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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 15th December, 2009/24 Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 361.

Reimbursement of Treatment Costs on Dental Diseases

*361. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that expenses incurred on many dental diseases are not reimbursable to Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that expenses incurred on treatment of asymmetrical teeth of children of CGHS beneficiaries are not reimbursed;

(d) if so, whether Government is contemplating to allow this reimbursement in view of high amount involved in it; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Expenses incurred on treatment 'dental diseases' is reimbursed as per rates approved by the CGHS. Procedures for which there are no CGHS rates, reimbursement is considered as per AIIMS rates. If there are no rates in AIIMS also for a particular procedure, then reimbursement is considered as per actuals provided that treatment/procedure has been advised by a Government specialist, who must also certify that the treatment/procedure is not a cosmetic one.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir, as treatment for asymmetrical teeth generally fall in the category of cosmetic treatment.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने हम लोगों को बहुत नाराज़ कर दिया है। प्रश्न के पहले भाग के उत्तर में इन्होंने कहा है - No. मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ whether the Minister thinks that teeth are not part of our body. इसमें अगर बीमारी है, तो क्या इसका CGHS के अंतर्गत इलाज़ कराना संभव नहीं है? मेरा प्रश्न वही है, मैं उसी का सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : जी, मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह part of body है, तो क्यों नहीं यह CGHS में count होगा? जहाँ तक आपने यह कहा है कि हम AIIMS के रेट्स के आधार पर उसका reimbursement करेंगे, तो AIIMS के रेट्स तो 200 रुपए, 250 रुपए हैं। अगर ये cavities भरेंगे या दांत में कुछ प्रॉब्लम हो, उसको ठीक करेंगे, तो उसमें बहुत पैसा लगता है और आपने जो रेट्स निर्धारित किए हैं, उनसे कैसे काम चलेगा, यह मेरा प्रश्न है।

श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी : सभापति जी, प्रश्न यह है कि डेंटल चिकित्सा का reimbursement होता है या नहीं और इसके उत्तर में हमने कहा है कि हाँ, इसका reimbursement होता है, मगर उसमें रेट की कुछ लिमिट है, कुछ सीमा है और सीमा यही है कि CGHS का एक निर्धारित रेट होता है, यदि वह रेट AIIMS में नहीं पाया जाता है या उसका कोई रेफरेंस प्वाइंट नहीं होता है, तो फिर हम लोग उसके लिए एक प्राइवेट डॉक्टर के पास जा सकते हैं, लेकिन होगा यह कि आपका रेट, एक टैक्निकल कमेटी डिसाइड करेगी कि इसका क्या रेट होना चाहिए और वह चिकित्सा, कॉस्मेटिक चिकित्सा नहीं होनी चाहिए। एक चिकित्सा होती है 'just to look good' और दूसरी होती है 'necessity' के लिए। इसलिए जहाँ तक CGHS का सवाल है, वह 'necessity' का सवाल है, हम उसी के तहत रेट डिसाइड करते हैं, मगर उसका reimbursement जरूर होता है।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल यह है कि आपने इसमें बच्चों को भी शामिल किया है, अगर बच्चे का दांत टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा है, दांत निकला हुआ है और अगर उसका इलाज हो सकता है, उसको सीधा किया जा सकता है, तो क्या बच्चे को अच्छा दिखने का कोई right नहीं है? दांत ऐसा निकला रहेगा, उधर निकला रहेगा, तो उसका ट्रीटमेंट क्यों नहीं हो सकता? अगर आपने बच्चे को उसमें जोड़ा है कि बच्चे को भी वही सुविधा मिलेगी, तो इसका इलाज क्यों नहीं हो सकता, इसमें क्या खराबी है? सबके दांत खूबसूरत होने चाहिए, सबके दांत आपकी तरह तो नहीं हैं, काफी लोगों के दांत गड़बड़ होते हैं, इधर-उधर होते हैं, इसलिए अगर बच्चे का दांत टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा है, तो उसको CGHS के अंतर्गत ठीक कराने में दिक्कत क्या है, यह मेरा सवाल है।

श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य से यही कहूँगा कि एक कहावत है कि - "हाथी के दांत खाने के और, दिखाने के और..." दिखाने वाले जो दांत होते हैं...(व्यवधान)

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : आदमी के दांतों के साथ हाथी कहाँ से आ गया...(व्यवधान)

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, the thing is, if teeth are required for your body function..(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, if the House has lost humour, then it is very sad. Humour is life and teeth are also required to show your 'Binaca smile.' In all seriousness, Sir, there are two functions of teeth. I don't have to really explain those things. Everybody knows it. One is essential part which is required for your function of life, in terms of eating food. The other, which is not functional, is not required.

And I have not decided this. The Technical Committee, which knows more about the technicalities, has decided this. So, the answer still remains the same that whether they are children or grown-ups, CGHS does provide for reimbursement. Here, I must tell you, the problem is, yes, the AIIMS rates are very, very low. There were only ten procedures. Now, we have included 55 new procedures and for these 55 new procedures, we have just sent out the

tenders. Very shortly, the tenders will come. So, in all, instead of only ten procedures, we will have 66 procedures. In these 66 procedures, I am sure, most of the requirements as far as the dental care is concerned will come into being.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जिस तरह से अभी टीथ वगैरह के बारे में बताया गया है, उसी तरह से आई लेंस की कीमत भी “एम्स” वगैरह में बहुत कम लगाई गई है, क्या इन सबको दोबारा review करने की कोशिश करेंगे? यह बात ठीक है कि CGHS बहुत अच्छा काम रहा है, लेकिन यह कुछ ही प्रदेशों में है, जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश में CGHS की सुविधा नहीं है। जब कि वहां इतने exservicemen रहते हैं। क्या वहां CGHS खोली जाएगी, ताकि जो इसके अंतर्गत आते हैं, उनको भी इसकी सुविधा मिल सके?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a continuous process of review. So, there is no particular reason to review a particular thing at this point in time. Sir, review or addition is an on-going process.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सभापति महोदय, मैंने दूसरा सवाल हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में पूछा था, उसका जवाब नहीं आया ..(व्यवधान) ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. One question please.

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर : सर, यह जो बच्चों का irregular teeth का प्रोब्लेम है, यह इतना कॉमन हो गया है कि इसको disease में लेना चाहिए। चूंकि हमारा chewing habit बदल गया है, soft चीज खाते-खाते खाने का habit बदल गया है, इसलिए हमारा jaw छोटा हो गया है। आज सभी बच्चों को teeth में कुछ न कुछ लगाना पड़ता है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर कोई Technical Committee वगैरह बनाकर इसको consider किया जाए?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, the hon. Member is not only a doctor but was also the ex-Health Minister, and we would welcome his suggestions to improve the entire dental care.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में CGHS के चार जोन हैं, जिनमें मात्र दो डेंटिस्ट उपलब्ध हैं, जब कि इसके अंतर्गत 90 डिस्पेंसरीज हैं। क्या दो डेंटिस्ट चार जोन के सभी patient को attend कर पाएंगे? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या डेंटिस्टों की संख्या बढ़ाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, at the moment, there are no such schemes. But, if there is a particular place where the hon. Member feels that there are more patients than doctors, then, we are always open to such suggestions and comments, and we certainly would like to look into the matter.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, चार जोन में दो ही डेंटिस्ट हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल हो गया है।

Recommendations of State Governments for NREGS

*362. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:††

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai..

(a) whether several State Governments have recently give their recommendations on the objectives of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations given by various State Governments have been examined by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations accepted by the Central Government and the manner in which those recommendations are likely to be implemented across the country?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. No State Government has recently given its recommendations on the objectives of NREGA.

(c) and (d) The recommendations given by the various State Governments for expansion of the works under NREGA have been considered by the Ministry of Rural Development. The benefits of works on individual lands as given in para 1(iv) of Schedule I of NREG Act have been extended to small and marginal farmers *vide* Notification dated 22.7.2009 as per the following amendment:

“Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture Plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debit Relief Scheme, 2008.”

Further, construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level has been included as a permissible activity in para 1 of Schedule I of the Act *vide* Notification dated 11.11.2009.

Other recommendations made in this regard are under consideration of the Government.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : सभापति महोदय, आजादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में रुरल डेवलपमेंट के लिए काफी काम हुए, क्योंकि 70 फीसदी आबादी गांव से ताल्लुक रखती है। इस वक्त “राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना” के तहत इतना बड़ा काम हो रहा है, इसमें लगभग चार करोड़ से ज्यादा households आते हैं। इसमें जो important components हैं, वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और हमारे रुरल डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट के पास हैं। अब जो माननीय मंत्री जी सोच रहे हैं, वह बहुत अच्छी सोच है कि दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज के साथ coordinate करें। उसको भी लेकर जितनी rural development की स्कीमें चल रही हैं, उनमें से जितनी भी देहात से ताल्लुक रखती हैं, चाहे वह प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना हो, बालवाड़ी हो, आंगनवाड़ी हो, school buildings हों, उन सबको इसमें लिया गया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इससे duplication भी रुकेगा और काम भी अच्छा होगा, लेकिन इसमें जो दो-तीन बहुत important components हैं, एक तो cooperation of the State

Governments, coordination, cooperation on monitoring, تو میں ماننیی مंत्री جی سے کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس سکیم کے تحت کچھ سٹیت گورنمنٹس نے expansion مانگا اور آپنے نرےگا کے تحت کچھ فیلڈز میں انکو expand کرنے کی إجازت بھی دی ہے۔ اس وقت دنیا میں ہمارا واحد ملک ہے، جہاں رورل ریکانٹرکشن مشن اتنے زوردار तरीکے سے کام کر رہا ہے اور سب سے بڑی سکیم ہمارے دےش میں ہے۔ مہودے، اتنی بڑی سکیم کے لیے کوآرڈینیشن، کوآپریشن اور بہت مذبوٹی کے साथ monitoring کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے، اس لیے میں ماننیی مंत्री جی سے جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس کے لیے ان کی مینسٹری کا کیا پلان ہے؟

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : سبھا پتی مہودے، آزادی کے بعد ہندوستان میں رورل ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے کافی کام ہونے، کیوں کہ 70 فیصدی آبادی گاؤں سے تعلق رکھتی ہے۔ اس وقت "رائٹریہ گرامین روزگار گارنٹی یوجنا" کے تحت اتنا بڑا کام ہو رہا ہے، اس میں لگ بھگ چار کروڑ سے زیادہ ہاؤس ہولڈس آتے ہیں۔ اس میں جو important components ہیں، وہ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹس اور ہمارے رورل ڈیولپمنٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے پاس ہیں۔ اب جو مائنے منتری جی سوچ رہے ہیں، وہ بہت اچھی سوچ ہے کہ دوسری منسٹریز کے ساتھ کو-آرڈینیٹ کریں۔ اس کو بھی لے کر جتنی رورل ڈیولپمنٹ کی اسکیمیں چل رہی ہیں، ان میں سے جتنی بھی دیہات سے تعلق رکھتی ہیں، چاہے وہ پردھان منتری سڑک یوجنا ہو، بالواری ہو، آنگن واری ہو، اسکول بلڈنگس ہوں، ان سب کو اس میں لیا گیا ہے، یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ اس سے duplication بھی رہے گا اور کام بھی اچھا ہوگا، لیکن اس میں جو دو تین بہت important components ہیں، ایک cooperation of the State، تو میں مائنے منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس اسکیم کے تحت کچھ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹس نے expansion مانگا اور آپ نے نریگا کے تحت کچھ فیلڈز میں ان کو expand کرنے کی إجازت بھی دی ہے۔ اس وقت دنیا میں ہمارا واحد ملک ہے، جہاں رورل ری-کنسٹرکشن مشن اتنے زوردار طریقے سے کام کر رہا ہے اور سب سے بڑی اسکیم ہمارے دیش میں ہے۔ مہودے، اتنی بڑی اسکیم کے لئے کو-آرڈینیٹیشن، کو-آپریشن اور بہت مضبوطی کے ساتھ مانیٹرنگ کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے، اس لئے میں مائنے منتری جی سے جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس کے لئے ان کی منسٹری کا کیا پلان ہے؟

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी इस स्कीम को लागू करने में सहयोग कर रही हैं, लेकिन कुछ प्रैक्टिकल प्रॉब्लम है। उसको address करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने उनको कुछ निर्देश दिया है कि लोकपाल का concept अपने स्टेट्स में लागू करें और सारे स्टेट्स से हमने रिक्वेस्ट की है कि लोकपाल के जो नियम हमने बनाए हैं, उनको ठीक ढंग से लागू करें।

जहां तक UCs हम लेते हैं, उसमें भी हमने उनसे कहा है कि वहां पर हमें पूरी जानकारी दें कि fund utilisation किस तरह से हो रहा है, किस तरह से वहां implementation में कोई प्रॉब्लम आ रही है, उसकी जानकारी हम ले रहे हैं। हमने MIS develop किया है, इस MIS के माध्यम से हम जानकारी लेकर उनको समय-समय पर directions देने का काम कर रहे हैं। साथ ही स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को समय-समय पर यह निर्देश देने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि कैसे इस स्कीम को ठीक ढंग से लागू करने के लिए पंचायत को ज्यादा activate करें। इस Act में यह प्रोविजन किया गया है कि वार्ड सभा, ग्राम सभा, पंचायत समिति और जिला परिषद को स्वयं अपनी योजना बनानी है और योजना बनाकर उसको लागू करना है। इसलिए हम सरकारों से यह अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं कि नरेगा के माध्यम से लागू करने के लिए जो Panchayat Act में प्रोविजन किए गए हैं, उनको प्रभावशाली ढंग से लागू करें और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स खुद अपना redressal mechanism develop करें। सोशल ऑडिट का concept हमने लागू किया है और पंचायतों को अधिकार दिया है कि सोशल ऑडिट करें। इस ढंग से हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि राज्य सरकारों के कोऑपरेशन के साथ इस योजना को ठीक ढंग से क्रियान्वित कर सकें।

श्रीमती मोहसिना क़िदवाई : सर, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन यह है कि जो अखबारात में आता है और आपके बयानात भी आते हैं कि बहुत सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पैसा खर्च नहीं कर रही हैं और बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि वे स्टेट्स, जहां गरीबी बहुत है, जैसे बिहार, यू.पी., वहां सबसे कम पैसा खर्च हो रहा है। आपने तीन साल में आपने बहुत काम किया है, लेकिन आपने कोई evaluation कराया है? तीन साल के अंदर आपको क्या कमियां नज़र आईं? जैसे आपका जो फंड जाता है, उसमें administration पर कितना खर्च होता है और wages पर कितना खर्च होता है? तो ये सारी चीज़ें हैं, जिनको evaluate करना चाहिए। मेरा सवाल एक और है कि बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारी 50 परसेंट महिलाएं इसमें भाग लेती हैं और उनको wages दिए जाते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि अब 4 करोड़ से ज्यादा households इसमें हैं। दूसरी तरफ आपके Self Help Groups भी काम कर रहे हैं। इन दोनों को मिलाकर काम में बहुत potentiality है, काम किया जा सकता है, तो ये जो हमारी 50 परसेंट महिलाएं काम कर रही हैं और जो Self Help Groups हैं, इनको बहुत ही gradually wage employment से self employment की तरफ बढ़ाया जा सकता है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि इस सिलसिले में आपकी कोई प्लानिंग है कि इस wage employment को self employment में बदल दिया जाए?

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : سر، میرا دوسرا سپلیمنٹری کونٹیشن یہ ہے کہ جو اخبارات میں آتا ہے اور آپ کے بیانات بھی آتے ہیں کہ بہت سی اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹس پیسہ خرچ نہیں کر رہی ہیں اور بڑے تعجب کی بات ہے کہ وہ اسٹیٹس، جہاں غریبی بہت ہے، جیسے بہار، یو.پی.، وہاں سب سے کم پیسہ خرچ ہو رہا ہے۔ آپ نے تین سال میں آپ کے بہت کام کیا ہے، لیکن آپ نے کوئی evaluation کرایا ہے؟ تین سال کے اندر آپ کو کیا کمیاں نظر آئیں؟ جیسے آپ کا جو فنڈ جاتا ہے، اس میں administration پر کتنا خرچ ہوتا ہے اور wages پر کتنا خرچ ہوتا ہے؟ تو یہ ساری چیزیں ہیں، جن کو evaluate کرنا چاہیے۔ میرا سوال ایک اور ہے کہ بڑی خوشی کی بات ہے کہ ہماری 50

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

فیصد مہلانیں اس میں بھاگ لیتی ہیں اور ان کو wages دئے جاتے ہیں۔ میں مانتے منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اب 4 کروڑ سے زیادہ ہاؤس ہولڈ اس میں ہیں۔ دوسری طرف آپ کے Self Help Groups بھی کام کر رہے ہیں۔ ان دونوں کو ملا کر کام میں بہت potentiality employment کی طرف بڑھایا جاسکتا ہے۔ تو میں مانتے منتری جی سے جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس سلسلے میں آپ کی کوئی پلاننگ ہے کہ اس wage employment کو self employment میں بدل دیا جائے۔

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस Act के Objective में यह बात लिखी हुई है कि हम यह assure कर रहे हैं कि उनको unskilled manual work के लिए 100 days का काम देंगे। इसलिए जहां तक यह बात है कि उनको skill के साथ या wage employment के साथ जोड़ें, इस Act की सबसे बड़ी खासियत यह है कि इस demand-driven scheme में हमने यह प्रोविजन किया है कि हम assure करते हैं कि 100 days का manual work आपको देंगे। अब उनको आकर काम लेना है, पंचायत में application देनी है, उसके बाद हम काम देते हैं। इसलिए हम इसको wage के साथ तभी लिंक कर सकते हैं, जब काम करने वाले लोग इसके साथ आएँ, लेकिन सभापति महोदय, एक बात बिल्कुल सही है कि 2008-09 तक जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, केवल मात्र 14 परसेंट ऐसे लोग हैं, जो 100 days का काम कर रहे हैं। इसका मतलब 15 करोड़ लोग eligible हैं, उसमें से 14 परसेंट लोग काम कर रहे हैं। यह इस बात को indicate करता है कि हमारे पास रूरल इलाके में 14 परसेंट लोग ही manual work में काम करना चाहते हैं। बाकी लोग मैनुअल वर्क में काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं, इसलिए gradually इस मैनुअल वर्क को unskilled के अंदर हम include करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन समय के साथ इसको करेंगे। अभी हम इसको ठीक ढंग से इवैल्युएट कर रहे हैं। जितना हमने स्कोप बढ़ाया है, उतना in-put लेने के बाद हम आगे बढ़ने का काम करेंगे।

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as a result of want of employment and sufficient income, and basic amenities people from many villages are migrating to the urban areas. It is adversely affecting agriculture and also sustenance and development of village industries. What steps are being taken to prevent migration of the people from villages to urban areas?

SHRI C. P. JOSHI: The Scheme has already given them opportunities for not moving from the rural areas to the urban areas. So, this is the Scheme where these people are not going to the urban areas. They are staying in the rural areas. In fact, we are addressing the question which you have asked.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister this. The Ministry, the Government, is committed to implementing daily wages of Rs.100. We raised this question last time also. We didn't receive any reply. This is a specific question. There are other problems. I know that in the case of West Bengal Government there is a due of Rs.700 crores. The Ministry has not released that. But the specific question is this. When will this daily wages of Rs.100 be implemented?

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: Sir, we have already issued instructions. From 1st April we have introduced it and they will be eligible for Rs.100. That notification has already been issued. (Interruptions)... It is from 1st April, 2009. (Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: Sir, we have already issued the notification saying that they will be paid from 1st April, 2009. Rupees Hundred will be given to all those States who have recommended Rs.100. There are a few States which have not recommended up to Rs.100. One of the States is West Bengal. They have not requested for Rs.100. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, that is very wrong. You have not released the earlier request from West Bengal Government. If you recall, in January, they have made a request. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, you can't ask supplementaries like this. *(Interruptions)*... Mrs. Karat, please resume your seat. *(Interruptions)*... This is not your question. *(Interruptions)*... This is not your question. *(Interruptions)*... Mrs. Karat, I am sorry. *(Interruptions)*... I am sorry that there will be no interventions when supplementaries are being asked. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: They want to pay Rs.87. We are ready to pay Rs.100. *(Interruptions)*... Therefore, we are saying it. *(Interruptions)*... Till today the West Bengal Government did not demand Rs.100. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Karat, this is not your question. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: Till today the West Bengal Government demanded only Rs.87. We are ready to pay Rs.100. *(Interruptions)*... You are not paying Rs.100. That is the issue. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: That was earlier. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the answer is incorrect, there are procedures for pointing out that. Shri Rajeev Shukla.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : धन्यवाद सभापति जी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो scope of work खुदाई से और कौन-कौन क्षेत्रों में चला गया है ? इसके scope of work का विवरण इसमें विस्तार नहीं दिया गया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि एक जवाहर रोजगार योजना होती थी, जो राजीव गांधी जी के जमाने में लांच की गई थी और वह बहुत सफल रही थी। वह जवाहर रोजगार योजना कहां पर है, “नरेगा” की वजह से उसकी कहीं पर चर्चा नहीं होती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जवाहर रोजगार योजना का विलय “नरेगा” में कर दिया गया है या यह योजना अभी है ? अगर है, तो कितना पैसा जवाहर रोजगार योजना के लिए स्वीकृत होता है ?

