के संबंध में ऐसे बहस हो रही है। मैंने मंत्री जी का बयान सुना है और पढ़ा भी है। मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने इसको deplore किया है और यह भावना प्रकट की है कि honour killings हमारे समाज के ऊपर, हमारे देश के ऊपर एक कलंक है और सरकार इस पर बहस का welcome कर रही है। उसका स्वागत कर रही है और जो सुझाव दिए जाएंगे, उनका भी सरकार स्वागत करेगी। इस संबंध में मैं तीन बातें सदन के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि यह प्रासंगिक मुद्दा इसलिए है कि पिछले हफ्ते हमारे पड़ोसी प्रदेशों में ऐसी 6 घटनाएं घटी हैं जिनमें self choice marriages के मामले में ऐसा हुआ। सर, मुंबई की एक फिल्म है, "प्यार किया तो डरना क्या" - यहां पर तो "प्यार किया तो डरना जरूर है" और डरना और मरना दोनों अब बराबर हो गए हैं, दोनों एक हो गए हैं। Self choice marriages के अपने संवैधानिक अधिकार के अनुसार, अपने सामाजिक जीवन में युवा और युवतियां जो बालिग हैं, वे स्वयं फैसला करके रिश्ता रखते हैं या शादी करते हैं। उसकी जो प्रक्रिया होती है, इज्जत बचाने के नाम पर, परिवार के द्वारा या उस जाति के द्वारा, उस गोत्र या उस पंचायत के द्वारा, जो जाति आधारित पंचायत है उसको जबरदस्ती रोकती है, इस प्रकार की 6 घटनाएं पिछले एक हफ्ते में हुई हैं। मंत्री जी के बयान में उसका कुछ जिक्र है, मैं उसके details में नहीं जा रही हूँ। उसके पीछे क्या है? उसके पीछे एक मानसिकता है कि औरत और बालिग लड़की जो घर की है, उसका स्त्रीत्व और उसका शरीर नियंत्रण में रहेगा और अगर उस लक्ष्मण रेखा को वह तोड़ती है, जिसको लोग तथाकथित पंचायत की इज्जत से जोड़कर परिभाषित करते हैं, अगर उसे वह तोड़ती है तो उसके लिए उसको सजा मिलेगी। दूसरी बात जो इसमें मौजूद है, वह हमारे देश की जाति प्रथा है। आज देश की जाति प्रथा की यह कूर तस्वीर हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि देश की राजधानी से पचास या साठ किलोमीटर दूर एक जगह पर अगर एक उच्च जाति की लड़की एक तथाकथित नीच जाति के लड़के - मैं तथाकथित कह रही हूँ - दलित लड़के के साथ रिश्ता रखती है, अगर वे दोनों तय करते हैं कि वे दोनों शादी करेंगे तो इसके लिए उन्हें इस प्रकार की सजा देते हैं जिसकी हम कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते कि किसी सभ्य समाज में ऐसा भी हो सकता है। इस प्रकार औरत के ऊपर नियंत्रण रखना पुरुष प्रधान समाज की प्रतीक एक तरफ तथा जाति प्रथा की वह लक्ष्मण रेखा है दूसरी तरफ। तीसरी बात यह है कि स्वयं भू पंचायतों की अग्रसर भूमिका। सर,

हमारा जो चुनाव आधारित पंचायत सिस्टम है, उस पर हम जायज गर्व करते हैं कि पूरी दुनिया में हमारा ऐसा पंचायत सिस्टम है जो जनवादी प्रणाली को मजबूत करता है। लेकिन यह जो समानान्तर सिस्टम है, जो स्वयं भू पंचायत है, जाति के नाम पर या किसी विशेष धर्म के ठेकेदारों के नाम पर जो तय करते हैं कि हम लोग यह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते कि हमारी लड़की किसी दूसरी जाति के लड़के के साथ शादी करे। सर, जो वेदपाल का मामला है, उनकी जाति एक थी, उनका गोत्र एक था और उनका अपराध यह था कि वे दो पड़ोसी गांवों में रहते थे। गोत्र पंचायत ने तय किया दो पड़ोसी गांवों में जो रहने वाले हैं, वे भी शादी नहीं कर सकते हैं। और उसकी हत्या हुई। तो यह स्वयंभू पंचायतों की जो आज अग्रसर भूमिका है उसके पीछे यह भी हकीकत है, और, मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि आज भी हमारे पोलिटिकल सिस्टम में कास्ट को सामाजिक न्याय के लिए नहीं, बल्कि पोलिटिकल मोबिलाइजेशन के हथियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, उस जातिगत पहचान को मजबूत कर रहे हैं। यह सामाजिक अन्याय का नतीजा है। कास्ट की तथाकथित पवित्रता को बचाने के लिए, वह लड़की जिसने हिम्मत की, हमारे देश की जनवादी प्रणाली और अधिकार के तहत उसने स्वयं चोइस की, कि हम किससे शादी करेंगे या किसके साथ हम रिश्ते करेंगे, उसको सार्वजनिक सजा दी जाती है। यह अगर उसकी पृष्ठभूमि है, तो कौन से कानून के आधार पर हम देखेंगे? सर, इसमें मैं खेद प्रकट करती हूँ कि इसके बावजूद कि ये घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं, हमारे देश की सरकार इसके लिए कोई अलग कानून बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। हमारी सबसे बड़ी कमी यह है कि आज "ऑनर किलिंग्स" की परिभाषा हमारे कानून में दर्ज नहीं है। क्यों दर्ज करना जरूरी है? जैसे सती प्रथा के संबंध में एक विशेष कानून बनाना जरूरी हो गया था, वैसे ही इसके लिए जरूरी है। चूंकि उसके पीछे जो ताकतें हैं वे उस अपराध को छिपाना चाहते हैं, वे सामूहिक हत्याएं करवाते हैं, छिपाते हैं और इसकी न कोई शिकायत करने वाले हैं और न सजा दिलाने वाले कोई हैं। जब शिकायत पुलिस में दर्ज नहीं होगी, जब सभी उसमें सामूहिक रूप से, उसमें elitist या ताकतवर लोगों के दबाव के कारण भी शामिल हो जाते हैं, फिर जब शिकायत करने वाले नहीं हैं तो वहां सजा कभी नहीं होती।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I have to complete this. Please give me some time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to complete.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, only five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. This is not a debate.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I know that. I am just asking a question which is not there in the Minister's answer.

सर, हाल ही में पंजाब हाई कोर्ट का एक जजमेंट आया है। उन्होंने कहा है, "Times have changed, but the response of the State have not changed. Out of 50 matters, about 18 matters pertain to marriage. The scene is no different on other days when the court is functioning. It is a fact that for the last 4-5 years, this court has been flooded with petitions where young married couples come and seek protection. The State is a mute spectator. When will the State awake from its slumber? How long will

the State elude permanent solution? And how long courts can provide solace and balm by disposing such cases? These are the questions which are abegging answers." This is what the High Court has said. और चूंकि यह केवल एक प्रदेश का मामला नहीं है, देश भर में जहां कास्ट पंचायतों की हिम्मत बढ़ी है, मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि यह इललीगल है, लेकिन उनके फतवा लागू हो रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि कितने केसेज में यह इललीगल फतवा के खिलाफ किसी सरकार ने कदम उठाए? नहीं उठाए। सम्बंधित मुख्यमंत्री से हम खुद मिले। सर, मैं किसी पार्टी या मुख्यमंत्री का नाम नहीं लेना चाहती, मैं पार्टी पोलिटिक्स नहीं जोड़ना चाहती हूं, लेकिन सर, मुझे कितना दुख हुआ, कितना खेद हुआ, गृह मंत्री कह रहे हैं, "We should hang our heads in shame." और मुख्यमंत्री कह रहे हैं कि क्या करें, यह तो सामाजिक परंपरा है, उसको सामने रखकर हमें करना पड़ेगा। हत्या हो रही है, पब्लिक लिंकिंग हो रही है, पब्लिक ह्यूमिलिएशन हो रहा है और यह सामाजिक परंपरा है इसलिए हम कदम नहीं उठाएंगे। सर, मैं यह चाहती हूं कि जो आपने सुझाव दिए हैं, वे सुझाव इस विशेष अपराध से कोई संबंध नहीं रखते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे मांग करती हूं, छः मुद्दे पर मैं चाहती हूं कि सरकार इनके बारे में सोचे। पहला यह, कि अलग कानून ऑनर किलिंग्स के बारे में बनाया जाए, जैसे पंजाब हरियाणा हाई कोर्ट और राजस्थान के ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन के चेयरमैन Justice Godara ने 2001 में यह सुझाव दिया था। दूसरा यह कि जो स्पेशल मैरिज ऐक्ट है, यह उसके बजाए ऐसे सेल्फ चोइस कपल की मदद करे, लेकिन वह स्पेशल मैरिज ऐक्ट इतना कम्प्लीकेटेड है कि उसमें इतनी बाधाएं हैं कि जब तक उसकी मदद करेंगे, तब तक जो तथाकथित कास्ट पंचायतें आकर उनकी हत्याएं नहीं कर लेंगे, उनके इस स्पेशल मैरिज ऐक्ट में यह होगा नहीं। हमारे सर्वे में एक मिसाल है कि 35 स्पेशल मैरिज ऐक्ट....।

श्री उपसभापति: आप इसको डिफाइन करने लगेंगी, तो बहुत वक्त लग जाएगा।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : चिदम्बरम जी, 35 स्पेशल मैरिज ऐक्ट के केस एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट में थे, केवल दो स्पेशल मैरिज ऐक्ट हैं, क्योंकि इतना ब्यूरोक्रेटिक डिलेज हुआ, वह उसको कर नहीं पाए, इसलिए उसको simplify कीजिए।

तीन, आपने कहा पुलिस की sensitisation लेकिन अगर आप एक मॉडल ऐक्ट बनाएंगे, जिसमें हिदायत दी जाएगी कि ये जो तथाकथित caste पंचायतें हैं, इन caste पंचायतों के खिलाफ सरकार कानून के तहत जो गैर संवैधानिक उनका फतवा है, उस पर रोक लगाएंगे। जो वे गैर-संवैधानिक फतवा जारी करते हैं, समाज की भलाई के बजाए वे समाज का डिस्ट्रक्शन कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि एक कानून बनाया जाए।

चौथी बात यह है कि आप प्रोटेक्शन दीजिए। आपने कहा है कि स्वाधार एवं शॉर्ट स्टे होम्स आप बना रहे हैं। मैं आज आपको बता रही हूं कि आज नारी निकेतन भरे हुए हैं। बालिंग युवतियों के, जिन्होंने self choice marriage की, वे और उनके husband जेल में हैं..।

श्री उपसभापति: आप brief में बोल दीजिए। अगर इसको एक्सप्लेन करेंगी, तो बहुत वक्त लग जाएगा। यह पांचवी बात है।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, इसलिए मैं यह चाहती हूं कि आज जो protection homes हैं, कम से कम couples कहीं जाए, कहीं सहारा लेने के लिए, कुछ कदम अगर सरकार उठाए, तो यह बहुत अच्छा होगा। सर, इसलिए इन तमाम सवालों से, मैं तमाम पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज से अपील करती हूं और हमारे साथी सरदार तरलोचन सिंह जी जानते हैं, आज हरियाणा में हमारी पार्टी एक छोटी पार्टी है..।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, विशेषकर जो जनवादी महिला समिति है, उनको threats मिल रहे हैं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी जो प्रधान जगमती सांगवान है, वह इस केस को देख रही हैं, उनको threats मिल रहे हैं कि कैसे तुम यह केस देख रही हो। सर, मैं चाहती हूँ कि इसकी प्रोटेक्शन हो और सरकार इस संबंध में एक अलग कानून जल्दी से जल्दी लाने की कोशिश करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Najma Heptaula. I request all the Members to only seek clarifications. It is not a debate. I need not remind all of you that it is not a debate, and it should not be converted into a debate.

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : सर, वृंदा जी ने यह बहुत ही अहम मसला उठाया है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि चेयर ने इस मसले को importance दी और आज इस पर बोलने के लिए हम लोगों को इजाजत दी। मैं एक बात यहां पर और रखना चाहती हूँ। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है, मैंने इस तब्दीली को चेयर से भी देखा है, हाउस में भी देखा है। अगर महिला पर अत्याचार का मामला होता है, तो पार्टी लाइन से ऊपर उठकर सारी महिलाएं उस पर अपनी राय देती हैं। मुझे इस बात की भी खुशी है कि मैंने इन 30 वर्षों में देखा है कि अगर महिला के मसले होते थे, तो हर पार्टी महिला को बुलवाती थी, मगर आज पुरुष भी समाज की जो खराब प्रथाएं हैं, उनके खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं, यह अच्छी बात है। यह मामला सेंसिटिव है और इस पर मैं हाउस में बैठे हुए अपने भाइयों से कहूंगी कि अपने गिरेबान में झाँककर देखें, अपने घर में देखें कि अगर ऐसा ही वाकिया उनके किसी रिश्तेदार के साथ होता, उनकी बच्ची के साथ होता, तो क्या होता! जैसा कि वृंदा कारत जी ने कहा कि मजबूरी में माँ-बाप को भी पंचायतों की बात माननी पड़ती है, उन्हें भी इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठानी चाहिए। हमारे मुल्क में कानून है कि कोई बालिग हो जाए, तो उसको वोट देने का अख्तियार है। अगर कोई बालिग लड़की या लड़का अपनी मर्जी से शादी करना चाहते हैं और उसको honour killing कहा जाए, यह किसी भी मजहब से ऊपर है। मैं एक बार पाकिस्तान में थी, एक women's इंटरनेशनल कांफ्रेंस की थी, उस समय वहां के प्रेजिडेंट मुशर्रफ साहब थे, उन्होंने honour killing को, जो पाकिस्तान में भी होती हैं, across the border भी होती हैं, उसको उन्होंने बहुत सख्त अल्फाज में कंडेम किया था। मैं एक मुसलमान हूँ, एक हिन्दुस्तानी हूँ। इस्लाम में तब तक शादी नहीं मानी जाती, जब तक लड़की और लड़का खुद इस बात की रजामंदी न दे, अगर वे बालिग हैं। शादी होना उसका एक बुनियादी हक है, अफसोस की बात है, हालांकि हमारे मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी स्टेटमेंट दी है। मुझे यकीन है कि उन्होंने जो कुछ स्टेटमेंट के जरिए हाउस में बोला है, उसमें खुद उनकी अपनी फीलिंग भी शामिल है। उन्होंने हाउस में सिर्फ एक दस्तावेज के तौर पर अपनी स्टेटमेंट नहीं दी है, मगर मंत्री जी, आपने युनाइटेड नेशन्स का जिक्र किया है कि युनाइटेड नेशन्स की रिपोर्ट में "Honour Killing" के बारे में हैं। यदि आप इंटरनेट पर जाएंगे, तो आपको ऐसी ढेरों साइट्स "Honour Killing in India" के बारे में मिलेंगी। मेरे पास कुछ मटेरियल है, जिसमें खासतौर पर हिन्दुस्तान का जिक्र किया है। इसके अलावा ब्लॉग भी है, "Honour Killings in India" उसकी साफ वजह यह है कि इस मामले को दबा दिया जाता है। उसमें पुलिस भी हिम्मत से काम नहीं लेती है, क्योंकि वे लोग भी किसी न किसी कास्ट से जुड़े हुए होते हैं। जब तक हम अपनी कास्ट, अपनी सोच से ऊपर नहीं उठेंगे, मुझे नहीं

लगता कि सिर्फ कानून बनाकर हम इसको रोक सकते हैं।...(समय की घंटी)... सर, भूमिका तो बनाने दीजिए और फिर यह महिला का मामला है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: महिला का मामला है, इसीलिए तो कह रहे हैं।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : कल इस हाउस में बड़ा अच्छा डिस्कशन हुआ और यहां पर हमारी इंफॉर्मेशन ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर बैठी हुई है, इन्होंने जवाब भी अच्छा दिया।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप जानती हैं कि हमें इसको एक घंटे में खत्म करना है। मैं आपको कुछ कह नहीं सकता, क्योंकि आप सब जानती हैं।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, ठीक है, मैं जानती हूं और मैं आपकी दुविधा से भी वाकिफ हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप मेरी मदद कीजिए।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, आज आपकी मदद की जरूरत है। आपके घर में भी कोई बच्ची होगी, मगर यहां सवाल यह है कि सिर्फ कानून बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा और हमें एक awareness generate करनी है। यहां पर हमारी इंफॉर्मेशन ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर बैठी हुई हैं और कल यहां पर टेलीविजन के बारे में बड़ा अच्छा डिस्कशन हुआ। अगर हम अपने strong media के जरिए उन लोगों को सही तरीके का मैसेज देंगे और उन बच्चों को भी यह बताएंगे कि अगर आपके ऊपर कोई अत्याचार कर रहा है या इस तरह के फतवे दिए जा रहे हैं, तो उन्हें कहां जाकर मदद मिल सकती है। सरकार कोई इंटर intergovernmental committee बनाकर इंफॉर्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग से उसके बारे में बात करें। आप बार-बार मेरी तरफ देख रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: हां, मैं देख रहा हूं, क्या करूं?

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : मैं कोई गलती नहीं कर रही हूं। यहां पर इतनी महिलाएं बैठी हैं, सब इस पर बोलना चाहेंगी।

श्री उपसभापति: महिलाएं हैं, तभी तो पहले मौका दे रहे हैं।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : पुरुष भी बोलना चाहेंगे, मगर सवाल यह है कि आज जरूर मौका दीजिए। आज यदि खाना नहीं खाएंगे, तो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा।

श्री उपसभापति: ऐसा नहीं होगा।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : यह बच्चों की जिंदगी का सवाल है। कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि आप एक बजे ही खत्म करें, आप डेढ़ और दो बजे भी खत्म कर सकते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: ऐसा नहीं होगा।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, सवाल यह है कि क्या हमारे मंत्री जी मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ इंफॉर्मेशन के जरिए, जो औरतों के खिलाफ हमारे कानून हैं, को कार्यवाहियां होती हैं, हिंसा होती है, उसके लिए किस तरीके से पब्लिक में awareness लाएंगे? मैं अफसोस के साथ कहूंगा कि टीवी पर कुछ ऐसे प्रोग्राम्स आते हैं, जिनसे इसको प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है। इन दो-तीन सवालों के साथ मैं अपने को इस मामले में वृंदा जी और इस हाउस के साथ जोड़ती हूं। शुक्रिया।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, जो बात वृंदा जी ने कही है, हम शब्दशः उसका समर्थन करते हैं। हमें तो मौका नहीं मिल रहा है, बोलने का।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Why don't you speak, Smt. Maya Singh? ... (Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : सब समर्थन कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत : सर, बोलने दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : ऐसे नहीं, प्लीज। वृन्दा जी, आप चेयर को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत : सर, बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, we never get an opportunity to speak on such an important matter?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, no. Why are you asking, Brindaji? ...**(Interruptions)**... There is a procedure. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is a procedure ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत : सर, बोलने दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because you are intervening, I cannot allow others. I cannot change the rules.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I am sure, the Government has all the... power ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not the Minister. It is the rules. I have to follow the rules. ...**(Interruptions)**... समर्थन कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह नहीं हो सकेगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कॉलिंग अटेंशन कहते हैं, एक घंटे में रूल ...**(व्यवधान)**... We have to finish it in one hour. You should have asked for a Short Duration discussion. यह सही नहीं है।

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। आपने एक बहुत ही गंभीर सामाजिक समस्या, महिलाओं के प्रति होने वाले गंभीर सामाजिक अत्याचार पर इस सदन में चर्चा के लिए बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ। ऑनर किलिंग हो या महिलाओं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : माफ करना, यह चर्चा नहीं है, यह खाली क्लैरिफिकेशन है। यह रूल में चर्चा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चर्चा होनी चाहिए, वह अलग बात है।

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय : महिलाओं के प्रति ध्यान आकर्षित करने का अवसर दिया है। आप इस पर चर्चा अलाऊ नहीं करते तो कम से कम ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछिए।

प्रो अलका क्षत्रिय : जैसा कि वृन्दा जी ने बताया है, यह जो ऑनर किलिंग की बात चल रही है, उनकी बात को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूँ कि हमारे सामाजिक रीति-रिवाज - मैं उसे कुरीति कहूँगी कि हमारी सामाजिक कुरीति इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, हमारी जाति-प्रथा इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। हमारे समाज की जो पंचायतें हैं, उनके जो गलत निर्णय हैं, उसकी वजह से इस कॉलिंग अटेंशन के माध्यम से हम इस विषय को उठा रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि सिर्फ ऑनर किलिंग ही महिलाओं के प्रति गंभीर बात होती है, ऐसा नहीं है। मैं इसके साथ पटना की घटना जोड़ना चाहती हूँ कि वहाँ एक महिला को सरेआम, सरे बाजार नंगा कर दिया जाता है, उसके कपड़े उतार लिए जाते हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आज के समय में भी द्रौपदी की बात चल रही है? मैं अपने गुजरात राज्य की बात भी इसके साथ जोड़ना चाहूँगी कि वहाँ एक महिला को, एक बच्ची को कुछ गुण्डे लोग उठाकर ले जाते हैं, उसके साथ बलात्कार करते हैं, उसका एम.एम.एस और एस.एम.एस. बनाकर लोगों तक

पहुंचाते हैं। मैं इस घटना को इसलिए जोड़ना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि महिलाओं के प्रति जो भी गुनाह किए जाते हैं, उनको बहुत ही गंभीरता से लिया जाना चाहिए। मैं जानती हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री जी इसके प्रति बहुत गंभीर हैं, उन्होंने जो बात कही है, उससे ऐसा लगता है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि कानून तो कई बने हैं, लेकिन इतने सारे कानून बनने के बाद भी ये घटनाएं घटित हो रही हैं, यह भी एक हकीकत है। मुझे लगता है कि जो पंचायतें ऐसे निर्णय लेती हैं, ऐसी पंचायतों के खिलाफ अलग से कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए। उनके लिए सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, मुझे लगता है कि ऐसे मामले फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट में ले जाने चाहिए और उन पंचायतों के खिलाफ जल्द से जल्द निर्णय लेकर कुछ ऐसा करना चाहिए, जिससे भविष्य में इन पंचायतों में इस तरह के निर्णय लेने का डर व्याप्त हो। यह बहुत जरूरी है। मुझे लगता है कि गरीबों को तो सजा मिल जाती है, लेकिन इस देश में अमीरों के लिए कोई कानून ही नहीं है। अमीरों को कोई सजा नहीं मिलती है। अगर अमीर के लड़के किसी लड़की को उठाकर ले जाते हैं तो कुछ नहीं होता है, लेकिन गरीब ऐसे मामले करते हैं तो उनकी हत्या कर दी जाती है, उनकी फैमिली की औरतों के साथ भी कुकर्म किया जाता है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस संबंध में बहुत ही जल्द सख्त कानून बनाए जाने चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ऐसे मामले फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट में ले जाकर जल्द से जल्द उनका निर्णय हो, यह ज्यादा जरूरी है। कानून तो बहुत हैं, लेकिन लोगों को कानून का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन भी दिखना चाहिए, तभी तो पंचायतों को यह डर लगेगा कि हम ऐसे गलत निर्णय न लें। ऐसे गलत फैसले लेने पर हमारे विरुद्ध भी कोई कार्रवाई हो सकती है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप ऐसे कानून बनाइए, पंचायतों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कीजिए। आप लोगों को, खासकर महिलाओं को न्याय देंगे, मैं आपसे ऐसी आशा रखती हूँ। हम इसे पार्टी पोलिटिक्स, जातिगत राजनीति, वोटों की राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर सोचें, तभी यह कार्य कर पाएंगे। धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, श्रीमती वृंदा कारत जी ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इस पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का बहुत लंबा स्टेटमेंट भी है। हम बरसों से देख रहे हैं कि ये घटनाएं सबसे ज्यादा दिल्ली के आसपास के इलाकों में ही होती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, झारखंड चले जाइए, दिल्ली का जो पूरा सर्कल है, इन आसपास के इलाकों में ये घटनाएं होती हैं। सीधे-सीधे यह हत्या का मामला होता है, अगर इस पंचायत में हत्या का फरमान दिया जाता है। इसको पता नहीं कैसे honour killing कहा गया, it is the most brutal killing. मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि यह बहुत वर्षों से चला आ रहा है, इसके बाद भी आज तक इस अपराध को रोकने के लिए कानून क्यों नहीं बना। मैं मांग करता हूँ और मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दें कि क्या वे शीघ्र ही इस तरह का कानून लाएंगे, क्योंकि जब पंचायत फैसला करती है, तो तमाम लोग गवाही नहीं देते हैं? इस तरह के कानूनों की पहले भी व्यवस्था है, जिसमें केवल FIR हो जाती है, उसके बाद गवाह की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है, जो मुलजिम होते हैं, उनको यह साबित करना पड़ता है कि they are innocent. जब तक इस रूप में कानून को संशोधन करके नहीं लाया जाएगा और जो भी पंचायत में शामिल होंगे, अगर हत्या होती है, तो जब तक वे सब 120 (बी) के अन्तर्गत 302 के मुलजिम नहीं बनाए जाएंगे, जब तक यह provision नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक यह रोका नहीं जा सकता है, तब तक यह भय पैदा नहीं हो सकता है। मैडम नजमा जी चली गईं, केवल awareness से काम नहीं चलेगा। सोसायटी में बिल्कुल primitive stage पर जो बातें हुआ करती थीं, वे अब भी हो रही हैं। इनके लिए बहुत ही strong hand की जरूरत है। I expect that the hon. Home Minister will bring such a law, ताकि इन सबको curb किया जा सके। धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I share the sense of shame and agony expressed by the Home Minister. The incidents which he has listed are the

known, reported incidents. There must be unknown, non-reported incidents in the country. There are extra-Constitutional bodies of Caste Panchayats of elders existing in all the castes, tribes in India. But with the advent of education and migration, the hold of Caste Panchayats has become weak. But there are powerful Caste Panchayats in some parts of the country. This presents a big dilemma before the country. We have extra-Constitutional bodies which are beyond the law of the land, ably supported by political classes. We have parallel caste system that defies the Constitutional system of law. Discrimination and social exclusion on the basis of caste, religion, language, disability, gender and sexual orientation is unabated. On the top of it, we have a new battery of hate speech specialists who are shameless. The pace of economic growth of India, rather than breaking these barriers, is trying to engrain these discriminatory practices into the economic system. But societies and the law should use such instances to redeem themselves from such obnoxious practices. For example, honour punishment. My hon. colleague says it is dishonour for the entire nation. It is honour punishment which will certainly bring shame to India in the world community.

Having said that, I would like to make only one comment on the statement made by the Home Minister. He has said at page 3, point 7, "Our police sensitise police officials charged with the responsibility of protecting women". Here the problem arises. The police and the investigative agencies are not that sensitive when it comes to deal with women and their problems.

Recently, in a case relating to Sister Abhaya in Kerala, the charge sheet, filed by the CBI, as reported in the media, is outrageous and atrocious. As for the language used in the charge sheet, I do not know whether it was a language used by the doctors, or, it was a language used by the CBI. How can you expect women to tolerate such a language? It is an affront on the dignity and decency of women. And, how can we expect women to come forward willingly to explain their problems to the police or the investigative agencies? And, I think, there lies the problem. Women look at police and the investigative agency not as a friend, but as an inimical force which will throttle their voice and strangle their rights. How is the Ministry or the Government going to change the attitude of the police, the attitude of the investigative agencies, when it comes to dealing with women's issues? Having said this, this is an issue on which my colleague, Shrimati Brinda Karat, has called the attention not only of the Government but also of the entire House, and many of my colleagues have joined her on this issue. I also join her on the issues which she has raised, and I would like to know how the Government is going to respond to these issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Through a special law...

SHRI D. RAJA: The hon. Minister has spoken about creating awareness and taking it up at the ideological or at the educational level. It is not enough. There should be a law, a very strong law. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have said that these Caste Panchayats are extra-constitutional parties. We cannot contain these Caste Panchayats unless there is a strong law to deal with them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. K. Malaisarny, please be brief.

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as a person, totally accepted and devoted to a lady leadership in Tamil Nadu, I may be one of the persons best suited to speak about women and women's problems. The hon. Minister, in his statement, has been fair enough to concede what the ground reality is. I am very happy that he has accepted many of the situations. I do not like to go into the details at all. I have seen, as Finance Minister, he would start his speech with a Thirukkural and end with a Thirukkural.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, that is not the point. You put specific supplementaries.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I am not going to make a speech. I will try to confine myself within the time. I will say it with a couplet —

"Noi naadi, noi mudhal naadi, noi thanikkum vaainaadi, vaippukazhal."

It means that when you want to identify a problem, you must go into the root-cause of it. Only then can a problem be solved. Now, the hon. Minister is able to identify what the problems and the ground realities are. In such a situation, finding a solution is not a problem. As a student of management, I have been taught that any problem will have more than one solution...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you give the solution.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: What I am trying to tell the hon. Minister is that macro level situations should be understood. Then, he has to come to micro level situations. Our country, as it is, is facing all sorts of crimes. In other words, there are 5 Ms, say, muscle power, money power, mafia power, media power and ministerial power, which are ruling the country. This is the situation in which we are placed...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Malaisamy, I would like to remind you that you should just seek clarifications from the Minister's statement. It is not a debate. Please seek clarifications and give your suggestions.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: What is the hon. Minister going to do in the prevailing situation? Would he take a hint from what has been done in Tamil Nadu? In Tamil Nadu, there are women police stations exclusively for protecting the interests of women. This was done during the time of the former Chief Minister, Madam Jayalalitha. That is the right point — whether he likes it or not — he can take into account while analysing it. Sir, finally, I want to say some important points, but the way you look at it, I am not able to do it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do?

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Okay. You don't try to tell that this is the problem of the State. On the other hand, you take it up at the macro level and think over whether a positive legislation for the entire country can be thought of to protect the interest of the women. Lastly, Sir, a right person for the right task can be thought of * I leave it to the hon. Minister to get things done. Thank you, Sir.

†Spoke in Tamil.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Malaisamy. Now, Sardar Tarlochan Singh.