श्री सी०पी० जोशी : सभापति महोदय, यह अलग से प्रश्न है। फिर भी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल रूरल एम्प्लॉयमेंट स्कीम के अंतर्गत वह योजना समाहित हो गई है।

Mandatory Reporting of Large Case Transactions by Banks

*363. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:††

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia.

(a) whether it is mandatory for banks to report large cash transactions to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) or surveillance departments of Government, e.g. Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) etc.;

(b) the details of such reporting requirements;

(c) whether Government has been seized of the media reports about huge cash deposits detected during the on-going probe by Income Tax/Enforcement Directorate etc. into transactions linked to a former Chief Minister of Jharkhand and other, made in certain PSU banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating whether the authorities of the concerned banks did or did not comply with the requirements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. In terms of the statutory provisions contained in the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Rules framed thereunder, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines requiring the banks to submit Cash Transactions Reports (CTRs), Suspicious Transactions Reports (STRs) and Counterfeit Currency Reports (CCRs) to the Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) in the specified formats at specified intervals. During the year 2008-09, FIU-IND received a total of 55.11 lakh CTRs including 31.08 lakh CTRs from the public sector banks.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. In view of large value cash transactions, the Income Tax authorities identified two accounts, namely, M/s Balaji Bullion Bazar and M/s Balaji Bullion Corporation of Zaveri Bazar, Mumbai branch of the Union Bank of India (UBI). UBI has informed the Government that in compliance with the extant instructions/guidelines, it has been submitting the requisite CTRs to FIU-IND including the large value cash transaction undertaken through these accounts. RBI has also undertaken a scrutiny of these accounts. In its initial scrutiny, RBI has observed certain weaknesses in the implementation of extant anti-money laundering guidelines and detection of suspicious transactions. UBI has, in the interim, placed the then Branch Manager under suspension for poor control of the affairs at the Branch.

श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि M/s Balaji Bullion Bazar and M/s Balaji Bullion Corporation of Zaveri Bazar, Mumbai branch of the Union Bank of India में कैश ट्रांजेक्शन होते रहे और फिर आरबीआई ने वहां पर ऑब्जर्व किया कि वहां सरटेन वीकनेसिस हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क M/s Balaji Bullion Bazar and M/s Balaji Bullion Corporation of Zaveri Bazar में इन्होंने अकाउंट खोला। आपकी आरबीआई की गाइड लाइन्स हैं कि अगर किसी भी एकाउंट में, कहीं दस लाख रुपये से ज्यादा का ट्रांजेक्शन होता है..। तो इनकम

टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को इन्फॉर्म करना है। हो सकता है कि उसमें कैटेगिरी हो कि डिफरेंट-डिफरेंट बिजनेस में आगे लिख देना कि इनकी कैश ट्रांजेक्शन होती है। हो सकता है कि जो बुलियन का बिजनेस करते हो, उनमें हैवी ट्रांजेक्शन होती है, वह भी रिमार्क बैंक वाले देते होंगे, परंतु आर.बी.आई. ने इसको कब पकड़ा? जब इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट और ई.डी. ने जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन झारखंड में शुरू हुई थी, उससे वे जब मुंबई पहुंचे, तब पकड़ा या आर.बी.आई. के कहने पर इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट और ई.डी. ने कार्यवाही शुरू की?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, this is a regular practice. Whenever certain transactions are beyond threshold level, beyond Rs. 10 lakhs, as the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, then they are to report. There are three types of reports, that is, Cash transactions Reports, Suspicious Transactions Reports and if, sometimes, it comes to their knowledge that these particular transactions may lead to some sort of terrorist activity, then they are to report. This is a regular practice as per Section 12 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act which was passed by this House and the other House in 2002. As per the provisions of this Act, this is an obligation of banks and financial institutions. Each and every bank reports it to the Financial Intelligence Unit of India which is administered by the Taxation Department, the Revenue Department of the Government of India. In these cases also those reports were made. It was, obviously, as the hon. Member has correctly pointed out, done after the investigation was initiated by the Income Tax Department. In the course of investigation, certain information comes and they act on that information. So, they took these actions. The Reserve Bank of India's findings, which are the defects, are of technical nature. It is not that the bank concerned did not report. The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines, master guidelines and other guidelines. So it is the job and responsibility of the Reserve Bank of India, in the course of inspection, to see whether those instructions issued in the Master Circulars are being complied with and whenever it is found that they are not complied with, appropriate measure are being taken.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the Minister is informing the House that the FIU acts on the basis of CTRs, STRs and CCRs. My point is the RBI is the custodian of 'KYC'. There is a Master Guideline to all the banks on 'Know Your Customer'. That is to stop the terrorist account, the smuggler's account and the hawala account, and everything. The ED was aware. They were well aware that the same group, the Balaji Group of Co., in the name of Balaji Universal Trade, were already behind the hawala trade, \$ 110 million hawala trade, with a cartel based in Dubai. Despite that these accounts were opened. From 2006 to 2008, around Rs. 640 crores were deposited in the two accounts. Through the KYC, why wasn't it detected by the RBI and the FIU?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, KYC is a totally different concept. KYC is not an investigating agency. KYC is a norm which the bank has to follow, 'Know Your Customer'. That is all. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: If I am blacklisted, then, how can I open an account?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am answering the supplementary. If you have more information and if you want to take the role of replying to the supplementaries, you are free to do so.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, आप नाराज मत होइए।

श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी : नाराज होने का सवाल नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि 'Know Your Customer'. Political parties, sometimes, issue a circular, 'Know Your Congressmen'. As a Congressman, I have issued such a circular. Therefore, it is a normal banking practice that when banks enter into financial transactions, they should know the customers; they should know whether entering into financial transactions with the customer is safe or not. The KYC is not an investigating agency. The investigating agencies, here, are the Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax Department, CBI, I.B., Narcotics Division, etc. So many Series of investigative agencies are there. As I have mentioned, under Section 12 of the Prevention of the Money Laundering Act, certain applications have been entrusted to the banks stating that if they notice certain transactions which are being done beyond the threshold level, — it may happen on one occasion, or, it may happen repeatedly; there may be recurrences —, they should report to the Intelligence Unit of the Income-Tax Department. Thereafter, they will disseminate the information to the various authorities, that is, the investigative agencies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is not so simple...(Interruptions) My point is simple...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your supplementary is over...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: If somebody's name is on alert, then, how can he open his account?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please,...(Interruptions) अहलुवालिया जी, आपका सवाल खत्म हो गया।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, इतनी बड़ी राशि बैंक के खातों में जमा की गई और माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि आयकर विभाग की जाँच के बाद ही आरबीआई हरकत में आई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 में यह विधान है कि FIU की रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड को भी दी जानी चाहिए, तो यूबीआई ने सरकार और केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड को इसकी सूचना रुपए जमा होने के कितने समय बाद दी, उस पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई, रुपए कितने थे और उसकी अद्यतन स्थिति (update), आज तक उसकी क्या प्रगति हुई है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, it is not possible to disclose the entire stages of investigation on the floor of the House. The investigation is still on. But this is the normal practice, and these agencies are being informed by the intelligence unit about the information which has been disseminated, which it has received from the concerned banks and financial institutions. These agencies are the Directorate of Enforcement, CBDT, Central Board of Excise and Customs, Narcotics Control Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Company Affairs, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), RBI, State Governments, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India. Therefore,

this dissemination of information takes place. In this particular case, the investigation process is still going on, and in the interest of the investigation to take its logical conclusion, it will not be proper to discuss all these things, though it will be discussed in the court after the investigation is completed.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मुझे अनुभव है कि बैंक में जब कैश इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में आता है, तो उसका क्या प्रोसीजर होता है। ऐसे में केवल खबर ही नहीं करनी होती है और केवल बैंक मैनेजर को सस्पेंड करके ही यह कार्यवाही समाप्त नहीं हो सकती है। जब इतनी बड़ी राशि आती है, तब डेली वह अपने हैड ऑफिस को या जहां पर वह ब्रांच कैश सब्मिट करती है, वहां रिपोर्ट देती है। एक ब्रांच से अगर 50 लाख रुपये सप्ताह वहां जमा हो रहे हैं और अचानक करोड़ों करोड़ रुपये आने लगें, तो large cash transactions are traced at all levels.

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मेरा सवाल यह है कि केवल बैंक मैनेजर को दोषी करार देना बहुत अपर्याप्त है। इसके लिए बैंक के हर लैवल पर, यानी Divisional level पर या Assistance Manager level पर, जहां इस सबकी पूरी रिपोर्ट होती है, वहां पर आज तक कुछ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, suspension is a step to take further action; suspension is not a dispensation of the entire procedure. The immediate person who was involved in it — and the hon. Member is right that certain levels of transactions are not only to be reported to the Intelligence unit, but are to be reported as per the bank's normal practice to their higher authorities. And there were certain deficiencies. That is why, when it was found in investigation that, *prima facie*, this officer may be involved — he was the then Branch Manager; presently he is in a higher position — he was suspended because of certain deficiencies that occurred at that point of time. And after the investigation by the branch — this investigation is different from that of the Income Tax — as to what were the lapses, as per the Reserve Bank's findings, appropriate action would be taken.

श्री अमर सिंह: धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। इस बारे में मैं जरा हट कर एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। इस पूरे प्रकरण में, जिसमें मीडिया के द्वारा कैश के जमा करने और निकालने का विस्तृत विवरण आया है, इसमें हमने Union Bank of India की एक विज्ञप्ति की देखी है। इस विज्ञप्ति में उन्होंने सारे ट्रान्ज़ैक्शन को सही ठहराया है। क्या यह सच है? अगर ट्रान्ज़ैक्शन सही है, तो भ्रष्टाचार क्या सिर्फ मीडिया में ही है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, what appears in the media, only media persons can explain, not me. I am here to explain the action of the Government. As to the question whether the transaction is genuine, or fake, whether it is of suspicious nature, whether it is linked with certain other criminal activities, unless the entire process of investigation is over, it is not possible for me to give any indication.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, in the reply, the hon. Minister has conceded that the RBI has observed certain weaknesses in the implementation of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act guidelines and certain suspicious transactions. So, as it is, the hon. Minister has conceded that

there are certain weaknesses in the RBI guidelines. In such a situation, have you thought of any foolproof measures to pinpoint such of those weaknesses and correct the system?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, this is a constant exercise. Those who try to take advantage of the deficiencies and weaknesses, surely try to find out some weakness. Whenever these weaknesses are found out, those are being rectified. After all, it is known to the hon. Member and to everybody in the House that offences like counterfeiting of coins, counterfeiting of notes and other such financial irregularities are as ancient as civilization; it is universal, all over the world. Therefore, whenever these deficiencies are found out — we shall be dealing with that subject even in the next Question — corrective steps are taken. That is why, periodical inspections by the RBI and other authorities are taking place regularly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 364.

Upgradation of Security Features on Currency Notes

*364.DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY:††
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Reserve Bank of India (RBI) appointed committee has recently stated that the Central Bank should upgrade security features on currency notes to check the growing menace of fake notes in the country;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations given by the Committee;

(c) whether the upgradation of security features on currency notes will directly impact on circulation of fake notes; and

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

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Security features of Bank Notes are up graded from time to time to make counterfeiting difficult. The security features were last upgraded in 2005. A Committee has been set up to review the acquisition procedure relating to security features for Indian bank notes and prepare a procurement manual in this regard. The upgraded security features are scheduled to be introduced in Indian Bank Notes from the year 2011-12.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, I don't know where the fault lies. Sir, the question was asked whether the Reserve Bank of India appointed committee has recently

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. N Janardhana Reddy.

stated that the Central Bank should upgrade security features on currency notes. This is about the appointment of a committee. The answer is, “No, Sir.” But, in reply to part (c) and (d), it is stated, “A Committee has been set up to review the acquisition procedure relating to security features...” So, the answer is contradictory.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, there is nothing contradictory in it. The Reserve Bank did not appoint the committee. I appointed the Committee. I am not the Reserve Bank. These are the two different entities. The Government appointed a committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, what will be the size of counterfeit currency that is in circulation in India?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, it is difficult to quantify the exact amount of fake currency in circulation. It is anybody's guess, as and when it is found out. Now, the currency notes in circulation right now is 48.9 billion pieces. One billion is equal to 100 crores. Therefore, one can understand the magnitude of it. Some estimation of the Reserve Bank — it is estimation, not an assessment — is that 0.001 per cent of this volume of currency may be fake currencies. But, there is no quantified and authentic information about the fake currencies in circulation. It is because if we know that, then, we will not allow that to be in the currency. It will be immediately seized. But, this may be an estimation; it may be like that.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, with profound respect to the hon. Finance Minister, I would like to say that this is a sensitive question, but the highly innocuous nature of reply has a little surprised me. The hon. Minister will appreciate that regardless of 0.001 per cent of the component of fake currency, today fake currency is the order of the day in the country, particularly in the border areas with Nepal, in the North-East and with Pakistan. We have also seen a lot of terrorist organisations and their front-men abusing this whole system for all this. In this connection, you have said that the last upgradation was in the year 2005, and the next will take place in 2011-12. Then, what will be there in the interregnum? What competent and forthright steps have been taken in view of the alarming rise in the repeated occurrence of fake currency in all parts of the country? This is part (a). And, part (b), have you any information about the linkage of terrorists in promotion of this kind of insidious activity in the country?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am not an alarmist, and I cannot afford to be an alarmist. No Finance Minister can afford to be an alarmist. Therefore, the situation is not that alarming. Yes, more and more cases are being detected. The detection of more and more cases speaks of the vigilance and enhancement of the improvement of the security arrangements also. There is no denying of the fact that there are two types of activities related to the fake currency. One is those who do it individually or group of individuals for making profit. They indulge in counterfeiting of currency. And that has its own impact on the economy, which is bad itself. But, much more dangerous is, when attempts are being made to destabilise the economy of a country by injecting massive doses of fake currencies. It is done with the objective of

destabilising the economy of a country. That type of inimical activities are much more dangerous and serious. Keeping both aspects in view, we are making time to time revisions. The hon. Member has expressed his displeasure as to why there is such a long gap in it. Please remember, in a country of 120 crore people, you will find 10-15 crores of people who are still not monetised in this country. Still, the barter system prevails over there. Therefore, with regard to frequent changes of the currencies, I would like to say that it is not a small country; here, there should be some sort of stability of the currencies. If I were to agree with your prophecy that it is a huge number, that it is destabilising our economy, I would have responded to you differently. But, I do not agree with it. Yes, it is a matter of concern, but for that we need not press the panic button.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Sir, there are rackets across the country, and even in the neighbouring countries like Nepal and China. These rackets are involved in printing fake Indian currencies, jeopardising our economy. Has the Government tried to trace these rackets? Has the Government taken any action against them?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Yes, Sir, this is a factor and we are aware of it; we are taking action. Some of them have been arrested and due legal action has been taken against them. This is a constant exercise.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, in Hyderabad, there is a lot of currency being circulated from Pakistan. Everyday, the news of it is appearing. I would like to know whether the Minister knows this situation in Hyderabad and through what measures the Government would like to stop the circulation of currencies.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: All steps to prevent the circulation of fake currencies are being taken in every part of the country. As and when these are brought to our notice, we take appropriate action.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM OMAN

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make. We have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Oman, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency, Dr. Yahya Bin Mahfoodh Bin Salim Al Mantre, Chairman of the State Council in the Sultanate of Oman.

On behalf of the Member of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the leader and other members of the delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country.

We hope that during their stay here, they would be able to see and learn more about our Parliamentary system, our country and our people and that their visit to this country will further

strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Oman. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Oman.

Buffer Stock of Petroleum Products

*365. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that China has been importing a huge quantity of petroleum products for the last few months to create buffer stock;
- (b) whether his Ministry has also created a buffer stock of petroleum products;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Government is aware that China is one of the countries, which maintain strategic petroleum reserves. However, authentic data on China's build up of buffer stocks of petroleum products are not available as China does not officially release data related to its oil stocks in the public domain.

(b) to (d) Though the Government has not created a buffer stock of petroleum products, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies hold inventories of petroleum products in their refineries, bottling plants, marketing terminals etc., which are sufficient to cater to the domestic demand of petroleum products.

The Government is, however, setting up a Strategic Crude Oil Reserve of 5 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) capacity at 3 locations; viz. Visakhapatnam (1.0 MMT), Mangalore (1.5 MMT) and Padur (2.5 MMT) through the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), a 100% subsidiary of the Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB). The capacity at Visakhapatnam is proposed to be enhanced from 1 MMT to 1.3 MMT. This strategic storage of crude oil would be in addition to the existing storages of crude oil and petroleum products available with the oil companies. Crude oil from the reserves will enable the country to deal with any short-term disruption in crude oil supplies due to any unforeseen global event like war etc., an abnormal increase in crude oil prices, or to deal with a contingency arising out of a natural calamity. The construction of the project is targeted to be completed by 2012.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सभापति महोदय, राज्य मंत्री बहुत सक्षम हैं, लेकिन मेरा आपसे विनम्र आग्रह है कि पेट्रोलियम के संबंध में कभी-कभार केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी भी जवाब दिया करें।... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us go ahead with the supplementary question.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, has India entered into any contracts with foreign countries for assured and firm supplies of petroleum products during possible or future war so that operations of defence forces are not hampered during the war? If not, the reasons therefor.

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as entering into contracts with specific countries in situations like war, there is no such provision as of now. But, there are enough reserves within the country for certain contingencies which could be war, natural calamities, sudden escalation in prices of crude oil, etc. In those circumstances, there are enough reserves and the Government has taken a decision to build strategic reserves and we have a Special Purpose Vehicle, by the name Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, which is involved in building storage capacities specifically in Vishakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur. About five million metric tonnes of strategic crude oil will be met through this.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, my second supplementary is that there were some fire incidents in Jaipur and other cities destroying huge stocks of petroleum products. I would like to know the quantity and value of products lost in these incidents and the extent of damage caused to the installations. What steps have been taken to make up the loss and also to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, the hon. Member is right.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री मुरली देवरा : आप जब सवाल पूछेंगे तो जवाब बता देंगे।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : मंत्री जी, हम आपकी आवाज सुनने के लिए बेताब थे।

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, recently in Jaipur, there was an incident fire in which Indian Oil Corporation's tanks were burnt. It was very difficult task for the people. We had...*(Interruptions)*... You made me really nervous, I accept this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nearly 150 crore of rupees worth of material was burnt and about 70 to 80 crore of rupees will be spent to reconstruct that thing. The steps are being taken to see how best we can prevent such incidents of fire. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Four of your employees died. ...*(Interruptions)*... मंत्री जी, यह भी तो बोलिए

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the Government is not creating a buffer stock of petroleum products, but the public sector oil marketing companies are creating the buffer stocks of the petroleum products. At the same, it is mentioned in the reply that the Government is, however, setting up a strategic crude oil reserve of 5 million metric tonnes in three places, namely, Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur. I would like to know in Visakhapatnam under what name they are creating this capacity. You have also said that it will be increased from 1 MMT to 1.3 MMT and it will be completed by

2012 positively. I would like to know what is the total capacity the Government is going to create and whether it is being done by the IOC or HPCL or whether the Government is directly doing it. What is the cost that will be incurred on increasing this from 1 MMT to 1.3 MMT?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, the name of the company is Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited. It is owned by all the three oil companies, namely, Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum and one more.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about this buffer stock of crude oil. The idea itself of storage is very good keeping in view the future requirements. But I would like to know from him whether we have any special arrangements of storage of these articles and whether it is possible to have the proper arrangements and whether we have so far done it. If so, to what extent can we have this storage?

SHRI JITIN PRASAD: Sir, as far as storage is concerned, these are underground *caverns*, which are specifically meant for storing of crude oil in case of emergency, as I just mentioned earlier. But on the other hand, there are two aspects to it, one is the crude oil storage and the other is the products such as petrol, diesel, kerosene, etc. which also need to be stored in case of emergencies and those are stored in oil depots, refineries, bottling plants, etc. So, there are two kinds of storages. This one is especially a strategic reserve, which is specifically made for those calamities such as natural calamities, war, or escalation in prices. At the moment, I must inform the House that the international norm is 90 days of import of crude oil storage capacity. This is the storage capacity which one country should have. In India at the moment, without these reserves in place and without these *caverns* in place, we still have 74 days worth of import of crude oil as storage capacity for meeting the requirements of this country.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने 5 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन का रिज़र्व बनाने की सूचना इस सदन को दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इस बात का assessment किया है कि देश में सेना, सुरक्षा बलों, उद्योगों, परिवहन और निजी जनता के उपयोग में प्रति माह कितने पेट्रोल का इस्तेमाल होता है, खपत होती है और आने वाले वर्षों में यह खपत कितनी और बढ़ेगी तथा इस आधार पर आपका जो 5 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन का strategic reserve है, आपत्ति काल की स्थिति में आपके पास कितने दिनों का रिज़र्व मौजूद होगा, कितने दिनों तक आप इस रिज़र्व से अपने देश का काम चला सकेंगे, क्या इस बात का कोई assessment किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो कृपा करके बताने का कष्ट करें।

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : सभापति जी, जहाँ तक consumption का सवाल है, भारत में 2009- 2010 में 140 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन तेल का consumption हुआ और जहाँ तक इस strategic reserve का सवाल है, मैंने पहले भी बताया कि इंटरनेशनल एजेंसीज द्वारा जो मानक रखा गया है, उसमें यही कहा गया है कि आपके पास 90 दिनों के स्टोरेज का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। भारत के पास आज की तारीख में 74 दिनों के स्टोरेज की कैपेसिटी है और जो रिज़र्व बनेंगे - 3.3 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन स्टोरेज की कैपेसिटी हमारी ऑयल मार्केटिंग कंपनियों और रिफाइनरीज के पास है तथा भारत सरकार, ISPR के द्वारा 5 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन के रिज़र्व बना रही है, इन दोनों को मिलाकर 8.3 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन की स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी हमारे पास हो जाएगी, जो

2011-2012 में 78 दिनों के रिज़र्व के बराबर हो जाएगा। अब 90 दिनों के लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने का जो गैप बाकी है, उसकी तरफ बढ़ा जा रहा है और पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है कि जो 90 दिनों का इंटरनेशनल स्टैंडर्ड है, चाहे वह डिफेंस का हो, चाहे public consumption का हो, सभी के लिए यही मानक है और उसको जल्दी से जल्दी प्राप्त किया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question only please. Please do not interrupt.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या इस बात का कोई assessment आपने करवाया है, इसके पहले कोई जांच या पड़ताल आपने करवाई है और उसके क्या परिणाम आए हैं और उस आधार पर आप कितने दिनों तक चला सकेंगे? इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है कि कोई जांच-पड़ताल हुई है या नहीं, हुई है, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है?

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : सभापति जी, जहां तक जांच-पड़ताल का सवाल है, इसके लिए इंटरनेशनल नॉर्म्स हैं कि आपको 90 दिनों का रिज़र्व रखना है, वरना त्रासदी तो कभी भी हो सकती है मगर इंटरनेशनल नॉर्म्स का ध्यान रखते हुए हम 90 दिनों के रिज़र्व का इंतज़ाम कर रहे हैं।

Transfer of Alliance Airlines Airhostesses to I.A.

*366. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 35 Delhi based airhostesses working for Alliance Airlines earlier have now been working on Indian Airlines (I.A.) flights on regular basis;

(b) whether the Alliance Airlines have received a demand from the cabin crew to transfer their services to National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL); and

(c) What action Government proposes to take in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir, Alliance Airlines' Boeing aircraft were converted to freighters, hence the 45 in number Cabin Crew working on these aircraft were redeployed in order not to terminate their services.

(b) and (c) The matter is part of the integration process and under consideration of the Airline.

MR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am really surprised by the answer that has been given by the hon. Minister. On the one hand, the Government and the Chairman of NACIL keep saying that one reason for NACIL going in red is because it is over-employed. On the other hand, you are transferring the services of something else to this Airline. Fine, you are into good labour practice. Once you have transferred their services to Indian Airlines from Alliance Airlines, then, is it not the duty of NACIL and the Government to ensure that their allowances and the service conditions remain the same on par with the Indian Airlines? They work the same way. They try the same way but their allowances are different. How does the Government explain this?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Member is also representing a large section of the employees' interest in Air India and he comes from my State. So I know the kind of interest he has been taking. All I would like to state here is, Sir, that in the case of Alliance Air staff, Alliance Air has gradually been coming down in terms of fleet strength because, as we all know, we have a reduced role of Alliance Air and a larger role for Air India, both domestic and international. This staffs were, of course, employed by the erstwhile Alliance Air and they would have, otherwise, been terminated, because they were on the Fixed Term Employment Agreement. It all depends on the number of hours one flies. It is based on that, one will get emoluments and one will have a fixed term. There were two options. One is either to terminate their services, or, in the larger interest, redeploy them. As you have rightly said, some representations did come from employees saying why they should lose their job since they have worked for a considerable number of days. That is why, in the larger interest, I think, we should all appreciate, we have given them the similar arrangement to continue while they work with Air India. So, I think, there is no reason to ask them to appear for interview, because the terms and conditions for employment in NACIL mandates them to go through fresh interview and other process and there is also a possibility that since many people are over-aged or due to other reasons they may not be able to get employment again. So, I think, it is a fair arrangement keeping the employees interest in mind.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, many-a-time, half truth is worse than the complete untruth. Anyway, I leave it to the hon. Minister.

Now, the question is, Alliance Air, Indian Airlines, Air India, Air India Express and so many other companies came under one umbrella — NACIL. When this company was formed and before merger of all these companies into NACIL, an assurance was given that the service conditions, allowance, salary structure, etc., will be uniform. Now, three years have passed, I ask the hon. Minister as to when is he going to bring in common code of service conditions and allowance in the NACIL in which Alliance Air is also a part.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, let me clarify that there is no half truth or anything of that sort. Whatever I have stated is the factual position. I don't agree with the hon. Member. What I have said is the absolute truth. There is nothing like half truth.

After the merger, one of the long-term objectives is to unify and bring all employees under one service conditions. The idea is, under NACIL, everybody should have a similar treatment. This is an on-going process. Yes; certain things may have been achieved. Time-frames may not have been met. But, at the same time, the objective and the commitment of the Government is to see that the interests of all the employees are not only protected but they all come under a uniform service code.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सभापति महोदय, हमने देखा कि सबसे पहले 'वायुदूत' बनी और उसमें खूब बहालियां हुईं। उसके बाद 'वायुदूत' को 'इंडियन एयरलाइंस' में मर्ज किया गया। मर्जर के पहले 'एलाइंस एयर' को 'इंडियन एयरलाइंस' में मर्ज किया गया। फिर 'एयर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस' बना और उसमें भी खूब बहालियां हुईं। इसके बाद 'एयर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस' को 'एयर इंडिया' में मर्ज किया गया। जब सब बहालियां हो गईं तो 'एयर इंडिया और 'इंडियन एयरलाइंस' को मर्ज करके 'एयर इंडिया' बना दिया गया। यह परंपरा रही है। इस प्रकार से आज 30 हजार कर्मचारी हैं और भगवान जाने कैसे सरकार और मंत्री पूरी व्यवस्था को कायम रखेंगे। मेरा एक ही प्रश्न है, वह यह है कि आज 'एयर इंडिया' लगभग पांच से छः हजार करोड़ रुपए के घाटे में है। आज लगभग तीस हजार कर्मचारी हैं। दुनिया-भर में अगर किसी विमानन सेवा को सफल बनाना है, तो औसतन कर्मचारी और जहाज का रेशियो सवा सौ पर एक जहाज होता है। आज भारत में 'एयर इंडिया' के सामने 250 कर्मचारी एक जहाज के सामने हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में सरकार क्या सोचती है और किस प्रकार से इस पूरे 'एयर इंडिया' को पुनर्जीवित करेगी, जिसका घाटा आज लगभग सात हजार करोड़ रुपए के आसपास पहुंच चुका है?

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल : महोदय, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि माननीय सांसद महोदय मेरे predecessor थे और उन्होंने यह प्रश्न पूछा है। मैं उनको सिर्फ यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो बहुत सारी बातें कीं, उनमें हमने थोड़ा सुधार करने का ही काम किया है, क्योंकि 2003-04 में, आपके कार्यकाल में, आप जब मंत्री थे, इस कंपनी को disinvestment के लिए निकाला गया था और उस समय disinvestment के प्रोसेस में निविदा में जिन्होंने हिस्सा लिया था, जब वे स्वयं छोड़कर चले गए, अरुण शौरी जी भी बैठे हैं, इसलिए मुझे थोड़ा मुस्कुराते हुए यह कहने में हर्ज नहीं है कि यह काम तभी तमाम हो गया होता, लेकिन तमाम नहीं हुआ और हमारे जिम्मे आया ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : श्री अरुण शौरी साहब कह रहे हैं कि आपके दोस्तों के कारण नहीं आया ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल : वह कोई बात नहीं, आप सहित हमारे सभी मित्र हैं। उसमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि हमने पूरी कोशिश की है कि इस कंपनी को पब्लिक सेक्टर में रखते हुए इसको ठीक से चलाया जाए। Aviation Sector के हालात कुछ विशेष हैं। यह केवल Air India के लिए ही नहीं, निजी कंपनियां भी जो कल तक अच्छी तरह से मुनाफे में चल रही थीं, आज उनको भी इस समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और इसलिए सरकार की निरंतर कोशिश है कि इस सेवा को और कंपनी को मुनाफे में लाने के लिए हम उपयुक्त उपाय करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine

*367. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) has failed to achieve its objectives; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to set it right?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) was set up in the year 1979, with nineteen stated objectives which *inter-alia* include, fundamental research,

setting up of pharmacopeal standards of Unani drugs and drug research, literary research, collaborative research, extramural research, collaborations with other scientific organizations, survey of medicinal plants, to bring out publications, etc.

In its thirty years of existence, the council has made important achievements *vis-a-vis* the objective as stated below:

- **Clinical Research Programme**
 - Developed safe and cost effective treatment for diseases such as; vitiligo, eczema, psoriasis, bronchial asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, sinusitis, infective hepatitis etc. validated efficacy of Unani drugs in different epidemics including jaundice, gastroenteritis, cholera, etc., standard operational procedures for different regimental therapies and their scientific validation.
- **General out Patient Department (GOPD) Programme**
 - General OPD for common ailments at 15 Centres of the Council.
 - Treated more than 23,00,000 patients of various diseases in GOPD through Unani kit medicines developed by the Council.
- **Mobile Clinical Research Programme**
 - Covered population of over 25.0 lakh in 230 villages/urban slums and treated over 3.5 lakh patients through 12 mobile units.
 - Health check-up of over 1.0 lakh school children in the adopted mobile pockets and provide incidental treatment besides, creating health awareness through school lectures.
- **Speciality Unani Clinic in Modern Medicine Hospital Medical**
 - Speciality Unani Clinic at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.
 - Two Unani Medical Centres are being set up one each at Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Hospital, New Delhi.
- **Fundamental Research Programme**
 - Validated Hippocratic theory of humours and temperaments on scientific parameters.
 - Developed software for assessment of individual's temperament.
- **Drug Research Programme**
 - Standardisation of single and compound drugs started for the first time in History of Unani Medicine.
 - Developed standards for 277 single drugs and 385 compound formulations.
 - Developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for 100 Unani compound formulations.

- Published the standards for single Unani drugs in the form of monographs in five parts each having standards for 50 drugs.
- Published Pharmacopoeial standards of compound formulations in the form of monographs in four parts each having the first three having standards for 100 drugs and the 4th for 50 drugs.
- **Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee (UPC)**
 - Published Unani Pharmacopoeia of India Part-I in six volumes each having standards for 45, 50, 53, 50, 52 and 50 drugs.
 - National Formulary of Unani Medicine in six parts each having 441, 202, 103, 166 and 179 drugs published.
- **Survey of Medicinal Plants Programme**
 - Conducted Ethno botanical surveys in different forests areas in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh.
 - Collected over 73,427 Plants Specimens for different forest areas comprising of 1,750 Species.
 - Maintained over 70,000 herbarium sheets.
 - 525 Samples of authentic raw drugs collected and maintained in the Museum.
 - Published medicinal flora of different forest divisions based on survey studies.
 - 11,845 Medicinal folk claims collected from different tribal pockets during surveys, documented and published in the form of database in seven volumes.
- **Literary research programme**
 - Published translation of 25 important classical books/manuscripts in 60 volumes in different languages.
 - Compiled 25 books/brochures/leaflets on Unani Medicine and medicinal plants as IEC material and other related topics in English, Urdu, Hindi and other regional languages.
 - Developed a database of Unani therapeutics from classical Unani books/manuscripts.
 - Reprinting of out of print classical **books undertaken 36.**
 - Conducting survey of Unani classical books/manuscripts in different libraries in India and abroad for their collection and digitisation.
- **Collaborative short term research projects**
 - Council extended financial support for short term research projects to different reputed research institutions/universities for conducting pharmacological safety evaluation drug standardisation. Sixteen such project have been taken.

- **Extramural research projects of Department of AYUSH. The Council**
 - Awarded 34 research projects to different universities/ institutions in the areas of pharmacology, standardisation, clinical trials and safety evaluation
- **Collaboration/MOU with other scientific organisation**

The Council signed Memorandum of Understanding for collaborative research with other scientific organisations like CSIR, Valabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute Lady Harding Medical College, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Deccan Medical College, Hyderabad, Regional Research Laboratory, Srinagar, Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi
- **TKDL project of Department of AYUSH**
 - TKDL of 1,12,500 Unani formulations were identified from 14 Unani classics in 42 volumes.
 - 1,08,650 formulations have been scrutinized for developing a database of Unani therapeutics.
- **Capital Work**
 - Constructed own buildings for Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Hyderabad, Regional Research Institutes of Unani Medicine, Chennai, Srinagar.
 - Construction for New Buildings for Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Lucknow, Regional Research Institutes of Unani Medicine, Bhadrak and Patna and Regional Research Centre, Silchar (Assam) is under way.

It may be noted that the Unani sector in India historically suffers from a number of constraints. The basic concept of research on scientific lines, both in clinical and drug development was not available. Further, there is a paucity of trained human resources and quality partner institutes, lack of infra structure like land and buildings, low awareness of Unani medicine among the general public, etc.

Despite these constraints the performance of the Council has been considered as satisfactory by the Government. However, to ensure transparency and accountability in its functioning, the Department has decided to have independent evaluation of the functioning of the Research Councils/Institutes under it by reputed organizations/institutions.

Achievement of Fiscal Correction and Consolidation Targets by States

*368. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts by States to achieve fiscal correction and consolidation while seeking to stick to targets fixed under their respective Fiscal Responsibility Legislation (FRL) have mostly failed during 2008-09;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its annual report blamed this on change in fiscal priorities evidenced in the respective stimulus programmes designed to cope with the economic slowdown;

(c) whether States have also announced a number of policy initiatives in their 2009-10 budget by directing expenditure towards economic revival; and

(d) if so, the other main reasons for not achieving the fiscal targets and the suggestions made by RBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) RBI has noted that the State Governments' efforts at fiscal correction and consolidation in terms of the path of fiscal restructuring prescribed by the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) and targets fixed under their respective Fiscal Responsibility Legislation (FRL) suffered some setback during 2008-09.

(b) RBI has attributed the aforementioned setback to change in fiscal priorities that became necessary to accommodate additional expenditure to support fiscal stimulus in the face of shortfalls in revenue on account of the overall economic slowdown. Under the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility, States were required to eliminate revenue deficit by 2008-09 and reduce fiscal deficit to 3% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by 2008-09. Keeping the special circumstances in view, Government of India subsequently relaxed these requirements for 2008-09 as follows: elimination of revenue deficit was shifted to 2009-10 and the fiscal deficit target was raised from 3% to 3.5% of GSDP. The States were advised to suitably amend their FRLs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In its 2008-09 annual report, RBI has cited on-going global economic turmoil as the main reason for States not achieving fiscal targets. RBI has suggested curbing of wasteful expenditure and expenditure reorientation towards more productive expenditure, specific rules for debt and expenditure apart from focus on deficits, transparency in budgetary operations, exploration of counter-cyclical fiscal policy frame-work. For 2009-10, the Government of India has further relaxed the fiscal deficit target to 4% of the States' respective GSDP under Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility, and the requirement of elimination of revenue deficit for 2009-10 has also been relaxed.

Purchase of Aircrafts by Air India

† *369. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has placed orders to purchase 111 aircrafts?

(b) if so, the details of aircrafts delivered so far, out of them; and

(c) the number of aircrafts which have still not been used for passenger services even after their delivery along with the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Out of 111 aircraft ordered, Air India has taken the delivery of 68 aircraft till date. This includes 9 B777-300ER, 8 B777-200LR, 17 each of A321, A319 aircraft and 17 B737-800 aircrafts. However, Air India has deferred delivery of 3 B777-300ER and the delivery of 27 B787 is delayed beyond 2011.

(c) All the aircraft delivered are being operated for scheduled flights.

Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme

*370. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has offered any project for flight safety, aerodromes and air navigation services under their Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme;

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

(c) whether Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has delayed the project to address the deficiencies detected during the ICAO audit;

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

(e) by when India will be able to implement the corrective actions based on ICAO audit recommendations and strengthening of the DGCA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) and (b) Approval has been granted to Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for seeking technical cooperation of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) in the identified areas of safety oversight viz. flight safety, aerodromes and air navigation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Two ICAO projects relating to enhancement of safety oversight capability in areas of flight safety and aerodromes are for a period of 6 months each. The third project on establishment of safety oversight capability in the area of air navigation services is for one year.

Fresh Investment By Gail

†*371. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:
DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has sanctioned investment of Rs.8000 crores in July, 2009 to enhance the previous and existing capacity of new pipelines;

(b) the details of the places where new pipelines will be laid and extension undertaken therewith;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the names of the industries and cities to be benefited therefrom; and
- (d) whether any such plan for Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (c) GAIL (India) Ltd. has approved laying of three new pipelines, Jagdishpur-Haldia, Dabhol-Bangalore and Kochi-Kanjirkkod — Mangalore/Bangalore pipelines, in June and July 2009 with an investment of Rs. 15,172 crore. The details of the places where these pipelines will be laid and the names of industries and cities benefited are as under:-

(i) **Jagdishpur-Haldia gas pipeline:**

This pipeline passes through States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to cater to gas demand of various customers at Puruliya, Bankura, Medinipur, Hazaribagh, Bokaro, Bhabhua, Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Varanasi and Chandauli. The major customers to be benefited by this pipeline are as follows:-

HFC Durgapur, FCI Sindri, HFC Barauni, Power plant Barh, CGS Patna, CGS Chapra, CGS Siwan, CGS Gopalganj, CGS Betiah, Power Plant Betiah, FCI Gorakhpur, CGS Kolkata, WBDPC Sagardighi, CGS Jamshedpur, CGS Ranchi, CGS Varanasi and CGS Allahabad, CSES Haldia, WBPDC Bandel, WBPDC Katwa, DPL Durgapur, SAIL Durgapur, SAIL Bokaro and Petrochemicals Plant at Barauni.

(ii) **Dabhol-Bangalore gas pipeline:**

This pipeline will pass through the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa to cater to gas demand of various customers at Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, Sangli, Dharwad, Goa, Devangere, Harihar, Tumkur, Bidadi and Bangalore. The major customers to be benefited by this pipeline are as follows:-

Finolex Industries, Zuari Fertilisers, TATA Power, Hindalco, KEI Energy, H and R Johnson, Sintex and Grasim Harihar.

(iii) **Kochi-Kanjirkkod-Mangalore/Bangalore pipeline:**

This pipeline will pass through the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to cater to gas demand of various customers at Kochi, Alwaye, Thrissur, Kottikal, Khozikode, Kannur, Kasargod, Mangalore, Palakkad, Coimbatore, Trippur, Erode, Salem and Bangalore. The Major customers to be benefited by this pipeline are as follows:-

Kannur Power Projects Limited, BPCL Refinery, GMR (Power), KMML, FACT Limited, REL (Udyogmandal), NEST (SEZ), MCF, K.G. Denim Limited and Jansons Industries Limited.

- (d) In regard to Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, GAIL is already executing capacity expansion for its existing Dahej — Vijaipur and Vijaipur — Dadri pipeline systems.

Further, GAIL is also laying Chainsa — Jhajjar — Hissar pipeline. GAIL plans to expand its existing/new pipelines up to Bhilwara, Chittorgarh and Jaipur in Rajasthan.