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह (हरियाणा) : थैंक यू, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब। पहले तो मैं बहन वृंदा का और उनकी पार्टी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, जिन्होंने हरियाणा में यह issue उठाया। लेकिन, हम इतने भाई-बहन यहां बैठे हैं, फिर भी हम red issue तो ले ही नहीं रहे हैं। आपने शुरू कर दिया कि लेडीज के लिए भी और कानून बनाओ, लेकिन हुआ क्या, पहले यह तो सुनो।

सर, बात यह हुई कि 12 जुलाई को हरियाणा में एक गांव है, वहां गांव के लोगों ने एक पंचायत बनाई। उसे खाप पंचायत कहते हैं। वहां रविन्द्र नामक एक लड़का और शिल्पा नाम की एक लड़की की शादी हो गई। वे कहते हैं कि ये एक ही गोत्र के हैं, इसलिए यह शादी नहीं हो सकती। 7 दिन उन्होंने कचहरी लगाई और सरकार चुप कर के बैठी रही, भीड़िया सब छिपाता रहा। Ultimately उन्होंने वह आर्डर दिया, जैसे तालिबान स्वात में देता है, कि यह शादी नहीं हो सकती। उन्होंने उन दोनों फैमिलीज को गांव से निकाल भी दिया। वे गांव से निकल गए और आज तक वे गांव के बाहर बैठे हैं। फिर क्या हुआ? चार दिनों बाद यह हुआ कि हमारे Kaithal जिले में वेदपाल की एक लड़की के साथ शादी हुई। वे कहते हैं कि उनका भी एक ही गोत्र है। वेदपाल हाई कोर्ट में गया। हाई कोर्ट ने अलाऊ किया कि शादी वैलिड है। पुलिस उसके साथ गांव गई, ताकि वह अपनी बीवी को ले आए। जब वह गांव में पहुंचा, तो गांव के सारे लोगों द्वारा इकट्ठे होकर उसका कत्ल कर दिया जाता है। हम issue बना रहे हैं women का? ठीक है, लेकिन issue है क्या? issue यह है कि जिस लड़के ने शादी की उसका day time में मर्डर हुआ। पुलिस वहां मौजूद है और वह देख रही है। मेरे भाइयो, मैं politics नहीं कर रहा हूँ। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की responsibility क्या है? जब यह सब पाकिस्तान में होता है, तो हम कहते हैं - वाह, वाह! तालिबान क्या कर रहे हैं! सारा हिन्दुस्तान, हम तालियां बजाते हैं। जब इंडिया में यह होता है, तो यह उससे कम नहीं है। This is same as the shariat law; same as the Taliban. Unless they permit, you cannot marry. होम मिनिस्टर साहब, मेरी राय यह है कि कानून है। मर्डर का क्या कानून है? मर्डर के पांच दिनों बाद वहां पुलिस आई। वह भी तब आई, जब टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया ने और ट्रिब्यून ने उस पर editorials लिखे। ट्रिब्यून ने लिखा - Haryana Government is not acting. Who rules Haryana? टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में लिखा है - (*) Losing Swat Valley Fight. यह उस अखबार की हेडिंग है और हम कह रहे हैं कि नया कानून बनाओ। कानून किसके लिए, बदमाशों के लिए हरियाणा की जो सरकार है - माफ करें, I am playing no politics here. I am an independent M.P., लेकिन यह हरियाणा सरकार की failure है, इसलिए कि उसका वोट बैंक है। हमारी एक caste dominating है, उसमें कुछ लोग यह करते हैं। आज भी किया, चार साल पहले भी ऐसा हुआ था। लेकिन हम डरते हैं कि वोट बैंक से ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं किसी का नाम ले के नहीं कहता, लेकिन बहन जी, आप reality को फेस करिए। हरियाणा में इस पर action क्यों नहीं हुआ? आज तक murderer कहां बैठे हैं और गांव के जो लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**... गांव के जो लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, how is it clarification? ...*(Interruptions)*...

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : यह और क्या है? हम बहस और किस बात पर करें? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं। आप बोलिए।

*Not recorded.

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : मध्य प्रदेश में एक लेडी का pregnancy test हुआ। इस पर सारा हाउस खड़ा हो गया कि चीफ मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा क्यों किया और यहां क्योंकि चीफ मिनिस्टर आपकी पार्टी का है, आप हमें बोलने नहीं देते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : तरलोचन जी, आप इमोशनल क्यों हो रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : यह कोई issue नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप please don't interrupt. आप सच्चाई को सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कोई पोलिटिक्स नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं * की कद्र करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कोई पोलिटिक्स नहीं कर रहा हूँ, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन हमें reality face करनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप चीफ मिनिस्टर का नाम निकाल दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की responsibility है कि जब ऐसी कोई बात हो और इस बात में सरकार अगर एक्शन नहीं लेती तो फिर कौन लेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री राजनीति प्रसाद।

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : कोई नया कानून हमें नहीं चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो कानून है, उसे लागू करो और जो victims बाहर बैठे हैं, उनके लिए सरकार की ज़ुबूटी है कि उनको गांव में भेजे, उनको वहां बसाए तथा जिन्होंने वह मर्डर किया है, उनको murder case में under 302 अरेस्ट किया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री राजनीति प्रसाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : सर, इसमें से चीफ मिनिस्टर का नाम निकाल दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : वह निकाल दिया गया है।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, मेरे पास अखबारों की दो cuttings हैं, लेकिन मैं उन का reference नहीं करूंगा। महोदय, एक में बताया है कि जुगल-जोड़ी को, प्रेमी-प्रेमिका को पंचायत के सामने लाया जाता है, उनके बाल मूड़े जाते हैं और उस के बाद लड़के को मार दिया जाता है। सर, एक ओर cutting है, जो कि बहुत भयानक है, "पंचायत ने जारी किया मौत का फरमान, प्रेमियों को मारने वाले को एक लाख रुपए का इनाम।"

सर, मैं अब आप को निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह कैसे होता है। सर, हमारे यहां एक स्पेशल एक्ट है, सती एक्ट। सर, पहले जो महिलाएं विधवा हो जाती थीं, उन को पति के साथ जला दिया जाता था। इस कुप्रथा को दूर करने के लिए राजा राम मोहन रॉय ने जन-आंदोलन चलाया। राजस्थान में जब ये घटनाएं घट रही थीं तो उसे रोकने के लिए एक स्पेशल एक्ट, "सती एक्ट" बनाया गया। सर, उस वक्त भी धारा 302 थी। अब हमारे गृह मंत्री जी तो बहुत बड़े वकील हैं, उन को यह सब मालूम है। उन्होंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि, There are no separate laws to deal with the crime of 'honour killing' and such crimes are deal with under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and are investigated and prosecuted as offence under the IPC/CrPC. तो उस वक्त भी आई.पी.सी. की धारा थी, लेकिन सती एक्ट बनाया गया। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला 302 से नहीं रुकेगा। श्रीमती वृंदा कारत जी ने भी बहुत अच्छी बात कही। मैं भी वकील हूँ। सर, यह जो स्पेशल मैरिज एक्ट है, इस में भी जुगल-जोड़ियों को 30 दिन का नोटिस देना पड़ता है और घर वालों को भी नोटिस जाता है। उस में जब घर वालों को नोटिस जाता है, तो वे देख लेते हैं कि कौन-कौन आदमी कहां-कहां शादी कर रहा है और अगर वे स्वगोत्र हुए या उन लोगों के खिलाफ हुआ तो वे उन को ढूँढकर, उनके खिलाफ एक लाख रुपए का इनाम देने वाला नारा लगाते हैं।

*Not recorded.

सर, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि स्पेशल मैरिज एक्ट में भी कोई नया सुधार किया जाना चाहिए। यह कैसे होता है कि दो जवान - लड़का, लड़की जा रहे हैं और आप उन को मारने वाले के गार्जियन को दे रहे हैं? तो ये घटनाएं घटेंगी। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि स्पेशल मैरिज एक्ट में कुछ सुधार होना चाहिए। सर, इस में 30 दिन का नोटिस गलत हो जाएगा क्योंकि आज समूचे समाज में इस तरह के काम से बहुत संवेदना फैल गयी है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ और यही मेरा clarification है कि इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए एक नया एक्ट जरूर बनाना चाहिए।

DR. (SHRIMATI) KAPILA VATSYAYAN (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sir, I just wanted to say that I have heard with agony and anguish what Brindaji has said. I have also heard with great attention the statement of the Home Minister. In this country, which is culturally rhetoric talks of women empowerment and in reality is different this is our situation. This is not a matter of political parties, nor a matter of State Governments vs. the Central Government, it is a matter of what crisis this country is going through in terms of the erosion of its fundamental values. Sir, one set of Questions is certainly related to law and order, and a special Act will help. But there are other mechanisms, which have to be adopted by each one of us in our own situation. And also unless this is part and parcel of the educational system in terms of the inculcation of values, we cannot do anything. Since the distinguished Minister of I&B is here, I would like to say that we are having advertisements of all kinds. These matters brought up only a sensation, mostly a sensation. Certainly, with some concern in the media to a counter media awareness is required in many languages and the fact that our understanding of what caste is or what *Gotra* is, is very faulty. There are no legal documents whether in Manu or anywhere else, which speak of or give sanction either socially or morally to acts of this kind. Thank you.

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिम बंगाल) : सर, हमारे वजीर-ए-दखला साहब ने जिस मामले पर बयान दिया है, वह हमारे समाज का एक बहुत बड़ा मसला बन गया है, इसलिए कि गैरत के सवाल पर जो कत्ल हो रहे हैं, उनमें जो लोग कत्ल कर रहे हैं, वे जितने जिम्मेदार हैं, उतने ही जिम्मेदार उन लोगों को भी माना जाना चाहिए, जो पंचायतें लगा कर इस तरह के कत्ल को वाजिब ठहराते हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि हमारे कानून का जो दायरा है, चाहे आप नया कानून बनायें या मौजूदा कानून में जो धारा 302 है, उसको लागू करें, इस कानून के अनुसार, कत्ल करना, कत्ल के लिए उकसाना, कत्ल के लिए मदद देना, एक तरह का जुर्म माना जाता है। पंचायतों को तो कुछ नहीं होता है। अभी हमारे वजीर-ए-दखला साहब ने अपने बयान में यह भी फरमाया है कि झज्जर में कोई पंचायत है, जिसने फतवा जारी किया है। पंचायतें तो फतवा जारी नहीं करती हैं, फतवा जारी करने वाले तो दूसरे लोग होते हैं। आप उसको "फरमान" कह सकते हैं। एक तो यूँ ही बदनामी बहुत चल रही है कि साहब, मुसलमानों की तरफ से फतवे जारी होते हैं। कोई मुसलमान इस तरह का फतवा जारी नहीं कर सकता है। अभी हमारी मोहतरमा नजमा हेपतुल्ला साहिबा ने पाकिस्तान के मामले में फरमाया, वहाँ यह सब चल रहा है। वहाँ कत्ल वगैरह सब हो रहे हैं। वहाँ वे फतवे जारी करें, चाहे तालिबान करे या कोई भी करे, लेकिन हमारे मुल्क में इस तरह की बात नहीं होती है। मैं वजीर-ए-दाखिला साहब से यह गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर जरूर गौर फरमायें, क्योंकि यह मामला इतना सीरियस हो गया है कि इस तरह के वाकयात से लोगों के दिल हिल जाते हैं। दुश्मनियाँ ऐसी पड़ती हैं जो पुश्त दर पुश्त चला करती हैं। लिहाजा यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस तरह के वाकयात की रोकथाम के लिए हमारे कानून की जो मशीनरी है, उसको पूरी तरह से गैरजानिबदारी के साथ इस पर अमल करना चाहिए, इसलिए कि पुलिस की मौजूदगी में कत्ल हो जाते हैं, पंचायत के लोग वहाँ जुल्मो-सितम करते हैं और उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है। इसमें जो लोकल पॉलिटिक्स है, वह मसला अपनी जगह पर है, लेकिन उसको कानून के रास्ते में नहीं

آنا چاہیے۔ ہمارے وکیل-ای-داخلا صاحب کو اس پر پوری طرح توجہ دینی چاہیے اور اس چیز کو ہمارے ملک میں روکنا چاہیے، ورنہ جیسا انہوں نے ابھی کہا کہ ہمارے ملک میں پانچائوں کے لیے یہ ایک طرح کا تالیفانہ ایجنڈا ہو رہا ہے، یہی سب کچھ تو وہاں بھی ہو رہا تھا۔ اس کی ہمت افزائی نہیں ہونی چاہیے۔ ہماری جو وکیل-ای-دخلا صاحب اور نیشنل اسمبلی آف انڈیا جی ہیں، ان کے لیے ابھی ایک سیشن یہ بھی آیا کہ ہمارے جو ٹی وی چینل ہیں، ان کو آپ اس بارے میں جیسا کہ ہدایت کریں کہ وہ اس طرح کے پروگرام بھی نشر کریں تاکہ اس طرح کی چیزوں کو روکا جائے۔ یہ کرنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ بہت-بہت شکریا۔

جناب احمد سعید ملیح آبادی (پنجابی بنگال) : سر، ہمارے وزیر داخلہ صاحب

نے جس معاملے پر بیان دیا ہے، وہ ہمارے سماج کا ایک بہت بڑا مسئلہ بن گیا ہے۔ اس لئے کہ غیرت کے سوال پر جو قتل ہو رہے ہیں، ان میں جو لوگ قتل کر رہے ہیں، جتنے ذمہ دار ہیں، اتنے ہی ذمہ دار ان لوگوں کو بھی مانا جانا چاہیے جو پانچائیں لگا کر اس طرح کے قتل کو واجب ٹھہراتے ہیں۔ میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے قانون کا جو دائرہ ہے، چاہے آپ نیا قانون بنائیں یا موجودہ قانون میں جو دھارا 302 ہے، اس کو لاگو کریں اس قانون کے مطابق قتل کرنا، قتل کے لئے اکسانا، قتل کے لئے مدد دینا، ایک طرح کا جرم مانا جاتا ہے۔ پانچائوں کو تو کچھ نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ ابھی ہمارے وزیر داخلہ صاحب نے اپنے بیان میں یہ بھی فرمایا ہے کہ جہیز میں کوئی پانچائیت ہے، جس نے فتویٰ جاری کیا ہے۔ پانچائیں تو فتویٰ جاری نہیں کرتی ہیں، فتویٰ جاری کرنے والے تو دوسرے لوگ ہوتے ہیں۔ آپ اس کو "فرمان" کہہ سکتے ہیں۔ ایک تو یوں ہی بدنامی بہت چل رہی ہے کہ صاحب، مسلمانوں کی طرف سے فتویٰ جاری ہوتے ہیں۔ کوئی مسلمان اس طرح کا فتویٰ جاری نہیں کر سکتا ہے۔ ابھی ہماری محترمہ نجمہ بیٹ الله صاحبہ نے پاکستان کے معاملے میں فرمایا، وہاں یہ سب چل رہا ہے۔ وہاں قتل وغیرہ سب ہو رہے ہیں۔ وہاں وہ فتویٰ جاری کریں، چاہے طالبان کرے یا کوئی بھی کرے، لیکن ہمارے ملک میں اس طرح کی بات نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ میں وزیر داخلہ سے یہ گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ اس پر ضرور غور فرمائیں، کیوں کہ یہ معاملہ اتنا سیریس ہو گیا ہے کہ اس طرح کے واقعات سے لوگوں کے دل ہل جاتے ہیں۔ دشمنیاں ایسی پڑتی ہیں جو پشت در پشت چلا کرتی ہیں۔ لہذا یہ بہت ضروری ہے کہ اس طرح کے واقعات کی روک تھام کے لئے ہمارے قانون کی

*Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1 P.M.

جو مشینری ہے، اس کو پوری طرح غیر جانبداری کے ساتھ اس پر عمل کرنا چاہئے، اس لئے کہ پولس کی موجودگی میں قتل ہو جاتے ہیں، پنچایت کے لوگ وہاں ظلم و ستم کرتے ہیں اور اس پر کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ اس میں جو لوکل پالیٹکس ہے، وہ مسئلہ اپنی جگہ پر ہے، لیکن اس کو قانون کے راستے میں نہیں آنا چاہئے۔ ہمارے وزیر داخلہ صاحب کو اس پر پوری توجہ دینی چاہئے اور اس چیز کو ہمارے ملک میں روکنا چاہئے، ورنہ جیسا ابھی انہوں نے کہا کہ ہمارے ملک میں پنچایتوں کے ذریعے یہ ایک طرح کا طالبانائزیشن ہو رہا ہے۔ یہی سب کچھ تو وہاں بھی ہو رہا تھا۔ اس کی ہمت افزائی نہیں ہونی چاہئے۔ ہماری جو وزیر اطلاعات و نشریات شریمتی امبکا سونی جی ہیں، ان کے لئے ابھی ایک سنجیشن یہ بھی آیا کہ ہمارے جو ٹی-وی۔ چینلس ہیں، ان کو آپ اس بارے میں ذرا سا ہدایت کریں کہ وہ اس طرح کے پروگرامس بھی نشر کریں تاکہ اس طرح کی چیزوں کو روکا جائے۔ یہ کرنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔ (ختم شد)

ڈا. پربھا ٹاکور (راجستان) : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। मैं दो ही मिनट लूंगी। सर, यह जौहर प्रथा, सती प्रथा, पर्दा प्रथा, कन्या भूण हत्या और बाल-विवाह आदि समाज की वे चीजें हैं जो परम्पराओं, रूढ़ियों, अंधविश्वास एवं अहम से जुड़ी हुई हैं। प्रतिष्ठा के सवाल, इज्जत के सवाल और झूठी आन-बान पर कई महिलाएं पहले भी कुर्बान होती आयी हैं और आज भी हो रही हैं। पहले इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया नहीं थी, इसलिए इसका उतना पता नहीं चल पाता था। अब इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया है, इसलिए अब हर चीज समाज और देश के सामने आ रही है। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहूंगी कि...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप क्लैरिफिकेशंस पूछ लीजिए।

डॉ. प्रभा टाकुर : हां, मैं क्लैरिफिकेशंस ही पूछ रही हूँ कि क्या वह इन सब को रोकने के लिए बाल-विवाह, दहेज प्रथा, सती प्रथा, बलात्कार, कन्या भूण हत्या और घरेलू हिंसा उत्पीड़न को रोकने के लिए कई कानून हैं, लेकिन उन कानूनों का फायदा महिलाओं को कितना मिल रहा है? उन कानूनों का लाभ कितना मिल रहा है? जब तक वे कानून प्रभावी न हों और उनका लाभ न हो, ऐसे मामलों में राज्य सरकारें अपनी तरफ से वकील दें ताकि वे अपना केस लड़ सकें।

दूसरे, जब ऐसी वारदातें होती हैं तो गांव के क्षेत्र में पहले से पता होता है, पूरे गांव में और आसपास उसकी जानकारी होती है, तो उन संबंधित पुलिस कर्मियों और प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को उसके लिए जिम्मेदार माना जाना चाहिए कि उन्होंने समय रहते उचित कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की।

तीसरे, हर पंचायत पर अगर एक सुरक्षा कमिटी नियुक्त की जाए और पंचायत के सरपंच को उसका अध्यक्ष बनाया जाए, जो यह देखे कि किसी पंचायत में ऐसा न हो और अगर ऐसा होता है तो उस सरपंच को अपनी

जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त होना पड़ेगा। पंचायती क्षेत्र में ऐसे कुछ नियम-कानून बनाए जाएं, जो कि प्रेक्टिकल और प्रभावी हों और जिसमें और समाजों के लोगों के साथ-साथ महिलाओं का भी प्रतिनिधित्व हो।

अंत में, जन-जागरण के लिए दूरदर्शन द्वारा बड़े effective programmes चलाए जा सकते हैं, जिनसे कि effective तरीके से एक message पहुंचे। मैं मंत्री जी से यही जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस विषय में क्या वे इस तरीके से कदम उठाने का विचार रखते हैं?

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (उड़ीसा) : सर, मैं NCW के बारे में सिर्फ एक क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहती हूँ। मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी स्टेटमेंट दी है, मैं क्लेरिफिकेशन के तौर पर जानना चाहती हूँ कि NCW जो recommendations देती है, NCW की क्या पावर है और आपके पास rehabilitation को ठीक से चलाने के लिए क्या funds हैं? मेरे हिसाब से अभी तो rehabilitation scheme में कोई fund ही नहीं है। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि gender sensitize के लिए मिनिस्ट्री ने अब gender budgeting किया है। अभी तक जितनी भी स्कीम्स आपके पास हैं, जितने भी कानून अभी तक बनाए गए हैं, लेकिन आप क्या इसको human rights violation के अंतर्गत लेकर, क्या आप महिलाओं के लिए कुछ स्वतंत्र human rights करना चाहेंगे, क्योंकि वे सारी स्कीम्स तो लगातार चलती आ रही हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी क्राइम बढ़ता ही जा रहा है?

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट पढ़ी है, उस पर मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहती हूँ, कि जो Caste Panchayats हैं, ये अलग पंचायतें हैं, तो क्या उनके प्रति भी आप कोई action लेने जा रहे हैं? Main तो ये हूँ, क्योंकि आम पंचायतें ऐसी बातें नहीं करतीं। हरियाणा में Caste Panchayats एक नई चीज है, उनके खिलाफ action होना चाहिए, क्योंकि जब तक उनके खिलाफ action नहीं होगा, तब तक वे बातें नहीं रुकेंगी।

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I have only one pointed question to the hon. Minister. Will the hon. Minister assure us, on the Floor of the House, that he will bring special legislation to stop honour killing, because the existing law is not enough to deal with such cases. Will the hon. Minister assure the House, today, that he will bring special legislation like Sati to stop honour killings and to make sure that illegal and unconstitutional caste Panchayats are not allowed to function in this way so that women get killed. Thank you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all the fourteen speakers, beginning with Smt. Brinda Karat and ending with Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, who have participated in this Calling Attention Motion.

I believe, I have made a strong statement that reflects the concern of the Government. We deplore honour killings. We do not recognise the right of a caste Panchayat to take upon itself to pronounce whether a man or a woman should live together or a woman has committed an act which, allegedly, brings dishonour to the family or the community. That is not a function of caste Panchayat. No caste Panchayat has the right to pronounce upon the conduct of individuals. We deplore the actions of these caste Panchayats.

As I said in my statement, honour killings are rooted in anachronistic, antiquated attitudes and false values. They have no place in the 21st Century. Certainly, they have no place in India that aspires to emerge as the modern, forward looking nation.

Having said that, I must admit that honour killings take place in India and the States which report, I underline 'States which report', such honour killings in large numbers are Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh. As the hon. Member said, this area is around Delhi. But that does not mean that honour killings do not take place in other States. They take place in other States. But, perhaps, the media does not report them, as it should. Perhaps, they do not come to light. In fact, in many States, where one of the parties involved is *dalit*, the tendency is even greater. Several suggestions have been made. I think, the demand for a special law is the one that has been made most eloquently. But, I am afraid, that is a very simple demand in the sense that make a law, but the answer is not to make another law. Whatever law we make, honour killing is murder. It would have to be dealt with as murder. It would have to be tried as murder. In my understanding, I may be wrong, the comparison with *Sati* is misplaced. *Sati* was disguised as suicide. In order to distinguish *Sati* — as a crime that is not a suicide — *sati* had to be defined. In fact, in recent times, the only definition of a crime, which is also murder, to the best of my knowledge, was when we defined 'dowry death', way back in 1986 or so. So, I would look into this whether we can define honour killing, but *prima facie* I am not sure whether that will take us very far. Caste panchayats, which aid and abet honour killings, are equally guilty. If they pronounce their so-called verdicts, they are accomplices, And, if in pursuance of their verdict, a girl or a couple is killed, they are accomplices. At least, the principle actors in the caste panchayats, have to be arrayed as accused, along with those who actually committed the murder. They would have to be prosecuted. I do not have any data regarding the prosecution in the States, but I am sure that in many cases leading members of the caste panchayats are also made accused in the crime and they are prosecuted. The courts are very tardy in this country. They take time to pronounce guilt or otherwise. I would like to urge upon the State Governments to see that these cases are fast-tracked so that those who actually killed, and those who aided and abetted the killings, are brought to justice and punished.

Sir, there is a suggestion that the Special Marriage Act should be simplified to remove hurdles to quick marriages. Well, I have not studied the Special Marriage Act recently. So, I can't comment on this. But I would certainly look into the Special Marriage Act to see if, in tune with the times, we could bring about some amendments in the Special Marriage Act to facilitate quicker marriages under the Special Marriage Act.

Some suggestions were that the burden of proof should be on the accused. I am afraid that is not the principle on which the criminal jurisprudence of this country rests. In fact, the principle in the Evidence Act is that the initial burden is always on the prosecution. I think, what the hon. Members are trying to say is that at some point of time, the burden must shift to the accused or the defence.

The initial burden will always be on the prosecution, but at some point in the trial, when preliminary evidence has been let in, the burden can shift to the accused or the defence. We will try to see whether the existing provisions of the Evidence Act are adequate or not so that at some point

of time in the case of 'honour killings', the can not shift to the accused or the defence.

Sir, the most durable answer to 'honour killings' is spread of education, sensitisation of communities, effective registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes and urbanization. I think these are the things that will change over a period of time. The State and everybody who feels responsible must help in the process of change. I think urbanization is a powerful tool to get over these deep-seated prejudices and deep-rooted attitudes. Education is a very powerful tool. Sensitisation of communities is a very powerful tool. There are still many virtues in our village communities. But the village communities are also, to a large extent, entrenched in prejudices and very anachronistic values. This will change over a period of time. But we must do everything possible to spur change, to trigger change. What can the State do? And when I mean 'State', I do not mean 'State Governments'; I mean 'State' with a capital 'S'. We have already issued advisories to the State Governments. One of the advisories is about a point I had mentioned, namely, set up women police stations. But we also hear reports — at least, I have heard reports from my own State — that women police stations are as oppressive as general police stations. But that doesn't mean, you should not set up all-women police stations. I am in favour, by and large, on balance. I think, all women police stations should be established to protect women and children. What a State can do is, to investigate, prosecute and punish the offenders. If in a few cases, we are able to hand out exemplary punishment to those who actually perpetrated the killings and those who are accomplices, that would send a message. The media should highlight these cases. Well, I will wait to see until tomorrow how the media has highlighted this debate. I think, it is important that the country knows that Parliament in one voice condemns, deplores 'honour killings'. The media must send out this message loud and clear. I will look into the Special Marriage Act; I will look into the provisions of the Evidence Act. But, I think, looking into all the suggestions that have been made — all of them have been valuable—the best way to deal with this problem is to investigate, prosecute and punish the accused in a few cases so that a message goes that exemplary punishment will be handed out to those who indulge in this deplorable practice of killing in order to protect the alleged honour of the family or the alleged honour of the victim.

With these words, Sir, let me thank the hon. Members for the questions they have asked and I shall take note of their suggestions.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I just want to make one comment. In this word 'honour killing', there is nothing honourable that is happening. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the point is, at least, we can call it 'dishonour murders', ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifteen minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at seventeen minutes past two of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

SHRI N. K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I would like to raise an issue on this very point of a discussion on the working of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. Allow me to speak just for a minute; I am not going to speak on road transport, but, Sir, I wish to bring to your kind notice that the Report of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been received in the Publications Division just half an hour ago. Unless Members are given, at least, one day to read that, what kind of useful contribution can they make to the debate? We are supposed to read that Report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are right. I shall tell you the circumstances. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute, please. I shall make it clear to you. Today, our original agenda was to take up the Finance Bill. The Finance Bill was passed very late yesterday in the Lok Sabha; we had not received the message. And then, President's assent is necessary for taking up the Finance Bill. The discussion on the working of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways was to be taken up tomorrow. By consensus in a meeting, it was decided that the discussion on road transport will be taken up today. This inconvenience is not deliberate; it is because of the circumstances. That has been discussed.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I have come prepared to speak on the Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. That is why, I am explaining. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि जब तक वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं होती है, तब तक हम कैसे बोल सकते हैं क्योंकि हमें उसी को संदर्भित करते हुए बोलना होता है। वार्षिक रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, अभी हम लोग आए हैं, और अभी हमें वह मिली है। उसे हम पढ़ नहीं पाए हैं, देखा नहीं है इसलिए उस आधार पर बोलना कहां तक उपयुक्त होगा?

श्री उपसभापति: रामगोपाल यादव जी शुरू करेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, आप हमारे उपसभापति हैं, हम आपसे संरक्षण चाहते हैं कि ऐसा कोई परिवर्तन हो तो हमें उसकी पूर्व सूचना मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि और भी कई गतिविधियां होती हैं, जिन्हें हमें एडजस्ट करना होता है।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं बता रहा हूं। This is not the usual practice. Yesterday evening we had expected that the Finance Bill would be brought in the House after getting the President's assent. This is a late night decision. We had tried our best to take up the Finance Bill today itself even with additional agenda. But that was not possible.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : हम आगे के लिए कह रहे हैं कि आगे से इसका पालन किया जाए और कम से कम हमें पूर्व सूचना दी जाए।

SHRI N. K. SINGH: Sir, I totally share ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I fully agree with you and this should not happen.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, but, even assuming that this is an exceptional circumstance and I perfectly understand that this is a late night decision, in respect of all other Ministries which we are discussing, for instance, the discussion on the Ministry of External Affairs which will come up in two-three days, their Annual Report was available to us a week ago. Why is it that in this particular case, even it was assumed to be discussed tomorrow, this Annual Report is coming to us just a day ago. What kind of a credible participation can Members have?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will find out why the Reports are not coming on time. When other Ministries' reports have already reached the hon. Members, we will find out why this Report is late and who is responsible.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, where is the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I don't want to have an argument with the hon. Chair, I would appeal to the ruling party and also the feeling of the House is that when a senior Member is initiating a discussion on the Demands for Grants and working of a particular Ministry, the Minister, unless he is preoccupied with the other House because we are meeting simultaneously, is supposed to be in the House. The MoS can reply. I am not questioning it. But, otherwise, what is the purpose of a discussion. Are we doing it for ritual sake?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav is a senior Member of the House.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Are we doing it just for ritual sake and we just take shelter under the Rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a convention ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a question of knowledge.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, I fully share your concern.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I request the Chair before saying something, please, hear me for a second, Sir. मेरा एक प्वाइंट है। एक सदस्य बोल रहे हैं। बाकी लोग क्यों बैठे हैं हाऊस में? यह हमारे ज्ञान की वृद्धि के लिए है। It is to enhance our development, our understanding about the subjects on which people debate in the House. Otherwise, others have no business. Only, Ram Gopalji can speak and other Members can go. Similarly, a Cabinet Minister heads the Department. He has to be there to understand what are the suggestions by the hon. Members of the House, what is the criticism, and how to take corrective steps. I only request the Chair not to simply allow because there is some convention, there is some procedure...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, Venkaiahji, I already said, I fully share your concern that the hon. Minister should have been here.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : अभी तो कोई केबिनेट मंत्री नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, किसी मेंबर को बैठने के लिए बोलना सही नहीं है। It is the function of the Chair to regulate.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala) : Sir, the Cabinet Minister of this Department is coming shortly. Within a few minutes, he will reach. The MoS is here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Kurienji, the concern, which the hon. Members have expressed, is a genuine concern. Please take this aspect into consideration that the House is supreme and they should be here.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, I concede the point raised by Shri Venkaiah Naidu and other hon. Members. It is correct. I am sure it has been taken note of ...(*Interruptions*)... Actually, the inconvenience that the hon. Members experienced, the hon. Minister also experienced the same inconvenience. The Minister was also unaware of the fact that it will be taken up today. He also came to know very late that this is being taken up today. So, naturally, he has to adjust his programme and he is coming here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kurien, please get some Cabinet Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Where is the Cabinet Minister; forget about the concerned Minister. There is no Cabinet Minister in the House.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Okay, that we will bring.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Promote Mr. Jairam Ramesh as Cabinet Minister. We will be happy, I am not joking. There has to be some person. यह तो कभी नहीं होता। This never happens.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please, get some Cabinet Minister.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : यह सारे सदन की गरिमा का सवाल है।

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Let us initiate the debate. The Cabinet Minister is coming ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty-four minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-four minutes past two of the clock,

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would just like to clarify one thing for the purpose of record. I understand that when the discussion started, there was some mention that I was not in the House. It is very true that I was not in the House.