Apart from the above, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has invited bids for laying of Mallavaram (Andhra Pradesh) to Bhilwara (Rajasthan) pipeline, which is proposed to pass through the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. GAIL proposes to participate in the bidding process for the same.

Investigation into Violations by ADAG

*372. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:
SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Enforcement Directorate (ED), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Customs and Excise, Mumbai and Income-tax Department, Mumbai are investigating FEMA violations, violations of SEBI guidelines, violations of ECB/FCCB guidelines, evasion of customs duty, and evasion of Income Tax by Anil Dhirubhai Ambani Group (ADAG) of companies; and

(b) if so, the details of investigation so far, department-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Directorate of Enforcement under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), and the Income Tax Department under Income Tax Act, 1961 are conducting investigations in respect of certain companies of ADAG. Investigations by Central Excise authorities are also in progress. Since investigations are currently underway, disclosure of the details thereof may compromise the investigations.

Impact of rising Government Borrowings

*373. SHRI N.K. SINGH:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently expressed concern on huge Government borrowings during the current fiscal year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such huge borrowings have disturbed the balance between fiscal and monetary policies and could potentially militate against Financial stability; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has referred to the management of the large Government borrowing programme in 2009-2010 in a non-disruptive manner as a major challenge in its Annual Policy Statement for the year 2009-2010 (April 2009), First Quarter Review of Monetary Policy for the Year 2009-2010 (July 2009) and Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy for the Year 2009-2010 (October 2009).

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

Introduction of Polymer Currency

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to introduce polymer currency as an alternative to the menace of counterfeit currency notes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the total number of counterfeit currency notes seized since the year 2004 till date.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to introduce 1 billion pieces of polymer banknotes in Rs.10/- denomination on trial basis. The primary intention behind introduction of polymer notes is to increase the life of banknotes.

(c) As per the information furnished by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of the total number of counterfeit currency notes seized since the year 2004 is as follows:

Year	Total number of Counterfeit currency notes seized
2004	2,26,922
2005	2,19,914
2006	2,50,943
2007	2,31,338
2008	2,17,328
2009 (upto 30.09.2009)	1,31,098

Sub-Standard and Spurious Drugs in the Country

† *375. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in its study had confirmed the presence of sub-standard and spurious drugs in the country and recommended that necessary steps should be taken to stop their circulation by 2006;
- (b) whether the Central Drug Standard Control Organisation has failed to check spurious and sub-standard drugs;
- (c) the number of drugs manufacturers/marketing companies against whom legal action has been initiated for manufacturing/selling spurious and sub-standard drugs during the last three years;
- (d) whether Government is aware of their harmful effects on the lives of citizens; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir. However, a survey has been carried out recently by Central Drugs Standards Control Organisation (CDSCO) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to assess the extent of spurious drugs in the country. While the media has been quoting very high prevalence (10% to 25%) of spurious drugs in the country, the study has revealed that the extent of spurious drugs is about 0.045%.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per the information made available by the concerned State/UT Governments, 12, 85 and 23 persons have been arrested/prosecuted respectively in connection with spurious/adulterated drugs during 2006 to 2009.

(d) and (e) To reduce the harmful effects of spurious drugs, the following stringent measures have been taken:

- (i) Certain offences relating to spurious and adulterated drugs have been made cognizable and non-bailable. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008, have been adopted for the uniform implementation of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act in the country.
- (ii) A Whistle Blower Policy has been started by Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country.
- (iii) Active case detection by the Port and Zonal Offices of the CDSCO.
- (iv) The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Customs and all the Port officers have been sensitized.
- (v) Cases of import of bulk drugs from unregistered sources originating from China have recently been detected involving Indian companies. These have already been handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

Recovery of Dues by Banks

†*376. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount of different nationalized and non-nationalized banks' dues, including borrowers and credit card liabilities during the last three years;

(b) the number of these borrowers in respect of each bank;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has prepared a list of such defaulters through Credit Information Bureau of India Limited (CIBIL) and the same is published for public information;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether various banks are denying loans to borrowers after the disclosure of their names in CIBIL by mistake;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the measures being taken by Government for the recovery of dues of banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The details of non-performing assets (NPAs) in credit cards (consolidated) pertaining to all banks during the last three years are given below-

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Month/Year	Retail Impaired Credit Card Receivables-"A"	Retail Outstanding Credit Receivables-"B"	Share of "A" Card in "B"
March, 2007	1,520	18,317	8
March, 2008	2,852	27,437	10
March, 2009	5,094	29,941	17

Bank-wise details of Gross NPAs and gross advances are given in Statement-I (See below). Bank-wise details of credit card holders for the last three years are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) disseminates list of non-suit filed borrowers of banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) with outstanding aggregating Rs.1 crore and above as on 31st March and 30th September each year to the banks and FIs for their confidential use. The list of non-suit filed accounts of wilful defaulters of Rs. 25 lakh and above is also disseminated on quarterly basis to banks and FIs for their confidential use. Further, Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) is maintaining a database on suit-filed accounts of Rs. 1 Crore and above and suit-filed accounts (wilful defaulters) of Rs.25 Lakhs and above. The information can be accessed at CIBIL website www.cibil.com. RBI has, *vide* its circular dated 24.06.2009, advised all banks/FIs to furnish, on request and against payment of requisite fees, a copy of the Credit Information Report obtained from Credit Information Company to such persons, who have applied for grant or sanction of credit facility from the banks or FI.

(e) and (f) One or two instances have been brought to the notice of RBI where the borrowers have alleged wrong reporting by CIBIL and subsequent denial of credit by banks. Such cases are taken up by RBI with the concerned banks and CIBIL for suitable redressal.

(g) Government and RBI have put in place a comprehensive legal and institutional framework for recovery of NPAs, which, *inter alia*, include prudential norms for provisioning and classification of NPAs, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring Schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993.

Statement-I

Bank-wise outstanding Gross Advances and Gross NPAs

Rs. Crore

Bank Group	Bank Name	Gross NPAs			Total Gross Advances		
		Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	1094	1009	1077	41914	50152	58956
	Andhra Bank	397	372	368	28233	34556	44428
	Bank of Baroda	1972	1858	1664	68236	85352	109977
	Bank of India	1931	1783	2190	69411	91388	115354
	Bank of Maharashtra	820	766	798	23461	29797	34817
	Canara Bank	1487	1391	2139	98172	106223	135520
	Central Bank of India	2572	2350	2317	51989	72562	86053
	Corporation Bank	625	584	559	30422	39664	48927
	Dena Bank	744	573	621	18258	23181	28984
	IDBI Bank Limited	1381	1377	1436	62831	82632	103914
	Indian Bank	532	473	426	28141	38204	48861

	Indian Overseas Bank	1045	916	1810	45107	57260	68479
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1454	1280	1058	45395	55327	69065
	Punjab and Sind Bank	291	136	161	11948	18409	24698
	Punjab National Bank	3391	3319	2767	98206	120932	156098
	Syndicate Bank	1553	1760	1592	47233	59188	74164
	UCO Bank	1504	1652	1540	43338	51129	64020
	Union Bank of India	1873	1657	1923	63658	75879	98265
	United Bank of India	817	761	1020	22640	28152	35727
	Vijaya Bank	564	512	699	24644	32019	35875
	Group-wise TOTAL	26047	24529	26165	923237	1152006	1442182
SBI Group	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	463	437	490	20766	25304	30088
	State Bank of Hyderabad	351	312	486	28299	35901	43938
	State Bank of India	9871	12576	15105	303937	365985	463006
	State Bank of Indore	294	265	301	15487	18356	21747
	State Bank of Mysore	384	359	368	16783	21305	25870
	State Bank of Patiala	524	521	574	29077	36724	43961
	State Bank of Saurashtra	128	179		11132	12309	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	State Bank of Travancore	540	571	549	25059	28440	32972
	Group-wise TOTAL	12555	15220	17873	450540	544324	661582
Old Private Sector Banks	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	121	126	161	5811	7529	7885
	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	129	131	172	3032	3327	3708
	City Union Bank Ltd.	87	73	102	3380	4575	5686
	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	96	63	64	1903	2146	3232
	Federal Bank Ltd.	451	469	590	15277	19327	22907
	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	126	116	209	11989	14663	16754
	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	502	485	559	16314	18860	21220
	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	387	380	443	9810	11102	12123
	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	203	194	206	7194	9569	10563
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	131	138	144	3679	3931	5320
	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	81			1055		
	Nainital Bank Ltd.	16	19	19	800	1002	1139
	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	38	37	17	558	617	813
	SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	11	5	5	340	364	315

	Sangli Bank Ltd.	77			264		
	South Indian Bank Ltd.	321	188	261	8151	10597	11965
	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	191	122	120	4195	5431	6667
	Group-wise TOTAL	2968	2556	3072	93752	113040	130297
New Private Sector Banks	Axis Bank Ltd.	411	486	890	34446	54518	71954
	Centurion Bank of Punjab	318	540		11398	16455	
	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	146	63	306	2761	4105	3480
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	645	904	1984	47387	64032	99406
	ICICI Bank Ltd.	4126	7570	9565	173693	182140	169271
	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	343	392	255	11153	12897	15847
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	282	453	731	10989	15726	16955
	Yes Bank Ltd.	0	11	85	6290	9432	12447
	Group-wise TOTAL	6271	10419	13816	298117	359305	389360
Foreign Banks	AB Bank Ltd.	0	3	3	33	26	29
	ABN AMRO Bank Ltd.	101	294	844	18467	20502	17137
	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	40	19	14	242	182	151

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Foreign Banks	American Express Bank Ltd.	22		1603			
	American Express Banking Corp.			45			713
	Antwerp Diamond Bank NV	0	0	26	375	476	703
	BNP Paribas	39	34	75	2380	3805	3753
	Bank Internasional Indonesia	0	0		1	0	
	Bank of America N.T and S.A.	1	1	1	2917	3453	3357
	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait BSC	69	58	12	243	335	299
	Bank of Ceylon	29	17	5	64	56	50
	Bank of Nova Scotia	18	2	2	2987	4776	4807
	Barclays Bank Plc	0	61	1235	173	7664	11301
	Calyon Bank	3	2	1	1007	1815	1764
	China Trust Commercial Bank	3	1	0	119	129	148
	Citibank N.A.	694	1011	2087	33219	38915	40956
	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	12	60	243	4956	9000	8966
	Development Bank of Singapore Ltd.	0	5	34	1230	2368	2742
	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	395	697	1540	23438	30467	28738

JP Morgan Chase Bank, National	62	121	61	844	1158	755
JSC VTB Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
Krung Thai Bank Pcl	0	0	0	10	9	9
Mashreq Bank PSC	0	0	0	33	41	0
Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.	7	7	6	648	863	1126
Oman International Bank S.A.O.G	155	0	0	157	1	2
Shinhan Bank	0	0	0	136	314	458
Societe Generale	3	0	0	388	385	366
Sonali Bank Ltd.	1	1	1	4	9	12
Standard Chartered Bank	800	723	1058	30471	33729	38059
State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	0	0	0	134	214	303
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	0	0	0	1589	2307	2991
UBS AG			0			0
Group-wise TOTAL	2454	3117	7293	127868	162999	169715
TOTAL	50295	55841	68219	1893514	2331674	2793136

Data sourced from off-site returns submitted by banks (Domestic, audited)

Statement-II*Data pertaining to no. of credit card holders of banks **

(As at end March)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	No. of Card holders		
		31-03-2007	31-03-2008	31-03-2009
1	2	3	4	5
Public Sector Banks				
1.	Andhra Bank	161193	149420	145852
2.	Bank of Baroda	147925	104905	121246
3.	Bank of India	133834	108766	115437
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	70105	0	72504
5.	Canara Bank	87251	82934	82798
6.	Central Bank of India	39739	38636	40471
7.	Corporation Bank	2664	15135	22846
8.	Dena Bank	10406	10508	10579
9.	Indian Bank	13101	16835	22660
10.	Indian Overseas Bank	15008	21284	26762
11.	Syndicate Bank	41698	45474	49912
12.	Union Bank of India	21904	24836	26910
13.	Vijaya Bank	138542	142912	145946
14.	State Bank of India	3356561	3210858	2723501
Old Private Sector Banks				
15.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	15387	17518	24358
16.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	5101	19409	24072
17.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	629	614	577
18.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	9141	9626	2455
New Private Sector Bank				
19.	Axis Bank Ltd.	80557	452005	533116
20.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	2913442	3819382	4388679
21.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	7656000	8673407	7782292

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0	1252	96114
Foreign Banks				
23.	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	930097	1154761	984139
24.	American Express Bank Ltd.	362843	0	0
25.	American Express Banking Corp.	0	0	435907
26.	Barclays Bank Plc	0	546602	691927
27.	Citibank N.A.	2645129	3103429	2640603
28.	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	104650	263938	328592
29.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	2161886	2735328	1975059
30.	Standard Chartered Bank	1382374	1275192	1145077
Scheduled Commercial Bank (Total)		22507167	26044966	24660391

Data sourced from off-site Returns

*Data pertaining to credit card business carried by the bank or through its subsidiaries

Payment of Salary to DRDA Employees

*377. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the employees of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) in some States have not been getting their salary for the last few months due to stoppage of funds by the Central Government as per some guidelines;

(b) if so, the details of new guidelines issued and States which not paid the salary regularly;

(c) whether the Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations have not been implemented in the case of DRDA employees;

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

(e) what measures are being taken to ensure timely payment of salary of DRDA employees and also to implement the Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations in their regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) No. Sir. There is no stoppage of funds to any State by the Central Government under District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration Scheme.

(b) No new guidelines have been issued effecting stoppage of salary to DRDAs. During the current financial year out of total allocation of Rs. 250 crore an amount of Rs. 183.46 crore

has already been released to all States. The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has reported that the DRDA employees are not being paid salaries and wages for the last eight to ten months due to paucity of funds.

(c) and (d) DRDA being the society of the State Government, the salary structure of its employees is decided by the States. The decision regarding implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations in respect of DRDA employees rests with the State Government. Under the DRDA Administration Scheme, administrative cost ceiling is fixed by the Central Government, of which 75% (90% in case of North Eastern States and 100% in case of Union Territories) is shared by the Government of India and 25% in case of non-North Eastern States (10% in case of North Eastern States) is shared by the States. Any increase over and above this ceiling should be met entirely by the State Governments.

(e) There is no delay on the part of the Ministry in release of funds to the DRDAs. The Ministry releases the 1st instalment (which is 50% of the budgeted allocation) at the beginning of the financial year to eligible DRDAs and releases funds for the 2nd instalment on receipt of proposals from the concerned States/DRDAs as per the financial norms. Efforts are being made to get higher allocation under the Scheme from the Planning Commission to meet the salary requirement of DRDA staff as per the requirements indicated by the State Governments.

Agreement Between Maharashtra and World Bank

*378. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:
SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreement has been entered into between the World Bank and the State Government of Maharashtra for the various developmental projects during the last three year; and

(b) if so, the complete details of this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No loan agreement for any new developmental project has been entered into between World Bank and State Government of Maharashtra during the last three years (on or after 1st April 2006).

Issue of Counterfeit Currency by Banks

*379. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of counterfeit currency notes seized in the country during the last three years, State-wise, district-wise and year-wise;

(b) the total number of complaints registered for seizure of counterfeit currency notes by the banks along with the number of such banks;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether counterfeit currency notes have also been found in the notes issued by banks; and

(d) if so, the details of such banks and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As per the information furnished by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of counterfeit currency notes seized in the country during the last three years and upto September, 2009, State-wise and year-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The NCRB does not maintain district-wise figures.

(b) Complaints of seizure of counterfeit it currency notes are not registered by banks but by the police authorities. The State-wise number of complaints registered is mentioned at column 7 of the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India has informed that they have received very few complaints of counterfeit currency notes found in the notes issued by banks during the period 2006-07 to 2008-09. The bank-wise details are given in Statement-III (*See below*). On receipt of complaints, RBI had taken up the matter with the concerned banks by calling for information/evidence and conducting inspections of the branch and verification of cash held where required. Banks were also asked to explain regarding adherence to prescribed procedures and rules in this regard. In most cases either full evidence/information could not be produced by the complainant or inspection revealed that only genuine notes were issued.

Statement-I

Details of Counterfeit currency notes seized in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total number of counterfeit currency notes seized				Total complaints registered
		2006	2007	2008	Upto September, 2009	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44433	36961	15620	16681	1154
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51	233	1	283	24
3.	Assam	5470	5578	2912	1887	342
4.	Bihar	13108	2207	2091	1063	125
5.	Chhattisgarh	969	4625	2770	2174	177
6.	Goa	94	381	1685	1535	55
7.	Gujarat	12991	14746	9042	13777	802
8.	Haryana	1716	2267	1501	1335	118

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	161	698	173	24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5482	2120	1198	2071	114
11.	Jharkhand	530	1327	1374	367	69
12.	Karnataka	24245	17,459	9337	1951	343
13.	Kerala	5130	8740	6588	19057	220
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1961	5504	9021	656	124
15.	Maharashtra	32475	10673	25977	13561	926
16.	Manipur	259	312	32	0	18
17.	Meghalaya	210	371	270	160	30
18.	Mizoram	298	2529	5521	139	47
19.	Nagaland	2227	937	0	6	15
20.	Orissa	3822	2001	0	0	24
21.	Punjab	17611	12445	10,759	7684	157
22.	Rajasthan	11,043	11392	8551	1570	175
23.	Sikkim	1	50	0	15	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	10,543	4304	11634	12567	942
25.	Tripura	104	1105	671	1684	66
26.	Uttar Pradesh	36,099	53596	54350	4190	867
27.	Uttarakhand	1674	3623	1707	946	106
28.	West Bengal	5275	122402	25090	20300	498
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62	1	204	1	8
30.	Chandigarh	38	9	0	172	9
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33	6	8	6	4
32.	Daman and Diu	130	43	11	0	11
33.	Delhi	12778	3229	8693	5075	85
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	48	1	12	12	10
TOTAL		250943	231338	217328	131098	7694

Statement-II

State-wise number of complaints registered

Year	No. of complaints received.	Bank-wise details		
2006-07	5	SBI	—	3
		ICICI Bank	—	1
		Vijaya Bank	—	1
2007-08	14	UCO Bank	—	1
		Union Bank of India	—	2
		SBI	—	4
		Bank of Baroda	—	1
		Complaints not Specifying Bank	—	3
		Bombay Mercantile Cooperative Bank	—	1
		Canara Bank	—	1
		Bank of India	—	1
2008-09	9	Axis Bank	—	2
		HDFC	—	2
		Corporation Bank	—	1
		SBI	—	2
		Punjab National Bank	—	1
		Indusind Bank	—	1

“Payment Based Inflation Crisis”

*380. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a warning that a payment based inflation crisis could emerge in the country owing to constant rise in consumer prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government so far, to prevent this imminent crisis;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the RBI has suggested that food supply has to be restored to deal with the imminent crisis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government so far to restore the food supply?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not issued any warning that a payment based inflation crisis could emerge in the country owing to constant rise in consumer prices. However, in its Macroeconomic and Monetary Developments Second Quarter Review 2009-10 (October 26, 2009) RBI has observed that given the supply side sources of the emerging inflationary pressures, the policy focus needs to be directed at improving both the supply conditions and the supply chain for more efficient distribution. However, it also acknowledges that measures are already afoot to manage the supply side pressure on inflation.

The Government has taken a number of measures to improve domestic availability of essential commodities and to moderate their prices. These include:

- (i) Ensuring adequate supply of foodgrains through record procurement.
- (ii) Maintaining adequate public stocks of foodgrains for market intervention.
- (iii) Maintaining a strategic Reserve of 5 million tonnes of wheat and rice.
- (iv) Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) being increased systematically, leading to increased acreage, production, productivity and central procurement.
- (v) Maintaining the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice at Rs.5.65 per kg. for BPL and Rs.3 per kg. for AAY and wheat at Rs.4.15 per kg. for BPL and Rs.2 per kg. for AAY since July 2002 to protect the interest of families living below Poverty line (BPL) and beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY).
- (vi) Zero import duties for rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude), sugar and maize.
- (vii) Reducing import duties on refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils to 7.5%.
- (viii) Allowing import of raw sugar at zero duty under Open General Licence (O.G.L.) up to 31.3.2010. Import of raw sugar has been opened to private trade upto December 31, 2010, for being processed by domestic factories on job basis.
- (ix) Allowing import of white/refined sugar by STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED up to 1 million tonnes by 1.8.2009 under O.G.L. at zero duty (notified on 17.4.2009), extended upto 31.3.2010. Furthermore, the duty free import of white/refined sugar under OGL has been opened to other Central/State Governments agencies and to private trade in addition to existing designated agencies.
- (x) Banning export of non basmati rice, edible oils and pulses (except kabuli chana).
- (xi) Distribution of one million tonnes of imported edible oils to States/UTs at a subsidy of Rs.15/kg.

- (xii) To augment availability of pulses, the Public Sector Undertakings (namely, STC, MMTC, and PEC) and NAFED permitted to import and sell pulses under a scheme and losses, if any, up to 15% are reimbursed by the Government.
- (xiii) Distribution of imported pulses to State Governments for supply through PDS with a subsidy of Rs.10 per kg.
- (xiv) Imposition of stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, pulses, sugar, edible oils, edible oilseeds upto September 30,2010.
- (xv) Using minimum export price to regulate exports of onion (averaging at US \$ 450 per tonne for December 2009) and basmati rice (US \$ 900 per tonne).
- (xvi) Banning of future trade in key essential commodities.

----- WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Revival package for Air India

2772. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a revival package for Air India;
- (b) if so, what are the cash and non-cash components of such a package;
- (c) whether the cash component also includes loan and equity contributions;
- (d) if so, the existing guidelines for Government's loan and equity participations;
- (e) whether Government also gives guarantee to Air India to enable it to raise funds from the banks and Financial Institutions (FIs); and
- (f) if so, the existing guidelines regarding such guarantee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) to (d) The financial package including equity infusion into Air India is under examination of the Government.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Government of India Guarantee has been extended to erstwhile Air India and erstwhile Indian Airlines for their Aircraft Acquisition programme. The guidelines for Government of India Guarantee are provided in General Financial Rules.

Membership fees of employees working in NACIL

2773. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a demand from employees working in National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL) to stop the practice of deducting Labour Union Membership fees from their monthly salaries;
- (b) if so, the action being taken by Government to stop this practice; and

(c) whether there is also a demand to undertake re-verification of membership of various Unions/Associations operating in the NACIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) and (b) There is a dispute between Aviation Industry Employees' Guild, Air India Service Engineers Association and Air India Employees' Union about the practice of deducting Labour Union Membership fees from their monthly salaries. Ministry of Labour and Employment, however, declined to refer the dispute for adjudication as demands of the Union do not constitute an Industrial Dispute.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is a demand from Air India Service Engineers Association and Air India Employees' Union of erstwhile Air India Limited for verification of membership for the purpose of deciding the majority.

Foreign equity in national carrier

2774. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the details of the foreign equity in the national carrier; and
- (b) the guidelines prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) There is no foreign equity in the national carrier.

(b) Does not arise.

Deterioration in the quality of service of Air India

2775. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for deterioration in the quality of service of Air India in domestic flights;
- (b) whether new infrastructure is provided to private airlines and old ones kept for Air India; and
- (c) whether the staff and officers of Air India have lodged complaints against the management of Air India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) The quality of Air India's services are at par with other well established full service carriers. These are continuously monitored and upgraded.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The process of dialogue between employees/ unions and the management is an ongoing activity.

Private airlines dues to AAI

2776. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private airlines have failed to pay dues to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for using airport facilities;

(b) if so, what is the amount due from these airlines as on 31st October, 2009, airline-wise;

(c) whether Government would take harsh steps including refusal to provide credit to these airlines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Most private domestic airlines pay their dues for services availed to Airports Authority of India (AAI) on time.

(b) The outstanding dues payable by major private domestic airlines as on 31st October, 2009 are as under:-

Go Air — 908.67 lakhs, Interglobe Aviation Ltd. (Indigo)- 872.78 lakhs, Jet Airways- 4986.62 lakhs, Jetlite (India) Ltd. - 1466.60 lakhs, Kingfisher Airlines - 16792.19 lakhs, Paramount Airways - 853.96 lakhs and Spicejet Ltd. - 1542.42 lakhs.

(c) and (d) In the case of defaulting airlines, AAI takes action to realize their dues by charging interest on defaults, by encashing bank guarantees, reducing credit facilities etc.

Proposal for infusion of equity in NACIL

2777. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal for infusion of additional equity in the National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has examined the said proposal and finalized its views thereon;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in finalization of said proposal by Government?

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

(a) to (e) The proposals for additional equity induction into Air India are under examination of the Government.

Flights from Rajkot Airport

2778. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many scheduled flights are operated from Rajkot airport at present;

(b) what is the future planning to increase number of flights and air connectivity from Rajkot Airport; and

- (c) the major cities which are directly connected by air with Rajkot Airport?

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

(a) There are three daily air services being operated by Air India and Jet Airways to/from Rajkot airport.

(b) Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services within which airlines are free to operate air services to specific stations, depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

- (c) Only Mumbai is air linked with Rajkot presently.

Expatriate pilots

2779. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of out-of-job Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) holders is close to 400 and at the same time airlines continues to hire about 1000 expatriate pilots;

(b) whether India is one of the few countries that allows foreign pilots to fly domestic routes;

- (c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that many CPL holders after spending around Rs. 35 lakhs on flying course abroad had been forced to take up call centre jobs to pay back their education loans; and

- (e) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve this problem?

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

(a) to (e) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) does not maintain records of unemployed pilots. DGCA validates foreign licences as per the provisions contained in Aircraft Rules, 1937 and Civil Aviation Requirements. 626 expatriate pilots work with various scheduled operators in the country.

Harassment of passengers by taxi drivers at IGIA

2780. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that air passengers are being harassed by the prepaid taxi drivers at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), Delhi;

- (b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to have separate prepaid taxi counters exclusively for the Members of Parliament at IGIA?

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

(a) and (b) As per the system in place for hiring taxis at the IGI taxi drivers do not have any leeway of choosing the passengers and they have to take the passengers who have been allotted their taxi. The taxis at the Domestic terminal are made to stand in the bays and the

passengers are allotted the bays thereby removing any chance for the taxi drivers to harass the passengers. At the International terminal, the taxis are allotted as the passenger comes with the prepaid receipt and the first passenger boards the first available taxi. Delhi Police is also taking strong action against touts operating at IGI Airport. In the year 2009, so far 122 touts have been apprehended by the Delhi Police.

- (c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Upgradation of Rajkot Airport

2781. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Airports Authority of India (AAI) is to acquire land from railways authority for the purpose of upgradation of Rajkot Airport;

(b) if so, whether the railways authority has agreed to give land to the AAI and when will the land be transferred from railways authority; and

(c) by when AAI proposes to complete that work of upgradation of Rajkot Airport?

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

(a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has requested Railway Authorities for transfer of 14.7 hectares of railway land for extension of runway to upgrade Rajkot Airport.

(b) and (c) The railway authority had proposed to transfer the requested land to AAI on lease at market rate with the condition that AAI has to rehabilitate the affected residential units at its own cost. This proposal was estimated to cost Rs. 50 crore. Keeping in view, its other financial liabilities and limited funds, AAI could not accept this proposal.

In the meantime, the State Government of Gujarat has proposed construction of a Greenfield airport at a different location.

Conditions of Air India

†2782. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has expressed concern over the critical conditions prevailing in Air India;

(b) the persons responsible for this condition of Air India/Indian Airlines; and

(c) whether in order to improve upon in this regard both the Airlines can be separated as was the case earlier?

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

(a) and (b) The Government is seized of the financial condition of Air India. A GoM is monitoring the financial package/equity infusion for the airline. The reasons for losses are mainly due to low yields and load factors caused by the prevalent economic recession and the high fuel prices of 2008.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir.

Night landing facilities

2783. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many airports in the country do not have night landing facility; and

(b) if so, the details of airports where such facility do not exist?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) and (b) All operational airports managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in the country have been provided with Aeronautical Ground Lights (AGL) night landing facility except at Umroi (Barapani) in Meghalaya, where work has been undertaken with an estimated cost of Rs.81.32 lacs.

Conveniences provided to passengers at airports

2784. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently formed Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) to oversee comforts and conveniences provided to passengers at airports;

(b) if so, whether AERA has found that the airport's regulators are not providing services resulting inconvenience to passengers to get facilities at airports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government/AERA propose to take to ensure that passengers are not harassed at airports for want of boarding pass/baggage clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India, on 12th May, 2009, notified the establishment of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) of India under the AERA Act, 2008. One of the functions of the Authority is to monitor the set performance standards relating to quality, continuity and reliability of service as may be specified by the Central Government or any authority authorised by it in this behalf. AERA has recently started its functioning viz. the notified airports which handle above 1.5 million pax annually.

(b) AERA has not yet received any representation to the effect that airport operators are not providing requisite services and facilities to the passengers or that the passengers have been inconvenienced as a result thereof.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial auditing by DGCA

2785. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has conducted a financial audit of certain domestic airlines and have rated them as viable and unviable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such audit has concluded that the unviable airlines are not able to maintain the required standards of air worthiness of its aircrafts; and

(d) if so, the details of such airlines and what corrective steps are being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) to (d) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has carried out Financial Condition and Rapid Growth/Downsizing Assessment of Scheduled domestic Airlines in April 2009 to ensure that safety oversight functions of the airlines are not compromised. Based on the above study, DGCA has recommended that a detailed financial audit of airlines in deep financial distress be considered and the fleet expansion of airlines be commensurate with their capability to comply with the various regulatory provisions.

Theft of baggage by ground staff of Air India

2786. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of theft of baggage by the ground staff of Air India during the last two years and the current year so far;

(b) what action has been taken against them and to compensate the concerned passengers; and

(c) the mechanism devised to prevent recurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) and (b) Four cases of theft of baggage by the ground staff of Air India were reported during the last two years and the current year. Appropriate disciplinary action has been taken against the concerned staff.

In case the theft of a passenger baggage is established, compensation is paid on the following basis:

(i) Domestic sectors - Rs.450 per kg.

(ii) International sectors - USD20 per kg.

(c) In order to prevent such incidents of theft/pilferage, Security personnel are deployed to maintain surveillance at check-in counters, baggage make-up area and aircraft holds. The ground staff loading/off-loading of passengers baggage are frisked while entering/exiting aircraft holds. Baggage containers are sealed with the security seals and escorted from the baggage make-up area to the aircraft and its loading on the aircraft is monitored. The arrival

baggage/containers are escorted up to the baggage break-up area and activities there are closely monitored.

Air India pilots reporting drunk on duty

2787. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:
SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some of the pilots of Air India who reported drunk for duty in the recent past have been let off;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons for the same; and
- (c) the mechanism devised to make the system foolproof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) and (b) No, Sir. One pilot who was detected positive during pre-Flight Medical Check and Breathalyzer test in the recent past, was grounded immediately and was punished as per the company policy, which is in accordance with the Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(c) As per the requirements of the CAR on the subject, issued by DGCA, appointed doctors conduct Pre-Flight Medical Check and Breathalyzer Test on Pilots and Cabin Crew, while actions to be taken on erring pilots and cabin crew are decided as per provisions of CAR Section 5, issued by DGCA.

Safety measures by private airlines

2788. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has found certain domestic private airlines lacking in security measures;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what steps are being taken by such airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) to (c) To ensure compliances of regulations and operating procedures, review was undertaken during surveillance inspections and show cause notices had been issued to a few airlines in September, 2009. In addition, show causes notice had also been issued to some airlines in November, 2009 for violating the operating instructions for precautions to be observed while landing at Mumbai airport during wet conditions.

IT return filed by political parties and their student wings

2789. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the political parties and their student wings which have filed income tax return during last three years, year-wise and party-wise; and

(b) the details of donations/ contributions received from public sector organizations during the said period, year-wise, party-wise and organization-wise alongwith the head and entitlement clause under which such disbursements and donations were made, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Centralised data in respect of details of the political parties and their student wings which have filed income tax return during last three years, year-wise and party-wise is not maintained by the Government. The information is being collected from the field formations spread all over the country and to the extent possible shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Political parties are required under the Income Tax Act 1961, only to maintain the details of voluntary contributions above Rs.20,000/- received by them. However, there is no requirement for them to file the details of these contributions with their returns of income. Such details can be obtained only if a case is taken for detailed scrutiny. It is therefore not possible to furnish the information in respect of para (b).

Rolling back subsidy

2790. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to roll back subsidies in different sectors;

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

(c) whether Government is aware about the impact of it on common people of the country; and

(d) if so, the plan of Government to protect the interest of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Having regard to the needs of poorer sections, the levels of prices and the subsidy outgo, some specific announcements relating to major budgetary subsidies were indicated in the Budget for 2009-10, which included: National Food Security Act with the objective of providing every family living below the poverty line in rural or urban areas an entitlement of 25 kilos of rice or wheat per month at Rs.3 a kilo; the intention to move towards a nutrient based fertilizer subsidy regime and the intention of the Government to set up an expert group to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products. The above has not yet been operationalised.

Development of National Consumer Price Index

2791. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to revamp the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based inflation to bridge the gap between the index and ground reality;

(b) if so, whether several economists have urged Government to develop a National Consumer Price Index as an alternative to WPI; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(a) Based on the recommendations of a Working Group, Government has initiated process for revising the base year of WPI from 1993-94 to 2004-05, together with an enlargement of the commodity basket to better reflect the structural changes that have taken place in the economy.

(b) and (c) As recommended by the National Statistical Commission, the Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has taken steps to compile Consumer Price Index (CPI) numbers separately for urban and rural population considering all sections of the population. Further, it has also been decided to bring the national CPI by merging CPI (Urban) and CPI (Rural) with appropriate weights, as derived from the National Sample Survey (NSS) 61st round of Consumer Expenditure Survey (2004-05) data.

Expenditure on social security

2792. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total combined expenditure of Central and State Governments on social services in 2008-09 was 6.72 per cent of GDP at current prices or Rupees 257 per person per month;

(b) if so, whether it is low when compared to what some of the western countries, namely Germany, France, UK and US, who spend 25, 23, 13, 12 per cent of their GDP; and

(c) whether the Central Government expenditure on social services has hardly any impact on overall poverty reduction and improvement in the social security net as the BPL category consist 27 per cent of the total population?

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 (B.E.) was 6.72 per cent of GDP at current market prices. This is roughly equivalent to Rs. 257 per month per person. Social services include, education; 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) As per the Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 2008 of IMF, the expenditure of General Government in Germany, France, UK and US was 25, 23, 13 and 12 per cent of GDP respectively. However, the corresponding information on India in the IMF publication is not available and these expenditures may not be strictly comparable with the combined expenditures of Central and State Governments on social services in India due to difference in their composition.

(c) Poverty alleviation strategies including Government expenditure on social services have resulted in percentage of population below poverty line (poverty ratio) based on URP consumption distribution falling in the country from 36 per cent in 1993-94 to 27.5 per cent. Recent measures like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) are also aimed at removing poverty through employment generation. NREGS is especially targeted towards vulnerable sections of society like SC/ST and women.

Increase in stamp duty on insurance products

†2793. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have demanded from the Central Government to increase stamp duty on insurance products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether insurance holders will have to pay more premium for having insurance due to increase in stamp duty; and

(d) if so, whether any alternative way has been found in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Improvement of road network in Gujarat

2794. SHRI BHARTSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction/improvement of road network in respect of the Gujarat Urban Reforms Project and Gujarat State Highways Project-II have been started; and

(b) if not, by when the work will be started on these two Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Construction/improvement of road network, with World Bank assistance in respect

of the Gujarat Urban Reforms Project and Gujarat State Highways Project-II has not been started. These two projects have been recommended to the World Bank for loan assistance. They have been included in the pipeline of the World Bank.

Pricing of natural gas

2795. SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN:
SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cabinet Secretary had prepared a report on the issues related to supply and pricing of natural gas after the meeting of committee of secretaries held on 29 June, 2007, 6 July, 2007 and 10 July, 2007;

(b) whether the relevant records related to the above are reported as missing and not readily available;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) if not, whether the same is not being furnished under RTI Act, 2005; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) and (e) The issue will be examined by the concerned Public Information Officer (PIO) on receipt of application under Right to Information Act, 2005.

CAG audit of RIL

2796. SHRI AMAR SINGH:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has started the audit of Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) with regard to the increased capex approved by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) from USD 2.4 billion to USD 8.8 billion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether RIL had supplied all the documents to CAG for conducting the audit as per the guidelines of Government; and

(d) whether there is any time-frame by which the audit will be completed by CAG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Comptroller and Auditor General would conduct audit of Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) in respect of the block KG DWN-98/3 awarded to RIL, for

two financial years *i.e.* 2006-07 and 2007-08 (with access to records of previous years linked to transactions of these years), in exercise of the Government's Audit and Inspection Rights under Article 1.9 of Appendix C (Accounting Procedure) to the Production Sharing Contract.

RIL have expressed willingness to provide all details and access to the records of KG D6 to facilitate audit by C and AG. C and AG have received most of the initial documents from RIL.

C and AG would be in position to commence the audit in respect of the KG-D6 block from 14th December 2009.

Non-utilization of foreign assistance

‡2797. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects that remained incomplete upto year 2007-08 due to non-utilization of foreign assistance obtained by India;
- (b) the details of the foreign assisted projects, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has to pay any penalty for not using the foreign assistance; and
- (d) if so, the details of the penalty paid upto the year 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) Assistance from Multilateral/Bilateral foreign sources is sanctioned for a defined time period, extendable in certain cases. Hence, the question of projects remaining incomplete due to non-utilization of external assistance does not arise.

(b) Information about the details of the foreign assisted projects, State-wise is available in public domain at website: www.aaad.gov.in.

(c) and (d) Government of India is not required to pay any penalty for not using foreign assistance.

Restricted use of ATMs

2798. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that State Bank of India (SBI) has restricted the use of ATMs by introducing service charges beyond a certain number of withdrawals;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the decision is against promoting ATM culture and against the interest of customers;
- (d) whether the bank proposes to review these measures; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) and (b) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that the levy of service charges beyond a certain number of withdrawals is as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) norms for usage of other Banks' ATMs by customers and in line with the guidelines issued by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) for all member banks and are applicable to all the banks. As per RBI norms, with effect from 15th October, 2009, free cash withdrawals from other bank ATMs are allowed to account holders up to five transaction per calendar month. This facility is extended only to Savings Bank customers.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The decision is in the interest of common savings account holders as it facilitates free cash withdrawals (up to 5 times a month) from other banks ATMs as well. The limit of Rs.10000 per transaction (cash withdrawals) and permitting free transactions only to savings account holders would restrict un-curtailed free ATM use by current account holders and ensuring availability of adequate cash balance at the ATMs to serve a larger number of customers. The instructions dated March 10, 2008 were relaxed by RBI after due consideration of the representation made by banks and customer interests.

Leak of template for Indian currency

2799. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has set up a team to probe the leak of an ultra secret template for Indian currency that led to circulation of near-perfect fakes worth hundred of crores of rupees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Recovery from salary and pension

2800. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed rules/regulations/ guidelines under which recovery from the salary of a Government employee can be effected;

(b) whether recovery from pension can also be effected;

(c) if so, the rules/regulations/guidelines in this regard; and

(d) whether the same set of regulations governed such cases in autonomous bodies also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) The recovery from the salary of a government employee can be effected under Rules 73,74,75,76 and 79 of the Central Government (Receipts and Payments) Rules, 1983 and Rule 11 (iii) of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.

(b) and (c) Recovery of pension/Dearness Relief on pension can be made as per Rule 9 and 72(6) of the provisions of Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972. Under Rule 71 of these Rules, the Government dues which remain outstanding till the date of retirement can be adjusted against retirement gratuity.

(d) Recovery from the salary and pensions of employees/retirees of autonomous bodies would depend on the Rules applicable in those bodies.

Tax evasion by builders

2801. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many big builders are evading paying of income-tax;

(b) if so, the details of such builders and income-tax evaded during the last three years;

(c) whether Income Tax Department have raided or issued show cause notices to some builders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Sir. Certain cases of tax evasion by builders have come to the notice of Income-tax Department.

(b) to (d) The Income-tax Department has conducted Search and Seizure operations under Section 132 of the Income tax Act, 1961 in total 182 cases of builders and developers all over the country during the last three Financial Years. The operations have led to detection of total undisclosed income of Rs.3541.38 Crore.

Directive of HRD Ministry on austerity measures

2802. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has asked the various Ministries and Departments to cut down its Non-Plan expenditure by 10 per cent as an austerity measure;

(b) if so, whether the Human Resource Development (HRD) Ministry has issued a directive to all institutions functioning under it to increase the fee and also stop giving subsidies to hostels as a part of its austerity measures; and

(c) if so, how his Ministry justify in increasing the fee and withdrawal of subsidies to hostels as austerity measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In September, 2009, Ministry of Finance have advised all Ministries/Departments to effect a mandatory 10% cut in non-plan expenditure on Domestic and Foreign Travel expenses, Publications, professional services, Advertising and Publicity, Office Expenses, POL (except for security related requirement) and other administrative expenses and a 5% cut on the remaining portion (excluding interest payments, repayment of debt, Defence capital, salaries, pension and the Finance Commission grants to the States).