Sir, I have been a Member of Parliament for the last twenty nine years and I know the functioning of both the Houses of Parliament. Sir, this discussion was scheduled for the 30th, and, based on that, I had made some plans, set up my schedule, and, asked people from my constituency to come here today. I do understand that 30th is also not a firm date; it moves one day more. It can even be

advanced sometimes by half a day. So, keeping that in mind, I kept a provision for that and fixed some engagements with people of my constituency today, and I was going to come here by 20-25 minutes. The Minister of State was present in the House. Some Members felt that I should have been there. I do recognise their sentiments that they like to see the Cabinet Minister concerned. While I do respect that, I also would like to say that it was not to slight any member or mean any disrespect to any Member of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The circumstances have been explained. The House was adjourned not because you were not there. The Members were ready to discuss even in your absence. The House was adjourned because there was no Cabinet Minister present. That is the objection that was raised.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, since the hon. Minister was not here and we understand the circumstances, he might also wish to comment on why, unlike all other Ministries, all other Ministries, which have been discussed in this House or the other House, the Report from this Ministry was available to us only half an hour before the commencement of this important fora of discussion.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, again I would like to clarify that this discussion was meant for the 30th and they would have had it today. Certainly, it would have still been only two days before. I will ensure that next time the Members have this Report more than two days in advance. Since this was communicated only last night, and this arose because the Finance Bill was cleared by the Lok Sabha yesterday and had to go to the President and then go back to the Lok Sabha. You know, we had planned everything based on 30th July.

श्री कलराज मिश्र : महोदय, BAC की कमेटी में तय हुआ था कि इस पर 29 तारीख को चर्चा होगी, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी को 30 तारीख की ही जानकारी रही। इसमें कहीं न कहीं कोई कमी है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह कल के लिए ही तय हुआ था।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री तथा जल संसाधन मंत्री (श्री पवन कुमार बंसल) : यह कल के लिए ही तय हुआ था, क्योंकि आज फाइनेंस बिल नहीं लिया जा सकता था, इस कारण...(व्यवधान)... यह कल के लिए ही तय हुआ था।

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, originally it was 30th and preponed to the 29th. That is why I said I kept a margin for that also.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम पर चर्चा प्रारंभ करने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि माननीय कमल नाथ जी आ गए हैं। वे बहुत ही Dynamic Minister हैं और यह चर्चा की है कि उनको यह विभाग इसीलिए दिया गया है कि वे कुछ करके दिखाएंगे, उनसे यह उम्मीद की जाती है। यह सच है कि इस विभाग के मंत्रालय की Annual Report नहीं मिल सकी, लेकिन यह ऐसा मंत्रालय है कि जब हम दिल्ली से मुरादाबाद की तरफ जाएंगे, आगरा की तरफ जाएंगे या कहीं भी मूव करेंगे, तो विभाग की Annual Report अपने आप सबको मिल जाती है।...(व्यवधान)... यह ऐसा बढ़िया विभाग है अगर कोई आंखें खोलकर चलता है, तो वह यह कह सकता है कि यह काम ठीक हो रहा है, यह मशीनरी ठीक से काम रही है, यह क्वालिटी ठीक है, यह with in time हो रहा है, यहां पर गड़बड़ी हो रही है और गड़बड़ी कौन कर रहा है। यदि ठीक हो रहा है, तो कैसे ठीक हो रहा है। जब मैंने

यह चर्चा प्रारंभ की उस समय MoS यहां थे, वे हमारे ही गृह राज्य से हैं और मैं उनको बहुत पसंद करता हूं। उन्होंने प्रारंभ में कहा था कि मंत्री जी थोड़ी देर में आ जाएंगे, लेकिन वेंकैया साहब ने बहुत सी टेक्नीकल और सही क्वेश्चन उठाया था, जिसकी वजह से यह हाउस दस मिनट के लिए स्थगित हुआ। मान्यवर, पूरे देश में सड़कों का एक बहुत बड़ा जाल और नेटवर्क है। इस नेटवर्क की भूमिका बिल्कुल उसी तरह की है, जिस तरह से शरीर में, आदमी की बाँड़ी में आर्टीरीज की भूमिका होती है। वही भूमिका रोडवेज की, रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट की इस देश के अंदर है। देश की प्रगति के लिए, देश को आगे ले जाने के लिए यह सिस्टम जितना बेहतर होगा, देश की तरक्की के लिए उतना ही ज्यादा लाभदायक होगा। अभी जो स्थिति है, उसमें देश का जो कुल नेटवर्क है, वह लगभग 33,20,000 किलोमीटर का है। इसमें नेशनल हाईवेज और स्टेट हाईवेज 1,95,000 किलोमीटर लंबाई में हैं। नेशनल हाईवेज की लंबाई 66,754 किलोमीटर है, जो देश के कुल सड़क नेटवर्क का दो फीसदी है।

श्रीमन्, पिछले कई वर्षों से वाहनों की वृद्धि बहुत तेजी से सड़कों पर हो रही है। सड़क से ले जाने वाला जो लोड है, फ्रेट है, वह भी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। आज स्थिति यह है कि लगभग हर वर्ष - पिछले वर्ष की Parliamentary Standing Committee की जो रिपोर्ट है, येचुरी साहब की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी थी, उसने कहा है कि लगभग हर वर्ष वाहनों की संख्या में बारह फीसदी की बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है। अब माल भाड़ा 65 फीसदी और यात्री परिवहन 87 फीसदी है। जब यह स्थिति है तो यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि रोड्स हाईवेज, एक्सप्रेस वेज, जो अन्य डिस्ट्रिक्ट रोड्स हैं या अन्य संस्थाएं हैं, परिवहन के साधन हैं, सड़कें हैं, उनके रख-रखाव या उनकी देखभाल की आवश्यक व्यवस्था की जाए। इस संबंध में एक बहुत महत्वाकांक्षी योजना NHDP के नाम से 2000 में प्रारंभ की गई थी। NHDP (National Highways Development Project) योजना पांच फेसज में चल रही है, हालांकि हर फेस का लक्ष्य अलग-अलग है। कुछ में 97 फीसदी, किसी में 95 फीसदी और किसी में कम, लेकिन काम चल रहा है। 30 अप्रैल, 2009 का जो स्टेटस था, स्वर्ण चतुर्भुज की कुल लंबाई 5,846 किलोमीटर की लंबाई है, उसमें से 5,724 किलोमीटर चार लेन की बन चुकी है। सौ किलोमीटर से थोड़ी ज्यादा अंडर इम्प्लिमेंटेशन है। अन्य फेसेज में जो काम चल रहा है, उनमें अभी तक आधे से ज्यादा काम ऐसा है, जिसके लिए कोई बिड नहीं हुई है। अभी तक उन कांटेक्टर्स को या किसी कंपनी को अवार्ड नहीं किया गया है। अभी कुछ चार-पांच बिड्स हुई हैं।

प्रश्न यह है कि आखिर क्या वजह है कि bidders नहीं आते, उनके सामने कौन-सी दिक्कतें होती हैं या हो सकता है कि आपकी terms and conditions ऐसी हैं, जिनकी वजह से उनके सामने दिक्कतें हों। शुरू में ऐसा किया गया था जो कि बहुत बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं, जिनके पास global experience हैं, ऐसी कंपनियां होनी चाहिए। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी बड़ी कम्पनियां कम थीं, जिसकी वजह से विदेशी कम्पनियों के साथ partnership करके कुछ कंपनियों को contract लेना पड़ा और दिक्कतें हुईं। अगर इसमें यह हो सकता है कि quality पर कोई असर न पड़े और यह हो सकता है कि 100 किलोमीटर, 200 किलोमीटर, इस तरह से parts में करके qualified contractors को ठेका देने की कोशिश की जाए, तो यह काम जल्दी हो सकता है। हालांकि private and public partnership की बात भी चल रही है - BoT के आधार पर toll वगैरह की वसूली की बात है और maintenance की बात है - लेकिन काम बहुत धीमा चल रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी, इसके और भी अन्य कारण हो सकते हैं, लेकिन लोग एक कारण यह भी मान रहे हैं कि पिछले 32 महीनों में National Highway Authority of India के चार चेयरमैन बदले जा चुके हैं, जिनमें से कुछ तो दो महीने ही रहे और ज्यादातर इन चारों का कार्यकाल, अब चौथे चेयरमैन, विजेंद्र सिंह साहब, वे अभी हैं, वरना दो से ग्यारह महीने के बीच रहा। जब विभाग का सबसे बड़ा

अधिकारी, देखरेख करने वाला आए दिन transfer होगा, तो इसका नीचे तक adverse असर पड़ता है। यह केवल इसी विभाग में नहीं है। विभिन्न राज्यों में जिस तरह से transfers होते हैं, उस मसले को लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक रिट हुई। गनीमत यह है कि केन्द्र में अभी भी अधिकारियों के transfer की बहुत बेहतर व्यवस्था है, लेकिन राज्यों में जिस तरह से थोक में transfer होते हैं, उस पर अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक रिट हुई थी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पहले भी फैसला दिया था और अब वह फिर hearing पर है। जब अधिकारी बार-बार हटते हैं, तो जो continuity होती है, वह वहां से हट जाता है। फिर कोई नया आता है, तो उसके समझने में थोड़ा सा टाइम लगता है, वह टूट जाती है। जब तक अधिकारी यह समझ पाता है कि इस तरह के काम हो, यह ठीक काम करने वाला है, यह ठीक काम करने वाला नहीं है, तब तक वह हट जाता है। ये जो परिवर्तन आपके यहां लगातार होते रहे, जिनकी वजह से बहुत ही धीमी गति से कुछ काम हुए हैं, इसको सुधारने की आवश्यकता है।

अभी पिछले 5 साल में National Highway पर केवल 7 हजार किलोमीटर काम बना है। आपने कहा है कि अगले 5 वर्षों में आप 35 हजार किलोमीटर बनाएंगे। आगे चल कर यह 7 हजार बनाम 35 हजार किलोमीटर का मामला बन जाएगा, इसलिए आपको बहुत सावधानी से काम करना होगा। लेकिन मैं यहां एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि इससे पहले जो आपकी यूपीए की सरकार आई थी, उससे पहले अटल जी ने जब यह प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया था, तो इस पर काम बहुत तेजी से हुआ था, क्योंकि अगर आप अपने विभाग की शुरू की प्रगति रिपोर्ट देखें, तो शुरू के वर्षों की प्रगति रिपोर्ट बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन यूपीए गवर्नमेंट के पिछले कार्यकाल में पता नहीं क्यों, इस पर काम की गति बहुत धीमी हो गई। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं, लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने, कुछ अखबारों में भी जो articles आए, उन्हें मैंने पढ़ा है, उनमें प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप से यह कहने की कोशिश की गई कि एक गवर्नमेंट के बदलने के बाद संभवतः दूसरी गवर्नमेंट को यह प्रोजेक्ट पसंद नहीं था या अटल जी द्वारा शुरू किया गया था, इसलिए काम धीरे हुआ हो। बहरहाल उसमें जब सुधार हुआ है और आपने तेजी से काम करना शुरू किया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसमें रोड की क्वालिटी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके बनने में प्रति किलोमीटर इतना पैसा लगता है, लेकिन इसके बाद भी अगर स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज में अथवा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट एवं साउथ-वैस्ट कोरिडोर में बनी हुई रोड्स दो महीने के अन्दर, छः महीने के अन्दर या एक साल के अन्दर टूटनी शुरू हो जाएं, तो यह चिंता की बात है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आप कभी बाई रोड कानपुर से लखनऊ नहीं गए होंगे, लेकिन कानपुर से लखनऊ के बीच का जो नेशनल हाईवे है, उसके बनने के छः महीने के अन्दर ही उसकी हालत बहुत खराब हो गई। अगर आपके एमओएस कभी उधर से गए हों, लेकिन शायद उनका रास्ता भी दूसरा है, आप स्वयं देखेंगे कि वह सड़क कितनी खराब हो गई है। इसी तरह से दिल्ली से आगरा के बीच की जो सड़क है, मुझे अकसर वहां से जाना पड़ता है, उसमें भी आप देखेंगे कि बहुत जगह टूटन आई हुई है और कहीं-कहीं पर तो सड़क बैठ गई है। इसकी उम्मीद नहीं की गई थी। उम्मीद यह की गई थी कि ये सड़कें ऐसी होंगी, जिनमें कम से कम दस साल तक तो किसी तरह की कोई मरम्मत नहीं करनी पड़ेगी। जो भी कॉन्ट्रैक्टर इनको बनाते हैं, उनसे निश्चित रूप से कोई न कोई इस तरह का कॉन्ट्रैक्ट भी होता होगा कि इन सड़कों में इतने दिनों तक कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं आनी चाहिए। अगर कोई भी गड़बड़ी आएगी तो ठीक तरीके से उसकी मरम्मत होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, इसमें मॉनिटरिंग की बहुत जरूरत है। अभी आपने देखा कि यहां मैट्रो की एक दुर्घटना हुई। कल से हम टीवी और अखबारों में देख रहे हैं कि 18 और पिलर्स में हेयर-लाइन क्रैक आ गए हैं। यह तो इतनी सेंसिवि चीज है, सड़क के मामले में तो लोग फिर भी लापरवाही कर सकते हैं। इसका एक कारण यह भी होता है कि जिन कंपनियों को अथवा कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स को आप ठेका देते हैं, हमने देखा है कि आम तौर पर वे सब-लैटिंग करते हैं, यानी वे दूसरे कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स को ठेका दे देते हैं। मेन कॉन्ट्रैक्टर गवर्नमेंट से पेमेंट ले लेता है और वह दूसरे कॉन्ट्रैक्टर को, जिसे उसने ठेका सब-लेट किया, समय-समय पर पेमेंट करता रहता है। मुख्य कॉन्ट्रैक्टर को लाभ यह होता है कि उसे पूरा पैसा मिल गया, अब वह धीरे-धीरे वह काम करवाता रहता है।

यह बात सही है कि इन चीजों में कुछ व्यावहारिक दिक्कतें भी आती हैं। जिन राज्यों में लॉ एंड ऑर्डर ठीक नहीं है, वहां आपने देखा होगा कि हाईवे बनाने में आपको बहुत बड़ी समस्याएं आएंगी। आपने बाहर से, बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों से लाकर बड़े-बड़े कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स को भेजा, लेकिन वहां के लोग उनके सामान को उठा ले जाते हैं, मशीनों को उठा ले जाते हैं, जबरदस्ती सीमेंट को उठा ले जाते हैं या सरिया उठा ले जाते हैं और इसलिए उन लोगों को, मेन कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स को मजबूरी में कहीं-कहीं पर उनके लोगों को ठेका देना पड़ता है। जहां भी ऐसा होता है, वहां पर क्वालिटी खराब हो ही जाती है। हम लोगों ने लगातार कई बार यह देखा है कि कंपनियां काम कर रही हैं, तो बढ़िया काम हो रहा है। बड़ी कंपनियां काम कर रही हैं तो काम अच्छा हो रहा है और लोकल आदमी भी वहां काम कर रहे होते हैं। पहले आपके इस विभाग में जब लालू साहब थे, उस समय हमारे यहां शिकोहाबाद से इटावा तक 59 किलोमीटर और फिर इटावा बाईपास 13 किलोमीटर, इसके टैंडर को निरस्त करना पड़ा। इतना हिस्सा बनाने में दो-तीन साल लेट हो गया। पूरे हाइवे की सड़क बहुत बढ़िया बन गई, लेकिन यह 72 किलोमीटर रह गई। क्यों? क्योंकि वहां सब-लैटिंग हो गई थी। उसकी क्वालिटी इतनी खराब थी कि मेन कॉन्ट्रैक्टर को ब्लैकलिस्ट करना पड़ा और उसके कॉन्ट्रैक्ट को रद्द करना पड़ा। फिर जब दूसरे व्यक्ति को कॉन्ट्रैक्ट दिया गया, तब जाकर वह हाइवे पूरा बना।

हमारे यहां समस्या यह हो गयी थी कि वहां रोजाना जाम लगा रहता था, वर्षों से मेन बाई पास बंद था। अब तो आपकी कृपा से वह सब ठीक हो गया है और एकदम बढ़िया हो गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि क्वालिटी के लिए न केवल कंट्रेक्टर्स बल्कि जो स्थानीय परिस्थितियां हैं, उनको भी ध्यान में रखना होगा और स्टेट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से भी कभी-कभी आपको कहना होगा, उसे निर्देश देना होगा कि जो आपके कंट्रेक्टर्स हैं, उनके लिए सही तरह की सुरक्षा-व्यवस्था हो, ताकि वे काम कर सकें। इसके बिना वहां काम हो ही नहीं पाता था। मैं अभी इनके राज्य की बात नहीं करूंगा। अब स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन पहले भी लगातार यह होता था कि कंट्रेक्टर काम ही नहीं कर पाता था। हमारे यहां भी तमाम ऐसा ही था। आपके एम.ओ.एस. वाला इलाका जो वहां मिलता है, उधर भी यह होता था कि जबरदस्त ठेकेदार जबरदस्ती कर लेते थे। He is a practical man. वह इस बात को जानते हैं। इस तरह यह जो हाइवेज की क्वालिटी की स्थिति है, जैसे कानपुर और लखनऊ वाली सड़क टूट गई है, आगरा और कानपुर वाली सड़क टूट गई है, यह सब इसी वजह से है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था कीजिए जिससे कि कंट्रेक्टर्स को, बढ़िया कंट्रेक्टर्स को, काम करने में कोई परेशानी न आए। हालांकि जो व्हिसिल ब्लोअर्स होते हैं, उनके लिए जान का खतरा तो रहता ही है। कई घटनाएं सामने हैं, ऐसी कई चीजें हैं, लेकिन मैं उनके नाम लेना नहीं चाहूंगा, क्योंकि कई बार लोग ऐसे ही बुरा मान जाते हैं। जो लोग गलतियों को बाहर लाने वाले होते हैं, उनको खतरा तो बहुत रहता है, क्योंकि ऐसे लोगों ने, कंट्रेक्टर्स ने, गलत तरीके से इतना पैसा

3.00 P.M.

पैदा कर लिया है कि they can go to any extent. इसलिए आपको अपने दिमाग में कहीं-न-कहीं यह बात रखनी पड़ेगी कि किस तरह से यह काम ठीक ढंग से हो।

यह जो काम चल रहा है, इसके संबंध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा, बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि इसमें दो बातें हैं, एक बात तो रोड एक्सिडेंट्स की है और दूसरी स्वयं रोड के सेफ्टी की। रोड एक्सिडेंट्स बहुत ज्यादा होते हैं। मैंने यह देखा है कि सड़क जितनी बढ़िया बनेगी, उस पर उतने ज्यादा एक्सिडेंट्स होने लगे हैं। रोड ड्राइव का जो सिविक सेंस होना चाहिए, वह यहां अभी उतना नहीं है, जितना दूसरी जगहों पर है। आपकी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में भी यह कहा गया है कि इसके लिए एक फंड होता है, ताकि उसके जरिए लोगों की कुछ मदद हो जाए या हाइवेज के किनारे जो बड़े नगर हैं, उनमें ट्रॉमा सेंटर खोलवाने में मदद करें तथा हाइवेज के किनारे एम्बुलेंसेज अवेलेबल हों, जिससे कि अगर कोई एक्सिडेंट हो तो उनको तेजी से अस्पताल में ले जाया जा सके या ट्रॉमा सेंटर पर ले जाया जा सके और इससे उनकी मदद हो सके। इसके लिए आपने पिछली बार जो 14-15 करोड़ रुपए रखे भी थे, उसमें से मुश्किल से 4 करोड़ रुपए ही खर्च हुए। मैं स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था। उसमें येचुरी साहब ने रिकमेंड किया कि इसको भी बढ़ाना चाहिए, जब इतनी दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं। पिछले वर्ष दुनिया में रोड एक्सिडेंट्स में सर्वाधिक मौतें चीन में हुई थीं, जो कि 1 लाख 8 हजार के आस पास मौतें हुई थीं।

श्रीमन्, हिन्दुस्तान में इसकी आजादी के बाद से लेकर कारगिल तक जितने युद्ध हुए, उनमें जितने लोग मारे गए, उनसे दोगुने आदमी हर साल हिन्दुस्तान में रोड एक्सिडेंट्स में मारे जाते हैं। अब एक्सिडेंट को तो नहीं रोका जा सकता है। जब हम बहुत तेज चलेंगे, किसी की परवाह नहीं करेंगे और नियमों का पालन नहीं करेंगे, तब एक्सिडेंट तो होगा ही। लेकिन ambulance की व्यवस्था हो, वे हाई वे के किनारे जल्दी-से-जल्दी available हों और बड़े नगरों में व छोटे कस्बों में, जहां संभव हो, Trauma Centres खुलें। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मद में जो पैसा बचता रहता है, उस का सदुपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है, इसलिए मेरी आप से गुजारिश है कि इस का सदुपयोग होना चाहिए।

महोदय, अभी मैं accidents की बात कर रहा था। यह जो आप का दिल्ली से गुडगांव का केवल 27 किलो मीटर लंबा stretch है, इस में जनवरी, 2008 से जून, 2009 तक 1698 accidents हुए, जिन में 100 लोग मारे गए और लगभग 1600 लोग गंभीर रूप से घायल हुए। महोदय, मुझे नहीं लगता कि नेशनल हाई वे या एक्सप्रेस वे के पास contingency या emergency में लोगों की मदद के लिए यह जो फंड होता है, उस का किसी तरह का यहां प्रयोग हुआ है। इसी के साथ मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से एक और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो Central Road Fund है, जो कि पेट्रोल व डीजल की बिक्री पर एक रुपया प्रति लीटर के हिसाब से लिया जाता है, उस के बारे में लोगों को और मुझे भी संदेह है। महोदय, तमाम ऐसे पेट्रोल पंप हैं जो कि कोई रसीद नहीं देते। आप गाड़ी में पेट्रोल डलवाइए, पैसा दीजिए और चले जाइए। अब अगर वह रसीद नहीं देते हैं तो यह कैसे पता चलेगा कि कितना पेट्रोल बिका, कितना डीजल बिका और सेंट्रल रोड फंड में घपला होने की पूरी आशंका है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप कोई ऐसा monitoring system जरूर रखिए जिससे कि उस पैसे की चोरी न हो सके और सेंट्रल रोड फंड में

पूरा पैसा आ सके। महोदय, यह सेंट्रल रोड फंड बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं तो आप के पूर्ववर्ती मंत्री जी को बहुत धन्यवाद इस बात के लिए देना चाहूंगा, मैं उस वक्त उस हाउस का मेंबर था, मैंने अपनी constituency के लिए जो भी प्रोजेक्ट बनाकर भेजे, उन्होंने बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा दिया। आज मेरी constituency में लोग कहते हैं कि यहां के डिस्ट्रिक्ट रोड्स के आगे मुरादाबाद का हाई वे बेकार है और हमारी constituency के रोड्स ज्यादा बेहतर हैं। I am thankful to Balu Saheb और आने वाले वक्त में मैं आप लोगों से भी इस के लिए प्रार्थना करता रहूंगा। तो सेंट्रल रोड फंड में पेट्रोल पंप वगैरह के जरिए कोई लीकेज न हो, इस तरह की आशंका को समाप्त करने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, Road safety यानी सड़क की खुद की सुरक्षा की मैं बात कर रहा था। महोदय, आप जानते हैं four lane या six lane Express ways या High ways इतने मजबूत बनाए जाते हैं कि इन पर 70 टन का बोझ लेकर बड़ी-बड़ी गाड़ियां चल सकती हैं और उस से कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती। ये सड़कें उस के लिए पास होती हैं और उस से टूटती नहीं हैं, लेकिन कहीं-कहीं दो लेन हैं या कहीं-कहीं एक लेन की रोड भी है। अभी मैंने किसी पेपर में पढ़ा था कि गवर्नमेंट नेशनल हाई वेज में four lane की जगह, कहीं-कहीं कुछ इलाकों में, जहां लोड ज्यादा नहीं, ज्यादा ट्रैफिक नहीं है, वहां उन्हें two lane की करना चाहती है ताकि खर्चा बचे और सड़क भी बच जाए। जो सड़क ऐसे ट्रक या व्हीकल्स के लिए बनी है, जो 20 टन या 30 टन के लोड को लेकर चलते हैं, उस पर अगर ये व्हीकल्स 70 टन और 72 टन लेकर चलेंगे, तो वह टूट जाएगी। हमने देखा है कि नेशनल हाइवे पर अगर कभी कोई एक्सिडेंट हो गया और वहां कोई ट्रक पड़ा है, तो ट्रैफिक जाम हो जाता है। दूसरी साइड से जो आरटियल रोड्स हैं, उनसे होकर जब बड़ी व्हीकल्स चलती हैं तो एक दिन में सारी सड़कें टूट जाती हैं और उन सड़कों के लिए - हालांकि इन्हें देखने का काम राज्य की मशीनरी का है, इसको आर.टी.ओ. वगैरह देखते हैं। देखते क्या हैं, बस, आप जानते ही हैं कि वे क्या करते हैं? वरना यह है कि इससे ज्यादा लोड लेकर नहीं चल सकते हैं। जिस सड़क पर 20 टन जाना चाहिए, उस पर 70 टन की गाड़ी जाती है तो वे सड़कें टूट जाती हैं। इसका कैसे इंतजाम हो? सिंगल लेन या डबल लेन के जो रोड्स हैं और डबल लेन के जो नेशनल हाइवेज हैं, अब ये भी सुरक्षित नहीं रह गये हैं, क्योंकि बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी गाड़ियां बनने लगी हैं। उनमें 20-20 टायर्स लगे होते हैं और उनकी बहुत ज्यादा कैसिसिटी होती है। बताया जाता है कि उसमें 50 टन के ही सामान हैं, जबकि उसमें 70 और 80 टन के सामान होते हैं। वे इतना सामान लेकर चलते हैं, जिससे रोड की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ जाती है। इसकी व्यवस्था भी आपको करनी होगी।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)

एक अन्य प्रॉब्लम टोल टैक्स की भी है। हालांकि अगर जब यह built, operate and transfer वाली सिस्टम कहीं बनी है, तब इसमें टोल टैक्स तो लगेगा ही, लेकिन मेरी आपसे सिर्फ यह गुजारिश है कि इसमें अगर मूलधन और ब्याज दोनों निकल आए तो उसके बाद सिस्टम को खत्म कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन, इसका कोई पता नहीं चलता है। कई बार हम लोगों ने ऐसा देखा है, नेशनल हाइवे पर तो नहीं, लेकिन कहीं छोटी नदियों पर पुल बना हुआ है या और कहीं बना हुआ है, उसकी मियाद खत्म हो जाती है, पैसा इकट्ठा हो जाता है, जितने पैसे का पुल बना है, उससे दुगुना पैसा इकट्ठा हो जाता है और उसके बाद भी यह सिस्टम चलता रहता है। अब मान लीजिए कि अगर हम दिल्ली से अपने होम डिस्ट्रिक्ट इटावा जाएं तो कम से कम चार जगह - हालांकि एमपी होने के नाते हम लोग इससे exempted हैं, एक दिन मैंने पेपर में यह पढ़ा था कि National Highway Authority of India, MPs

के exemption को खत्म करने जा रही है। ये मत कीजिए, वरना हम रोजाना अपने क्षेत्र में नहीं आ पाएंगे। रास्ते में कई बार हाइवे पड़ता है, जैसे कुछ ऐसी constituencies हैं, हमारे इटावा की constituency ऐसी है कि उसके पांचों Assembly Segments NH-2 पर हैं। यह बीच से होकर जाती है। हमारे एमपीज जब वहां से जाएंगे और अगर वे वहां से दिन में 10 बार जाते हैं, तो वे कितनी बार टोल टैक्स देंगे? चलिए, ये तो exempted हैं, लेकिन जो exempted नहीं हैं, उन्हें भी बहुत सारा पैसा देना पड़ता है। यह जो तीन-तीन जगह लगता है, अगर यह एक ही जगह हो जाए, अगर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था हो सकती हो - पता नहीं आपने उनसे क्या एग्रीमेंट किया हुआ है, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन एक तो वहां जाम बहुत लगता है और दूसरे, कई-कई जगह पैसे देने पड़ते हैं। अब चूंकि यह सदन जो है...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं दो-तीन मिनट लूंगा। यह जो सदन है, वह राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। जिस राज्य से जो एमपी राज्य सभा में आता है, उसका यह कर्तव्य भी होता है कि वह अपने राज्य के हितों को देखे और उन्हें संरक्षण देने की कोशिश करे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ अभी तक जो हुआ है, वह ठीक व्यवहार नहीं हुआ है। यूपी जैसे बड़े राज्य को दिल्ली-आगरा-कानपुर का जो एक्सप्रेस-वे है, उसके अलावा कोई दूसरा एक्सप्रेस-वे नहीं दिया गया है। यह जो parts में आप करते हैं, 4 जगह काम करने के बजाय दिल्ली के अलीगढ़ वाली जो जी.टी. रोड है, इसको आप बना रहे हैं, अगर इसको कानपुर तक ले लिया जाए, तो कानपुर में यह स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज से मिल जाती है। स्टेट PWD के ऑफिसर्स और experts का मानना है कि अगर इसको 4 लेन कर दिया जाए, दिल्ली से अलीगढ़ होते हुए कानपुर तक, तो एक साल में लगभग 500 करोड़ रुपए के डीज़ल की बचत हो सकती है। अगर टुकड़ों में होगा, तो यह बचत नहीं होगी। हम यहां से मुरादाबाद जाते हैं, तो मुरादाबाद तक तो आप 4 लेन कर रहे हैं, मुरादाबाद से आगे रामपुर, बरेली वगैरह जो बड़े शहर हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सड़क परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह) : हो रहा है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : चलिए, हो रहा है, तो धन्यवाद, बहुत अच्छी बात है। मुझे खुशी तो इसी बात की है कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से हैं, तो कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ कोई अन्याय तो नहीं हो पाएगा। वैसे होना तो नहीं चाहिए, क्योंकि आपके सब मालिक तो उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ आप लोग अन्याय कर देते हो, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। अब कुंवर साहब आ गए हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है कि सब ठीक रहेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कह रहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश की थोड़ी सी अनदेखी हुई है। एक लाख की आबादी पर सड़कों का नेशनल एवरेज 250 किलोमीटर का है, जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक लाख की आबादी पर सड़कों का एवरेज केवल 111 किलोमीटर है, यह नेशनल एवरेज से आधा है, इतना कम नेटवर्क है। इसलिए जैसे पिछड़ों के लिए विशेष अवसर का सिद्धांत होता है, रिजर्वेशन का सिद्धांत होता है, उत्तर प्रदेश को भी पिछड़ा मानते हुए आप इसके लिए कुछ काम करिएगा।

अंत में मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि शेरशाह सूरी 1540 में गद्दी पर बैठे और मई, 1545 में उनकी मृत्यु हो गई, वे 5 वर्ष भी गद्दी पर नहीं बैठे, लेकिन उन्होंने एक सड़क बनाई जी.टी. रोड, जो बंगला देश में सोनारगांव से शुरू होकर कलकत्ता, धनबाद, गया, इलाहाबाद, कानपुर, अलीगढ़, दिल्ली, करनाल, लुधियाना, जालंधर से होते हुए अमृतसर तक जाती है और वहां से लाहौर, रावलपिंडी होते हुए पेशावर तक जाती है। इतनी कम अवधि में ऐसा turmoil वाला पीरियड था, हिस्ट्री के स्टूडेंट्स जानते होंगे कि हुमायूं लगातार कोशिश कर रहा था कि उसकी

राजधानी छीन ले, उससे सत्ता छीन ले। इस परिस्थिति में भी एक व्यक्ति ने दुनिया की सबसे लंबी सड़क बनाने का काम किया और बच्चा-बच्चा जानता है, अब तो उस तरीके से इतिहास पढ़ाया भी नहीं जाता, लेकिन सब जानते हैं कि शेरशाह सूरी कौन था। आपको लोग इसी तरह से याद करें, आपसे ज्यादा कर्तव्यशील और एक्टिव व्यक्ति के लिए इससे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण और कोई विभाग नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : यादव जी, यह बताइए उसमें हुमायूं कौन होगा?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : यह छोड़िए, मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि आपका नाम इस तरह से लिया जाए। मैं आपको एक बात बताऊँ कि आज शेरशाह सूरी मार्ग को सब जानते हैं, बच्चा-बच्चा जानता है जी.टी. रोड को कि यह शेरशाह सूरी मार्ग है, इसे शेरशाह सूरी ने बनवाया था और कहां से कहां तक बनवाया था। बंगला देश, हिंदुस्तान और पाकिस्तान, पूरा इधर से उधर तक, लड़ाई लड़ते हुए बनवाया था। क्या तकनीक रही होगी, कितना बढ़िया administration रहा होगा, यह सब administration पर निर्भर करता है और आपके administration पर कभी किसी ने प्रश्नचिन्ह नहीं लगाया है। आप उत्तर प्रदेश का ध्यान रखिएगा, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I take great pleasure to speak on the working of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. Sir, we all know that our hon. Minister, Kamal Nathji is a dynamic man. As the Commerce Minister he had made a phenomenal impact in the functioning of the Commerce Ministry. Now, he has taken another challenging job of building up roads in the country. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadavji said about the sixteenth century Grand Trunk Road which connected the eastern and the western regions of our country. This Grand Trunk Road is the longest and the oldest road in the South Asia. After Independence, the various Governments have given much importance to building up of the roads. We must remember that in the entire nation we have got 2 million kilometres of roads which connect all villages in the country. Out of that, the pity is almost 25 per cent of these roads are not connecting villages at all. About 60 per cents of these 2 million kilometres of roads are made of gravel and stone only. The remaining 15 per cent roads are fairly good roads. Then, there is one more important thing. The growth and prosperity of Indian economy is very much interlinked with roads. If roads are good, then there will be economy in consumption of diesel and petrol. We should keep in mind that when we have good roads, we will be able to save time in modern life, save diesel and petrol and also avoid accidents. If there are good roads, psychologically our mind will feel happy and our health will be fine. Now, the challenge before Kamal Nathji is this. He has to spend Rs.1,00,000 crores in three to five years. Under the National Highway Development Project-IV, the total length to be completed by December, 2013 is 12109 kilometres. So far, you have awarded only 2075 kilometres. It means, 10,000 kilometres are still there. Again, in NHDP-V, which is to be completed by December, 2012, the total length is 6500 kilometres. You have awarded 1000 kilometres. That means, almost 15,000 kilometres you have to award and complete it by 2012 and 2013. This is the challenge before the hon. Minister. Then, what is the difficulty? Why are we actually lagging behind in this? I am not here to criticise anybody. Of course, we have got the National Highway Authority of India, an autonomous body, which is

totally committed to building up of roads in the country. Everybody works hard there. The Minister also works hard. Everything is there, but, still, what is the problem? The most burning problem is that of land acquisition. The second problem is related to getting clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Then, there is this teething problem of red-tapism, not able to solve the various problems, disputes of the contracting firms with the NHAI and also the Ministry. These are the various problems which are there. The other problem is, the pre-qualification criteria getting changed frequently, and when the bids are called, there is not much competition, and again, re-bidding is done. So, these are the various problems. But, nothing is impossible. I know Mr. Kamal Nath will be able to solve these problems single-handedly. Within one year, he is going to make India spellbound that yes this is his capacity. I am confident about him. Of course, I am inspiring him that yes, this is a challenging job.