(b) and (c) Similar instructions were issued by Ministry of Human Resource Development to heads of autonomous and statutory bodies for effecting the cut in non-salary component of non-plan expenditure. In the same set of instructions an advisory was issued to make efforts to generate additional resources by gradual revision of tuition fees, levy of user fees, withdrawal of hostel subsidies and other measures.

Impact of rising prices on per capita income

†2803. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the inflation rate being at zero, the prices of pulses have risen more than 25 per cent, sugar by more than 50 per cent, flour by more than 20 per cent;

(b) whether Government's Wholesale Price Index does not reflect the true picture of the inflation and price rise;

(c) whether there is increase in per capita average income in tune with the rate of price hike; and

(d) if not, whether Government would accept increase in the percentage of poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) The following table gives Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based inflation for the month of October, 2009 for pulses, sugar and flour (wheat):

Item	Weight(%)	Year-on-year Inflation (%)
Pulses	0.60	22.81
Sugar	3.62	45.70
Flour (wheat)	0.21	1.38

(b) The WPI because of its coverage, involving 435 commodities in its basket classified as primary articles (98 commodities), fuel, power, light and lubricants (19 commodities) and manufactured products (318 commodities), is the most preferred measure of inflation.

(c) and (d) The following table gives the annual growth rate in the per capita Net National Products (NNP, base: 1999-2000) and the annual rate of WPI inflation during the last five years.

Year	Annual growth rate of <i>per capita</i> NNP(%) (Base : 1999-2000)	Year-on-year WPI Inflation(%)
2004-05	11.1	6.47
2005-06	12.1	4.42
2006-07	13.5	5.43
2007-08	12.7	4.67
2008-09	12.7	8.41

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Disinvestment of NALCO

†2804. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposal for disinvestment of the public sector undertaking 'National Aluminium Company' (NALCO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Orissa internally supports this disinvestment proposal;

(d) whether the State Government of Orissa has submitted any memorandum explaining its stand in this regard; and

(e) whether his Ministry would take into confidence all the parties particularly employees, officers, State Government and the local public representatives on this disinvestment issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No Sir, the Ministry has no proposal for disinvestment of the public sector undertaking 'National Aluminium Company' (NALCO).

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

Evasion of income tax by chemists

2805. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the large scale evasion of income tax by the chemists and druggists in Faridabad, Haryana for selling medicines unauthorisedly to the public at large;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any raids are conducted to apprehend such chemists and prosecute them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and what action is contemplated against the income tax personnel of Faridabad district Haryana and Noida, Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No specific information or complaint relating to large scale evasion of Income tax by chemists and druggists in Faridabad has come to the notice of Income tax Department.

(c) During the current Financial Year, Search and Seizure actions under Section 132 of Income Tax Act 1961 have been conducted in case of one chemist at Chandigarh and one manufacturer of drugs and medicines at Meerut. However, no Search and Seizure action has been conducted in case of any chemist at Faridabad.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (c) above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Economy booster measures

2806. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian economy is resilient and will strengthen further;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) As per the quarterly data released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on November 30, 2009, real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 7.9 per cent in the second quarter (Q2) of 2009-10 over a base level of growth of 7.7 per cent in Q2 of 2008-09. Following levels of real GDP growth of 5.8 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively in the fourth quarter of 2008-09 and first quarter of the current financial year, the level of growth in Q2 of 2009-10 indicates a faster recovery. Growth was driven by both services and industries in the second quarter of 2009-10. For the first half of 2009-10, the real GDP growth has been placed at 7.0 per cent as against a level of 7.8 per cent in the first half of 2008-09. As part of the expansionary fiscal stance to boost demand, expenditure on plan schemes increased from a level of 4.3 per cent of GDP in 2007-08 to 5.2 per cent of GDP and 5.6 per cent of GDP respectively in 2008-09 (Provisional Actuals) and 2009-10 (Budget Estimates).

Development of State Highways in Karnataka

2807. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the projects proposed by the State Government of Karnataka for the development of State Highways on Public- Private-Partnership (PPP) basis for which the Centre has been requested to bear 20 per cent costs under Validation Gap Funding Scheme of the Centre; and
- (b) the action so far taken by the Centre on the proposals and by when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

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

(a) Under the Scheme for Financial Support of PPPs in Infrastructure to provide Viability Gap Funding (VGF), till September, 2009, the following proposals were received from Government of Karnataka, in the Ministry of Finance for 'in principle' approval for grant of VGF upto 20 per cent of the Total Project Cost.

1. Improvement of Chikkanayakanahalli-Tiptur Hassan Road
2. Improvement to Dharwad-Ramnagara Road
3. Improvement to Waghari-Ribbanapally Road

(b) The above proposals were initially granted 'in principle' approval in the twelfth meeting of the Empowered Institution held on March 5, 2008. The State Government enhanced the Total Project cost for the above projects and 'in principle' approval for enhancement of Total

Project cost and VGF was approved in the 18th Meeting of the Empowered Institution held on July 2, 2009. The 'in principle' approval was granted for Viability Gap Funding for above projects amounting to Rs. 45.16 crore; Rs.47.52 crores; and Rs 49.10 crores respectively.

Relief packages for employment generation

†2808. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that benefits of relief packages provided for employment generation by Government in times of recession, did not reach smaller towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to further continue the relief packages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) To obviate the negative impact of the global economic events on the Indian economy in 2008-09, a number of steps were taken, which included monetary measures of the RBI and the expansionary fiscal policy of the Government, besides the enhancement in outlays to the National Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). These were supplemented by sector specific credit measures for exports, housing micro and small enterprises and infrastructure. Specific information on the impact of relief packages provided for employment generation on smaller towns is not available. As the measures announced by Reserve Bank of India and fiscal initiatives of Government encompass several sectors with different timelines for impact, precise assessment of the impact of these measures is difficult. However, as per the latest Report on effect of slowdown on employment in India based upon quick employment survey carried out by Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour and Employment on 2873 units covering 21 centres spread across eleven States/UTs, the employment has increased by about 5 lakhs during July-September, 2009 over June, 2009. All sectors excluding leather out of the eight major sectors surveyed viz. textiles, leather, metal, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom have registered an increase in employment during this period. During the previous quarter of April-June, 2009 the employment had declined by 1.31 lakhs.

(c) and (d) While changes in the monetary policy are taken by the Reserve Bank of India depending on the emerging situation, the Government has already indicated that the fiscal stimulus measures would continue during the current fiscal 2009-10. However, calibrating policies with due regard to emerging economic situation is a continuous process.

Cutting subsidies on fertilizer and petroleum products

2809. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether there is any proposal to cut subsidies on fertilizer and petroleum products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any study had been conducted on the impact of cutting subsidies;
- (d) if not, whether any steps will be taken for the same; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Having regard to the needs of poorer sections, the levels of prices and the subsidy outgo, some specific announcements relating to major budgetary subsidies were indicated in the Budget for 2009-10, which included the intention to move towards a nutrient based fertilizer subsidy regime and the intention of the Government to set up an expert group to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products. The above has not yet been operationalised. Based on the study by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), a report 'Central Government Subsidies in India' outlining some policy issues for rationalization and targeting of subsidies was presented to Parliament on December 23, 2004.

Lending procedure by MFIs

2810. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the lending procedure adopted by Government is leading to the consolidation of Micro Finance Institutes (MFIs);
- (b) what is the extent of MFI lending capacities after introduction of the policy;
- (c) the details of MFI lending, institution-wise and State-wise; and
- (d) whether Government is considering any plans to synchronize the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and MFIs in order to see that there will be proper flow of institutionalized credit?

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

(a) to (d) Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) (Trusts, Societies, Co-op. Societies) barring Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFC)-MFIs and not for profit Sec. 25 companies registered under the Companies Act 1956, are governed by respective Acts under which they are formed. Only NBFC- MFIs and not for profit Sec. 25 companies registered under Companies Act 1956 fall under the purview of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

As per the existing instructions issued by RBI to banks on micro-finance, the interest rate applicable to loans given by banks to micro-credit organizations, or by the micro-credit organizations to Self Help Groups/member beneficiaries would be left to the discretion of the concerned bank.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has compiled information on the Agency-wise (Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Co-op. Banks) bank loans

provided to MFIs for the year 2008-09. During the year 2008-09, the banks financed 581 MFIs with bank loans of Rs.3723 crore as against 518 MFIs with Bank loan of Rs.1970 crore during 2007-08, thus achieving a growth rate of 12% (number of MFIs) and 89% (bank loans disbursed to MFIs). As on 31 March 2009, the outstanding bank loans to 1915 MFIs was Rs. 5009 crore as against Rs.2749 crore to 1109 MFIs as on 31 March 2008. Bank-wise details of MFIs financed during the year 2008-09 are furnished in statement (*See below*). NABARD does not compile State-wise information on MFI lending.

Statement

*Bank Loans provided to MFIs and their Non Performing assets (NPAs) and Recovery
Performance-2008-09*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Loans disbursed by Banks to MFIs during year 2008-09		Outstanding Bank Loans against MFIs as on 31 September, 2008	
		No. of MFIs	Amount	No. of MFIs	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
Commercial Banks-Public Sector					
1.	Allahabad Bank	2	1149.00	2	1331.83
2.	Bank of India	15	6988.15	41	8420.06
3.	Canara Bank	47	3382.57	167	11543.70
4.	Indian Overseas Bank	37	24445.00	74	35609.00
5.	Punjab and Sind Bank	1	5000.00	10	3055.77
6.	State Bank of India	86	14435.00	148	24948.00
7.	State Bank of Mysore	2	110.00	2	102.34
8.	State Bank of Patiala	1	20.00	1	15.26
9.	State Bank of Travancore	27	525.72	71	882.64
10.	Syndicate Bank	58	138.50	244	1701.91
SUB TOTAL - Public Sector Banks		276	56193.94	760	87610.51
Commercial Banks-Private Sector					
1.	Axis Bank	61	62623.99	79	75822.49
2.	Dhanalakshmi Bank	36	4544.00	158	9533.00
3.	HDFC Bank	55	78671.01	100	94417.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	ICICI Bank	22	82516.70	236	80219.58
5.	ING Vysya Bank	22	24444.00	352	47406.00
6.	Karnataka Bank	4	5178.87	5	11007.83
7.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	2	10534.00	2	10534.00
8.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	1	8.86
9.	South Indian Bank	11	2403.12	11	2019.36
10.	Tamilnad Merchant Bank				
SUB TOTAL - Private Sector Banks		213	270915.69	944	330968.39
Commercial Banks-Foreign Sector					
1.	ABN-AMRO	13	11010.20	23	27067.55
2.	BNP Paribas	8	10200.00	8	10200.00
3.	Citibank NA	NA	423.00	14	11598.60
4.	Yes Bank	12	23150.00	13	30343.71
SUB TOTAL - Foreign Banks		33	44783.20	59	79209.86
TOTAL-ALL Commercial Banks		522	371892.83	1762	497788.76
Regional Rural Banks					
1.	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	0	0.00	6	15.13
2.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	2	37.71	4	118.32
3.	Bangiya Gramin Bank, West Bengal	37	15.13	66	23.14
4.	North Malabar GB, Kerala	2	34.50	6	115.96
5.	South Malabar GB, Kerala	13	420.90	61	1375.71
6.	Manipur Rural Bank, Manipur	0	0.00	1	8.35
7.	Pallavan Grama Bank	4	46.70	5	30.19
8.	Pragathi Gramin Bank, Karnataka	1	785.00	3	1071.47
9.	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	0	0.00	1	362.19
SUB TOTAL-RRBs		59	1339.94	153	3120.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
Cooperative Banks					
1.	Assam SCB, Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA
SUB TOTAL-Cooperative Banks		0	0.00	0	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		581	373232.77	1915	500909.23

1. N.A - Not reported/Not Applicable

2. The actual number of MFIs may be less as some of the MFIs could have avoided loans from more than one bank

Status of Micro Finance in India 2008-09

Involvement of Customs Office, Chennai in bribery cases

2811. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Customs officials in Chennai were involved in multi-crores bribery cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the officials involved and their activities; and

(c) the strict action being taken against them?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Fudging of account by telecom operator

2812. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received complaints against some listed telecom operators for fudging of accounts and under-reporting of revenue to Government;

(b) if so, the details of fudging, misappropriation and under-reporting of revenue by telecom operators;

(c) whether SEBI has investigated the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome of the investigations; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) SEBI has received three complaints in respect of Reliance Communications Limited (RCom), a listed telecom operator, alleging fudging of accounts and under-reporting of revenue to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

(b) The complaints allege that R-Com has under-reported revenue to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to the tune of Rs. 3000 crore in 2006-07 and 2007-08, and has evaded license fees in the range of Rs. 315 crores to Rs.335 crores payable to TRAI.

(c) The complaints have arisen, *prima facie*, based on the report of the special audit commissioned by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT). It is primarily for the DOT who has commissioned the special audit to conclude on the findings of the special audit report. SEBI has pursued the matter with DoT and Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in this regard.

(d) The Department of Telecommunications has informed that it has ordered a Special Audit on specific terms of reference, of the accounts of five telecom operators to determine whether the correct License Fee/ Spectrum Charges are being paid to the Government as per the terms of License Conditions. One audit report received by DoT, pertaining to M/s RCom is being examined by them.

(e) In view of the reply to part (d), does not arise.

Widening gap between rural and urban area

2813. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the gulf between the rural and urban areas is widening day by day;

(b) whether Government feels it necessary to invest more in rural areas to restore balance by way of creating infrastructure and various projects; and

(c) if so, what plans are being visualized to bridge the ever widening gap between the rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Government has been implementing various schemes for development of rural areas and for bridging the gap between rural and urban areas. These schemes include Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) for self employment opportunities, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for providing wage employment, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for providing good all weather roads to the unconnected eligible habitations and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for constructing dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutchha houses. In addition to the above ongoing programmes, a scheme namely provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) with the objectives of providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities in rural areas to bridge rural-urban divide was also implemented on pilot basis during the Tenth five year plan. Based on the experience of pilot projects, inputs received from other Ministries/Departments and other sources, the restructured PURA scheme is under consideration of the Government.

View of IMF regarding consolidation of Banks

2814. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that consolidation of banks is good;
- (b) if so, the comments of Government thereon; and
- (c) the views of World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) The Raghuram Rajan Committee, in general, has recommended to encourage, but not force, consolidation amongst Public Sector Banks (PSBs). The Committee has observed that given the fragmented nature of the Indian banking system and the small size of the typical bank, some consolidation may be in order for banks that aim to play on a large stage. Government is of the view that the initiatives for consolidation amongst the PSBs should emanate from the management of the banks themselves with Government playing a supportive role as the common stakeholder.

(c) The Government has not received any specific view on consolidation of banks from World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Losses of Banks

2815. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Banks are continuing to hide huge losses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) There is no specific report in the Reserve Bank of India about hiding of losses by banks. The Government has, in fact, already put in place a mechanism to monitor the overall performance of Public sector banks (PSB) on the basis of the 'Statement of Intent on Annual Goals (SOI)' submitted by them on various performance parameters such as growth in deposits and advances, advances to priority sector, Non-Performing Asset (NPA) Ratios, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Net Interest Margin, Return on Assets, net profit, etc. The performance of the PSBs is monitored at regular intervals and these banks are appropriately advised whenever and wherever required.

Implementation of GST

†2816. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to implement Goods and Services Tax (GST) by April, 2010;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of action plan worked out by Government for the purpose; and

(c) the details of beneficial effects of the action plan after its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Central Government has declared its policy intent to introduce Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the country w.e.f. 1st April, 2010. The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has developed a Model and a Roadmap for introduction of the GST in the country. EC has released First discussion Paper on GST on 10th November, 2009 to obtain feedback from the stakeholders. The design details indicated in this paper are being studied by Centre at present. A Joint Working Group of officers of State and Central Government has been constituted to prepare draft Constitutional amendment bill and draft Central and State legislations for GST.

(c) The GST once implemented is likely to reduce cascading of tax and bring down compliance cost. The removal of cascading effect will make the products more competitive and thus is likely to lead to increased sales. The economy in general is therefore likely to see higher growth than would have been achieved otherwise.

Impact of counterfeit currency on national economy

†2817. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the easy availability of counterfeit currency notes in the market has weakened the Indian Economy in the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that percentage of fake currency notes in circulation in today's market is 28 per cent or more; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India maintains that the volume of fake currency is negligible, at less than 0.001% (8 notes per million pieces) of the total notes in circulation and, therefore, there is no serious threat to the economy on this account.

Corruption in Agricultural Finance Corporation

†2818. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that allegations of corruption and irregularity have been levelled against Agricultural Finance Corporation, Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government so far in this regard;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that 8 branches in which Bhopal, Ahmedabad and Ranchi are also included, of this public undertaking have been closed due to corruption and irregularities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has enquired about the reasons for closure of the branches;
and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) and (b) No, Sir. The Agricultural Finance Corporation Limited (AFCL), Mumbai is an autonomous body and the Board of AFCL is empowered to take its own decision within the framework of Companies Act, 1956. Government of India is not holding any share capital in AFCL.

(c) and (d) AFCL has reported that the company is passing through the process of restructuring, hence the loss making branches have been closed.

(e) and (f) Government have not enquired about reasons for closure of branches in view of (a) and (b) above.

Loans granted by MFIs

2819. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposals to seek collateral security to provide loans to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs);

(b) whether there is any proposals from the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) in the background of latest financial crisis;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is against the spirit of MFI system;

(e) whether Government is considering to fix a ceiling on the interest that can be charged by MFIs from the clients; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) Capital Support to Micro Finance Institutions provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is secured by a Demand promissory Note to be executed by the Agency in favour of NABARD. For Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) to MFIs, NABARD insists on, the Agency is also required to execute an Agreement with NABARD, wherein the RFA is secured in the prescribed form and in the manner required by NABARD by assigning its book debts in favour of NABARD and agreeing to hypothecate its moveable assets to the extent of shortfall in RFA not covered by book debts to NABARD.

(b) IBA has reported that it has not prepared any proposal in this regard.

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

(e) and (f) Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) (Trust, Societies, Co-op. Societies) barring Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC)-MFIs and not for profit Sec. 25 companies registered under Companies Act 1956, are governed by respective Acts under which they are formed. Only NBFC-MFIs and not for profit Sec. 25 companies registered under Companies Act 1956 fall under the purview of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

As per the existing instructions issued by the RBI to banks on micro finance, the interest rate applicable to loans given by banks to micro-credit organizations or by the micro-credit organizations to Self Help Groups/member beneficiaries would be left to their discretion.

Refund of income-tax

†2820. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refund applications pending with the Income-tax Department especially in Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, for the last three tax assessment years in the country;

(b) the reasons for delay in action against refund cases;

(c) the steps being taken to improve the situation; and

(d) the total amount refunded by the Income-tax Department during the last three financial years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Assessment Year-wise data with respect to returns claiming refund is not maintained because the statutory time limit to process the return of income is with reference to their receipt in Financial Year. The total number of returns claiming refund pending with the Income Tax Department as on 1.4.2009 was 38.17 lakhs. Department has processed 27.93 lakhs returns claiming refund till 31st October, 2009. The number of returns claiming refund pending for processing in the Commissionerate of Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh is 2943.

(b) Processing of returns and issuance of refund is a continuous process in the Income Tax Department. According to the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the returns received during Financial Year 2008-09 can be processed upto 31st March, 2010. Normally, after receipt of returns, processing of returns and issuance of refund (if due) are done in due course. However, in some cases difficulties are encountered primarily due to the following reasons:-

(i) Wrong quoting of PAN by the assessee in the return of income.

(ii) Illegible recording of address in the return of income by the assessee,

(iii) Non-reporting of new/alterd address by the assessee to the Assessing Officer,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) Incorrect particulars about bank account.
 - (v) Difficulty in verification of taxes paid or deducted, due to data mismatch.
 - (vi) Technical constraints like link failure, system overload, etc.
- (c) To expedite the process of issue of refunds, some of the steps taken by the Department are:
- (i) Mandatory Computerized processing of returns.
 - (ii) Introduction of e-filing of return for speedy processing.
 - (iii) The Department has up a Centralized Processing Centre at Bangaluru. It will provide speedy processing of returns and issuance of refunds for all the tax payers of Karnataka region and for all the e-filed returns.
 - (iv) Through Citizen's Charter and other press releases issued by the Department, tax payers are requested to carefully mention the relevant particulars in the return of income, more so about common deficiencies mentioned above.
- (d) The total amount refunded during last three Financial Years is as follows:

Financial Year	Amount of Refund (in Rs. Crores)
2006-07	37313
2007-08	40742
2008-09	41122

Commodities in WPI basket

2821. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of commodities taken in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) basket;
- (b) the names and number of primary articles, manufactured products and fuel and energy sources, each separately; and
- (c) the base year for the current WPI series and how does Government determine WPI and set up their planning and budgetary formulation with very old base year and inaccurate yardstick for the current WPI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) and (b) The total number of commodities, included in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) basket (Base: 1993-94=100), is 435.