Then, Sir, there is another important thing *i.e.*, pre-qualification criteria. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. They keep on changing this. Why? They say that the Planning Commission is interfering in this. After all, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is the authority which has to do this job, not the Planning Commission. I strongly object to it in the House. How could you depend on the Planning Commission? Depending on the Planning Commission is totally wrong. Let me give here a small example. There is a Project called Six-Laning of Udaipur-Ahmedabad Road. They called for tenders with certain criteria, saying that the company must have 50 per cent of the estimated project cost. Then, afterwards, they made it 200 per cent extra. What is the necessity of it? It was 200 per cent extra, there was price hike and technical experience; everything they made it 100 per cent extra. With the result, there would not be competition. So, the question is, why should we change this pre-qualification criteria. It is the job of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and not of the Planning Commission. We have been reading it that for the last two years they have been dominating, which is totally incorrect. The House will not agree with that. So, I would be very happy if the hon. Minister replies about this pre-qualification criteria and tells the House as to why they are depending on the Planning Commission for this. They should liberalise here and allow more competition in this. More bidders should be given the opportunity to participate in it. If it is done, then, we will be able to get better results.

Sir, 19 highways projects are re-bid. This shows that there is not much inclination, inspiration and also stimulation and qualification in the people who participated in the country's road projects. Why? There are various practical problems. As I have mentioned already, decisions are not being taken, payment problems, and various other things are there. Sir, land acquisition is a serious problem about which we cannot blame anybody individually. It is an interlinked problem. This problem is all over the country. Nine or ten States are very badly affected and they are not giving land at all. In States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and various other States land acquisition problem is there. There are 153 Government units to deal with land acquisition. Here my point is that the Minister must personally monitor every week which are those States, what is the

problem about land acquisition, etc. So, telling and clarifying things will be of no use. Every month how much land acquisition is being done in every State, he should monitor it with the Chief Minister and see the land acquisition problem is solved. I know he is very much interested. He has already said that unless he gets 80 per cent of land acquisition, he would not start the projects. There may be practical problems. He has come down to 50 per cent. It does not matter. Even if you start with 50 per cent, for the remaining land he should make hectic efforts to get it. More than 100 projects will be available for bidding over next three years as per his statement. So, it is not a joke to have 100 projects. He must now call companies from all over the world to participate. I am happy that the Minister held some meetings recently with Japan, Singapore and Malaysia, I have seen it in newspapers. It is very good, it is very much wanted, and it is welcome. It is not sufficient, he must again follow it up and see that those people come here and participate. As I have already told, 150 land acquisition Government units are there to exclusively to deal with land acquisition. It is a welcome factor. I am very happy that they have taken up the modalities of taking up these projects in three days. As on today, they want to totally depend on the BoT and private participation and the Government did not bother. Now they have realised that there are projects in the North Eastern States, West Bengal, Bihar, and some other States, where there is not much scope for competition or much inclination for competition by the private companies. Now, the Government has decided that 50 per cent should go to the BOT system, 25 per cent should go to the NoT system and for the remaining 25 per cent the Government directly wants to give funds and of giving the EPC system, that is, the Engineering Procurement Construction System, which is a very welcome factor. Perhaps in the North Eastern States where there is trouble and other States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, etc. where the difficult places are there, where more people are not coming forward, this system is a very welcome factor. I am very happy that recently a decision was taken to take up various six-lane projects. Six-lane is also very important. They have decided of stretching ten highways to 1475 kms. by spending Rs.18,779 crores. The Cabinet has decided and they are going to do it in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. I welcome and congratulate the Government for this decision. I am very happy, but at the same time, I would like to say that recently the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Minister to upgrade the following lanes, Hyderabad-Srisailem-Durnala-Atmakur-Nandyal which is 354 kms., Guntur-Venkunda-Pokpalli-Nandyal-Bangalampalli, which is 530 kms., Adilabad-Koatla, which is 630 kms., Saruncha-Parthal, which is 650 kms., Kakinada-Rajahmundry, which is 300 kms. This is 2460 kms. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for upgrading it. We were assured on that. So, I would like to again remind him that he must bear this in mind. Similarly, two projects should be made

as National Highways depending on the merit and they are Mangalore to Venkatagiri in Karnataka and Puttalpadu to Nayedpet *via* Tirumala, which is 190 kms. These are the two projects, which he should bear in mind.

Sir, the next point is World Bank and ADB. I am really surprised that for the last 25 years we have been getting a lot of financial support from the World Bank and ADB, but the projects are not functioning well. Recently, the World Bank said, "We will not give funds. Projects are not growing." That must have happened for some time. It does not stop. Now I request the Minister and the Ministry that you must make efforts. There is nothing wrong in taking funds from the World Bank. ADB is meant to help the downtrodden countries. India is one of the countries which takes maximum help. We need Rs. one lakh crore to build infrastructure. It is not a joke. You should not depend only on Government funds, on private funds and bank funds or on the commercial banks of India. We must get funds from the World Bank. I request that you must make efforts and request every State Government also to come forward and concentrate without depending on the Central funds and also on the private funds, and have the maximum utilisation of the World Bank and ADB funds. I am very happy that in the reply, the Minister has highlighted what action he is planning and how he is going to focus on the World Bank and ADB matters. I want to state one thing more, Sir. India supersedes China in road accidents; this is very unfortunate. If India surpasses China in the economic growth; we will be happy, but not in accidents. But, here, India has registered 4,18,657 road mishaps in 2007, and it is increasing every year. This is very unfortunate. I do not want to go into the details or the statistics. One thing I have to say, that according to the Ministry of Road Transport, for the last two years, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have registered a maximum number of road accidents. However, in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, UP and Karnataka, there are fatal road accidents and more deaths are taking place. Here, what I request is to take measures for prevention of accidents and also take care of the people who meet with accidents. So, prevention of accidents is most important. The Ministry must make it a point that most of the roads, as far as possible, should have one way. You must have a partition of the roads even if there are four-lanes. If there are two-lanes, one lane for going forward and another for coming backwards. Then only you can prevent a lot of road accidents. Also, you must be very firm and see that the State Governments are very strict regarding the licence of the drivers and if any driver is found guilty of rash driving you must have some mechanism to take action against him and to see that accidents are prevented. When accidents take place, people die because there are no means of communication to take them to the hospitals. In fact, I read in the newspapers that in one place an accident took place and they took two days to take the patient to a hospital and the patient died actually. Therefore, it is the moral

duty and is binding on the part of the Ministry to take, active part in helping the people who get injured in accidents, of course by monitoring the State Governments.

Sir, there is a proposal concerning the National Highway Development Projects that they are planning to have two lanes in the fifth phase. Here, I would suggest that where there is no competition, where people cannot afford to invest money in remote areas, forest areas and hilly areas, you can have two lanes, but not in the major areas where two lanes are wanted. So I am surprised to read in some newspapers that the Ministry is planning to have two lanes in the fifth phase. I suggest that it is absolutely not advisable; you must plan for two lanes only in exceptional cases where there is very less traffic there won't be any attraction for the BOT construction companies. At that stage only, there must be two lanes. Now, this is the time for the entire House, for the entire nation to strengthen the hands of the Ministry and National Highway Authority and give them all support, moral support, that yes, this is a challenge. This is not the time to criticise. Don't say, "You have changed it. Previously, you had done this." No, we are all one. It is the biggest democratic in the world. Let us show the people the unity of the nation when you want to build this nation to go ahead. Therefore, what we have to say is, let us forget criticising the subject. Let us be together, united and give the suggestion to the Ministry and the Minister of Road Transport and Highways and also, on this occasion, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Road Transport and Highways that if any Member of Parliament or any representative or any citizen brings to the notice any genuine problem, they must attend to it immediately, spontaneously, without any delay.

Sir, another thing which came to my notice is this. In the BOT Projects, it is said, if the traffic grows beyond the target, they have to give 20 per cent. In other words, let us say, they have a target on a particular stretch. If that is increased by 20 per cent every year, they have to give that extra money to the Road Safety Fund. If it goes on continuously for three years, they want to cancel the concession. So, this is, again, irksome to institutions and banks which say that they cannot lend money if there is such a clause. Whatever it may be, today, to invest Rs. 1 lakh crores in the coming 3-5 years is not a small thing. For this, banks and institutions have to play a very important role. So, we also have to look at their constraints. Now, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to an important point. The Ministry must play a very important role in getting the funding. For example, it has proposed the Indian Road Financial Corporation. It is welcome. I have seen in the newspapers that the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission are not interested. No. It is wrong. Why cannot we have this? Already there is the Indian Infrastructure Finance Corporation for which Mr.

Kohli is the Chairman. This Corporation is doing exceedingly well. It was started in 2006 and, today, it is playing a very important role in sectors like power and other infrastructure projects. It is concentrating on roads, power and various other infrastructure projects. When they want such a kind of corporation exclusively for road projects, it is welcome. The House should support. I am sure, the House will support. We want that the Indian Road Financial Corporation should be set up with maximum corpus and the hon. Minister must fight for it. You should not leave it. He is a very strong man. I advice him not to give any chance to the Finance Ministry or the Planning Commission. We are here to support you.

Sir, one more thing I want to add.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: What is the problem with the Planning Commission? We have been listening about it a number of times.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, one more point I wish to make.

Another challenge before the Ministry is about getting the funds to complete the infrastructure projects either from the banks or other institutions. Today, the banks are charging a very high rate of interest. They are not inclined to sanction loans to a number of projects. So, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways must have a special wing having exclusive financial experts. Its job is to see that funds are made available to projects, particularly projects in difficulty, projects in remote areas, North-Eastern States, West Bengal, UP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, etc. The Ministry has really to pay much more interest in these backward areas. When the projects are taken up in the developed areas, institutions come forward for financing. But, they are not interested in the backward areas, because there is not much demand for the projects which are undertaken on BOT basis. So, in backward States like Bihar, etc., the banks and other financial institutions must come forward and provide loans at a minimum rate of interest and the loans have to be attractive. Sir, for this, you must have two categories. In the developed areas there is not much problem, because the people and institutions have inclination to take up the projects. But, in backward areas, there is a problem. So, attention has to be paid on the backward areas.

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to say that, now, it is a challenge for us to achieve 9 per cent growth and the Road Transport Ministry has to play a crucial role. The progress and prosperity of this nation is very much inter-linked with this Ministry. As I mentioned earlier, 25 per cent consumption of diesel and petrol will be economised if there are proper roads. If we economise diesel and petrol, the import can be reduced and we can save a lot of money. It is very important. But, people are not applying their mind. It is the key. So, I must say that the Ministry has to play a crucial role. That is the reason why Mr. Kamal Nath has been given this responsibility to take up this challenge. Of course, this is a life and death question. If he fails, people will say that he does not have the capacity. If he wins, he will be the hero. Therefore, this is a very challenging job. So, I say that he must monitor and take the guidance of all the people.

Last and the most important thing is, dispute is like cancer, redtapism is like cancer, lack of communication is like cancer for progress and prosperity of the country. These three factors are coming in the way for the growth of the nation. Therefore, he must see that no redtapism is allowed in the NHAI or anywhere. If he thinks that there is a lack of communication, he must not spare anybody. So, he should adopt a dynamic approach in achieving the results. Regarding disputes and litigations, he must have some mechanism. I want a clarification from the Minister in his reply as to how he is going to solve the problem of litigation. I recently heard that he doesn't want litigation and he wants to solve the litigation problem. So, he must also note down this point. ...**(Time-bell rings)**... Sir, if the Minister comes here, ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is listening. The MoS is also listening.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, while concluding, I want to make two important points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes; yes; proceed.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The Minister must note down and give clarification as to what mechanism he is going to have regarding legal disputes and disputes of the companies. If legal disputes go endlessly, it is going to be costly for the Government and there will be loss of time as well. Ultimately, we will not get the results. If the land acquisition is not done for three years, the crucial period is over. So, we must have mechanism to solve the problem. If a company goes into some litigation and doesn't allow anybody to enter into that project and doesn't complete that also, you must have mechanism for that also. If there are claims which are not settled and remain pending and go to court, you must have some mechanism for that. Recently, I have seen in the newspapers that the Minister had said, 'I do not like to be in a litigation, we want to solve it.' We welcome it; but he must clarify it further. He should assure the House that he is taking it very seriously and within a targeted time of 100 days, he is going to devise a mechanism, a magical mechanism to get Rs. 1,00,000 crore in three to five years. He said, 'three years'; I am saying, 'three to five years'. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; one year. So, in one year, how is he going to achieve this?

Then, there is the problem of land acquisition. There are many projects which are already under construction in Assam State. In the backward areas of Assam and Uttar Pradesh, land is not given. So, he must monitor this problem in those backward areas. I am confident, with his intervention, the land acquisition will be done. So, he must concentrate on two areas. One is, do the land acquisition in the areas where it is not done for the projects which are already in pipeline. And secondly, do the land acquisition where it is required for the new projects. So, he must concentrate on both these

things and do it. Lastly, he must give a confidence to the House that he is going to achieve the target. The entire House is with Mr. Kamal Nath. Now, let us see, within 100 days or one year, what results he is going to achieve. Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Kalraj Mishra. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, please, please. Yes, Mr. Kalraj Mishra.

श्री कलराज मिश्र : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के क्रियाकलाप पर चर्चा हो रही है। यह विभाग स्वयं ही बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है। यह विकास की प्रक्रिया को तेज करने वाला है, वहीं लोगों के दिलों को भी जोड़ने वाला यह विभाग है। सम्यता और संस्कृति को सही मायने में उजागर करके प्रस्तुत करने वाला यह विभाग है। इस विभाग की जितनी महत्ता वर्णित की जाए, वह कम है। अगर इस विभाग को स्वयं में विकास का केन्द्र-बिन्दु कहा जाए, तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। पहले जब सड़कों का विस्तार बहुत कम था, तो नदियों और समुद्र के तट पर बसने वाले शहर या छोटे कस्बे थे, वे ज्यादा विकसित हुआ करते थे। वहां के लोग ज्यादा अपने को उन्नत करते थे, क्योंकि वहां पर परिवहन और यातायात की समुचित व्यवस्था थी और उसका लाभ वे लोग उठाते थे। भारत में सड़कों को प्राथमिकता देकर अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्रों तक ले जाना चाहिए था, उस पर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए था, उसमें कहीं न कहीं कमी रह गई है। फिर भी, आज भारत में जितनी सड़कों का तंत्र है, वह पूरे विश्व में सबसे बड़ा तंत्र है, यह कहना अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। आंकड़ों के आधार पर मंत्री जी इसको ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं।

क्योंकि बाकी देशों में आपका काफी भ्रमण हुआ है। अगर हमारे यहां सड़कों को श्रेणीबद्ध किया जाए, तो इनको पांच श्रेणियों में बांटा जा सकता है, National Highways; State Highways; Major District Roads; Other District Roads तथा इसमें Village Roads भी डाल सकते हैं। इस तरीके से इन श्रेणियों में सड़कों को विभाजित किया जा सकता है। इनके माध्यम से पिछड़े से पिछड़े स्तर की बस्तियों को भी एक माला में पिरोकर, एकता के सूत्र को मजबूत किया जा सकता है। उस हिसाब से हमारे यहां के National Highway की दूरी 66754 किलोमीटर है, State Highway की दूरी 128000 किलोमीटर है, Major District Road की दूरी 470000 किलोमीटर है, Other District Road और Village Roads की दूरी 2650000 किलोमीटर है तथा मध्यवर्ती लेन, सिंगल लेन की लम्बाई 32 प्रतिशत है, डबल लेन 53 प्रतिशत है और चार लेन 17 फीसदी और इससे ऊपर की है। आज हमारे पूरे देश में इस प्रकार की सड़कों का ढांचा है, लेकिन केवल इतना ही पर्याप्त नहीं था। इससे नहीं लग रहा था कि हम जैसा अपने देश को एक विकसित देश के रूप में प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं, शायद इससे हम नहीं कर पाएंगे। सन् 2000 में उस समय के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने इस बात को परिणाम दिया और उन्होंने एक विश्व स्तरीय सड़कों का निर्माण करने के लिए, पूरे देश के अंदर ऐसी सड़कों का स्वरूप दिखाया, ताकि लोग यह अनुभव कर सकें कि यातायात अबाध गति से चल सकता है। इसके साथ ही साथ जिस प्रकार के परिवहन की व्यवस्था आवश्यक है, उसको भी संचालित किया जा सकता है। सड़कों की लंबाई में से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का केवल दो प्रतिशत है, लेकिन इस पर यातायात 40 फीसदी से ज्यादा है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजना सन् 2000 में सुनिश्चित की गई। यह National Highways Authority of India के माध्यम से संचालित है। इसके प्रथम और द्वितीय चरण में

कार्य करने की दृष्टि से जो आकलन किया और जो अनुमानित लागत इस समय की है, वह 65000 करोड़ है। यह सन् 2004 के दामों के हिसाब से है, जिसमें चार और छः लेन के लगभग 14330 किलोमीटर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की कल्पना की गई है, जिसको पूरा किया जाएगा। इन दो चरणों में स्वर्ण चतुर्भुज, जिसको Golden Quadrilateral के रूप में मानते हैं, उत्तर दक्षिण, पूर्व पश्चिम कोरिडोर, पत्तन संयोगिता तथा अन्य परियोजनाओं में ये सारी चीजें शामिल हैं। इस धन से यह प्रयत्न किया गया है कि सड़कों का इस तरीके से प्रभावी तौर पर यह योजना विश्व स्तरीय मानक के आधार पर सुनिश्चित की गई है, उसको अधिक गति से आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जाए। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि इस Golden Quadrilateral को, जब से यह कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ हुआ है, प्रारंभ में तो बहुत तेजी के साथ निर्माण कार्य शुरू हुआ था।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने भी इसका जिक्र किया है, लेकिन गत शासन में, जो पांच वर्ष का रहा है, उसमें तेजी के साथ कार्य को करना चाहिए था, उसने एक मंथर गति का रूप धारण कर लिया। धीरे-धीरे चलना शुरू हुआ और लगने लगा कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं की दूसरी सरकार आई है और यह सरकार पहली सरकार द्वारा किए गए निर्णयों को मानना नहीं चाहती है। नीयत पर संदेह नहीं था, लेकिन कार्य की गति नहीं थी और कार्य की गति नहीं होने के कारण लोगों के मन के अंदर आशंकाएं पैदा हो रही थीं। उस समय यह सुनिश्चित किया गया था कि आर.सी.सी. के आधार पर सड़कें बनाई जाएंगी, लेकिन वर्तमान सरकार ने उसे समाप्त कर दिया। इन्होंने इस प्रकार से करना शुरू किया कि तारकोल की सड़कें तारकोल से ही बनाई जाएं। जिस प्रकार का परिवहन का स्वरूप है, जैसे माला ढोया जा रहा है, उन्होंने अभी जिक्र किया, अधिक से अधिक ढोया जा रहा है, सोलह-सोलह टायर के ट्रक चलते हैं, उसके अनुरूप उस सड़क का निर्माण नहीं हो पाएगा। उसकी हालत जल्द ही खराब हो जाएगी। आज उस नेशनल हाई-वे की हालत इतनी खराब हो रही है, हमारे श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह जी यहां हैं, उनको पता है कि अगर लखनऊ से गोरखपुर जाएं तो क्या हालत होती है। इसकी हालत बहुत खराब है। दिल्ली से मुरादाबाद होते हुए बरेली की तरफ जाएं तो बीच में ऐसे एंडुलेसन्स हैं कि आप चल ही नहीं सकते हैं। बड़ी खराब हालत है, लगता ही नहीं है कि यह नेशनल हाई-वे है। जिस नेशनल हाई-वे को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ध्यान देकर, प्रभावी तौर का बनाना चाहिए, यह उस प्रकार नहीं बन पा रहा है। इसके कारण संदेह होता है कि इसमें कमी क्यों हो रही है? कार्य में दिक्कत क्यों आ रही है? जिस ढंग से पैसे लगाए जा रहे हैं, वह धन ठीक से खर्च क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है? उसमें यह दिखाई पड़ता है कि जो प्रशासनिक ढांचा बनाया गया है, उस प्रशासनिक ढांचे के अंतर्गत ही एनएचआई का जो स्वरूप बना है, उसके चेयरमैन ही तीस महीने में चार बदल गए हैं। जिसके चेयरमैन ही तीस महीने में चार बदल दिए जाएंगे, वह प्रशासनिक ढांचा कैसे चलाएगा? उसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं। बहुत पैसे से ये सड़कें बन रही हैं, हजारों, करोड़ों रुपए खर्च हो रहे हैं, इसमें ठेकेदार हैं, कांटेक्टर्स हैं, बिल्डर्स हैं, ये सब आ रहे हैं, हो सकता है कि उन सारी चीजों के कारण भी कुछ गड़बड़ियां चल रही हैं और इस प्रकार की कठिनाई हो रही है। प्रशासनिक ढांचा ठीक से न होने के कारण, प्रशासन तंत्र की सुव्यवस्था न हो सकने के कारण इस प्रकार की दिक्कतें हो रही हैं। लगभग 15,000 किलोमीटर का काम अभी दिया जाने वाला है। ऐसी स्थिति में चेयरमैन बदले जा रहे हैं। यह जो 15,000 किलोमीटर का काम दिया जो 15,000 किलोमीटर का काम दिया जाने वाला है, यह कैसे होगा, इसके बारे में एक प्रश्न विह्वल लगना शुरू हो गया है। यह कैसे चलाया जा सकता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले ढांचे को व्यवस्थित तौर पर किया जाए, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। सड़क पर जो लगातार लोड बढ़ता जा

रहा है, जो पेचेज बनते जा रहे हैं, एनएच सड़क पर भी कई पेचेज बनते जा रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि सीपीडब्ल्यूडी के अंतर्गत, सड़कों को ठीक करने की दृष्टि से जगह-जगह पर उनके गैंग्स हैं। जो उनके लगातार काम करने वाले गैंग्स हैं, इंजीनियर्स हैं, उनके द्वारा जिस तरीके से पेचेज को भरने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए, उस तरह का ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। रीन्यूअल तो हो नहीं पा रहा है, पेचेज भी नहीं भरे जा रहे हैं। उसकी हालत ऐसी खराब हो रही है कि लोगों को लगने लगा है कि ऐसी हालत में क्या किया जा सकता है। प्रोजेक्ट तो काफी लिए गए थे, साठ प्रोजेक्ट लिए गए थे कि हम साठ प्रोजेक्ट्स करेंगे, लेकिन उसको अवार्ड ही नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। साठ में से आठ तो रिवार्ड किए गए हैं और तीस प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे हैं, जिनके लिए कोई आया ही नहीं है। उन्हें लेने ही कोई नहीं आया है। मैं अभी पढ़ रहा था, एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह जवाब दिया गया है कि तीस प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे हैं, जिनके लिए कोई आया ही नहीं है, केवल आठ सैंक्शन हुए हैं। समयबद्धता की जो चीज है, वह उस समय के अंतर्गत कैसे ठीक हो सकती है?