Composition of the commodity basket group-wise is indicated below:

Description	Number of items	Name of major sub groups
Primary articles	98	1. Food article, 2. Non-food articles and 3. Minerals
Fuel, power, light and lubricants	19	1. Coal, 2. Mineral oil and 3. Electricity
Manufactured products	318	1. Food products; 2. Beverages, tobacco and tobacco products; 3. Textiles; 4. Wood and wood products; 5. Paper and paper products; 6. Leather and leather products; 7. Rubber and plastic products; 8. Chemicals and chemical products; 9. Non-metallic mineral products; 10. Basic metals, alloys and metal products; 11. Machinery and machine tools and 12. Transport equipment and parts.

(c) The base year of current series of WPI is 1993-94. The WPI is determined from price data collected for 435 commodities through 1918 quotations. The budget is formulated every year on nominal basis at current prices. The Five Year Plans, however, generally assess resource availability and expenditure requirements on the basis of the price level of the last year of the previous five year plan. For example, the assessment of the resource availability and expenditure requirements of the Eleventh Plan has been done at 2006-07 prices.

Loans for small and micro irrigation projects

2822. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the banks to offer loans for small and micro irrigation projects to reduce the dependence on monsoon;

(b) if so, whether Government has also directed the Chiefs of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to provide long-term loans for continuous irrigation;

(c) if so, the details of applications relating to irrigation projects for long-term loans pending with the banks for approval; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) to (d) Banks provide loans to small and micro irrigation projects. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) refines loans for Minor Irrigation which include small and micro irrigation loans also. NABARD's refinance for the last three years in this regard is as under:

2009-10:	Rs.125.52 crore (as on October, 2009)
2008-09:	Rs.545.85 crore
2007-08:	Rs.403.68 crore

NABARD as a policy has included small and micro irrigation as one of the thrust areas for the year 2009-10. Further, consequent upon Government of India declaring 299 districts spread across 12 States as drought affected (based on the rainfall data provided by India Meteorological Department), NABARD has issued instructions dated 2 September, 2009 on Drought Relief Measures by Banks, to its Regional Offices advising them, *inter alia*, that they may call upon State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) to finance water saving devices and support water conservation measures (Drip, Sprinkler system of irrigation) so as to minimize the impact of drought on rural people and economy.

Tax disputes of foreign companies

2823. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:
SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has decided to set up panels to settle tax disputes of foreign companies operating in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of tax disputes of foreign companies operating in India which are pending for settlement;
- (d) whether procedure and rules have been framed to reduce the impact of judgmental errors in determining transfer price in international transactions; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Central Government has decided to set up Dispute Resolution Panels for settlement of tax disputes of foreign companies operating in India in the following cities; Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune.

(c) 1398 cases of foreign companies operating in India are pending before appellate authorities. Tax revenue involved in such cases is about Rs. 7325 crores.

(d) and (e) The income-tax (Dispute Resolution Panel) Rules, 2009 have been notified *vide* S.O. 2958 (E) dated 20th November, 2009 to regulate the procedure of the Dispute Resolution Panel.

NPA's of Banks

2824. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks have risen to Rs. 44,000 crores till March, 2009 despite the fact that last year (2008) Government had waived off a large portion of such bad loans through Agricultural Loan Waiver Scheme;

(b) if so, whether around 20 per cent to 50 per cent of the NPA component of Public Sector Banks relate to agricultural loans and credit extended to small scale industries; and

(c) with the gradual revival of our economy from ongoing recessionary trends, what is the loan recovery amount between 1st April to 30th September, 2009?

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

(a) The Gross non-performing assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Bank (PSBs) have increased from Rs.40,452 crore as on 31st March, 2008 to Rs.45,196 crore as on 31st March, 2009. However, the Gross NPAs to Gross Advances ratio of these banks have decreased from 2.2% to 2% between March, 2008 and March, 2009. The increase in amount of gross NPAs is in small scale industry (SSI) sector, other priority sector and non-priority sectors, whereas the amount of gross NPAs in agriculture sector have decreased between March, 2008 and March, 2009. The increase in the absolute amount of NPAs may be attributed, *inter alia*, to the consolidated impact of business cyclicity, delay in implementation of projects and credit growth across the banking industry during the last few years.

(b) The share of NPAs of Agriculture sector and small scale industries sector in outstanding Gross NPAs, in respect of PSBs as at the end March 2009, is 12.96% and 15.86% respectively.

(c) While a satisfactory recovery trend has been observed from the banks during the period from 01.04.09 to 30.09.09, the Reserve Bank of India has no specific information pertaining to loan recovery by banks during this period as the requisite data is collected annually on financial year basis. The actual recovery during the year ended March, 2009 was Rs. 10,966 crore and the amount of NPAs written off (including compromise) during this period was Rs. 7,217 crore (by PSBs).

Domestic production capacity of currency paper

†2825. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question 259 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21 July, 2009 and state:

(a) whether it is possible to increase the domestic production capacity of currency papers for printing of notes;

(b) the amount estimated to be spent to increase domestic production capacity;

(c) the loss likely to be occurred each year to the country due to fake currency notes;

(d) the arrangement for exchange of information and cooperation between States and high level committee constituted under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether the problem of getting fake currency notes from the ATMs of various banks has been solved after strengthening the mechanism to find out fake currency notes by Reserve Bank of India?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The cost of one line of currency paper manufacturing machines is about Rs.500 crores. For producing the quantity of paper indigenously, 4 lines of paper manufacturing machines are required to be installed for which the estimated investment will be in the range of Rs.2000 to Rs.2500 crore.

(c) There is no confirmed estimate of fake currency within the country.

(d) The State Governments have been asked to set up dedicated and well-equipped Cell under senior level supervision to comprehensively monitor and deal with organized crimes including fake currency notes, besides other administrative measures.

(e) During the last few years, very few complaints of counterfeit currency, which are being dispensed through ATMs, have been received.

SEBI guidelines on utilization of IPO proceeds

2826. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether SEBI seeks information from the investment bankers about the usage of proceeds of any Initial Public Offering (IPO) by the companies;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the proceeds of certain recent high priced IPOs have been utilized in cleaning previous liabilities by the companies, instead of making capital expenditure;

(d) if so, whether such a practice is in consonance with existing guidelines of SEBI; and

(e) if so, whether SEBI is considering to change such guidelines so that high premium is utilized for capital expenditure instead of cleaning previous liabilities?

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

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) does not monitor usage of issue proceeds of any Initial Public Offering (IPO).

(b) Monitoring of usage of issue proceeds is not under the purview of SEBI. SEBI has however, mandated disclosure about usage of issue proceeds *vis-a-vis* objectives every quarter.

(c) Out of total of fifteen IPOs made so far in the financial year 2009-10, repayment of loans was disclosed as one of the objects in the offer documents of two IPOs.

(d) SEBI Regulations do not prohibit usage of IPO proceeds for repayment of previous liabilities subject to adequate disclosure of the same in the offer document for the IPO.

(e) SEBI is not contemplating any change in the current regulatory framework regarding usage of issue proceeds.

Premium charges on IPOs

2827. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is looking into the issue of charging higher premium on Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) by the companies;

(b) whether SEBI has prescribed any criteria for fixing the premium on IPO; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The issue price of IPOs is not determined by SEBI. The issuer in consultation with the Lead Manager to the issue decides the price band and justifies the same in the offer document on the basis of various accounting ratios and other qualitative factors that determine the valuation of the company. In case of Book — built issues, the final issue price is determined by the market forces by taking into account the demand and supply for the securities.

(b) SEBI has not prescribed any criteria for fixing premium on IPOs by the companies.

(c) In view of reply to (b) as above, does not arise.

Mosquito-prone areas of Delhi

2828. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Delhi which are prone to mosquitoes;

(b) the present state of mosquito menace in various parts of Delhi; and

(c) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Almost all zones of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New

Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and Delhi Cantt. area are prone to mosquitoes, depending upon the season. The state of mosquitoes, as indicated by the larval density of types of mosquitoes in Delhi, zone-wise, during the year 2009 (upto October) is given in Statement (See below).

(c) The following actions are being taken by the Government to check the menace of mosquitoes:

- Engagement of 3500 domestic breeding checkers through Municipal Corporation of Delhi for checking of houses for breeding of mosquitoes, particularly Aedes mosquitoes which spread Dengue fever.
- Invocation of Section 269 of Indian Penal Code for control of mosquito breeding. In various rounds for checking of domestic breeding, 51,282 houses were found positive for breeding during the current season. Legal notices were issued to 49,090 houses and prosecution was launched against 9,887 houses.
- Meetings with various stakeholders such as Northern Railways, CPWD, Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Delhi Jal Board and Delhi Cantonment Board for sensitizing them about prevention and control of mosquito breeding.
- Creation of awareness through newspapers, mass media and local folk media.
- Focal insecticide spray with Pyrethrum Extract 2% in areas from where Dengue or Malaria cases have been reported.
- Anti-larval/insecticidal spray in known water collections for control of mosquito breeding.
- Trainings for capacity building of field staff in all Zones of Delhi.
- Use of temephos granules in water coolers for prevention of breeding of mosquitoes.

Statement

Zone-wise larval density (LD) of Culex and Anopheles mosquitoes and Container Index (CI)** of Aedes aegypti mosquitoes in NCT of Delhi in 2009 (upto October)*

Sl. No.	Zone	January			February			March			April			May		
		Culex (LD)	Anopheles (LD)	Aedes aegypti (CI)	Culex (LD)	Anopheles (LD)	Aedes aegypti (CI)	Culex (LD)	Anopheles (LD)	Aedes aegypti (CI)	Culex (LD)	Anopheles (LD)	Aedes aegypti (CI)	Culex (LD)	Anopheles (LD)	Aedes aegypti (CI)
1.	NDMC	2.5	—	—	14.5	33.5	0.1	—	—	—	54.2	—	0.1	11.0	—	—
2.	Shahdra North	17.8	—	—	18.0	—	—	57.3	—	—	86.2	—	0.05	59.7	3.0	0.4
3.	City	15.5	—	—	11.5	—	—	5.5	—	—	8.5	—	—	5.5	—	0.3
4.	Civil Line	40.0	—	—	33.5	—	—	34.3	—	—	29.5	—	—	24.8	—	0.3
5.	Shahdra South	6.5	—	—	6.0	3.0	—	77.9	2.0	—	79.8	—	—	146.0	—	1.9
6.	Central	59.0	—	—	66.5	—	0.1	57.9	—	0.4	54.2	—	0.7	55.0	—	1.5
7.	South	39.8	—	—	31.0	—	—	12.0	—	—	21.5	—	—	44.1	—	—
8.	S.P. Ganj	58.5	—	—	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	—	—	18.4	5.6	—
9.	Karol Bagh	—	—	—	15.7	—	—	3.5	—	—	6.5	—	—	9.0	—	0.6
10.	Rohini	21.0	—	—	22.0	—	—	27.2	—	—	52.2	—	—	38.0	—	0.4
11.	Narela	8.0	—	—	10.0	—	—	27.2	—	—	22.0	—	—	20.0	—	—
12.	West	2.5	—	—	13.5	—	—	10.5	—	—	25.5	—	—	25.5	—	0.3
13.	Najafgarh	16.5	—	—	2.0	—	—	25.5	—	—	19.2	—	0.2	32.0	—	—
14.	Delhi Cantt	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Zone	June			July			August			September			October		
		Culex (LD)	Anopheles (LD)	Aedes aegypti (CI)	Culex (LD)	Anopheles (LD)	Aedes aegypti (CI)	Culex (LD)	Anopheles (LD)	Aedes aegypti (CI)	Culex (LD)	Anopheles (LD)	Aedes aegypti (CI)	Culex (LD)	Anopheles (LD)	Aedes aegypti (CI)
1.	NDMC	9.4	—	0.6	4.0	—	0.8	66.7	277.0	10.6	—	188.0	6.2	—	6.5	2.2
2.	Shahdra North	49.5	—	0.9	51.0	9.7	1.0	96.2	33.2	2.5	76.1	22.0	5.6	22.0	—	1.2
3.	City	—	—	1.1	—	—	1.0	—	—	1.7	7.0	—	1.5	3.0	—	0.8
4.	Civil Line	28.5	—	1.0	12.0	—	1.2	8.0	8.0	4.4	20.0	2.0	3.8	23.0	3.0	1.3
5.	Shahdra South	86.3	—	2.3	49.5	6.7	1.2	56.7	38.5	3.0	102.0	56.0	3.4	56.0	14.0	2.8
6.	Central	51.6	1.0	0.9	48.3	—	1.2	37.2	6.0	4.1	67.0	45.0	4.2	52.0	—	2.2
7.	South	3.8	—	—	6.7	—	0.5	3.6	—	2.6	—	—	16.0	21.0	—	1.2
8.	S.P. Ganj	8.5	2.5	0.9	6.7	—	0.5	21.0	1.5	0.8	23.0	38.0	2.4	4.5	—	0.7
9.	Karol Bagh	5.0	—	3.8	2.5	—	0.3	10.0	2.5	3.5	5.0	13.0	6.6	7.2	—	0.8
10.	Rohini	22.5	—	1.6	53.0	19.7	1.2	96.5	127.0	2.3	22.5	46.0	3.2	61.0	10.0	1.2
11.	Narela	23.0	—	—	16.0	7.6	1.6	83.0	74.0	1.8	15.0	2.0	2.3	30.0	—	0.8
12.	West	10.0	—	0.8	9.5	—	1.6	6.0	5.2	2.7	6.5	3.0	2.2	6.0	—	2.4
13.	Najfgarh	13.5	—	1.3	9.0	—	1.6	11.5	—	4.1	3.0	2.5	3.4	5.5	—	2.2
14.	Delhi Cantt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	—	2.6	—	—	0.5

*Larval Density (LD) - Number of larva per dip

** Container Index (CI) - Number of container positive for breeding out of total containers checked

Prevalence of TB in India

2829. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 2 persons die from Tuberculosis (TB) in India every three minutes;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that India is the highest TB burden country in the world;
- (c) if so, the reasons for this high incidence of TB in India;
- (d) whether Government has involved NGOs and the private sector to the fight against TB; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Although India is one of the 22 high TB burden countries, as per the WHO Global TB Report (2009), there are 16 other countries with a higher rate of TB incidence than India. However, because of its large population, India has the highest number of TB cases in the world.

(d) and (e) Yes. In order to make the TB services more accessible and convenient to the patients, all health care providers including NGOs, Private Providers (PPs), Corporate hospitals, Medical Colleges etc. are being actively involved in the fight against TB. The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) has several schemes, for the involvement of the NGOs and PPs available since 2000. These schemes have been revised in 2008 to make them more flexible and in line with the newer initiatives undertaken by the programme. Over 2500 NGOs, 19000 Private Providers, 150 Corporate hospitals and 267 Medical Colleges are supporting RNTCP.

Female foeticide

2830. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in spite of banning the use of amniocentesis and sonography for sex determination, the death toll of female fetuses continues to rise and it hardly made any effect on the menace of "gendercide";
- (b) if so, whether it is due to laxity in the implementation by the State Governments or due to active nexus between Government officials and practising physicians; and
- (c) the first three States, in order of numerical order, where deaths of female fetuses were highest in 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) While it is difficult to determine the exact number of female foeticide cases in the country as these are conducted surreptitiously with the active connivance of the service providers and the persons seeking such services, the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) figures of cases registered in the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No.

(c) As per the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), a total of 24, 9 and 8 cases were registered in Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, respectively in 2008.

Statement

Details of Foeticide Cases in Last 03 Years

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Foeticide During 2006-08

Sl. No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	5	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	1	0	1	1	0	10	4	2	8	7	3	9	6	4	3	4	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	6	2	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
8.	Haryana	9	2	0	9	9	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	5	3	0	7	7	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	0	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12.	Karnataka	13	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0
13.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14	4	2	6	6	1	10	7	0	11	11	0	8	4	3	12	12	6
15.	Maharashtra	10	5	0	11	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	22	2	0	7	2	0	35	8	0	9	8	0	24	3	2	8	4	1
22.	Rajasthan	25	3	1	8	8	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	1	5	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	5	5	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL STATE		118	30	5	77	73	5	92	26	3	40	39	4	71	22	10	44	37	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	7	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT		7	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		125	35	5	77	73	5	96	27	3	41	40	4	73	22	10	44	37	10

Sources : Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

*Provisional Data.

Spending on the healthcare in the country

2831. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while World spends USD 4.1 trillion on health, India spends only 5.2 per cent of its GDP as compared to 11 per cent by the OECD 16 per cent by the USA and 13 per cent by Sweden;

(b) what were the funds allocated for health care during 2007 and 2008; and

(c) what percentage increase has been affected during 2009 when the country faced deadly disease like H1N1 (Swine- Flu), where testing one positive case costs Rs. 10,000/- ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) According to World Health Statistics-2007 published by World Health Organisation (WHO), world spending on health is estimated to be US\$ 4.1 trillion in 2004. The corresponding health expenditure as percentage of GDP in respect of India, USA, Sweden and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 2004 is given in the table below:

Country/Organization	Health Expenditure as % of GDP
India	5.0
USA	15.4
Sweden	9.1
OECD	11.0

Source: World Health Statistics-2007

(b) and (c) The Plan funds allocated for the health and family welfare programmes by the Union Government during 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the percentage increase in allocations over the previous year are given in the table below.

Table: Funds allocated (Plan) for Health, Family Welfare, AYUSH and Health Research Programmes

Years	Amount (Rs. in crore)	% increase
2007-08	14363.00	—
2008-09	16534.00	15.1
2009-10	19534.00	18.1

Additional funds have also been pooled from various sources like Contingent Fund of Govt. of India, WHO besides re-appropriation of funds within the Ministry, etc. to tackle disease like H1N1 (Swine-Flu) in 2009.

Special Identity Numbers for CGHS beneficiaries

†2832. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Special Identity Numbers (National Unique Identity Card) are being provided to employees covered under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and their family members so that their complete record can be made available at the time of treatment and the same test could not be done repeatedly:

(b) whether Indian Association for Medical Informatics (IAMI) has demanded to give Special Identity Numbers to the patients too so that they could get rid off tension of keeping and losing records apart from getting the same test done again and again; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) CGHS Delhi is now issuing individual plastic cards to its beneficiaries in Delhi with a distinct beneficiary identity number (Benid). Individual plastic cards will be issued to all eligible dependent family member of the Central Government Servant/Central Government Pensioner entitled to CGHS facility. As a result of computerisation of CGHS, medical records of all CGHS beneficiaries are available to the CGHS.

Prevention of bio-piracy in the country

†2833. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed a digital library database of traditional knowledge of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has signed an agreement with European Patent Office to establish a mechanism to prevent biopiracy in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent by which this library would be able to prevent piracy of patents?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) A Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) is being created based on the codified knowledge on Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Yoga with the objective of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

preventing misappropriation of Traditional Medical Knowledge at the International Patent Offices. TKDL establishes 'prior art' for approximately 2.08 lakh AYUSH formulations transcribed in five international languages which are English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese and prevents the grant of wrong patents at the International Patent Offices.

(c) Yes.

(d) On 12th February 2009, TKDL Access Agreement was signed with the European Patent Office (EPO), making TKDL database available to their Patent Examiners (EPO having 35 member states) for establishing 'prior art', in case of patent applications based on Indian systems of medicine.

(e) So far, EPO has set aside its intention to grant patent in two cases based on TKDL evidence and in four cases applicants themselves have withdrawn 4-5 years old patent applications on the basis of TKDL evidence and EPO has cited TKDL evidence in 30 more cases. Therefore, TKDL has proved its efficacy in preventing piracy of Indian Traditional medicinal system at EPO.

Changes in policies on medical education

2834. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to bring about changes in policies relating to medical education like reviewing the Medical Council of India's norms on opening of private medical institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Medical Council of India Regulations, namely (i) Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 1997, (ii) Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations 2000, (iii) Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in Medical Institutions Regulations, 1998 and (iv) Minimum Standard Requirement for the Medical College for 50/100/150 Admissions Annually 1999 have been reviewed and amended with regard to land requirement, teacher-student ratio, undergraduate and postgraduate curriculum, minimum qualification of medical teachers etc.