15,731 किलोमीटर लम्बाई के प्रोजेक्ट्स अभी तक award किए जाने हैं और वैसे ही यह प्रोजेक्ट विलम्ब से चल रहा है। मैंने पहले ही बताया कि स्थाई अध्यक्ष न होने के कारण उसकी क्या दुर्दशा होगी, यह आप जानें। NHAI के 19 प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे हैं, जिनकी दोबारा bidding की गई है। यह भी पता चला है कि bidding process को भी बदल दिया गया है। जो नई bidding process है, उस पर भारतीय निर्माण कंपनियों ने प्रश्न पूछना शुरू किया है कि global हिसाब से जो कंपनियां आई हैं, उनके favour में सारी चीजें की जा रही हैं, यहां की कंपनियों को उस प्रकार का अवसर प्रदान किया जा रहा है और उनसे यह कहा जा रहा है कि उनसे ही सम्पर्क बना कर तुम आओ, तो तुम्हारे बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है। यही कारण है कि जो प्रोजेक्ट्स award किए जा रहे हैं, वे पूरे नहीं हो पा रहे हैं या उनमें विलम्ब हो रहा है। ये दिक्कतें बड़ी तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रही हैं।

अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर पेट्रोल पम्प के बारे में कहा। पहले ही कहा गया था, नियम के अन्तर्गत भी चीजें आई हैं, गाइडलाइंस में भी दिया हुआ है और उसका एक सुनिश्चित मानक तय किया गया है कि जो भी पेट्रोल पंप होगा, उसके आधार पर उसको जमीन भी उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी और कम्पनी उस मानक के आधार पर उसे बनाएगी। वहां क्या-क्या होगा, यह हम जानते हैं। लेकिन अभी भी काफी लंबित हैं, आवेदन दिए गए हैं, लेकिन लम्बित हैं। वे अभी तक क्यों लंबित पड़े हुए हैं, यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। इसको जितनी जल्दी ठीक किया जाए, उतना ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि NH 24, जो हापुड़ से ब्रिजघाट की तरफ जाती है, उसके चौड़ीकरण तथा नौ ओवरब्रिज का निर्माण प्रस्तावित था।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : मिश्र जी, आपकी पार्टी के चार स्पीकर्स हैं।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : मेरे हिस्से में कितना समय है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपका 15 मिनट हो गया है।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : सर, मैं पांच मिनट और ले लूँ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप दो मिनट ले लीजिए।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : सर, पांच मिनट दे दीजिए, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप ले लीजिए, लेकिन बाकी लोगों का समय कम हो जाएगा।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : सर, मैं बहुत जल्द अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा।

हापुड़ से ब्रिजघाट के चौड़ीकरण और 9 ओवरब्रिज उस रोड पर दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव था। मैंने दिल्ली से लेकर बक्सर तक का वर्णन किया है, लेकिन केवल ओवरब्रिज दो पर काम चल रहा है। ब्रिजघाट, गंगापुल, सयाना चौराहा, भदराहा-रजवाहा, बक्सर, अखरौनी सहित कई पर काम बंद है।

मान्यवर, कुछ रिंग रोड्स प्रस्तावित हैं। अभी आपने वार्षिक रिपोर्ट दी है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत पहले ही रिंग रोड्स प्रस्तावित किए गए थे। कानपुर के लिए एक रिंग रोड बाईपास का प्रस्ताव था, दूसरा अलीगढ़ के लिए रिंग रोड बाईपास आपकी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है और तीसरा वाराणसी के लिए रिंग रोड बाईपास था। ये तीनों स्थान बड़े ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हैं। परिवहन की दृष्टि से भी, यातायात की दृष्टि से भी और हर दृष्टि से इनका अपना एक विशेष स्थान है। चूंकि आप स्वयं वहां गए हुए हैं, आप सब जानते हैं। इसलिए आप इसके लिए भी जितनी जल्दी काम लगवाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, उतना अच्छा होगा।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। पहले सड़कें खराब रहा करती थीं, इसलिए दुर्घटनाएं हुआ करती थीं और लोग मरते थे, लेकिन अब सड़कें अच्छी हो रही हैं, इसलिए दुर्घटनाएं बहुत अधिक हो रही हैं। दुर्घटनाओं में हर साल लगभग 1 लाख 30 हजार लोग मारे जाते हैं, यानी हर रोज 356 लोगों की मौत हो रही है। दो वर्ष पहले इस मामले में चीन हमसे आगे था, लेकिन अब नम्बर एक पर हम आ गए हैं। राम गोपाल यादव जी ने भी यह बताया था। भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सड़कों पर 9 करोड़ वाहन दौड़ रहे हैं, जिनमें से हर दस हजारवां वाहन दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होता है। शहरों में वाहनों की रफ्तार में 10 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है, व्यक्तिगत चोटों में 40 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है एवं अन्य सभी प्रकार की चोटों में 20 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है। अमेरिका में जहां 30 करोड़ वाहन हैं और आबादी 25 करोड़ है, वहां प्रति दस हजार वाहनों के प्रति मृत्यु दर मात्र 1.6 फीसदी है, लेकिन वहीं भारत में यह दर 14 फीसदी है तथा पश्चिमी देशों में केवल 2 फीसदी है।

भारत की तुलना में चीन की वाहन संख्या दुगुनी है, लेकिन उनकी मृत्यु दर हमसे कम है। वहां पर मृत्युदर केवल पांच फीसदी है। इस तरह चीन में मृत्युदर कम हो रही है, जबकि भारत में लगातार बढ़ रही है। देश में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में 65 फीसदी दुर्घटनाएं राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और राज्य मार्गों पर होती हैं। सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में चालकों की गलती से 77.91 प्रतिशत दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, पैदल यात्रियों की गलती से 1.36 प्रतिशत, गाड़ियों की तकनीकी गड़बड़ी से 2.1 प्रतिशत, खराब सड़कों के कारण 1.32 प्रतिशत, सड़क सिग्नल्स, जानवरों और खराब सड़क सूचकों आदि के कारण 17.40 फीसदी दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं।

सड़क सुरक्षा के उपायों के लिए नेशनल हाईवे सुरक्षा संबंधी आयोग बना था, जिसने कुछ रिकमेंडेशन्स दी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन रिकमेंडेशन्स का कितना पालन किया गया है? मुझे लगता है कि जो रिकमेंडेशन्स दी गई हैं, उनके अनुसार जिस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस संबंध में भी मंत्रालय विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे।

हमारे यहां सड़क दुर्घटना के बाद कारणों का विश्लेषण करने का प्रयास ही नहीं किया जाता है। कुछ स्थानों पर दुर्घटनाएं बार-बार क्यों होती हैं, इसका तकनीकी पक्ष जानने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। कई बार कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स के साथ इनके आपस में ऐसे संबंध रहते हैं, जिसके कारण वह जैसा चाहता है वैसा ही वह करता रहता है और इंजीनियर्स भी इसमें उसका साथ देते रहते हैं। निर्माण कार्य करते समय अधिकारी, इंजीनियर अथवा ठेकेदार तकनीकी पहलू समझे बगैर अपने निजी हित के आधार पर अपने आप कार्य की प्रकृति और निर्माण में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं, जिसके कारण बजट तो बढ़ता ही है साथ ही दुर्घटनाएं भी बढ़ती हैं।

आज सरकार अस्पतालों में ट्रॉमा सेंटर बना कर सुविधा तो प्रदान की गई है, किन्तु उनकी कार्यशैली पुरानी ही है, जिससे त्वरित उपचार न होने के कारण घायल व्यक्ति की मौत हो जाती है, इसलिए ट्रॉमा सेंटर्स की उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए अतिरिक्त एम्बुलेंस भी नहीं मिल पा रही हैं, जबकि कहा यह गया था कि एम्बुलेंसिज की व्यवस्था होगी।

मान्यवर, मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहूंगा। अनुरक्षण की दृष्टि से एक बात कही गई थी, जिसमें कहा गया है कि पैसा बहुत कम है। उत्तर प्रदेश के संदर्भ में मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को अतिरिक्त मदों के लिए ठेकेदार को उच्चतर दरों पर भुगतान करने से घाटा हुआ है। यह तो कैग की रिपोर्ट है...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बस, हो गया।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : जहां-जहां पैसा खाते हैं, कैग की रिपोर्ट में उनके संबंध में भी बताया गया है। और भी कई स्थानों पर पैसा खा रहे होंगे, लेकिन कैग ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि इतना घाटा हो रहा है, इसलिए इस पर भी आप ध्यान दें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : मिश्र जी, 20 मिनट हो गए।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : मान्यवर, केवल एक प्वाइंट रह गया है...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : मिश्र जी, आपके 20 मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : मान्यवर, अंत में केवल मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि मैसेज की दृष्टि से पैसा बहुत कम है। उस पैसे को और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सड़क फंड में पैसा बढ़ा कर, राज्यों को अतिरिक्त पैसा देना चाहिए। इसकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। इतनी बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। आपने मुझे अवसर दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mishra ji. Now, Shri N. R. Govindarajar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, in continuation of what Mishraji said, I would like to say that there is a very important national highway in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, Shri Shyamal Chakraborty's name is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, yes. I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Kore, please sit down.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, I want to give a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, I will take only one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Shyamal Chakraborty, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Kore, it would not go on record. It is not going on record.. You cannot take that freedom.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to participate in the debate on such an important subject matter. Sir, we are discussing the road transport. There is no doubt about it. But, I want to take the transport system as a whole, knowing fully that four modes of transport are not there under the purview of the discussion and the concerned Minister also. I am well aware of that. But I would like to mention that transport is virtually the lifeline of our national economy. We shall have to admit the fact that development of the transport sector is too adequate to meet the country's requirement and, at the same time, it cannot achieve the degree of development which is required for the national economy, it could not pick up at least. When we say 'transport', it means four modes of transport. Apart from the road transport, there are railways, water transport and air transport. I think there must be integration among these. I mean to say that there should be a national transport policy which will be integrated, interlinked. It should strike a very sensitive balance among these four modes of transport. I am telling all this because there was a National Perspective Committee Report which was published by the Transport Department in 1988. This Perspective Committee correctly identified the weaknesses of the different modes of transport sector, particularly, the national road sector, that the burden is being shifted to the people because of the price rise. Why have they identified this position? Water transport is the cheapest mode of transport in any country. After that comes the railways. The Perspective Committee correctly identified that transportation by road is economically viable maximum up to 250 kilometers. Beyond 250 kilometers up to 650 kilometers railways is the cheapest means of transport. And beyond that, water transport is the cheapest. But the problem is, our transport sector has been grown like that it is fully dependent on the road sector alone. For example, in 1950-51, just after Independence, our national highway was only 2 per cent of the total system, but it carried 40 per cent of the traffic, both passenger and freight traffic. I would like to mention that still the same position is there. Not only that, at that time, the road transport carried only 15 per cent of the passenger traffic and 40 per cent of the freight traffic. Now, it is reverse. The road transport carries

87 per cent of the load and the railways carries only 11 or 12 per cent of the load. On the contrary, in case of freight traffic, more than 60 per cent is carried by the road transport. Then, why has it affected the people? Because freight charges are becoming higher and higher. The prices are soaring. If this burden can be shifted from road sector to other sectors, say, the cheapest mode of transport, then, people will get the advantage of that. So, I would like to tell our hon. Minister that there should be some coordinated policy. At least, there must be — I do not know whether they have the one or not — a Committee of the Group of Ministers combining all the four modes of transport.

Regarding development, I must appreciate the fact that there was a remarkable development of highways, particularly the Golden Quadrilateral, during the NDA regime. But after that, during your previous regime, I am compelled to say, it is a very sorry figure. I think that this time it will be compensated. The concerned Minister at least desires so. We criticised the NDA Government, but we have to appreciate the fact that a lot of development work was done during the NDA regime. In the last five years, it was only 700 km, which is a very sorry figure.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, to road accidents which have been referred to here. Road accidents are increasing. It is a well known fact. As far as India is concerned, we have the highest number of road accidents in the world. And it is very difficult for the victims or the survivors to get compensation. If transporter's staff meet with an accident beyond the territory of their State, they don't get it. Its procedure should be simplified, so that it can be received easily.

The main cause of accidents is inadequate restrooms. When we travel through the National Highways, we find, kilometres after kilometres, that there are no restrooms. Inadequate rest, stress and strain borne by transport workers, and the fact that they are physically fed up are the causes of accidents. Sufficient restrooms are to be built by the concerned Department, particularly along the National Highways.

Coming to the question of workers, there is no provision for private transport workers' welfare scheme. No appointment letter is issued to them. They do not have any provident fund. They do not have an eight-hour duty. They don't have any disability benefit scheme. And they don't have any health insurance.

There is the Central Road Fund. Two crore transport workers are directly involved in this work, and there are so many people who are indirectly involved with the transport system. So, I would request the hon. Minister to allocate some money from the National Road Fund for private transport workers' welfare scheme such as provident fund and disability benefit.

There should be some enactment which compels the owners of private transport to issue appointment letter to them and for the introduction of provident fund. There should be some legal safeguard for workers. It should not be violated. There are two crore transport workers. They are not

a burden on society; they are an asset to society. We should not forget this thing. Then comes the question of PPP model. The Transport Department has taken very ambitious steps. I see no harm in it. But, what is the reality? Why will they invest in the road sector? In our country, personalised vehicles are very meagre. If we go through the National Highway's, we see that there are few personalised vehicles. So, wherefrom you will get sufficient toll tax? How the industrialists or private entrepreneurs will get back their invested money? So, actually, they are not interested to come in. So, there should be some practical preparation or planning at this stage. I don't know what will happen in future. But, at this stage, our experience is that private entrepreneurs are not at all interested to come and participate in the building or construction of roads. Now, the next question is about contractors. In many cases, contractors are fleeing, in many cases, we are seeing that. For example, you have good relations with West Bengal. You have been there. You know very well about the National Highway no.41 which is essential for road connectivity from Haldia Port. There, the contractor fled and for the last four years, there has been no work at all. We tried to draw the attention of the then Minister to intervene and immediately make some arrangement. But, that failed. ...**(Time-bell rings)**... Two minutes.

Sir, another thing is that the Government should find out and identify the real root cause of the problem of falling of bridges. I again would like to draw the attention that a bridge which was built on River Rupanarayan had fallen within two months before it was completed and the work has not started again. The work has not been started for the last 3-4 years.

Now, the question of change of Chairman has already been raised here. Sir, the example of Sher Shah has been referred here. I know the difficulties and limitations. It is not an autocratic regime. We have to go through many democratic processes. Land acquisition and other things are there. But, still, we can take the experience, imagination, vision, initiative and determination from Sher Shah which is very much lagging in the UPA Government. So, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister and hope that he will be able to fulfil his duty. Thank you, Sir.

***SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR (Tamil Nadu):** Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. On behalf of my party AIADMK, I would like to convey my views about the functioning of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir,

In my opinion, the functioning of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways during the past five years as well as during the present tenure, does not deserve appreciation.

The jasmine flower of the neighbours garden also has its own fragrance, says *Peraringar Anna* (Anna, the great intellectual), our respectable leader and Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. But at the same, I opine that

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

Criticism without appreciation and
Appreciation without criticism is of no use.
Freedom without regulation and
Regulation without freedom

Similarly also will bear no fruit. Therefore I want to point out some of the shortcomings of this Union Ministry.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir,

Generally, the road network has been classified into three categories such as National Highways, State Highways and District Roads. According to Economic Survey 2008-2009, 30% of the roads are Single Lane Roads, 53% are Double Lane Roads, and 17% are Four Lane Roads. Economic Survey also says that the National Highways constitute only about 2% of the road network. This is a very pathetic situation. In our nation, the total number of heavy vehicles and lighter automobiles has been increasing at the rate of 12% per year. In addition to this, the rate of traffic congestion has been increasing from 7% to 10%. Therefore, it is imperative that the area of road network has to be expanded. The increasing number of vehicles and the resultant traffic congestion have to be taken into consideration at the stage of planning.

Planning alone is not enough. The Plans have to be implemented properly. Whenever planning is done, welfare of the people has to be kept in view. Here, People means Common People, not ones own children Nowadays, plans are formulated with a view to furthering the interests of ones own children. This has already been pointed out by our revered leader, Dr. *Puratchithalaivar* (revolutionary leader) M.G.R. (late). He has said,

These people talk much about peoples welfare. They repeat only the term peoples welfare. But they are concerned about the welfare of their own children only.

The ruling Government should not plan schemes only for the sake of one's own children, as is being done by some contemporary leaders.

The Central Road Fund, established by the National Highway Development Project, collects money by imposing 2% cess on Petrol and High Speed Diesel Oil. Though National Highways constitute 2% of the total road network of the nation, it carries 40% of the total road traffic. Therefore, the number of Highway projects has to be increased accordingly. At the same time, the highway projects that have already been announced, could not be implemented due to the absence of suitable contractors. This shows the inefficiency of the Ministry during the last five years. This also reflects the inefficiency of the Union Government. I can cite instances. So far, only 30% of the approved schemes have been implemented. In the year 2008-2009, 69 Highway Projects have been announced at an estimated cost of Rs.70,000 crores. But tenders have been issued only for 50 Projects. Contractors have not come forward to take up these schemes. At this juncture, the Government has issued orders for only seven projects at an estimated cost of Rs.8,000 crore. What is the reason? It is mainly because of some rules framed in Model Concession Agreement. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister for Road Transport and Highways to explain the reason.

The Chairman of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has been transferred frequently. During the past 30 months, four chairpersons have been transferred. What is the reason for these transfers? I request the Hon'ble Minister to explain the reason for these transfers. Who is responsible for these transfers the executive, the ministers or the Union Government? If the officers are frequently transferred, how will the schemes be implemented properly? Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, our revered leader, Dr. Puratchi thalaivar M.G.R. has said, Coming to power is not to rule people. It is an opportunity to serve the people. It is not a chance to show your authority.

But the present-day rulers always try to show their authority over the people and utilize the opportunity to serve the interests of their own children. This mindset should be changed. There is no need for the announcement of attractive schemes. Schemes have to be framed for the welfare of the people and to benefit the Government Exchequer.

Road safety is pathetic. Around 1.3 lakh accidents have occurred, majority of them have taken place on the National Highways. More than 1 lakh people have been affected. No details are issued about the number of deaths in road-accidents, the number of injured persons, and the compensation paid to them. The perpetrators of accidents usually escape. The victims are not given proper compensation. I request the Hon'ble Minister to provide the details of road accidents, the number of deaths, the number of injured persons, and the compensation paid, during the last three years. A separate department for Road Safety has to be established. The number of deaths due to road accidents is always increasing due to the lack of emergency medical services.

During the tenure of our revered leader Dr. *Puratchithalaivi* (revolutionary leader) Amma, the General Secretary of our party AIADMK, police patrolling and ambulance for providing emergency medical services had been provided on the roads Tamil Nadu. This was done with the good intention to create awareness among the people. During her tenure, the speed of vehicles was monitored to prevent accidents.

Two years ago, Planning Commission has given the following instructions: One, National Highway Security Force has to be set up with proper financial allocation, with the cooperation of State Governments. Second, Emergency Medical Services have to be provided on the National Highways. And such medical services division has to be connected with the nearby District General Hospitals. These recommendations have to be implemented. Through this August House, I request the Hon'ble Minister, to take my views into consideration and act accordingly. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI N. K. SINGH: Thank you very much, Sir. It has often been said and, I am sure, the hon. Minister is one of those who are acutely aware of this old saying that America is great because

American roads are great. Somebody has said that it is not true and corrected it saying that American roads are great and, therefore, America is great. The challenge before the Minister really is, when we will be able to say that the Indian roads are great and, therefore, India is great. I think that you are really presiding over a kind of legacy where you will have to undo many critical things. The fact of the matter is that it does not require a genius to discover that the pace of implementation of road schemes has slowed down, we have not been able to achieve the targets, there have been time and cost overruns, there have been significant delays, there have been bureaucratic reshuffles and the whole sector requires a kind of rejuvenation. The entire nation, Mr. Kamal Nath, is looking up to you because you have been characterised as, and you, very rightly, have to be, one of the great doers in the political system. So, we have great expectations from you.

Having said this, can I make four or five suggestions for your consideration? First and foremost, will you begin to depoliticise the process of decision-making? Why were many NHAI Chairmen changed? Why were so many Secretaries in the Department changed? This was because the decision-making is partly politicised which impaired the pace of implementation. Please have a relook at the rules and procedures which enable the NHAI and the decision-making authorities to take major decisions without referring it to political authorities.

My second point is about flip-flop of policy. You have flip-flop of policy. How much on BOT! Then you say BOT is not working, a bit of annuity, a bit of mix of annuity and BOT. If none of them are working, a bit of viability gap funding. Then all the three are not working, go back to some other model. Will you be able to have a credible policy which stands the test of time for, at least, five years for being able to attract investors? There is nobody who would like to put in money if the policy is changed on a daily basis. The second point is, get rid of the flip-flop of policy and have a predictability of the policy framework.

My third point is, the fact is that in the entire expenditure on roads, so far, with all the talk of private sector involvement that we have, only 9 per cent of the money has come in from the private sector; only Rs. 34,000 crores has been the investment from private sector so far. Why has the Public-Private Partnership model failed? Why has it not taken off more credibly, a manner in which the planners had contemplated? You need to examine this. Is it because of capacity constraints? Is it because we are not being able to garner the best quality machines even at a time when there is an international slump? You went, for instance, on a Road Show, very recently. I do not know what the response of the Road Show was, Mr. Minister. But the fact remains that the perception is that India suffers, not only from very high quality contractors, who do not seem to be adequately attracted, but also suffers from deficiency of high quality machines. This is because our policy on Public-Private Partnership has got log-jammed into a model concessionaire agreement which the Planning

Commission may have put out, which has disjunct from the reality. Please look at these PPP models more flexibly which will work on the ground and this will not be sui generis applicable because risks have to be unbundled in a manner, some may be more risky than others. You need to have flexible framework for looking at PPP models which work tangibly on the ground.

The fourth important point is, get a regulatory framework which enables you to take decisions in a manner where you concentrate on policy. Why are we not able to determine, for instance, what is right mix of viability funding, what is right mix of annuity? Who will do it? You need to have an independent regulator for the road sector. This is the recommendation which has been waiting for quite some time.

My next point is about funds. The tragedy is that out of the expected Rs. 40,000 crores, which were supposed to have been raised, the subscription to the bonds this year has been next to negligible. The fact of the matter remains that out of the 40 billion which you need to garner, to be able to put into your roads, you have been able to raise, so far, negligible amount of funds. So there is a huge funding requirement. Why aren't funds getting attracted to a sector? India is, after all, a big growth story. Roads is a big growth story. Infrastructure is a big growth story. In spite of infrastructure and roads being a growth story, there is a huge shortage and deficiency of funds. What is your policy framework, Mr. Minister, to be able to attract a large quantum of funds which are required to get our next five years programme on track?

My next point is about dispute resolution. One of the big deficiencies is too many disputes. There is nobody to resolve them. You go to court, it will take endless time. So you need to have some kind of a fast track dispute resolution mechanism, a kind of Roads Ombudsman in which disputes can be resolved quickly and credibly, which can impart confidence to the investor.

My last point is, we need to have a mechanism that can bring about a better framework for Centre-State relations. A bulk of the roads are in States. We need to have a framework and mechanism in which coordinative action is required to take care of land acquisition, dispute resolution, and various other things. In a working federal model, you need to have a dispute resolution mechanism. We need to really have a Centre-State coordination in an effective manner. We hope very much, Mr. Minister, that some of these issues will receive your attention which will put India on a fast track of road development. Thank you.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, at the outset, want to join others in saying that the road transport is one of the most crucial parts of our nation's infrastructure, and we can say that this is the lifeline of our nation. The Indian economy is very much closely linked with this infrastructure development. Now, we have seen that there are many States where the network of

road transport, or, a National Highway is practically absent, or, the network is scanty. So, the first priority should be given to these States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and other States where the road network is very low and people are facing a lot of difficulties. Now, at this juncture, the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Shri Kamal Nath, has taken up-I do not know whether it is an over-ambitious programme or a realistic programme-a really good programme whereby he has targeted that instead of 4 kms per day, he would do 20 kms per day. When we are having a traffic growth of 7 per cent and the vehicle growth of 12 per cent, it is the need of the hour that we take it up at such a rapid pace. Otherwise, our country will not progress. But a little bit caution is required that while taking up this realistic or an over-ambitious programme, whatever you want to say, we must see to it that the quality of work should not become the casualty. In order to complete the work within the targeted time, the quality of work will always suffer. So, we need to be a little bit cautious about this factor.

Sir, we have now taken up the work of four-laning of National Highways. Now, in places where the requirement is only for two-lane, we have seen that nearly Rs.5 crores of investment is lying idle. If we had diverted this amount to the development of roads in other backward regions or to other places, we could have really developed these places, and the overall development would have become more positive. So, we have to do this kind of adjustment and see whether it is immediately required, or, we can postpone it for some time. Now, the immediate resolve is to take up the work on some 14,395 Kms., where sixty per cent of the stretch, we are collecting toll tax. Initially, I was a little bit reluctant about it, but now, due to financial crunch, I don't think that there is any other way except going in for this type of work. We are also taking up Public Private Partnership; we are taking up 1,100 kms. expressways across four different States, namely, from Chennai to Bangalore, Dhanbad to Kolkata, Vadodara to Mumbai and Belgaum to Dharwad. Now, it is very important that we immediately lay the road in all these places, which will really give a good boom to our economy.

Now, I would like to put forth some suggestions before I come to my own State. At the National Highway No.2 between Delhi and Kolkata, we have the Panagarh Bazar, in the Burdwan district, which is a military area. Even though the entire stretch is four-lane, but for three or four kms, it is only two-lane. So, there is perpetual traffic jam at this stretch, and it causes a lot of inconvenience even to the military. The people of this region have been pressing hard before the authorities to construct a bypass. I don't think that constructing a bypass, in this three or four km stretch, would be a big problem.

Coming to my State of A.P., there are 73 different works which are going on, right from widening of two-lanes, widening of four-lanes, strengthening of the lanes, improving the railing quality, construction of bypasses, construction of major bridges and minor bridges, and widening of peak

and narrow culverts. So, if you take all this into consideration, there are 73 works and there are some works where the financial progress is nil. Of course, the positive side is, if you look at physical accomplishment, it is nearly 70-80 per cent. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see to it that all those works where there is no financial progress or physical progress are completed in a time-bound manner.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Sir, before I conclude, I wish to narrate my own experience. Last year, I was travelling from Varanasi to Mughalsarai to catch the train. I was surprised to find that there was no milestone on the way. Without knowing where to take a turn, I went astray and went four-five kilometres ahead of the Mughalsarai Junction. After coming back, I wrote a letter to the then Minister, Shri T.R. Baalu. I do not know what happened to that. If such things are happening at two crucial National Highways, I think it is a sorry state of affairs. I would like the hon. Minister to see to it that such things do not happen on such an important National Highway. There should be proper directions to guide people on the highways.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sabir Ali. Not present.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Just one point, Sir. My colleague, Shri Raja, told me that I must talk about my State, Andhra Pradesh, Sir. I am sorry I forgot to mention it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No problem. Another Member from Andhra Pradesh is going to speak now. Shri Mysura Reddy.

SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, in reply to the Starred Question No. 162 on 15.07.2009, the hon. Minister had said, "As the DPRs were not ready in 2005, there was no occasion for delay in taking decision by the Ministry of Finance in 2005". Sir, I hope I understood it right, that because DPRs were not ready, there was no delay in taking up the work. But if you take the example of Andhra Pradesh, there are five projects consisting of about 450 kilometres. Since 2004 they were in the DPR stage. The DPR was completed only in 2009. They were languishing for five long years. Is completing the DPR such a big project? What has the consultant been doing? Is he not capable of completing the work related to DPRs within six months or one year? One thing is clear, Sir; if the Ministry wants to take up the work, surely the consultant would complete the DPR work within six months. We say in Andhra Pradesh that earlier, all roads led to Chennai; we hope, this time, all roads do not lead to Bhopal! It is my sincere request to the hon. Minister to see to it that the entire country is treated equally.

The other thing, Sir, is regarding the Central Road Fund. The Government is providing funds to the National Highways through the CRF by imposing a cess of two rupees on petrol and diesel. This amounts to approximately Rs. 7000 crores for the year 2008-09. Even, this year, the revenues for

CRF are expected to remain the same. But I want to suggest something here to the hon. Minister; the capital contribution to the cost of all highway projects is made from the CRF and the viability gap funds are also provided from the CRF. This means that almost all the highway projects are being funded by the Government in one way or the other. But, throughout India, even people who are not using the National Highways are paying tax and cess when they buy diesel and petrol. But, they may not be using these roads. This is a highly unjustified policy. The people who are not using the roads are also paying for it. It is not a good policy. Sometimes, they are levying the toll tax on highways. All the highways are funded by the CRF, by Annuity Scheme or BOOT Scheme, or whatever scheme they call, but there is some funding from the Government from the CRF. But, when one moves on these roads, he has to pay the toll tax. That means, those people who are not using it are paying the toll tax. Some people who are utilising the National Highways have to pay double taxation. Sir, regarding toll tax also, I have to say one more thing. In and around these toll plazas, some agriculturists will be there; some petty traders will be there who will be moving this way or that way within two or three kilometres. But, now they have to pay the toll tax. Previously, they used to get some report from the local *tehsil* head and used to get concession. Now, according to the new Toll Policy, they have to pay as equal toll tax as other users who are using the entire stretch. Just for using two-three kilometres of this stretch, they have to pay the complete toll tax. Sir, collecting the toll from the agriculturists and petty traders who are living in and around plazas is highly unjustified. You kept the plazas in that area. Then, your levying toll tax on the people who are living in and around these plazas is highly unjustified.

Sir, the second thing is this. Recently, because of the new toll levy, all my colleagues have to pay the toll tax. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav said about levying of toll tax on Members of Parliament. It is true that the orders were issued by the Ministry, not during the time of this Minister but during the time of the *erstwhile* Minister, that MPs, MLAs and MLCs have to pay the toll tax, but not the Ministers, and also the officers of the National Highway Authority of India. We are not asking for this concession for money sake. Which M.P. will go and stand in the queue and pay the toll tax? The hon. Minister should look into this matter. This order was issued by the former Minister; now he has become an M.P. and he has to pay the toll tax.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: That is why he became an M.P.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Yes, that is why he became an M.P. So, this should not occur for you also. This is my sincere request.

Sir, regarding the BOOT and Annuity Schemes, I have to say this. In the BOOT, viability gap funding will be there. **(Time-bell)** Sir, within two minutes, I will be completing my speech. In the Annuity Scheme, the Government has to pay on instalment basis. For example, in my State, from Kothakota to Kurnool, there is a road, a stretch of 79 or 69 kilometres. If it had been done by the

NHAI or by the Government, its cost might have been Rs.500 to Rs.600 crores. But, because of this Annuity Scheme, except for the period of two-and-a-half years, which is the construction period, the remaining seventeen-and-a-half years, they have to pay Rs.2,000 crores. Definitely, this is a costly scheme. I am asking the Minister, through you, Sir, why is the Government using the public money through private route? Instead of that, you might have done it at a little bit of lower cost. Why have you to use this higher cost route? Even in the BOOT also, the viability gap fund is there. Instead of that, the Government might have done it.

Sir, I have to say something about the concessionaires also. Previously, approximately 50 concessionaires were there. Among them, 20 are throughout India and 30 are only from Andhra Pradesh. My friend, Subbarami Reddy might know how to make JVCs also. In the JVCs, all these people who are small contractors suffer.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, please conclude. You have taken more than the allotted time.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Just one minute, Sir. This is regarding formation of JVCs, Sir. The lead partner will not be there. These people will go and get some certificates, and they will produce it before them. After qualification, this lead partner will vanish away by taking two per cent commission. Only the Indian contractors, who are the petty contractors, will be there. By getting contract for them, they will give sub-contract it to others. There is no quality of work, there is no machinery, and there is no investment. Instead of this, the Government might have executed it. By doing this type of things, they are creating some *crorepatis* and nothing more than that.

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

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: I am concluding, Sir. Now they are changing the pre-qualification procedure by taking the ranks, upper six will be completed. They wanted to hand over the entire country's roads to six people, six consigners. Here also there will not be any lead joint partner. The same process will be there. So, some Indian partners may join together and they will form a JVC and grab it, Sir. My last submission is that poor people are contributing in building the nation and the consigners are 'billing' the nation, Sir. Thank you.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Thank you, Sir. Senior Members like Ram Gopal Yadavji and others have spoken before me about the National Highways, Sir. Sir, as we say the stock market is the barometer of the financial health of nation, the national highway is also the barometer of the economic development and health of the nation. Sir, this is a developing country and we are 120 crores population today. And what do we have in this country? Sir, two per cent of the roads are National Highways and in the last five years hardly any work has been done. I have been in the

Consultative Committee of the National Highways and I have been every time fighting for the Eastern sector of India, which has been totally neglected by the National Highways. Why is it so? Ram Gopal Yadavji, when he started, he said that during the last two years they had four Chairmen of the National Highways. Four Chairmen! How can there be continuity, how can there be work? There could not be any work. The DGRD, I think for the last five years hardly one DG might have been there for a year. For the last three or four years, there have been officiating DGs, Director General of Roads. Now even today, we have got an officiating DG, there is no regular DG. There are only just two ADGs. I think the two posts of ADGs are vacant. Similarly, so many posts of Chief Engineers are vacant. Similarly, the post of Member, Technical, NHAI, is vacant for the last two years. That is the most important post. If Member, Technical is not there, how can the NHAI function? You tell me, Sir. Because of this there is so much of slowdown on National Highways. I would say that this highway sector has been rudderless port; it is so bad. I do not know why we have neglected it. Without the National Highways, it is not possible for us to move goods. Sir, there is total *ad hocism* in transfers, postings, etc. both in the Ministry and in the NHAI. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take care of this. Similarly, Sir, there is lot of interference also from the Planning Commission in the matters of documentation, model agreement, manuals, etc. Sir, I can give an example. The Supreme Court has recently had asked for some pre-qualification bids and the Planning Commission wanted just six bids and the Supreme Court disqualified that and because of that the entire process of bidding and things like have slowed down. So, this is what is happening in the NHAI. So, I hope the Minister will take note of these things. Sir, now before going further, I would request about Chindwara, from where the hon. Transport Minister comes, is the geographical epicentre of India. I would request that all the National Highways throughout the length and breadth of the country should pass through ; Chindwara, Sir, because only then the entire country will improve. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Mr. Mysura Reddy said, you are repeating it.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: I do belong to Madhya Pradesh originally, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I am in Jharkhand, ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir. the MoS is getting very irritated with me. He is getting very annoyed with me. It is my privilege to speak. You cannot object to this.

SHRI R. P. N. SINGH: I am not getting irritated. I am supporting it.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, coming to National Highways, National Highways are meant to connect. It is meant to establish linkages with the people. We have got 70 per cent of people living in rural areas. I would say that when the National Highway passes through, they should establish such linkages to rural areas where perishable commodities are grown, such as fruits, vegetables, fish, oil

seeds, etc. Jharkhand grows a lot of vegetables and in order to take those vegetables to Calcutta, we need National Highways. The National Highway from Jharkhand, Ranchi *via* Jamshedpur is so bad. It takes almost 18 hours for the vegetables to be taken to Calcutta. I am just citing an example. Chindwara is priority. Mr. Minister, after Chindwara, it should be Ranchi. This is my request to you. You cannot forget Jharkhand.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : नेक्सलाइट पकड़कर ले जाएंगे।

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो : वहां एपीसेंटर है, वहां रहने दीजिए, इसके बाद झारखंड को इम्पोर्टेन्स मिलनी चाहिए। यह मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है। नेक्सलाइट के बिना आप कैसे रह सकते हैं? छिंदवाड़ा में भी नेक्सलाइट है, नागपुर की साइड भी हैं ही, एक साइड मंडवा है, एक साइड नागपुर है, आप नेक्सलाइट्स के साथ रहना जानते हैं You know they co-exist. So, I say communication should be inclusive. Inclusive communication means the National Highways should benefit the rural masses. Sir, National Highways are charging huge toll tax and it is sometimes too expensive for the rural people. They cannot afford it. So, it should be made affordable. There are so many barricades on the National Highways and this sometimes creates harassment for the truck drivers. Sir, in Europe and elsewhere, the truck drivers are respected because they are considered very important, vital. It has got national importance. Therefore, to make their life slightly better we should improve the road barriers, reduce them. The policemen also harass them, sales tax people harass them, सेल्स टेक्स के हजार बैरियर्स हैं। They should be rationalised so that the truck drivers are not harassed too much. Sir, there is the East Coast of India which is always cyclone ravaged. Every year, there are cyclones and because of that the roads on the National Highways gets destroyed. I would request the Minister to get appropriate technology and use that technology for East Coast Road just like what they use in Malaysia, Singapore, and Japan. Their roads are also being ravaged by cyclones but they withstand. It is because they have got good technology. So, we must bring good technology and roads should be made accordingly so that every year we don't have to spend our money, manpower and resources on these. So, you make it once and those roads should be able to last at least for ten song years. Similarly, in Upper Assam, the two districts known as Dhimaji, Lakhimpur, are under floods almost six months of the year. From China *via* Arunachal Pradesh a huge amount of water comes there and because of that people cannot stay in the House. They stay on the National Highway and this National Highway gives way and people have a lot of problems. So, I request the Minister to attend to this urgent problem of National Highway of Assam also.

Now, I come to Jharkhand. Sir, Jharkhand was earlier, as I had mentioned earlier here, was a 'colony' of Bihar. Now, for the last 8 or 9 years, it is an independent State. Still, the Regional Office of the National Highways is in Patna! The papers of National Highways or whatever work they have to do, the papers and other documents, first, have to go to Patna and from Patna to Delhi and only then

the work will be done. I request the hon. Minister, first, to establish a Regional Office of National Highways at Ranchi. It is a must for the efficiency of Jharkhand State to handle the National Highway Projects.

As I said, Jharkhand is a Naxal-affected State and is also landlocked State. It has almost 1/3rd of minerals of India, be it coal, copper, bauxite, iron ore, gold, etc. You name it, you have it. But, since it is landlocked, there are a lot of problems to take these minerals out. What ports do we have? We have a port in Haldia in West Bengal and the other nearest port is Paradip of Mr. Pany's State — Orissa. So, unless Jharkhand has very good roads, you cannot take these minerals and other things out. You go to Chaiba — NH 75 — the road is so bad throughout the year, I don't know what they are doing. They give little money. They spent and within a few months the road is in shambles. So, I request the hon. Minister, since it has got a lot of minerals and the minerals have got to go out, the road that they make there should last, at least, 10 years. Otherwise, every year, the road becomes damaged in 4 or 6 months. The vehicles that move on these carry almost 70 tonnes of load whereas the capacity of the road is only 10 tonnes. So, how can the roads withstand such heavy loads? That is why they are damaging very quickly. There should be a proper technology, Without technology, you cannot construct. At the same time, Sir, outside contractors are not willing to come, because of Naxal problem. It is a genuine problem. All the 24 districts are Naxal-affected. Outside contractors do not come, the local contractors do not have the financial capacity, they do not have the technical knowhow, they do not have the machinery and when they construct roads, those roads are really substandard. What happens most of the time is, outside contractors take the contract and sub-contract it to the local contractors so that he execute the work as he has contact with Naxalites. That is why the roads are substandard all the time. In order to overcome this problem, the State Government has requested the Ministry of Surface Transport to provide some road construction plants and equipment like hot-mix plant and such kind of things, so that the State Government either loan this to the local contractors or give this machinery on lease to them so that they build good roads.

Similarly, Jharkhand, till today, does not have a single four line road. There is a road to be made from Bari to Hazaribagh to Ranchi to Jemshedpur. It is hanging fire for the last 5-10 years. I do not know what is happening the God alone knows. Today, the hon. Minister of State has given me a sheet of paper saying that something is happening. I hope that something will really happen. And, the four line road is really constructed in the near future. Otherwise, the people of Jharkhand are really feeling that the Government of India also does not care for them. Sir, Jharkhand has 3 crore population. And, if there is any State which has the maximum number of absolute poor, it is Jharkhand. Jharkhand has 70 per cent of poor people. So, they feel that even the Government of India does not care for them. We should not give them this type of feeling. It is not good. As it is, as I said, it is a Naxal-affected State. It has the least irrigation facilities in the country. The national average of irrigation is 40 per cent; Jharkhand has only 6 per cent. So, you can imagine. That is why Jharkhand provides domestic servants to the whole country.

5.00 P.M.

This is the state of affairs of Jharkhand. So, I request the hon. Minister from Chhindwara to not only develop Chhindwara but also develop Jharkhand. Let him develop his Chhindwara, Sir. But since I come originally from his State, he should not forget me. He should not just ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Please speak something regarding Ranchi-Vijayawada via Orissa.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: See, Sir, my friend, Mr. Pany has told me about this road. I think, the Home Ministry is taking up that road, the Ranchi-Vijayawada via Orissa road. To eradicate Naxals, that road is very necessary and also to take goods from Jharkhand to Paradip, it is necessary. I am told that the Home Ministry has already made some provision and has asked the National Highways Authority to prepare the DPR. I hope it will be done. So, Mr. Pany, are you happy with me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It means, you will not disturb her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, similarly, Jharkhand requires lot of road over-bridges. Most of the time when we go, there are no over-bridges. A lot of time and energy is wasted in that and those DPRs have been submitted to the Ministry. They should clear it at any early date.

Similarly, lot of National Highways of Jharkhand are single-lane, i.e., of 3.5 metres or intermediate 5 metres width. Sir, I would request that all the National Highways of Jharkhand should be made of, at least, 7 metre width. The width of the National Highways should be at least 7 metres. I am not asking you for 15 metres. I am asking you just to make it two lanes, at least. Now, it is single-lane. What is this, Sir? Isn't it neglect? You can't neglect a State to this extent. Mr. Minister, are you listening to me, please?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Very carefully. You talked of Chhindwara.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Thanks. I mentioned Chhindwara right at the beginning. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have also mentioned Vijaywada. That is of interest to Jharkhand because Jharkhand is a. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : इसके लिए मेरी सहमति है।

सुश्री मैबल रिबेल्लो : देखो पाणि जी, मैं कितनी जनरस हूँ। मैं उड़ीसा से विजयवाड़ा को कनेक्ट करने के लिए आपके लिए कितनी मदद कर रही हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप पाणि जी को एड्रेस मत करो, मुझे एड्रेस करो। वहाँ कुछ नहीं है।

सुश्री मैबल रिबेल्लो : मैं क्या करूँ सर, वह चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर मेरी अटेंशन डायवर्ट कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : वह चिल्ला रहे हैं तो आप क्यों चिल्ला रही हैं, आप चेयर की तरफ देखिए।

सुश्री मैबल रिबेल्लो : मेरी अटेंशन उस तरफ चली जाती है।

श्री उपसभापति : इस तरह आपका टाइम बेकार जाएगा।

सुश्री मैबल रिबेल्लो : ठीक है, सर।

श्री उपसभापति : अब हो गया सब ...(व्यवधान)... अब फाइनल हो गया।

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Similarly, Sir, Jharkhand doesn't have bypasses. None of the cities — Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Dhanbag, Gumla — have bypasses. And like in Gumla, from where I am working, most of the schools are situated on the National Highway. In fact, traffic is closed from 8.00 o'clock in the morning almost till 2.00 o'clock because there used to be so many accidents of children in going from this side to that side. Unless there are bypasses, these accidents will continue and if we close the road like that, as at present the Administration is doing, it is not good for the transport operators. A lot of their time and energy is wasted. They are just sitting on either side of Gumla. At night, as it is, they cannot travel there. So, there are problems. In order to overcome these problems, we need these bypasses very quickly

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप खत्म करो।

सुश्री मैबल रिबेल्लो : मैं क्या करूँ, सर, पाणि साहब ने मेरा बहुत टाइम वेस्ट कर दिया।

श्री उपसभापति : बस आप खत्म करो ...(व्यवधान)... हो गया, हो गया।

MS, MABEL REBELLO: Sir, there are a lot of projects which the Jharkhand Government has submitted to the Government of India.

श्री उपसभापति : आप लिख कर दे दीजिए न।

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, something like Rs. 114 crore projects have been submitted with DPRs. I request the hon. Minister to clear these projects within a month or so. Only then Chhindwara can become geographically the epicentre and all the Highways can pass through Chhindwara. I shall also come to Chhindwara for a holiday. So, my request to him is that whatever the Jharkhand State Government has submitted, you please clear them quickly so that Jharkhand people may have a feeling that the Government of India really cares and the Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Shri Kamal Nath, really cares for Jharkhand. This is how we can contain Naxalism. Otherwise, Naxalites will grow, and, as I said earlier, it is a sore and that sore will fester your body and all of us will be doomed. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी। चतुर्वेदी जी, आपकी पार्टी से अभी 3 और माननीय सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं और 20 मिनट बचे हैं। मैं आपको यह याद दिला रहा हूँ। अब या तो आप ही 20 मिनट ले लीजिए और अपने कुलीम्स को यह कहिए कि वे अपने नाम वापस ले लें या आप उनके लिए कुछ समय छोड़िए।

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी (राजस्थान) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं केवल सूत्र रूप में ही कहूँगा। यदि मैं कहीं सूत्र से हट जाऊँ, तो आप बता दें। मैं इसे केवल सूत्र रूप में कहूँगा।

श्री उपसभापति : सूत्र रूप में ही कहिए। आप दस मिनट ले लीजिए और दूसरों के लिए दस मिनट छोड़ दीजिए।

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पथ परिवहन का स्कोप बहुत है, किन्तु चूँकि केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबंधित है, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात उस पर आधारित करूँगा।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पहली बात यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का जो तंत्र है, वह परिवहन की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नहीं है। किसी ने सच कहा है कि ये विकास की धमनियाँ हैं। अगर यह छोटी हो गई या अवरुद्ध हो गई तो विकास रुक जाएगा और मेडिकल टर्म्स में कई बात बाई-पास करनी पड़ेगी

और कहीं उसकी एंजियोप्लास्टी करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए मैं पहला निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि आप आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का तंत्र पैदा करें। मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं PWD Minister रहा हूँ। कहा जाता है कि यातायात का जो घनत्व है, वह प्रमुख मापदंड है। यह बिल्कुल ठीक है, किन्तु मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि वर्तमान में जो घनत्व है, वह मापदंड है या पथचर में होने वाला, थोड़े समय में होने वाला यातायात का जो घनत्व है, वह मापदंड है। इसको स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करें।

सर, मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि अभी-अभी आपने देखा, अगर आप उदाहरण लेंगे तो देखेंगे कि एक काम पूरा होता है, उसकी स्याही भी नहीं सूखती कि उसके पहले ऐसा लगता है कि इस काम को और बढ़ा करना चाहिए। दिल्ली से गुड़गांव के लिए आपने 8 लेन की सड़क बनाई। आज उसकी क्या हालत है? हालत यह है कि वहां पर 12 lanes की आवश्यकता हो गई, जबकि यह अभी-अभी ही बनी है। इसलिए अगर आगे के लिए प्रोजेक्शन नहीं लिया गया, तो क्या बनेगा? आज वहां 12 लेन की आवश्यकता हो गई है। मैं दूसरा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। आप दिल्ली से फरीदाबाद जाइए। उसमें क्या हालत है? मथुरा रोड़ पर जाने के लिए डेढ़ घंटे लगते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि वहां भी 12 लेन की आवश्यकता है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले तो ऐसे सारे खंडों की शिनाख्त कीजिए और दूसरी बात यह कि उसकी अपडेटिंग करिए, उसका स्कोप, उसकी योजना बनाइए, शेल्फ में योजनाएं रखिए और उन योजनाओं को समय की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप करते चले जाइए।

मैं आपको एक बात स्मरण कराना चाहता हूँ। तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री वाजपेयी जी ने स्वर्ण चतुर्भुज योजना और डायगोनल सड़क योजना बनाई थीं। महोदय, मुझे एक बात का कष्ट है, जो मैं आपके माध्यम से इनसे कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछले पांच वर्षों में उस योजना पर जैसी त्वरितता की जानी चाहिए थी, वैसी नहीं की गई। उसका कारण मैं नहीं जानता। आप बहुत कुशल मंत्री हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आपको जो पांच वर्ष मिले हैं, उनमें कृपया इन दोनों योजनाओं को पूरा कर दीजिए। कभी 2012 तक इसे करने को था, अब तो 2009 चल रहा है, तो यह 2014 तक चलेगा। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इन दो योजनाओं को उस समय तक पूरा कर दीजिए।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो लगातार फोर लेनिंग हो रही है, सिक्स लेनिंग हो रही है, उसमें यातायात बढ़ रहा है, दोपहिया भी आ रहे हैं, तिपहिया भी आ रहे हैं और पशु-चालित वाहन भी आ रहे हैं। ऐसे में अगर सर्विस लेन नहीं बनाएंगे, तो कैसे काम चलेगा? इसलिए प्वायंट के हिसाब से तीसरा निवेदन मुझे यह करना है कि जहां-जहां फोर लेन और उससे बड़े लेन्स बनें, वहां-वहां सर्विस लेन भी बनवाइए।

चौथी बात मुझे pedestrian crossing की कहनी है। अभी इसमें हालत क्या है? अभी-अभी 15 सौ से 16 सौ के करीब दिल्ली से गुड़गांव के बीच में प्रतिवर्ष एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आप 200 मीटर से लेकर 500 मीटर के बीच में एक pedestrain crossing बनाइए, चाहे ऊपर में foot over bridge बनाइए या नीचे से crossing बनाइए। इसकी आज बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है।

पांचवां प्वायंट मैं आपको यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप आगरा जाते हैं, तो वहां National Highway No.2, National Highway No.3 और National Highway No.11 हैं। ये तीन-तीन हैं, किन्तु तीनों जुड़े हुए नहीं हैं। शहर से क्रॉस करना पड़ता है। एक तरफ एक्सीडेंट्स और दूसरी तरफ डेढ़-डेढ़ घंटा लगता है। इतना ही नहीं, उस सरकार द्वारा दिन में ट्रकों की आवाजाही बंद कर दी गई है। अब उन का क्या बनेगा? इसलिए मेरा पांचवां निवेदन है कि आप ऐसे एन.एच.एज. को बाई-पास के माध्यम से जोड़िए। छठी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो विभिन्न

एन.एच.एज. हैं, उन के बीच में प्रोजेक्शंस निकालिए, उन को जोड़ दीजिए। इस का बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा।

एक बात की शिकायत भी करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले चार वर्षों से नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की घोषणा बंद कर दी गई है। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि इसके लिए किसे दोष दूँ। आप काफी active हैं, इसलिए आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन्हें बी.ओ.टी. के आधार पर बना रहे हैं और यह बात सच है कि जो नक्सलाइट क्षेत्र हैं, पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं, जो उत्तर-पूर्व के क्षेत्र हैं, उन के लिए आप पैसा सरकार की ओर से दीजिए। For the first time in Rajasthan, बी.ओ.टी. योजना हमने शुरू की थी, वह बहुत अच्छी पूव हुई है। इस में लोग आ रहे हैं और built, operate, transfer कर रहे हैं। अगर यह पैसा वहां आ रहा है तो अपना पैसा सरकार का, उन क्षेत्रों में लगाएं और यहां केवल बी.ओ.टी. के आधार पर निर्माण कीजिए। अगर यह निर्माण करेंगे तो आप का पैसा भी नहीं लगेगा और "रंग लगे न फिटकरी, रंग चोखा आ जाए" वाली कहावत चरितार्थ हो जाएगी।

मेरी राजस्थान सरकार ने आप को तीन मार्ग प्रेषित किए हुए हैं। पहला नोखा से सीकर, नीम का थाना, कोटपुतली, बानसूर, अलवर, डीग, भरतपुर, धौलपुर। यह एक मार्ग प्रेषित किया हुआ है। आप नए राजमार्ग घोषित न करने की जिद छोड़ दीजिए। दूसरा निवेदन आप से करना चाहता हूँ। धारुहेड़ा, भिवाड़ी, अलवर, थानागाजी, प्रतापगढ़, जयपुर, डिगगी, मालपुरा, केकड़ी, शाहपुरा, भीलवाड़ा, गंगापुर, कांकरोली, राजसमन्द यह प्रोजेक्ट भी आप के यहां प्रेषित है। तीसरा, गंगानगर, हनुमानगढ़, नौहर, भादरा, चुरू, पिलानी, सिंघाना, निजामपुर, बहरोड, अलवर, राजगढ़, सिकन्दरा, गंगापुर, सवाईमाधोपुर, खण्डार, मांगरोल, बारां, बपावर होकर भोपाल तक जाता है। ये तीन प्रस्ताव प्रेषित किए हुए हैं, लेकिन आप ने प्रतिबंध लगा रखा है कि आप नए राजमार्ग घोषित नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन उस का परिणाम क्या हो रहा है? जब बी.ओ.टी. के आधार पर निर्माण हो रहा है, तो यह कार्य क्यों नहीं हो सकते?

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। 1800 से लेकर 2000 तक नेशनल हाईवे पर रेल लाईन आ रही हैं। ये बी.ओ.टी. से बनती हैं तो क्यों नहीं राज्य सरकार, केन्द्रीय सरकार, बी.ओ.टी. आधार पर उसके साथ फाइनेंसियल हैल्प तो उन के आधार पर आर.ओ.बी./आर.यू.बी. बना दीजिए। इससे एक्सीडेंट्स रुक जाएंगे। इसलिए मैं तो इस के लिए शुद्ध रूप से आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, एक बात राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के संघारण के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, हमने देखा है कि, 11वीं नेशनल हाई वे रोड़ बन रही थी। उस में, लाइसेंस में दूसरे रोड़ का संघारण करना था। वह संघारण कागजों में होता है, वास्तव में नहीं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन लाइसेंसेज को प्रतिबंधित कीजिए और राज्य सरकारों को कहिए कि जहां नई रोड़्स बन रही हैं वहां दूसरी रोड़्स का संघारण लगातार करते चले जाएं।

महोदय, मेरी एक शिकायत और है कि आप पैसा वर्ष के अंत में देते हैं जिससे राज्य के दो नुकसान होते हैं। पहला नुकसान यह हो रहा है कि वे काम नहीं कर पातीं। उस पैसे का उपयोग नहीं करा पातीं। उसे आप अगले साल की राशि में adjust कर देते हैं। इसलिए मेरा आठवां निवेदन यह है कि वर्ष के प्रारंभ में ही उन्हें सारी राशि उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा करें। महोदय, एक शिकायत केन्द्रीय सड़क नीति के संबंध में और कहना चाहूंगा। मुझे पता नहीं, आप इस बारे में जानकारी ले लें। पिछले दो माह से केन्द्रीय सड़क नीति freeze कर दी गई है। ऐसा क्यों हो गया है? यह तो on going work है। आप का विभाग इसे देखे। महोदय, freeze करने के कारण चलते काम बंद हो गए। उस का कारण यह बताया गया कि शायद आप ही उनका monitoring कर रहे हैं। अगर यह बात सच है कि आप काम को एकदम freeze कर देंगे तो चलते कामों का क्या होगा, ठेकेदारों का क्या होगा? उस काम की प्रगति क्या होगी।

महोदय, मैं आप को स्पीड ब्रेकर्स की समस्या के बारे में और कहना चाहता हूँ।

मैं एक और समस्या के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ जो स्पीड ब्रेकर्स से संबंधित है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय श्री नमो नारायण मीणा जी राजस्थान के हैं, जो यहां बैठे हैं। इन्होंने अभी अपने क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ा है। कोटा से जयपुर के बीच नेशनल हाइवे पर रबड़ के स्पीड ब्रेकर 15 और सामान्य स्पीड ब्रेकर 50 हैं(समय की घंटी)... क्या आप वहां accident करवायेंगे? इसके लिए प्रतिबंध कीजिए। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जयपुर-कोटा के बारे में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज, conclude कीजिए।

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी : सर, क्या मैंने एक भी बात repeat की है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपने जो अपनी बात स्पीड से कही है, लेकिन फिर भी टाइम कम है।

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी : जी हां।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are two other speakers from your Party.

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी : सर, इसलिए मैं केवल प्वायंट्स में ही बात कर रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, आपने दस प्वायंट्स बोले हैं, ठीक है।

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी : मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि जयपुर से कोटा के लिए ट्रैफिक इंटेसिटी की गणना की गई, जिसके अनुसार वहां सिक्स लेन की आवश्यकता है, जबकि आपने फोर लेन की इजाजत दी है। इजाजत देने के बाद भी क्या हुआ? विभाग द्वारा यह कहा गया कि इसकी डीपीआर को दोबारा कैलकुलेट करेंगे, इसको दोबारा देखेंगे। जयपुर-सीकर का भी यही हाल कर दिया गया। इसमें बहुत देरी होती चली आ रही है, आप इस बात की चिन्ता कीजिए। मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि आपके पास जो Feasibility Reports आई है, आप उन पर कार्रवाई कीजिए।

सर, चूंकि आपने मुझसे समाप्त करने के लिए कहा है, इसलिए मैं केवल कुछ बिन्दु बताकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। नंबर एक - परिवहन की आवश्यकता, नंबर दो - निर्माण की समयबता, नंबर तीन - गुणवत्ता, नंबर चार - वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रारंभ में समुचित वित्त व्यवस्था, नंबर पांच - जो भी कार्य संपन्न हो जाए, उसकी उपयोगिता और नंबर छः - पारदर्शिता। जहां-जहां भी नेशनल हाइवेज बन रहे हैं, वहां-वहां आप बोर्ड लगा दीजिए कि ठेकेदार का नाम यह है, यह मार्ग इतने किलोमीटर का है, इसका काम इस दिन पूरा होगा और यह मार्ग इस दिन से प्रारंभ होगा। इसे हम तो समझ सकेंगे! इसके निर्माण का समय और इसके पूर्ण होने के समय के बारे में जनता तो समझ सकेगी और पूछ सकेगी! इसमें क्या कठिनाई है? ...(समय की घंटी)... इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कृपया इन प्वायंट्स पर विचार करके जो काम आपके हाथ में मिला है और जो शिथिलता पांच सालों में आई है, उसको दूर करके इन बातों को करने की कृपा करें, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

* *SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN (Orissa): Deputy Chairman Sir, I express my heart-felt gratitude to you for giving me this opportunity to make my maiden speech. I take this opportunity to also express my gratitude and thankfulness to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Naveen Patnaik, who has put trust on me, for raising the due demands of the state in this august house.

* *English translation of the original speech delivered in Oriya.

Sir, my political life began with the humble position of a Zilla Parishad President, but I am committed to put forth the genuine demands of the people of Orissa in this house.

Sir, today I rise to participate on the discussion of the working of the Ministry of Road Transport and the Highways. The national highways are the life-lines of the country. National highways consist of only 2% of the total length of roads in the country whereas the traffic on National highways is about 40%.

Sir, this Ministry is engaged in developing the highways in seven different phases in the country. The golden quadrilateral is one among them. Under this scheme the four-laning work from Balasore to Bhadrak, from Sunakhala to Ganjam and from Ganjam to Ichhapur of NH-60 and NH-5 respectively are running behind schedule. The four-laning work of Sunakhala-Ganjam stretch is only completed by 42.75 %. The people are facing hardship due to the suspension of the four-laning work for the last three years. There is immense public resentment due to the delay in Ranchi-Vijayawada corridor via Chikiti-Aska and Digapahandi. The existing bridges on these roads need to be expanded.

The four-laning work of Ganjam-Ichhapur stretch of the golden quadrilateral has also not been completed on the stipulated time. Immediate steps should be taken to complete it. The phase III plan under the National Highway Authority, the roads like Chandikhol -Paradeep via Kamakhya Nagar, Panikoili- Rajamundra via Keonjhar Sambalpur-Luharchuti and Bhubaneswar-Puri await four-laning on a priority basis. I demand that these projects may be completed expeditiously.

Sir, water-logging during monsoon and flooding of the blocks like Jaleswar and Basta gain acute proportion due to the inadequate number of vents on the Balasore-Laxmanath stretch of the highway on NH No. 60. The people of this thickly populated areas suffer a lot due to water logging. While in the past the vents were of the length of 3000 metres, but now it is reduced to just 1420 metres. The Government of Orissa has already recommended the creation of additional 1500 metres of vents for the discharge of rain water. I demand the immediate implementation of this project.

Sir, the Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs has recommended the development of a few highways in Orissa. This recommendation includes Panikoili-Rimuli and Rimuli-Roxy-Rajamundra stretches of the highway No. 215. The Chandikhol-Duburi- Talcher highway of N.H. No. 206 is under NHDP-III A BOT.

Sir an amount of Rs. 1170.59 crores have been sanctioned for the Panikoili-Keonjhar-Rimuli stretch, out of which 84.40 crores have been kept for land acquisition. The concession period for this road and Rimuli-Roxy-Rajamundra road have been kept as 20 and 18 years respectively. It is requested that this concession period may be reduced by 5 years.

Sir, Orissa is a backward State, and I demand that the Central Government should sanction more funds for the development of infrastructure, by developing highways in the state on a priority basis.

Sir, along with the development of the national highways, there is also the urgent need for developing State highways. The State Government of Orissa has proposed 1505 Km. of state highways to be converted into national highways. There is also a proposal to connect Andhra Pradesh with West Bengal along the coastline of Bay of Bengal. The length of this proposed coastline highway from Gopalpur Port to Medinipur will be 674 Km. This road, when completed will go a long way in improving tourism as well as the economic condition of the people of the State.

Sir, there is an urgent need to start Mass Rapid Transit System between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar. The Central Government should provide more funds for the projects under PPT schemes in the State.

Sir, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa has demanded the conversion of four State highways into national highways. They are Khurda-Bolangir (299 Km.), Puri-Satpada (49 Km.), Puri-Konark (35 Km.), Champua-Rimuli (14 Km.). I request the hon'ble Minister to sanction these proposals on a priority basis.

Sir, I thank you once again for giving me this opportunity to speak on the working of the Ministry of Surface Transport

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आपने सुना क्या कि ताली बजाई? मैंने देखा कि दोनों मंत्रियों ने earphone नहीं लगाया था...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह : भाव देखा, भाव देखना बहुत जरूरी होता है।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : यह बात सही है।

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject, it is a very interesting subject to my heart. Sir, after a long time, this important Ministry has come to hon. Kamal Nathji, who has a very excellent track record of performance in whichever Ministry he has worked. उनके लिए मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहूंगा -

"हम भी दरिया हैं, हमें अपना हुनर मालूम है।
जिस तरफ भी चल पड़ेंगे, रास्ता हो जाएगा।"

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कमलनाथ जी के लिए बहुत ही apt होगा। इनकी एक काबिलियत यह भी है कि इनके मुकाबले बहुत कम मंत्री ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, जो इतनी बार successfully ministry में रहे हैं और चुनकर आए हैं। "I walk slowly, but I never walk backwards", यह भी बड़ा apt होगा इनके लिए, क्योंकि ये कभी भी पीछे मुड़कर नहीं देखते हैं। जब इनसे पूछा गया कि what is your aim? The answer was, "It is victory, victory at all costs; victory in spite of all terror; victory, how long and hard the road may be, for without victory, there is no survival."

उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं अपने राज्य आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। आंध्र प्रदेश, जहां मैं रहता हूँ, वहां से नेशनल हाइवे नंबर 9 गुजरता है और यह बहुत ही ज्यादा congested area है। यह हैदराबाद से विजयवाड़ा को कनेक्ट करता है और यह करीब 275 किलोमीटर की रोड है। चूंकि मैं अखबार से भी ताल्लूक रखता हूँ, इसलिए मुझे मालूम है कि इसमें अक्सर हर रोज कहीं न कहीं, एक दो-जगहों पर एक्सीडेंट्स जरूर होते हैं।

हमारे जयपाल रेड्डी साहब भी यहां मौजूद है, ये भी यहां से चुनकर आए थे और इनकी सदारत में कुछ फंड सैंक्शन भी हुआ था, लेकिन यहां अभी तक काम चालू नहीं हुआ है। खास करके हैदराबाद में जो एक stretch है 0-40 किलोमीटर, यहां पर density बहुत ज्यादा है, यहां बहुत ज्यादा लोग रहते हैं, रोड बहुत छोटी है, बहुत ज्यादा schools, Institutions वगैरह होने की वजह से यहां ट्रैफिक बहुत ज्यादा होता है। मैंने कई बार इसके बारे में representation भी दिया, पहले जो मिनिस्टर थे, मैं उनसे जाकर मिला भी, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कुछ काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर इसके ऊपर कुछ ध्यान दें और जल्दी से जल्दी इस पर काम शुरू हो। सर, यह sanctioned road है, बजट में इसके लिए प्रोविजन भी किया गया है, 0-40 किलोमीटर kerb to kerb करने का, land acquisition भी हो गया है, utility shifting भी हो गई है, अगर इसको वे लेंगे, तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। मुझसे पहले कई वक्ताओं ने इस विषय पर बात की और बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी बातें बताईं। सड़क यातायात किसी देश की तरक्की के लिए कितना जरूरी है, यह हम और आप सब जानते हैं। मैं इसके लिए बहुत ज्यादा बोलना नहीं चाहूंगा और खास करके हमारे देश में जहां पर इतना diversified flora & fauna है, इतना diversified climatic condition है, इतना diversified agriculture produce है, इतना diversified industrial production है कि एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक समान को लाना - ले जाना, लादना और उतारना हमारे देश की तरक्की के लिए कितना अहम है, कितना जरूरी है, यह हम सब जानते हैं। इसके लिए अच्छा रोड़, अच्छी सुविधाएं, सेफ्टी और good road condition बहुत जरूरी है। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे पड़ोसी देश चीन में नए सिटी प्लान कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से हाउस को बताना चाहूंगा कि चीन इस तरह की सिटी प्लान कर रहे हैं, जहां जीरो accident death हो और वह पूरा रोड का सिस्टम underground ले जा रहे हैं। इसमें कहीं पर भी criss-crossing नहीं होगा यानी एक गाड़ी दूसरी गाड़ी से cross नहीं करेगी। वहां पर इस तरह का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है, इस तरह की प्लानिंग की जा रही है। मैं नहीं जानता कि कब हमारे देश में इस तरह का infrastructure develop होगा, जब हम कह सकेंगे कि हमारे यहां death due to accident zero होता है।

सर, अगर हम accident death के बारे में देखें, तो करीब एक लाख लोग हमारे रोड पर accident से मरते हैं। Accident rate बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है। अभी जो हमारा रोड बनाया जा रहा है, उसको four lane किया जा रहा है, अगर उसको आठ लेन भी किया जाए, तो वह कम है क्योंकि उसमें इतनी ज्यादा ट्रैफिक है कि अगर आप travel करें तो विजयवाड़ा से हैदराबाद तक गाड़ियां बंपर से बंपर लगी रहती हैं। उसका जो expansion किया जा रहा है, वह सिर्फ four lane किया जा रहा है जो बहुत कम है। मैंने इसके बारे में कई बार representation दिया है। महोदय, उसके बगल में नागार्जुन सागर का एक रोड बन रहा है, जो six lane है और विजयवाड़ा से हैदराबाद, जो कि नेशनल हाई-वे है, वह four lane हो रहा है। सर, इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जाए।

सर, खास करके हमें जो technology यूज करनी है, हमारे hon. Minister अपने आप में बहुत ही होनहार हैं, वे हर विषय को बहुत जल्दी grasp करते हैं। उसको किसी को ज्यादा समझाने की जरूरत नहीं रहती है। जो official briefing होती है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें officers उनको समझाने के बजाए मंत्री जी खुद officers को समझाते होंगे। मेरा उनसे काफी बार संपर्क होता है, पहले तो कॉमर्स मंत्री थे।

सर, आज रोड की construction की cost एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। आज हम डीजल और पेट्रोल पर दो रुपए प्रति लीटर रोड डेवलपमेंट सेस के लिए चार्ज करते हैं। हम अलग-अलग तरह से टैक्स लगाते हैं, जैसे toll tax लगाते हैं, Motor Vehicle Tax लगाते हैं। आज transport industry में जितनी तरह के taxes लगाते हैं, मैं नहीं

समझता हूँ कि और किसी और industry में इतनी तरह के अलग-अलग taxes लगते हैं और उसके बाद रास्ते भर में transporters और drivers को जो कठिनाइयाँ झेलनी पड़ती हैं, वे तो अलग हैं। ऐसा अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि किसी लौरी को अगर एक हजार किलोमीटर travel करना है, तो उसको नौ हजार रुपये extra खर्चा लगता है। ये आँकड़े transport industry वालों ने मुझे दिए हैं। इस तरह से अलग-अलग तरह के खर्च लगते हैं, जैसे, चुंगी, प्रति किलोमीटर toll tax, आदि। सर, ये जो अलग-अलग तरह की चीजें हैं, इनके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाए और खास करके सेफ्टी पर ध्यान दिया जाए। जब तक हम सेफ्टी पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, जो नए रोड बन रहे हैं, नए रोड ले हो रहे हैं, उनका alignment कैसा है, उनकी टेकनिक कैसी है, उनका gradient कैसा है, उनका oscillation कैसा है, उनकी स्पीड लिमिट क्या है, किस स्पीड से रोड पर travel किया जा सकता है, जब तक हम high speed autoband नहीं बनाएंगे, तब तक हमारा जो perishable goods है, जिसे एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक ले जाना होता है, जैसे आज हमको आन्ध्र में आलू चाहिए और आलू उत्तर प्रदेश से आना है तो आलू उत्तर प्रदेश से आन्ध्र तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते सड़ जाता है। Perishable goods इतनी ज्यादा है और उसकी इतनी ज्यादा खपत है कि एक जगह टमाटर पचास रुपये प्रति किलो बिकता है, तो दूसरी जगह वही टमाटर दो रुपये प्रति किलो बिकता है।

अगर हम ट्रांसपोर्टेशन को ठीक कर दें तो इससे बहुत फायदा होगा - किसानों का फायदा होगा, उपभोक्ता को फायदा होगा, सभी का फायदा होगा। एक और बात मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ दिन पहले high security number plates के संबंध में एक notification आया था। उसके बाद उसके बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। आए दिन हम अखबारों में देखते रहते हैं कि कहीं पर आतंकवादी ने बम लगा दिया, उस गाड़ी की नम्बर प्लेट ही नहीं है, कोई गाड़ी चुरा ली गई है, उसकी नम्बर प्लेट ही नहीं है, कोई बदमाशी की गई है, कोई अपहरण किया गया है, किसी गाड़ी में किसी को ले जाया गया है, उसकी नम्बर प्लेट का पता ही नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है? क्या स्टेट्स इसे इम्प्लीमेंट कर रही हैं या मंत्री जी इसको de-notify करना चाह रहे हैं? एक और बहुत अहम मुद्दा है। सरकार रोड बनाती है और कुछ लोग उस रोड को डैमेज करते रहते हैं। खास कर मैंने देखा है कि जो peddlers हैं, जो ट्रैक्टर से खेती करते हैं, वे peddlers लेकर रोड पर चलते हैं और रोड्स डैमेज हो जाती हैं। इसके बारे में बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए और जहाँ पर भी कोई irresponsible persons हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाँ, कहीं खोद देंगे, रास्ते में नाला बना देंगे, कहीं स्पीड ब्रेकर डाल देंगे, कहीं पत्थर डाल देते हैं। सेफ्टी का जो मामला है, यह बहुत important मामला है, इसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। सर, मंत्रालय से जो annual report मिली है, इसमें कहीं पर भी farmland road का जिक्र नहीं है। किसान का जो produce है, वह बाहर निकालने के लिए उसको रास्ता चाहिए, उसके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कहीं भी mention नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि उस पर भी ध्यान केन्द्रित किया जाए क्योंकि हमारी 60 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा आबादी खेती पर निर्भर करती है और खेत अलग-अलग जगहों पर, interior में होते हैं। वहाँ से उनका जो produce होता है, उसे एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाना होता है, उसे वहाँ से निकालना, evacuate करना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। वे उसे अपने सिर या बैलगाड़ी पर रखकर ले जाते हैं और बहुत कठिनाइयों से गुजरते हैं। एक और मुख्य मुद्दा है - fitness of the vehicles. यह बड़ा अहम मुद्दा है क्योंकि हम लोग रास्ते में जब जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि बहुत pollution होता है, vehicles की fitness बराबर नहीं होती है, vehicles breakdown हो जाती हैं, vehicle का fitness certificate नहीं होता है। इस प्रकार जो vehicle फिट नहीं होती है, उसको withdraw कर लिया जाए, उसके लिए समय निर्धारित कर दिया जाए कि कितने समय तक वह vehicle चल सकती है या फिर time to time

देखा जाए कि उसके lifespan को कैसे इम्पूव किया जाए, यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। एक और मुद्दा है, payload और axle load का। यह transporters और गवर्नमेंट के बीच में एक बड़ा मुद्दा है। 9 टन से ऊपर अगर कोई vehicle के ऊपर लोड रख देते हैं तो उनका चालान किया जाता है, हालांकि रोड की carrying capacity ज्यादा होती है। इस पर भी ध्यान दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इसके अलावा रोड का सबसे बड़ा दुश्मन पानी है। जहां-जहां भी water logging होती है, वहां रोड damage हो जाती है। water logging होने के कई कारण हैं। इस संबंध में भी आप एक पॉलिसी बनाएं कि रोड के आस-पास जो खाइयां खोदी जाती हैं, उन खाइयों को भरकर, बराबर करके, neat करके, beautify करके रखें तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। इसके अलावा Golden Quadrilateral के बारे में काफी विस्तार से बताया गया है कि वह काफी जल्दी कंपलीट हो रहा है। उसे जल्दी कंपलीट करना चाहिए। इसके अलावा एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली-मुम्बई और मुम्बई-हावड़ा freight corridor की प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की थी। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी जापान गए थे और उसके बाद जापान के प्रधान मंत्री यहां आए थे तो इसके बारे में काफी विस्तार से घोषणाएं की गई थीं। इसके बारे में क्या हो रहा है, क्या नहीं हो रहा है, कब तक यह कंपलीट होगा? इसके बारे में अगर विस्तार से जानकारी दी जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

श्री उपसभापति : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री गिरीश कुमार सांगी : सर, केवल एक मिनट और लूंगा। मुझे 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया था।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोल रहे हैं इसलिए आपको मालूम नहीं है। मेरे पास घड़ी है।

श्री गिरीश कुमार सांगी : जो bitumen रोड्स पर यूज किया जाता है। मैं बिल्कुल हटकर बोल रहा हूं। आप मेरे प्वाइंट्स को नोट करेंगे तो पाएंगे कि बिल्कुल भी repetition नहीं हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं repetition की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, वक्त की बात कर रहा हूं।

श्री गिरीश कुमार सांगी : रोड पर जो बिटुमन यूज किया जाता है, ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वह अच्छी क्वालिटी का बिटुमन नहीं है। इससे रोड बहुत जल्दी खराब हो जाता है। हमारी जो रिफाइनरी बिटुमन प्रोड्यूस करती हैं, ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वहां पर कुछ एक रेकेट चल रहा है। बिटुमन में अगर रबर की मात्रा बराबर हो तो इलास्टिसिटी बराबर रहेगी, जिससे रोड की लाइफ बहुत ज्यादा होगी, इस पर भी ध्यान दिया जाए। मैं आप सबको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to only three or four points. The first one is the deplorable state of affairs of NH-48. It is a road connecting Bangalore to Mangalore, via Hassan, Shiradi Ghat. For the last three or four years, Shiradi Ghat is in a hopeless condition, and today morning, I ascertained that the road is closed for traffic. Shiradi Ghat is the only road through which people can go to the port city of Mangalore. There are four pilgrimage centres for which, every day, thousands of people have to travel long distances. They are Subramanya, Dharmasthala, Udupi and Kollur. Then, they have to go, via Mysore, Mervara and, then, go round about. Hundreds of kilometres they have to go round about. And I am told, the road work was got done by giving crores of rupees. Again, it was spoiled. Of course, it is a rainy

area. And, then, it is given to the same contractor. This may be verified. The resultant position is this. It is a 40-kilometre Ghat section, but unless you cross that 40 kilometres, you cannot go to Mangalore; you cannot go to other places. And it is in a very deplorable condition. Therefore, immediate attention has to be given to that.

The second point is about Gaya. I was Governor of Jharkhand. When I came to Patna, I had to go from Patna to Gaya. For 80 kilometres, it took seven hours! I have ascertained from Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad; there is some improvement, but, still, the road is not good at all. It goes through places like Rajgir, Nalanda which are very important places of tourists interests, and, then, to Gaya and Bodhgaya. Gaya is a pilgrimage centre for Hindus. There is an international port in Bodhgaya, but the road is not good. Subsequently, when I came to Patna as Governor, I was advised not to go by road, but only by helicopter to Bodhgaya because the road was not good! Therefore, that is also one important point.

Another point is, Bangalore to Honnavar has been declared a National Highway. Till now, it has not been done in accordance with the specifications required of a national highway. Another one is Pune to Chennai. It is one of the biggest national highways, *i.e.* NH-4. For NH-4, the work has been done up to Haveri. Thereafter, it has not been done. Up to Tumkur, there is no road at all. Immediate attention has to be given to that. And Belgaum to Goa is declared 'NH-4A', only for namesake! There is no NH-4A at all. That is another important point to be looked into.

Then, Mangalore to Pune, up to Gaya, Bangalore to Honnavar, these roads are to be repaired. But the worst thing is about this Shiradi Ghat. Immediately, it should be attended to.

Some time ago, I was discussing the matter with a retired engineer. "In some States, roads are extremely good. In some States, roads are very bad. Does it mean that in one State, there is corruption, and, in another State, no corruption?" Then, he said, "No, no; it is not like that. In States where the roads are very bad, they make a correct estimation of expenditure. Suppose it is Rs.50 crores. They will make it for Rs.50 crores. But only Rs.25 crores are spent. The other sum goes in a drain and, therefore, the road is not good. But where the road is good in such States Rs. 50 crores are required, they make estimation for Rs.100 crores. Then, only Rs.50 crores are spent and, therefore, the road is good." The resultant position is this. As Mr. Rajiv Gandhi said earlier, the money which is required to be invested is, actually, invested and if the invested money is fully utilised, probably, our country would have been in a golden era. But only a small portion of the Budget is spent. That is why Rajaji in his book 'Satyameva Jayate', has said, "The Public Works Department is enemy number one of the nation". That is how '*lokopayog*' becomes '*nirupayog*'. That is what is happening. This matter should be attended to by the hon. Minister. I am requesting, through you, Sir, the hon. Minister to look into these matters.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, National Highway No.4 ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only associate. I also associate myself with his suggestion with regard to the Bangalore-Mangalore Highway. You also associate.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, National Highway No.4 was started in 2000. For the last eight years nothing was done.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा और मैंने उनके लिए एक शेर लिखा है, पता नहीं वह हमारे लिए रोड़ बनाएंगे या नहीं बनाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बहुत शेर हो रहे हैं। आज मंत्री जी पर बहुत शेर पढ़े जा रहे हैं।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, मेरा शेर है -

"कमल जी कमल की तरह खिलते रहें,

ऐसा कुछ करें कि आपके कमल मुरझाने न पाएं।"

सर, मैं बिहार से आता हूँ और भागलपुर से पटना करीब 200 या 225 किलो मीटर है। जब हम भागलपुर से बख्तियारपुर की तरफ आते हैं, तो वहाँ पर हमें चार घंटे का समय लगता है और बख्तियारपुर से पटना यानी वह 20 किलो मीटर है, उस तक पहुँचने में चार घंटे का समय लगता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका मतलब है कि वहाँ पर बहुत जाम है, रोड़ की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर है। पटना से बाहर निकलने में काफी समय लग जाता है। हम लोगों के पास छोटी-छोटी गाड़ियाँ हैं, अगर किसी के पास गाड़ी है, अगर आपको वहाँ से बाहर निकलना है, जैसे आपको आरा जाना है, रांची जाना है, बनारस जाना है, तो आप निकल नहीं पाएंगे, क्योंकि वहाँ पर बहुत ज्यादा ट्रैफिक जाम रहता है। हमारे यहाँ एक गांधी सेतु है, भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने उसका उद्घाटन किया था। अब वह बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया है, वह रोज टूटता ही जा रहा है, वह खत्म हो गया है, उसमें कहीं कुछ नहीं है। वह पहले टू लेन का था, अब वह एक लेन का हो गया है। उस पर कई एक्सिडेंट हो चुके हैं, गाड़ियाँ पुल से नीचे गिर जाती हैं, कई लोग उसमें मर चुके हैं। इसके बारे में आप जरूर ध्यान दीजिए। आप इसके लिए कुछ करेंगे, तभी कुछ हो पाएगा। हम आपसे निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि पटना से आरा तक के लिए कुछ करिए, पटना से जहानाबाद के लिए कुछ करिए, पटना से मुजफ्फरपुर के लिए कुछ करिए और पटना से छपरा के लिए कुछ करिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप बिहार के लिए कुछ करेंगे, तो हमको लगता है कि बिहार का कुछ कल्याण होगा।

सर, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। शेर शाह सूरी हमारे बिहार के थे, उन्होंने अफगानिस्तान के बार्डर तक जी.टी. रोड़ बनवाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, वह रोड़ इतना खूबसूरत बना था। उस समय उनके पास न इंजीनियर उपलब्ध थे, हमारे यहाँ तो 35 हजार, 40 हजार, 50 हजार रुपया, एक लाख, डेढ़ लाख रुपया इंजीनियर को मिलता है और कुछ ठेकेदारी में कमीशन वगैरह का मामला अलग है, उस वक्त कुछ नहीं था, तब भी इतना बढ़िया रोड़ बनाया। हमारे राम गोपाल यादव जी ने भी इसका वर्णन किया, आपके यहाँ तो सब टेक्नोलॉजी है, मॉडर्न टेक्नोलॉजी है, फिर भी, आपके यहाँ पर कुछ नहीं होता है।

सर, अब मैं एक सवाल और पूछता हूँ। मैंने बिहार के बारे में बोला है, इसकी तरफ जरूर ध्यान दीजिए। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कितना नेशनल हाईवे बिहार में बनाया है, इसके बारे में भी बताइए। अगर बिहार में कोई नेशनल हाईवे चल रहा है, तो उसके कार्य में activeness होनी चाहिए, आप उसमें ज्यादा सक्रियता दिखाइये। सर, मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि आप हमारी ओर समय के लिए देखेंगे, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप perfect हैं।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर आप दिल्ली की किसी ऊंची जगह पर चले जाएं, अब कुतुब मीनार तो छोटी हो गई है, उससे ऊंची तो बिल्डिंग्स बन गई हैं, तो आपको नीचे सड़क दिखाई नहीं पड़ेगी, केवल गाड़ियां ही गाड़ियां नजर आएंगी। इतनी गाड़ियां हैं कि आपको सड़क दिखाई नहीं पड़ेगी और कोई आदमी पैदल दिखाई नहीं पड़ेगा। आदमी इसलिए नहीं दिखाई पड़ेंगे कि वे पैदल नहीं चलते हैं, बल्कि आदमी डर की वजह से पैदल नहीं चलते हैं, इसलिए दिखाई नहीं पड़ेंगे। हमारे साथी जाबिर हुसेन साहब यहां रहते हैं, उनके यहां स्वर्ण जयन्ती में जाने के लिए सिर्फ तीन मिनट लगते हैं, लेकिन मैं डर की वजह से नहीं जाता हूं। आपने रोड पर Zebra Crossing भी बनाया है, लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर 50-60 किलोमीटर की रफ्तार से गाड़ियां चलती हैं। हमने यहां पर एक क्वेश्चन पूछा था, उसके जवाब में आपने कहा था कि वहां पर गाड़ियों की रफ्तार 15-20 किलोमीटर होगी, लेकिन वहां पर तो 50-60 किलोमीटर की रफ्तार से गाड़ियां चलती हैं। वहां Zebra Crossing बनाने का कोई अर्थ ही नहीं रह गया है। इसलिए आप इस बारे में जरूर ध्यान दीजिए। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि आप एक क्रांतिकारी काम करिए। आपको टोल टैक्स बंद करने के लिए जो भी करना हो, जैसा भी नियम बनाना हो, जितना भी टैक्स लेना हो, लोगों से लीजिए। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में टोल टैक्स देने का मामला नहीं है, बल्कि मामला यह है कि वहां पर गाड़ी रुकती है और जाम लग जाता है तथा सिक्युरिटी के प्वाइंट से भी झंझट हो जाता है। इसलिए आप एक क्रांतिकारी काम करिए और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान से एक मिनट में टोल टैक्स खत्म करिए। आपको यह काम करना चाहिए। अभी आप मेरी बात सुनकर हंस रहे हैं। आप अभी मिनिस्टर हैं और आपकी गाड़ी पर लाल बत्ती जलती है, लेकिन जब आप मिनिस्टर नहीं होंगे तब आपको परेशानी होगी तथा आप जाम में भी फसेंगे। अभी तो आपकी गाड़ी पर लाल बत्ती व सायरन लगा है, जिसकी वजह से आप जाम में से भी निकल जाएंगे, लेकिन जब आप मिनिस्टर नहीं रहेंगे तब आपको समस्या होगी। इसलिए आप इसके बारे में जरूर विचार करिए और इस टोल टैक्स को खत्म करिए। सर, मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि इतने लोग लड़ाई में नहीं मारे गए, जितने कि रोड एक्सिडेंट में मारे गए हैं। आप उनकी सेफ्टी के बारे में कुछ इंतजाम करिए। सेफ्टी के बारे में तभी इंतजाम होगा जब आप रोड का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाएं, लोगों के पैदल चलने का तरीका बनाएं और रोड क्रॉसिंग का तरीका बनाएं। मैं कभी-कभी बदरपुर बार्डर जाता हूं, तो जब उसको क्रॉस करना होता है, तो हमें दस या पन्द्रह रुपए किसी रिक्शे वाले को देने पड़ते हैं कि आप वहां से लाल बत्ती में ले जाओ और उधर से घुमाकर लाओ। आप वहां पर रोड क्रॉस नहीं कर सकते हैं। वहां पर कोई अंडर ग्राउंड रास्ता भी नहीं बना है, ताकि रोड क्रॉस हो सके। इसलिए आप इस ओर ध्यान दीजिए क्योंकि यह एक बड़ी समस्या है। एक आदमी ने कहा है कि आपका देश महान तभी बनेगा, जब आप रोड का इस्तेमाल करेंगे और रोड बनाएं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I was the President of All India Federation of Indian Automobile Association for two terms. I am very much conversant with the problems of road safety as well as road transport. I do agree that this is one of the most important portfolios. We have a very, very competent man, who has done excellent job in the Ministry of Commerce, to head this portfolio. I am sure great results will flow from him. Much has been stated about how the United States had been built up, especially by General Isa Rover after the Second World War, when he built all those freeways and tollways. At the same time, we must also remember

that Germany was built by Hitler. He constructed all those autobahns. The autobahns were largely responsible for revival of Germany in 1929, when again it became one of the strong economic and military powers. What I am trying to suggest is that roads are very important for the revival of a country's economy. I have some suggestions to make. Being connected with road transport, and receiving so many foreign tourists on a regular basis, as President of the Automobile Association, I have seen some of the problems which the people suffer from.

First of all, when you travel across the length and bread of the country, you find road signs at various places in vernacular languages only. It must be made compulsory that even if it is in a vernacular language, be it, Gujarati, Marathi or Tamil or Telugu, the road sign must also be either in English or in Hindi so that the person is not handicapped. Sometimes, one does not know where one has reached; even though one might have the road map, one does not know which place he/she has reached. So, the road signs must be in Hindi as well as in English. Then, another problem, which the people suffer from when they travel by road, is that we do not have enough rest rooms. In our country, when people are going from one place to another, sometimes, they have to travel for miles together, before they can go to a proper rest room. Men can always find their way out because they can use the entire countryside as the rest room. But the problem arises with women, and I believe, there must be proper rest rooms; so also, there must be proper places where people can sit and eat. In our country, this is one of the basic facilities which is lacking. Then, I also believe that Automobile Associations wish to organise car rallies. Now, car rallies are not necessarily rallies for the purpose of speed, but they also take into consideration the safety. So, for the purpose of organising car rallies and such events, if the Minister takes a little interest in the whole thing, then, probably, these events can also become successful, and many tourists can come. We can also have lanes for cycles because today cycling has also become a very important sport event. Cycle rallies are taking place at many places in the world, and this can be organised here too.

Much has been said about road safety. Very often, we find that we have the Road Safety Week. But road safety is something which should not be confined to just one week, it should be a permanent programme. It hurts anybody's mind and anybody's heart when we see, unnecessarily, without any rhyme or reason, a person is killed on the road in a road accident. I believe, when a person takes out a vehicle on the road, it is like taking a tiger on the road. He should be very cautious. It is not merely the fault of the pedestrians, it is also the fault of the motorists who is taking a tiger on the road, and he should be very careful about the whole thing. One of the complaints, which is normally made in our country is, okay, we do have roads built up, but there is no repair or maintenance of these roads. I have seen, when I moved abroad, the repair and maintenance work of roads is given to big corporations. So, they get advertised. At the same time, if the maintenance is not good, then, the names of these companies get tarnished. This is an experiment which is worth trying. In the United States, I have seen that maintenance work of roads is given to big corporations. I would also suggest one more thing. What is badly required in our country is the amendment of the Carriage of Goods Act. It is a very old Act, and the liability of the carrier is absolute. I think that requires modification. Then, about the Motor Vehicles Act, there should be an All India Motor Vehicles Act. There are separate Motor Vehicles Acts in different States, and there are contradictions

6.00 P.M.

in the provisions of various Acts. So, the Carriage of Goods Act and the Motor Vehicles Act, with which you are intimately connected, should be looked into.

Then, somebody mentioned about funds. I do agree that paucity of funds can be a great handicap. But, for that, you may think in terms of tax-free bonds, if that is permissible. I remember, at one time, the capital gains earned by an individual or by anybody, could be employed in these types of bonds which were taken out by the National Highways Authority, and there were exemptions. That capital gains tax exemption is now being withdrawn in respect of the National Highways Authority, I think it should be re-introduced so that capital gains, which at the moment, can only be given under NABARD or Rural Electrification, also flow in the highways sector because everybody says that highways are very important, roads are very important, but from where will the funds come? Either you have tax free bonds or capital gains coming here in the form of exemption from this.

I have given certain suggestions. I hope the hon. Minister, who is very competent, will be able to take these up. I also hope that we would certainly have great roads in our country, which will make our country great.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley. You have five minutes.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity for making some observations on the working of the Ministry of Road Transport.

Sir, the working of the Road Transport Ministry has been appreciated by the former Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, as also by the present Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. I also feel proud to say that this appreciation has come from the Opposition Benches also. I thank Prof. Ram Gopal Yadavji for appreciating the achievements in the previous regime of our beloved T.R. Baalu. Sir, the Ministry is now in the able hands of Shri Kamal Nathji. I am sure these achievements will continue in the present regime too.

Sir, roads are like blood vessels in a human body.* "We will build a bridge to isle of Lanka and elevate sethu and make it a road. We will irrigate the central regions with surplus water of Bengal". This was the dream of our national poet, Bharati, He wanted to build the whole nation by linking all the rivers, by building bridges and also by constructing new roads. But this is possible only if our road transport department works really well. Good roads are required not only for bettering our day-to-day life, but also for the economic growth of the entire country.

At the outset, Sir, I would like to compare the performance of the UPA Government in the last five years in this sector with that of the previous regime. I would like to give a comparison here, Sir. The number of contracts awarded during the tenure of the previous NDA Government was 136, which

included 9 BoT projects and 8 annuity projects, whereas the UPA Government, in its last five years, had awarded 201, which included 60 BoT projects and 17 annuity projects. This includes a daily average lay of 6.5 kms of roads as against the 2.3 kms achieved by the previous Government. I would like to underline here that the process had slowed down because of the model construction agreement laid down by the Planning Commission. So, even though there were constraints like intervention by the Planning Commission and all that, the previous UPA Government was able to achieve three times of what the NDA Government had done. Regarding Tamil Nadu, Sir, I want to say that every year we have been allocating more funds for road development and road maintenance. To say it precisely, Sir, during the five-year tenure of the previous Government, only Rs.4,000 crores had been allocated for road development, whereas the present Government has allocated Rs.6,500 crores, that too, only in the first three years. For road maintenance, Rs.1500 crores were allotted by the previous Government, whereas the present Government has allotted Rs.2,500 crores in these three years of Kalam's Government. Sir, after this Government has come into power, 45,000 kms of roads have been laid down, 4750 kms of roads have been widened and 550 minor and major projects have been constructed. Sir, whenever DMK Government comes into power in Tamil Nadu, important projects like the Anna Flyover of Chennai, the two-level bridge of Tirunelveli, the three-level bridge of Coimbatore and more bridges at Kulithalai have been built. Sir, 1730 railway over-bridges have also been built in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that, with the help of the World Bank, two major projects are pending before the Central Government. One is, Arcot-Thiruvannamalai-Virudhachalam and Thiruvallur Road and another project is, Nagapattinam-Ramnath-Thoothukudi stretch of the East Coast Road. ...**(Time-bell)**... Sir, I will finish it in one minute. This will be completed within this financial year. For the remaining stretch between Tuticorin to Kanyakumari, a stretch of 120 kilometres, the State Government itself has allotted Rs.190 crores. These projects have already been sent to the Central Government, and it is lying before them. I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister that proper funds are allotted to Tamil Nadu to complete these projects. The Outer Ring Road, connecting major National Highways, like Chennai-Trichy Highway, Chennai-Bengaluru Highway, Chennai-Kolkata Highway are also under process. Sir, then, there is a stretch of 30 kilometres, linking Vandalur-Nazarethpet-Nemilichery road. For this also, Rs.100 crores project is being sent before the Central Government for fund allotment. I request Shri Kamal Nathji to look into this matter and see that Tamil Nadu gets its proper share. I hope, कमल जी, आप कमाल करेंगे। Thank you, Sir.

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, जिस प्रकार से स्वस्थ शरीर के लिए रक्त शिराएं और धमनियां भी स्वस्थ होनी चाहिए, जिनमें रक्त प्रवाह ठीक प्रकार से हो, उसी प्रकार से स्वस्थ और समृद्ध राष्ट्र के लिए अच्छी सड़कों की आवश्यकता होती है। ये अच्छी सड़कें ही उस राष्ट्र की रक्त शिराएं हैं, उस राष्ट्र की धमनियां हैं।

किसी ने अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति से पूछा, यह उदाहरण अभी आया है, कि आपका देश इतना समृद्ध और सम्पन्न कैसे है? उनका उत्तर था कि सड़कों के कारण हमारा देश समृद्ध और सम्पन्न है, न कि समृद्धता और सम्पन्नता के कारण हमारी सड़कें बनी हैं। भारत को भी हमें समृद्ध देश के रूप में ले जाना है, दुनिया के शीर्ष स्थान पर पहुंचाना है तो सड़कों के ऊपर हम लोगों को विशेष ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। यदि सड़कें ठीक हुईं, तभी देश का विकास होगा, देश समृद्धि की तरफ बढ़ेगा।

अभी हमारे मित्र कलराज जी बता रहे थे कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज की, उत्तर से दक्षिण, दक्षिण से पूर्व, पूर्व से पश्चिम और पश्चिम से उत्तर की जो चारों सड़कें बननी थीं, इस महत्वाकांक्षी योजना के विकास की गति में, निर्माण की गति में अंतर आया है और वह मंद पड़ गई है। उन्होंने 'मंथर गति' शब्द प्रयोग किया, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सड़कें मंथर गति से चल रही हैं और सरकार मंथरा गति से चल रही है। सरकार के मन में ईर्ष्या है कि अटल बिहारी वाजपेई जी ने इन सड़कों की योजनाएं बनाई हैं, लेकिन यह श्रेय उनको नहीं मिलना चाहिए। इसीलिए उनका निर्माण कार्य उन्होंने शिथिल कर दिया है। सड़कों का काम अवरुद्ध कर दिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस राष्ट्र के प्रति और देश को विकास की ओर ले जाने के प्रति आपके मन में कुछ भावना है, कामना है, देश के लिए आप कुछ करना चाहते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से इसकी गति में आप कुछ अंतर लाइए, ताकि हम फिर से इसको अपने लक्ष्य के अनुरूप सफलता प्राप्त कर सकें। सन् 2010 तक इनमें से कुछ सड़कें बन जानी थीं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से अभी आधी सड़कें भी नहीं बन पाई हैं।

महोदय, जहां तक राजमार्ग का प्रश्न है, ये सड़कें 33,000 किलोमीटर बननी थीं, लेकिन अभी तक 16,000 किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ ही नहीं हुआ है। केवल 6000 किलोमीटर सड़कों पर काम चल रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए

इस गति से तो परिवहन और राजमार्ग के मामले में हम दुनिया के सामने बहुत पीछे रह जाएंगे, इसलिए हम लोगों को इस ओर शीघ्र ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। महोदय, हमारी प्रतिस्पर्धा यूरोप से नहीं है। इस मामले में हमारी प्रतिस्पर्धा अमेरिका से भी नहीं है। लद्दाख से लेकर अरुणाचल तक जो विशाल हिमालय है, जो हमारी रक्षा की दीवार भी है, वहां समृद्ध सड़कों की आवश्यकता है, गुणवत्ता वाली सड़कों की आवश्यकता है। वहां सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उन सड़कों की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए प्रतिस्पर्द्धा यदि कहीं लद्दाख से लेकर अरुणाचल तक होती है, तो वह प्रतिस्पर्द्धा हमें चीन से करनी होगी। वहां पर चीन कितनी गति से सड़कें बना रहा है? चीन कितनी तेजी से गुणवत्ता वाली सड़कें बना रहा है? वह हमारी सीमा तक कहां-कहां पहुंच गया है और हम पीछे क्यों रह गए हैं? क्या इसका विचार हमने किया है? यदि हम इसका विचार नहीं करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी हमें कहीं-न-कहीं प्रश्नांकित करेगी और हमें दोषारोपण का भागीदार होना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सड़कों के मामले में किसी भी प्रकार से पीछे न रहें और एक योजनाबद्ध विकास कार्य को हाथ में लें।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले समय कहीं-न-कहीं पक्षपात हुआ है। उसके साथ सौतेलापन हुआ है। वहां पर कम राशि दी गई है। यहां राशि देने का क्रम निरन्तर पांच वर्षों तक चला है वह घटा ही घटा है, जब कि सब तरफ राशियां बढ़ी हैं। हर मद में वृद्धि होती है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में सड़कों के या राजमार्गों के निर्माण का कार्य हो या मरम्मत का कार्य हो, दोनों कार्यों में राशियों में कटौती की गई है। यह ठीक बात नहीं है। एकांगी राष्ट्र का यह विचार कहीं न कहीं अपूर्णता का द्योतक है। इसलिए इस बारे में आप ध्यान दीजिए। कमलनाथ जी, मध्य प्रदेश आपकी धर्मभूमि भी है और आपकी कर्मभूमि भी है। आप वहां से आते हैं। आप वहां का प्रतिनिधित्व भी करते हैं। यदि आप मध्य प्रदेश का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, तो आपको यह पक्षपात और यह सौतेलापन दूर करना पड़ेगा। अटल जी के साथ कमल का सम्बन्ध रहा है और इसलिए अटल जी के बाद यदि किसी का नाम पुकारा जाए ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो यह कहा जाएगा कि कमलनाथ जी ने मध्य प्रदेश की सड़कों का विकास किया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): O.K. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... अब आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : निश्चित रूप से आप देश के प्रति और मध्य प्रदेश के प्रति, ...*(व्यवधान)*... दोनों के प्रति, सड़कों के मामले में सजग रहेंगे, जागृत रहेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... और पक्षपात तथा सौतेलेपन की पुरानी नीति को बदलेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. JURIEN): O.k. Now, discussion on the working of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is concluded. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, एक मिनट। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इसमें National Water Ways भी आता है। मैंने यहां बैठ कर सब सुना, लेकिन National Water Ways के बारे में किसी ने भी जिक्र नहीं किया। इसलिए कल जब माननीय मंत्री जी उत्तर दें, तो कृपया वह National Water Ways के बारे में भी बताएं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. JURIEN): O.k. Now, discussion on the working of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is concluded. Hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Decision taken by Board of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation on the accident at the DMRC construction site on 12th of July 2009

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I am to make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. JURIEN): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is last but one.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: How long will the House sit, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): First Special Mentions and immediately after that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: They will take their own time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Okay, if the House agrees, I will allow the Minister to make his statement and after that we can have Special Mentions.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay, fine. Mr. Jaipal Reddy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I have to make a statement on the decisions taken by the Board of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation on the basis of the report of the high level committee that inquired into the incident at the DMRC construction site on the 12th July, 2009.

Sir, as I have already apprised the House on 13th July, 2009, a launching girder along with a portion of Metro viaduct collapsed at Zamrudpur near East of Kailash in South Delhi at about 5.00 a.m. on 12th July 2009. A high level four member Inquiry Committee was constituted by the Delhi

Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) to investigate the incident. Subsequently, the Chief Engineer (Design) of DMRC was withdrawn from the Committee on 21st July, 2009 and the remaining experts have now submitted the Report. The main findings of the Committee regarding the causes of the accidents are (i) serious deficiency in the design of the cantilever arm; and (ii) the concrete not having the adequate strength probably due to lack of adequate curing of the concrete. DMRC had decided to take the following action:-

(c) The Design Consultants, M/s Arch Consultancy Services to be blacklisted for five years. The structural consultant M/s Tondon consultants, who did not give the correct advice to DMRC, is being debarred for two years.

(d) Shri V. P. Srivastava and Shri Mukesh Thakur, the two Deputy Chief Engineers directly responsible for the designs and site supervision, have been placed under suspension.

(e) Shri Rajan Kataria, the Chief Engineer (Design), DMRC to be issued with a major penalty charge sheet.

(f) Shri C. Mallonga, the expatriate Consultant of General Consultants, who had direct responsibility for ensuring quality of works, to be immediately de-mobilised and replaced.

(g) The Contractor M/s Gammon India to be issued a show-cause notice for blacklisting for two years.

(h) Shri Vijay Anand, the Director of DMRC in whose jurisdiction this accident took place as well as the previous accident involving a launching girder collapse, has been repatriated back to the Railways.

(i) The DMRC has started a special drive to check all the cantilever piers so far constructed and their designs are now being rechecked by M/s Shirish Patel and Associates, a well known Design Consultant. Based on their advice, necessary action will be taken to ensure that all the cantilever piers are safe.

(j) The DMRC has also decided to get all the designs checked in future by the General Consultants or by an outside Consultancy. The Design Wing of DMRC is also being substantially strengthened.

(k) The General Consultants are also being strengthened to ensure safety and quality of construction.

(l) DMRC has also initiated steps to revitalize the Tool Box Safety Drill to all the workers before commencement of the shift. DMRC has also started a crash course for three days in safety rules and regulations for every worker involved at the construction site. The entire work force will be covered within a period of 15 days.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the hon. Member has in the statement elaborated what action is proposed to be taken against consultants, contractors, officers, engineers and it is said that the design of the cantilever arm was seriously deficient. I have got two

clarifications to seek. My first clarification is: the action will be on etc. and that is an issue on which the Minister has elaborated. Has the Minister looked into or have the experts looked into the fact that in order to reach the deadline for the Commonwealth Games, the hurry in the time phase which is taking place is seriously compromising the safety considerations? After this accident and the last one which took place late last year at Lakshmi Nagar, now a series of defects are being pointed out in the media and some admissions are also being made by the DMRC which was otherwise doing an excellent job in Delhi. This is a matter of concern that in order to meet that deadline of the Commonwealth Games, are we compromising on security?

The second one is: The elevated platforms of the Metro at both the places—Laxmi Nagar and Zamrudpur—where the two major accidents took place are in very congested localities. At least, this one is not a broad road; it is a little bit narrow road. Even when this was being planned, there was a huge demand amongst the people living in those areas that like in many other areas this should also be underground so that the safety consideration, as also the aesthetic consideration of the national capital could be retained. Is there a serious consideration going on that to have such indefinitely large elevated constructions was a compromise also with safety in order to save the extra expenditure which may involve by having underground Metro? Thank you.

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं Commonwealth Games के बारे में ही पूछना चाहता था कि उसको deadline मानकर जो कार्य किया जा रहा है, कहीं यह safety value से समझौता तो नहीं किया जा रहा है? मैं यही पूछना चाहता था, जिसे अरुण जी ने पूछ लिया।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has mentioned two deficiencies for the causes of the accident. The first one is a serious deficiency in the design of the cantilever arm. He has elaborated it. The second point he has said, 'the concrete not having the adequate strength.' This is the second point. He has drawn the conclusion. Then, he has added, 'probably, due to lack of adequate curing of the concrete.' What is the reason? This statement is prepared by his department officials. On the one hand the hon. Minister is saying that the concrete does not have adequate strength and, on the other, he says that there is lack of adequate curing. Sir, perhaps, the hon. Minister is not sure whether it is due to lack of adequate curing of the concrete. Nothing has been mentioned about the action on these things in the Report. Then, Sir, there is lack of serious supervision. The hon. Minister has not reported what was the reason for that and why the concrete does not have the adequate strength. He has drawn the conclusion. And, what is the reason? He says, 'perhaps, due to lack of adequate curing of the concrete.' I want to have clarification from the hon. Minister on this and why no action has been reported about the second point. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is appreciated the actions taken by the Ministry and the resolution to restart the work within a period of 15 days. I would like to know whether it will cover what is stated in para 7 of the Statement. It says, 'The DMRC has started a special drive to check all the cantilever piers so far constructed and their designs.' Sir, if they are found to be faulty, will it be possible to set them right within these fifteen days? Thank you.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, मेरा सीधा सवाल यह है कि अभी जो रिपोर्ट आई है कि 15 पायों में दरार हो गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सत्रह ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : हां, 17, जो भी है। मेरा मंत्री जी से यह पूछना है कि क्या उन्हें पुनः बनाया जाएगा या उनमें ही सुधार किया जाएगा? अगर उनको ही सुधारा जाएगा तो क्या यह safety point of view से ठीक होगा?

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, whatever happened is very unfortunate. My request and suggestion to the Government is, why not the entire work be suspended, get it checked by third party expert, the names of which you have mentioned. I am saying this because we are playing with the lives of thousands and thousands of people. Forget the Commonwealth Games now. The Commonwealth Games will come and go. But, the Metro will remain for 100 years. This is number one.

Secondly, I come from Mumbai. Metro work has started in Mumbai. I want to know from the hon. Minister what type of security measures that the Government is taking. Now, we found that there is a fault in design, if it is so, what will happen to Mumbai Metro? As Mr. Jaitley has rightly said that the area is very narrow. In Mumbai, it is narrower than Delhi. Therefore, my suggestion to the hon. Minister is to suspend the work and get it re-examined in Delhi and Mumbai. Thank you.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned two major causes of the accident. My question is, whether these two causes correspond only to the places where the incidents occurred or all throughout. I want to know whether you have examined it. Whether it is all throughout, that has to be enquired.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Madhu; ask one question only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Minister in his explanation tried to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Shall I repeat? I think, he has not heard.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): He has heard. Yes, Mr. Madhu.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir, I would like to know which is the most important aspect of causing such an accident. That is not spelt out clearly. The major cause for this defect is not properly presented. I would like to know what measures they are going to take.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, this is the statement of Minister regarding accidents. But, today, if you had just gone through media statements, there are even new places where they have found the cracks at various cantilevers, I want to know whether this whole project is design-defective. If so, what is the next action that the Government is going to take? That is my question.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am grateful to all the nine hon. Members, more particularly, to the Opposition Leader, Shri Arun Jaitley. I would like to make one general observation. Accidents should be avoided in principle. But during the construction time, accidents take place, unfortunately. We should, however, try and avoid, at least minimise, the number of accidents. I would like to state in all humility, going by international benchmarks, at the construction time, we are not doing badly. We are slightly ahead of Singapore, slightly behind London. That, however, is no source of comfort.

We need to understand another thing. Accidents that occur at the construction stage are qualitatively different from the accidents that occur during the operation time. It gives me satisfaction, if not pride, to tell the House that during the last seven years of Phase-I, DMRC, not one accident has taken place during the operation time. Therefore, there are all kinds of fears in the minds of people because this distinction between accidents during the construction time and accidents during operation time is being blurred. Therefore, we, at least, the hon. Members, should note it so that the people will be able to assimilate it. Arunji has made two relevant points. One is, whether we are compromising on quality, efficiency for the sake of hype. I should like to tell the House with all the sense of responsibility that safety is not being compromised. The Commonwealth Games is no doubt a big peg on which we hang the targets of our major city projects. It is our natural anxiety, as a nation, to see that the Commonwealth Games event leaves a lasting legacy.

I was watching the BBC only two days back where even Londoners were seeking to leave behind a lasting legacy after their Olympic Games in 2012. It is a legitimate, natural, national aspiration. But all these things are not being built for the sake of the Commonwealth Games; they are being built with a focus on the Commonwealth Games; they would have been built even without the Commonwealth Games. Therefore, I would like to assure the Leader of Opposition and all Members that safety is not being compromised. We have enough cushions in terms of time schedules. Some of the schedules may be relaxed; even so, we will have time enough to complete all our programmes in time for the Commonwealth Games.

There is a general opposition to elevated metro. The difference in cost between the elevated metro and underground metro is almost three times. Secondly, and equally importantly in my view, the safety requirements needed for the underground metro in regard to fire hazards and others are far more elaborate. Therefore, it is incorrect to think that the underground metro is somehow safer than the elevated metro. This kind of an impression is there among the people. I would like to address those concerns; this is not the case.

Sir, hon. Member, Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee had raised a point in regard to inadequate strength of the concrete. I have looked into this when the report was given to me. I am told, concrete was found to be lacking in strength while the quality of cement was good enough. Therefore, this was an observation made by the technical committee.

SHRI PRASANTACHATTERJEE: Are you reconstructing it?

SHRI JAIPAL S. REDDY: No, we are not.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: But the concrete does not have enough strength.

SHRI JAIPAL S. REDDY: No. For everything, the technical committee does not have to come to definitive positions. They give a report. They referred to two variables, namely, the concrete, the overall product, and the input called cement. The word 'probably' was inserted because the technical committee in its report did not give a finally affirmative position. Therefore, I used the word 'probably' there.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: You have drawn the conclusion that the concrete does not have adequate strength and then said 'probably' about the action.

SHRI JAIPAL S. REDDY: For example, the contractor concerned in the case of concrete was Gammon India. It is a major construction company. A show-cause notice is being issued to Gammon India for blacklisting the company. This, you will appreciate, is a very serious step that we are taking.

Cantilever piers become necessary wherever there are sharp curves. The 67th pier, no doubt, entailed a long cantilever. Some mistakes have crept in, which have been honestly admitted to. Shri Rajniti Prasad had referred to some piers now being found to have cracks. In all, I am told, there are 18 cantilever piers — which are different from other piers, as you know which are found to have cracks. These cracks could be superficial or could be structural, if they are superficial, of course, we do not have to bother. If they are structural, then we have many other options like external pre-stressed treatment, jacketing, etc. These could have been done for six to seven piers also. But this was not done because the consultant gave a wrong report that the crack was superficial. Therefore, we don't have to worry about any of these things. Every cantilever pier in the whole city is being thoroughly checked. In case any of them is found to have a structural problem, some of these fundamental remedies will be applied.

Sir, Bharatkumarji suggested a remedy. I think the remedy you are suggesting is infinitely worse than the malady we are facing. I don't think that we should rush to such a panicky conclusion. Please do not spread the panic. DMRC is a magnificent product on which India, as a country, is proud and I may also tell you that it stands on its own in the comity of nations as well. You are trying to develop doubts about metro rail itself. That is not correct. Whether the metro rail is built through PPP model ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Don't mistake me. I am not taking any doubt on anything, nor am I blaming. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying that we are playing with the lives of lakhs of people. The metro will be remaining there for next hundred years. So, why don't you suspend the work for fifteen days or one month, check everything, clear all your doubts and then restart the work? That is the simple thing because I also have the background ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I appreciate your concerns and I appreciate the nobility of your motives. But we should not get scared. Phase-I of DMRC has been running magnificently, almost faultlessly

for the last seven years. This must set all your doubts to rest.

Now Madhujī of CPM, my good friend, has asked me as to what is the major cause. I referred to two major causes. I cannot now substitute my judgement for the judgement of the Technical Committee. The Committee has arrived at the conclusion that there are two causes. I am not competent to respond to as to which one of the two is more important.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Cantilever piers were found defective. Will they be completed within 15 days time-frame?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No, fifteen days period is meant for training and retooling of workers. What we are first doing is to get every cantilever pier checked, not only 18 piers which have shown cracks but every other cantilever pier. I will not be able to give a time-frame, but I am making a commitment in regard to thorough checking of every cantilever pier. Sir, well I thank all the hon. Members and I would like to assure them that this was a mishap. There was a fault in the process of construction of 67 piers. That has alerted us to all the negative possibilities. We will be on guard. From every accident, we also learn. I am sure DMRC which has done a wonderful job will learn more as an institution from this incident.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take Special Mentions. Those who want to lay their Special Mention on the Table can do so.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need to take steps for proper management and conservation of religious places of archaeological importance in Jammu and Kashmir

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, कश्मीर घाटी में आतंकियों द्वारा हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच दरार पैदा करने की कोशिशों के बावजूद दोनों ही समुदायों में आपसी विश्वास कायम है, किन्तु दुर्भाग्य से सरकारी विभाग अपनी जिम्मेदारियों से पीछे हट रहे हैं। कश्मीरी पंडितों के घाटी छोड़ने के बाद पुरातत्व महत्व के और धार्मिक आस्था के केन्द्र मंदिरों में पूजापाठ का संकट पैदा हो गया है। इनके रख-रखाव और देखभाल से पुरातत्व विभाग के द्वारा अपने हाथ खींच लेने के कारण इनके ध्वस्त होने का संकट पैदा हो गया है।

लिङ्ग नदी के किनारे लगभग 900 साल पुराने शिव मंदिर का रखरखाव कश्मीरी पंडित एसोसिएशन करता था, किन्तु उनके कश्मीर घाटी छोड़ने के बाद वर्ष 1989 से मंदिर राज्य पुरातत्व विभाग के पास आया गया। आतंकियों की धमकियों के बाद पुरातत्व विभाग ने धन की कमी दिखाकर रखरखाव से अपना हाथ खींच लिया, जिससे इनके ध्वस्त होने का भी खतरा पैदा हो गया है। मंदिर के दर्शन और पूजा बंद न हो, इसके लिए मुस्लिम समुदाय ने पहल करके एक अच्छा और सराहनीय कार्य शुरू किया है जिससे आपस में विश्वास और प्रेम बढ़ रहा है, किन्तु सरकार का उपेक्षापूर्ण रवैया खेदजनक है।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि ऐसे पुरातत्व की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण और पौराणिक आस्था व भाईचारे के प्रतीक स्थलों की उचित देखभाल और रखरखाव की व्यवस्था करे। धन्यवाद।

Demand to fulfil various needs pertaining to rail network in the State of Tripura

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, the conversion work of metre gauge to broad gauge is a long due task of the Railway authorities in the North-East, where about half the length comprises of metre gauge lines. The entire line to Tripura is of metre gauge. The conversion works in the Lumding-Badarpur sector have been badly affected on account of insurgency in that part of Assam. As the problems of insurgency are not merely law and order problems, the Central Government should come to the help of the concerned State. Conversion work cannot wait. I invite the attention of the Central Government to this acute problem. Secondly, there is a heavy pressure of passengers on the railway line between Agartala and Dharmanagar in Tripura. There is a tremendous demand for starting a train from Agartala to Dharmanagar in the morning and return in the evening. This is the high time to implement this. I would request the Central Government to concede to this genuine demand.

Thirdly, the works of extension of railway lines from Agartala to Sabroom have not yet started. This needs more care and attention.

Fourthly, Agartala and Kolkata may be well connected by rail through Bangladesh. What is needed is a segment of railway line of 13 kilometres from Agartala to the nearest railway station in Bangladesh. The matter should be taken up with Bangladesh at appropriate level. It is needless to say that both the countries will be benefited by this. I urge upon the Central Government to give due importance to the four issues raised above and take suitable steps as matters of priority.

Demand to include people belonging to Rajvanshi community in the list of Scheduled Tribes

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित मामले की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ :

राजवंशी समुदाय (जाति) के लोग बिहार राज्य के कटिहार जिले में काफी तादाद में रहते हैं। इनकी भाषा, रहन-सहन, वेष-भूषा और अन्य पारम्परिक रीति-रिवाज पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में रहने वाले राजवंशी समुदाय (जाति) के समान ही हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में राजवंशी समुदाय (जाति) को अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) का दर्जा मिला हुआ है, जबकि बिहार राज्य में अभी तक राजवंशी समुदाय (जाति) को अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) का दर्जा प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है जिसके कारण इस समुदाय के लोग अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) को मिलने वाली सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राजवंशी समुदाय (जाति) को बिहार में अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) सूची में शामिल किए जाने के लिए बिहार सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार को कोई पत्र लिखकर अनुरोध किया गया है? यदि केन्द्र सरकार को बिहार सरकार द्वारा राजवंशी समुदाय (जाति) को बिहार में अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) सूची में शामिल किए जाने संबंधी कोई अनुशंसा-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है तो केन्द्र सरकार ने अब तक उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने पर विचार कर रही है? धन्यवाद।

Need to take effective measures to check the infiltration of Bangladeshis in the country

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बंगाल में 80 लाख, असम में 55 लाख, त्रिपुरा में 4 लाख व बिहार में 5 लाख बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिये हैं। इससे जनसंख्या संतुलन अत्यधिक प्रभावित हुआ है। यह गंभीर चिंता का विषय है कि उत्तर पूर्व में काम कर रहे 20 से अधिक आतंकवादी संगठन प्रशिक्षण व सहायता

बंगला देश से प्राप्त करते हैं। इन घुसपैठियों ने दारंग एवं उजालगुड़ी जिलों में मंगलदोई सहित 40 गांवों में आग लगा दी थी। फलतः 80,000 लोगों को कैम्पस में रहना पड़ा था। पाकिस्तानी झंडे लगाए गए व पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे भी लगाए गए। जून, 2008 में गोहाटी उच्च न्यायालय ने सम्पूर्ण स्थिति के गंभीर परिणामों की ओर इंगित किया था। अवैध घुसपैठियों के द्वारा संख्या के बल पर सत्ता पर काबिज होने की आशंकाएं भी हैं।

महोदय, मैं केन्द्र सरकार से अत्यधिक आग्रह करता हूं कि वह इन घुसपैठियों को पहचान के लिए कुछ योरोपीय देशों में अपनाये जा रहे तरीकों सहित अन्य उपाय करे, मतदाता सूची में से उनके नाम हटाए, उन्हें वापिस भेजें, शरण देने वालों पर कार्रवाई करे और अधूरी बाड़ को शीघ्रताशीघ्र युद्ध स्तर पर पूरा करे और सुनिश्चित करे कि फिर कोई घुसपैठ नहीं होगी। धन्यवाद।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री भागीरथी माझी (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री भारतकुमार राऊत (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इससे एसोसिएट करता हूं।

Demand to establish centre for Similipal studies under the North Orissa University

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA (Orissa): Sir, a draft proposal has been submitted by the North Orissa University to the Ministry of Environment and Forests to establish a Centre for Similipal Studies under the university near Jashipur, at the foothill of Similipal Biosphere Reserve. As a matter of fact, the Similipal Biosphere Reserve is a huge natural property of the country which needs in-depth studies. The Centre will cater to the needs of the people, researchers, visitors, tourists as well as five lakh inhabitants inside the core and buffer areas.

It is a unique God-gifted nature of beauty which later on constituted four units, namely, Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary constituted on 2306.61 kilometre; Similipal National Park constituted on 845.70 kilometre; Similipal Tiger Reserve constituted on 2,750 kilometre, and, the Similipal Biosphere Reserve constituted on 5,569 kilometre. According to the research conducted by different organisations, huge existence of limonite, bauxite, more than one crore tonnes of diesel, gold, platinum and mercury at Nauna, Gudgudia and Billpagha has been found.

The enormous forest resources will also enhance the socio-economic status of the ethnic people as well as eco-tourism aspects.

The study can be the milestone for the upliftment of the tribals of Orissa in general and Districts of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar, in particular. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to establish the Centre of Similipal Studies under the North Orissa University at the earliest.

Need for an inquiry into the reported irregularities in the import of aircraft carrier Admiral Gorshkov

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सी.ए.जी. ने अपनी एक ताजा रिपोर्ट में एक गम्भीर मामले का खुलासा किया है। यह वित्तीय अनियमितताओं एवं अक्षम्य विलम्ब का एक ऐसा मामला है, जिसे जानकर सम्पूर्ण देश की जनता आश्चर्यचकित है। सन् 2004 में भारत सरकार ने रूस से एक पुराना second hand

aircraft carrier एडमिरल गोर्शकोव लेने का निर्णय लिया था। उस समय यह बताया गया था कि रूस का यह एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर भारत को भेंट करेगा। केवल उसमें कुछ मरम्मत करने, refitting करने के लिए कुछ पैसा लगेगा। प्रारम्भ में यह अनुमान लगाया गया था कि एयर क्राफ्ट कैरियर की मरम्मत पर 947 मिलियन अमेरिकन डालर का खर्च आएगा, लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि अब इसकी कीमत बढ़कर दो बिलियन अमेरिकन डालर हो गई है, जो प्रारम्भिक कीमत से दो गुणी से भी ज्यादा है। इससे भी ज्यादा चौंकाने वाली बात यह है कि एडमिरल गोर्शकोव का जीवन बीस वर्ष है और 2017 से पहले यह आपरेशनल नहीं हो पाएगा, जबकि नया एयर क्राफ्ट कैरियर गोर्शकोव से 60 परसेंट कम कीमत में बन जाएगा और उसका जीवन चालीस वर्ष होगा और उसके तैनात होने में मात्र दस वर्ष लगेगें।

इसलिए महोदय, जैसा सी.ए.जी. ने साफ किया है कि यह एक गम्भीर अनियमितता है और देश की सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस विशेष उल्लेख के जरिए सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए, इस पूरे प्रकरण की जांच की मांग करता हूँ।

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand for overall development of Railway network in Orissa

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह घोर दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उड़ीसा रेल के मामले में भी बहुत ही अवहेलित है। ब्रिटिश जमाने से बंगाल, उड़ीसा और बिहार वर्षों तक एक प्रेसिडेंसी में रहे हैं। आज अगर उस सन्दर्भ में देखेंगे, तो बिहार और बंगाल की तुलना में उड़ीसा में रेल का उतना विकास नहीं हो पाया है। इस आधार पर वहाँ के लोगों में एक असन्तोष पैदा होना स्वाभाविक-सा है।

अतः मैं माननीया रेल मंत्री तथा केन्द्र सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि राज्य के प्रति तुरन्त विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। कम से कम पूर्व रेल मंत्री ने फरवरी 2009 को अंतरिम रेल बजट भाषण में, इस सभा में जो तीन घोषणाएँ की थीं, अर्थात् तालचर-संबलपुर रेलवे लाइन का दोहरीकरण का सर्वे, देलांग-पुरी का दोहरीकरण का कार्य एवं तालचर रोड-अंगुल स्टेशन के बीच बाल्को नगर में एक पैसेंजर हॉल्ट की स्थापना का काम जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू कर दिया जाना चाहिए। तालचर-बिमलगढ़ रेल लाइन को जल्दी पूरा करने से भुवनेश्वर से राउरकेला की दूरी में बहुत कमी आ जाएगी और यह मार्ग आयरन ओर और कोयला परिवहन के काम को भी सरल कर देगा। उसी प्रकार से अंगुल-सुकिंदा के काम को भी जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। तालचर से अंगुल तक एक लूप लाइन बनाने से पुरी और भुवनेश्वर से जाने वाली एवं उस दिशा को आने वाली सभी ट्रेनें सीधी आना-जाना कर पाएंगी। इंजन के फेस चैंज हेतु समय भी नहीं बर्बाद करना पड़ेगा, जैसा कि अभी होता है। तालचर में कोयले का भंडार है, इस लूप लाइन से कोयले के परिवहन का काम भी सरल हो जाएगा।

महोदय, अंगुल और ढेंकानाल उड़ीसा के दो प्रमुख जिला केन्द्र हैं, जहाँ पर अब प्रदेश का सर्वाधिक औद्योगिकरण हो रहा है। अतः मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि इन दोनों स्टेशनों का सर्वांगीण विकास करवाया जाए एवं दोनों स्टेशनों पर सभी ट्रेनों का स्टॉपेज रखा जाए। मैं ढेंकानाल जिले के पहले पैसेंजर हॉल्ट जोरंदारोड से लेकर संबलपुर सिटी तक सभी स्टेशनों के सर्वांगीण विकास हेतु सरकार से पुरजोर मांग करता हूँ।

श्री भागीरथी माझी (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रघुनन्द शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Need to resolve the dispute between the FCI and the Railways regarding transportation charges of rice stocks in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of this august House the shabby way in which rice stocks in the FCI godown are dealt with by the FCI and the Railways at a time when the people of Andhra Pradesh are screaming for rice due to unprecedented increase in price.

The FCI has constructed Railway Siding Godowns on Railways land at Miryalaguda in Andhra Pradesh with a condition that the FCI would pay Rs. 1.27 paise per quintal per month to the Railways, apart from other charges. The capacity of the godown is 50,000 metric tonnes and the quantity of rice rotting in the godown is 42,000 metric tonne. There is a dispute between the FCI and the Railways with regard to transportation charges. The Railways claim that the FCI has to pay Rs. 3 lakhs more and the FCI is denying it. Due to this, foodgrains worth Rs. 65 crores are rotting in the godown. If it is delayed for three more months, they will not be fit for human consumption and have to be thrown in sea. Surprisingly, the FCI has so far spent more than Rs. 10 lakhs for storage of foodgrains. Attitude of the Railways and the FCI amuses me because on one hand, millers are not able to procure rice from farmers as there is scarcity of place in the godown and on the other, farmers are not getting Minimum Support Price for rice. Here, the FCI and the Railways are fighting for a paltry sum of Rs. 3 lakhs.

In view of this, I implore upon the Prime Minister to immediately direct Ministers of Food and Railways to immediately resolve the petty dispute and transport foodgrains to their destinations without further delay.

Need to take effective measures to check the illegal mining of coal, its transportation and theft in Chhindwada district of Madhya Pradesh

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के छिन्दवाड़ा जिले के पेंच एरिया परासिया तथा कन्हान एरिया जुन्नारदेव में कोयला खदानें हैं, जहां कोयले का भारी मात्रा में अवैध उत्खनन तथा परिवहन किया जा रहा है।

इस अवैध उत्खनन से कोयला माफिया तथा अधिकारियों को करोड़ों रुपयों का लाभ तथा कोयला कम्पनी को नुकसान हो रहा है। विगत समय चोरी को रोकने के लिए जिले के पेंच तथा कन्हान कोयला क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल की नियुक्ति की गई थी, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप कोयला चोरी कुछ कम हुई तथा चोरी पर लगाम लग रही थी, किन्तु ज्ञात हुआ है कि केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बलों को हटा लिया गया है। इस कारण से कोयले की चोरी पुनः बढ़ गई है।

कोयला माफिया द्वारा बंद खदानों एवं कुछ क्षेत्रों में जहां ओपन क्षेत्र में कोयला है, अवैध रूप से उसका उत्खनन कर परिवहन किया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार से नन्दन स्थित वाशरी से भी उच्च-कोटि की कोल्डस्ट की चोरी हो रही है।

अतएव मैं केन्द्र सरकार, कोयला मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि कोयला माफियाओं द्वारा कोयले का अवैध उत्खनन तथा परिवहन कर कम्पनी एवं सरकार को करोड़ों का नुकसान पहुंचाया जा रहा है। इसलिए उस पर रोक लगाई जाए तथा केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बलों की पुनः क्षेत्र में नियुक्ति की जाए, ताकि कोयला चोरी पर अंकुश लग सके।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty seven minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 29th July 2009.