Facilities for geriatric care

2835. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government hospitals have earmarked facilities for geriatric patients as per provision for medical care of senior citizen under existing law;

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

(c) whether every district hospital of Assam is duly headed by the medical officer with experience in geriatric care; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) In so far as the Central Government hospitals located in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals, are concerned, separate registration counters/windows/rows are provided for senior citizens in OPDs to avoid standing in long queue. In addition, assistance like wheelchairs/trolleys are also provided for senior citizens in OPDs of Dr. RML Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital. They are attended on priority basis in OPDs. There is a weekly geriatric OPD in Dr. RML Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital.

In Safdarjung 104 beds are reserved for senior citizens and in other Hospitals, although there is no special reservation of beds for senior citizens, preference is given to them in admission and bed is allowed to them on priority.

(b) to (d) Health being a state subject, such information is not maintained centrally.

Medical and trauma facilities in NE States

2836. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Medical Colleges in North Eastern (NE) States;

(b) whether it is a fact that medical and trauma facilities are in very bad conditions in the North East;

(c) what is the ratio of doctors against the total population in North Eastern States, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has taken any action to improve the condition in North Eastern States;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) At present, there are 7 (seven) medical colleges in North Eastern States. The list of such medical colleges is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The ratio of doctors against the total population in each of North Eastern States is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) to (f) To improve the medical facilities in the country including North Eastern States, Medical Council of India Regulations have been reviewed and amended suitably with regard to land requirement, bed strength, teacher-student ratio etc. to facilitate setting up of more medical colleges and also enhance the intake in Post Graduate and Super-speciality courses.

Under the scheme 'Forward Linkages for National Rural Health Mission in North Eastern States', upgradation of Gauwahati Medical College (GMC) and establishment of a Super-Speciality Hospital at GMC, Assam have been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.88.75 crores.

In addition to above, 41 district hospitals in North Eastern States have also been taken up for upgradation. Under the Scheme “Assistance for Capacity Building” financial assistance are provided to State Government hospitals for upgradation and strengthening of trauma care facility located on the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West corridors of the national highways.

Statement-I

List of medical colleges in North-Eastern States

S.No.	Name of State	Name of medical colleges
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL
2.	Assam	(i) Silchar Medical College Silchar (ii) Assam Medical College (iii) Guwahati Medical College
3.	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal
4.	Meghalaya	NIL
5.	Mizoram	NIL
6.	Nagaland	NIL
7.	Sikkim	Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences, Gangtok
8.	Tripura	(i) Agartala Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Agartala (ii) Tripura Medical College and Dr. BRAM Teaching Hospital, Agartala

Statement-II

Number of Government Allopathic Doctors and average population served in North Eastern States 2008 (Provisional)

S. No.	Name of State	Number of Govt. Allopathic Doctors	Number of Dental Surgeons	Projected Population as on 1.3.2008 (in thousand)	Population served/ Doctor	Population served/ Dental Surgeons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	405	40	1184	2923	29600
2.	Assam	2103	20	27478	13066	1373900
3.	Manipur	653	35	2336	3577	66743

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Meghalaya	580	19	2500	4310	131579
5.	Mizoram	380	26	970	2553	37307
6.	Nagaland	314	24	2171	6914	90458
7.	Sikkim	217	28	591	2723	21107
8.	Tripura	728	48	3491	4795	72729

Source: National Health Profile, 2008 published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence

AIIMS-like institutes

2837. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of AIIMS-like institutes functioning at present and details of those coming up by end of 2012;
- (b) the number of such institutes required to cater to the optimum needs of health services for the whole country, by the end of 2015;
- (c) whether Government has drawn any plan in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) At present, the premier Central Government institutions such as AIIMS, New Delhi; Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh; Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry; and North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong are providing tertiary healthcare services.

In addition, under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), six AIIMS-like institutions, one each in the States of Bihar (Patna), Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttarakhand (Rishikesh) are being set up in the first phase of PMSSY. It is also proposed to set up two more institutions, one each in the States of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in the second phase of PMSSY.

These institutions would cater to the needs of tertiary healthcare services for the country.

Neonatal mortality rate

2838. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the data regarding neonatal mortality in the country for the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the mortality rate is stagnant since 2003;
- (c) if so, the reasons for the situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Neonatal Mortality Rate for the last three years for major States is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Neonatal Mortality reduced from 37 per 1000 live births in 2004 to 36 per 1000 live births 2007.

(c) The reasons for the situation are primarily early marriage of women, frequent pregnancies, adolescent pregnancy, delay in recognition of illness, delay in accessing health facilities, inadequate nutrition, etc.

(d) The Reproductive and Child Health programme (RCH) II under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to morbidity and mortality.

The key components of child health care which help reduce child morbidity and mortality are as follows:

- Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (IMNCI) and Pre-Service Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (IMNCI)
- Facility Based Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (IMNCI)
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease
- Early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infections and other infections
- Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for Basic newborn care and resuscitation
- Infant and young child feeding
- Immunization
- Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.

Statement

Details of National Mortality Rates

Sl. No.	India/Major States	Neo-Natal Mortality Rates				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	37	37	37	37	36
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36	36	35	33	33
2.	Assam	36	35	33	35	34
3.	Bihar	34	33	32	32	31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	43	45	43	41
5.	Delhi	—	20	20	22	20
6.	Gujarat	35	37	36	38	37
7.	Haryana	31	31	35	34	34
8.	Himachal Pradesh	31	31	33	30	31
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	38	36	39	39
10.	Jharkhand	—	26	28	29	28
11.	Karnataka	31	25	28	28	26
12.	Kerala	7	9	11	10	7
13.	Madhya Pradesh	50	50	51	51	49
14.	Maharashtra	26	26	25	27	25
15.	Orissa	47	49	53	52	49
16.	Punjab	32	30	30	30	29
17.	Rajasthan	43	42	43	45	44
18.	Tamil Nadu	30	29	26	24	23
19.	Uttar Pradesh	48	50	45	46	48
20.	West Bengal	30	29	30	28	28

Rights of HIV/AIDS patients

2839. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing a comprehensive law to protect the rights of HIV/AIDS patients to get nondiscriminatory treatment in hospitals, schools, working places and public places; and

(b) if so, whether the medicines of internationally accepted standard and nutrient food will be part of the package of food and medicine for treatment of such patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes. The draft of the Bill on HIV/AIDS is, at present, under finalization.

(b) All eligible HIV/AIDS patients are provided free ant-retroviral medicines of high quality under National AIDS Control Programme (Phase-III). Nutrient food is currently not provided under the programme.

Development plans for Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi

2840. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that development plan in respect of capacity building, infrastructure development, augmentation of staff strength in Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi (Jharkhand) is pending with Government; and

(b) if so, by when Government would implement them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The redevelopment of Central Institute of Psychiatry (CIP), Ranchi over a period of four years at a cost of Rs.100.00 crore comprising of Manpower Development, Capital Work/Infrastructure Development and Equipments has been approved in August 2008.

Post of Chief Physiotherapist with DGHS

2841. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether post of Chief Physiotherapist at Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) has not been created despite the fact that the Fifth Central Pay Commission had recommended for the same;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the said post is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Posts are created at Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) based on functional requirements. Since no proposal has been received from Hospital Authorities, the post of Chief Physiotherapist has not been created.

Anaemic women

2842. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of Indian women are anaemic;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to formulate an action plan to check this; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-III) (2005-06), percentage of women aged 15-49 years with any anaemia in India is 55.3%.

The Government of India is implementing the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II under the National Rural Health Mission. Prophylaxis and treatment of nutritional anaemia among pregnant and lactating women is an important intervention under this programme. Pregnant women are screened for anaemia during the Ante Natal checkups. All pregnant and lactating women are provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal visits through the existing network of sub-centers and primary health centers. Every pregnant woman is given 100 tablets of 100 mg of elemental iron and 0.5 mg of folic acid for at least 100 days for prevention of anaemia. Pregnant women who are found to be clinically anaemic are given an additional 100 tablets.

Awareness generation on consumption of nutritious food is being done through the Village Health and Nutrition Days.

Death during clinical trial of drugs

2843. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a death was reported during clinical trial of a vaccine manufactured by an MNC;

(b) if so, what is the name of the company and the drug; and

(c) what action is being taken against the company and the sponsors of the trial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. There was report of serious adverse event regarding death of a subject involved in a clinical trial of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine being developed by M/s Wyeth Pharmaceuticals at one of the sites in the country.

(c) A team was constituted to investigate the matter. The team conducted the inspection on 13th December and 14th December, 2008. The Inspection revealed various Good Clinical Practices (GCP) violations. Therefore, the concerned investigator, sponsor and monitor were issued warning letters asking corrective action to be taken by them to prevent such violation in future. The clinical trial remained suspended at all the twelve sites from 06-11-2008 to 22-04-2009. The sponsor submitted various corrective actions taken to ensure GCP compliance. Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) scrutinized the same and decided to revoke the suspension on 23.04.2009 from all the sites except the inspected site. Further, monitor and investigator of the inspected site also submitted details of corrective action taken by them, based on which the suspension from the inspected site was also revoked on 02.06.2009.

Infant mortality

2844. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 20 per cent of the world's child deaths occur in India, 20 lakhs children die before reaching their fifth birthday, one in three malnourished children in the world lives in India, around 46 percent of Indian children under three years are underweight and India's record on newborn (72 per 1000 live birth); and the child mortality fare worse than Bangladesh and Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to prevent the same by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per the UNICEF State of World Children 2009 report India contributes 20% of the global burden of child deaths with 20 lakh children dying in India every year. As per this report, one in three malnourished children in the world lives in India and around

46% of Indian children under three years are underweight. However, as per the National Family Health Survey 2005-06, the percentage of children under three years who are under weight is 40%.

As per the UNICEF report, India ranks as 49th out of 191 countries in the descending order of the Under Five Mortality Rate with an Under Five Mortality Rate of 72 per 1000 live births. Bangladesh is 58th with an Under Five Mortality Rate of 61 per 1000 live births and Sri Lanka is 110th with an Under Five Mortality Rate of 21 per 1000 live births.

(b) The likely reasons for under five mortality are early marriage, frequent pregnancies, deliveries at home, delay in recognition of illness, delay in accessing health facilities, inadequate nutrition, etc.

(c) The Reproductive and Child Health programme (RCH) II under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to morbidity and mortality.

The key components of child health programme which help reduce child morbidity and mortality are as follows:

- Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (IMNCI) and Pre-Service Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (IMNCI)
- Facility Based Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (IMNCI).
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease
- Early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infections and other infections.
- Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for Basic newborn care and resuscitation
- Infant and young child feeding
- Immunization
- Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation

Empanelment of hospitals for cancer treatment

2845. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Central Government pensioners suffering from cancer are being harassed as they are required to make cash payments to private hospitals amounting to Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs in case in the absence of cancer hospitals on Government's panel;

(b) by when Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) rates for reimbursement fixed in 2001 is likely to be revised so that pensioners may get full amount of claim instead of half of the amount applied by them; and

(c) how many pensioners' claim applications are lying pending with CGHS for more than 2 to 6 months particularly in Delhi, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The rates for treatment of cancer patients that emerged out of the tender process of 2004 were substantially lower than the rates in vogue from 2001-02. Consequently, most cancer hospitals refused to accept the revised rates. In order not to deprive CGHS beneficiaries. The treatment for cancer related illnesses, it was decided to permit CGHS beneficiaries to get treatment in any hospital providing treatment for cancer and get reimbursement at 2001-02 rates.

(c) No bill of CGHS pensioner beneficiary for cancer treatment is pending in CGHS which are in the range of two months and months and six months.

Airport screening for swine flu

2846. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that airport testing for swine flu has proved to be a futile exercise;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the World Health Organization has not recommended airport screening; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Airport screening limited the spread of pandemic influenza A H1N1 (Swine flu) during the early part of the pandemic. No tests were done at the airports for swine flu.

(c) and (d) Yes; World Health Organisation does not believe that entry and exit screening for Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 would work to reduce the spread of this disease.

Proposal to open new medical colleges

2847. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical colleges in the country at present run by Government trusts and societies, State-wise;

(b) the number of doctors produced by these colleges annually;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to open new colleges either by Government or private firms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) At present there are 300 medical colleges in the country,

out of which 143 are in Government Sector and remaining 147 are in Private Sector. The admission capacity of these colleges is about 35202 students per year. State-wise details of medical colleges is given in statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There are 57 proposals under consideration of the Government to open new medical colleges, out of which 37 are from private sector and 20 from Government sector.

Statement

State-wise details of number of Medical Colleges in the Country on 31.10.2009

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Medical Colleges		Total	Total number of seats		Total
		Govt.	Private		Govt.	Private	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	20	33	1775	2600	4375
2.	Assam	3	—	3	426	—	426
3.	Bihar	6	3	9	440	220	660
4.	Chandigarh	1	—	1	50	—	50
5.	Chhattisgarh	3		3	300		300
6.	Delhi	5	1	6	630	100	730
7.	Goa	1	—	1	100	—	100
8.	Gujarat	8	8	16	1255	1000	2255
9.	Haryana	1	2	3	150	200	350
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	—	2	115	—	115
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	4	250	100	350
12.	Jharkhand	3	—	3	190	—	190
13.	Karnataka	10	29	39	1100	3755	4855
14.	Kerala	6	16	22	950	1550	2500
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6	5	11	720	650	1370
16.	Maharashtra	19	22	41	2200	2510	4710
17.	Manipur	1	—	1	100	—	100
18.	Orissa	3	3	6	464	300	764
19.	Pondicherry	1	7	8	100	900	1000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Punjab	3	5	8	350	470	820
21.	Rajasthan	6	4	10	650	500	1150
22.	Sikkim		1	1		50	50
23.	Tamil Nadu	16	16	32	1745	2170	3915
24.	Tripura	2	—	2	200	—	200
25.	Uttar Pradesh	10	11	21	1112	1100	2212
26.	Uttarakhand	2	2	4	200	200	400
27.	West Bengal	9	1	10	1105	150	1255
TOTAL		143	157	300	16677	18525	35202

Adulteration of food commodities

†2848. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal business of adulteration in food commodities has spread on a large scale in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reason for failure of Government to check this spreading illegal business;

(d) whether Government is going to constitute any task force at the national level for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) At present, quality and safety of food is regulated by the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA), 1954 and Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955. The Act is implemented by the State and UT Government while standards are laid down by Central Government through a Statutory Committee *i.e.* Central Committee for Food Standard (CCFS). The Act is implemented by lifting up food samples and getting it tested in the State Food laboratories and prosecuting the violators in the Court of law.

As per the information provided by the State/U.T. Governments, the percentage of adulteration in food articles declined from 11.03% of the samples collected in 2003 to 7.35% in 2007. There have been reports in the media regarding sale of spurious ghee, milk and milk products. The concerned State Governments have been advised to observe stricter surveillance and to vigorously enforce the law.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Measures to control malaria in Tamil Nadu

2849. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of malaria cases detected and human lives lost due to malaria in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;
- (b) whether World Bank has provided substantial aid for National Vector Borne- Disease Control Programme in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) how many districts of Tamil Nadu have been included in the programme assisted by World Bank, district-wise; and
- (e) what other preventive and control measures for malaria in the State have been undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The number of malaria cases and deaths reported from Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year (upto October, 2009), year-wise and district-wise, are given in Statement. (See below)

(b) and (c) Yes, in February 2009, the Government of India has signed a Finance Agreement with the World Bank for a financial support of Rs.1000 crore for Malaria Control and Kala-Azar Elimination. The project has been approved for a period of five years (from March, 2009 to December, 2013). The project will be implemented in 93 high malaria endemic districts in 8 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa, and in 46 kala-azar endemic districts in 3 States, namely, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The main components of project cost are Long Lasting Insecticides Treated Nets (LLINs), insecticides, diagnostics, drugs, human resources, IEC/BCC, operational research, training, and mobility support.

(d) Tamil Nadu is not included in this World Bank assisted project due to low incidence of malaria in the State.

(e) Following actions have been taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu:

- Indoor residual spray with Synthetic Pyrethroids in 10 districts.
- Anti larval measures with temephos and bio-larvicide.
- Thermal fogging operation with Technical Malathion and Pyrethrum.

Government of India under its integrated National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is implementing a three-pronged strategy for prevention and control of malaria in the country as detailed below:

- Early Case Detection and Prompt Treatment Management.
- Integrated Vector Control Management.
- Supporting Interventions particularly behaviour change communication.

Government of India provides grants-in-aid to States/UTs for prevention and control of malaria and other vector-borne diseases. Details of grants-in-aid given to Tamil Nadu in the form of cash and kind during the last three years are as under:

Year	(In Rs. Lakh)		
	Cash	Kind	Total
2006-07	421.19	332.30	753.49
2007-08	453.10	298.28	751.38
2008-09	185.15	104.40	289.55

- In 2009-10 Budget Estimates, an amount of Rs.627.11 lakh has been allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu.

Statement

District-wise number of malaria cases and deaths reported from Tamil Nadu from 2006 to 2009.

Sl No.	District	2006		2007		2008		2009 (upto October)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kancheepuram	5	0	1	0	4	0	1	0
2.	Saidapet	51	0	65	0	59	0	98	0
3.	Thiruvallore	1073	0	826	0	627	0	487	0
4.	Vellore	562	0	487	0	511	0	339	0
5.	Thiruppattur	69	0	124	0	212	0	110	0
6.	Tiruvannamalai	534	0	325	0	441	0	343	0
7.	Cheygar	129	0	119	0	79	0	57	0
8.	Cuddalore	42	0	39	0	40	0	29	0
9.	Villupuram	341	0	448	0	116	0	42	0
10.	Kallakurichi	44	0	31	0	32	0	28	0
11.	Thanjavur	53	0	57	0	80	0	111	0
12.	Thiruvarur	65	0	37	0	28	0	52	0
13.	Nagapattinam	204	0	253	0	122	0	70	0
14.	Tiruchirapalli	11	0	23	0	71	1	30	1
15.	Karur	0	0	1	1	8	0	8	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Perambalur	16	0	24	0	13	0	6	0
17.	Pudukkottai	7	0	14	0	9	0	4	0
18.	Aranthangi	6	0	6	0	5	0	1	0
19.	Madurai	76	0	61	0	100	0	85	0
20.	Theni (Periyakulam)	1	0	5	0	4	0	1	0
21.	Dindigul	56	0	19	0	824	0	1098	0
22.	Palani	3	0	19	0	6	0	5	0
23.	Ramanathapuram	2709	0	3332	0	2567	0	1547	0
24.	Paramakudi	165	0	206	0	275	0	142	0
25.	Sivaganga	52	0	19	0	19	0	11	0
26.	Viruthunagar	10	0	5	0	7	0	1	0
27.	Sivakasi	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
28.	Thirunelveli	32	0	15	0	18	0	11	0
29.	Sankarankoil	24	0	11	0	8	0	6	0
30.	Tuticorin	803	0	482	0	537	0	254	0
31.	Kovilpatti	650	0	407	0	259	0	110	0
32.	Kanniyakumari (Nagercoil)	1500	0	490	0	97	0	52	0
33.	Salem	52	0	43	0	54	0	18	0
34.	Namakkal	31	0	5	0	78	1	1	0
35.	Dharmapuri	208	0	332	0	216	0	132	0
36.	Krishnagiri	62	0	44	0	15	0	40	0
37.	Coimbatore	5	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
38.	Thiruppur	0	0	6	0	1	0	4	0
39.	Erode	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40.	Dharapuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41.	The Nilgiris (Udhagamandalam)	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
42.	Chennai Corp.	18565	0	14002	0	13503	0	7224	0
TOTAL		28219	0	22389	1	21046	2	12564	1

Proposal to close down CGHS

2850. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to wind up Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has planned to introduce new health card system to Central Government employees; and
- (d) whether Government is aware of the failure of health card system in the United States of America?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No proposal is under consideration of the Government either to wind up CGHS or to issue health Cards.

Initiative for curbing declining sex ratio

†2851. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to take a major policy initiative to curb the declining sex ratio in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the said measures and policy initiatives are expected to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act was enacted on September 20, 1994 by the Government of India. This Act came into force in 1996.

The Act was amended in 2003 to improve regulation of technology capable of sex selection and/or sex determination in order to curb the decline in the child sex ratio as revealed by the Census 2001. With effect from 14.2.2003, due to the amendments, the Act is known as the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.

The main purpose of enacting the PC and PNDT (prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 has been to:

- (i) Ban the use of sex selection techniques before or after conception;
- (ii) Prevent the misuse of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex selective abortions;
- (iii) Regulate such techniques

Stringent punishments have been prescribed under the Act for using pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques to illegally determine the sex of the foetus. The Appropriate Authorities at the District and State levels are empowered to search, seize

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and seal the machines, equipments and records of the violators. The sale of certain diagnostic equipment is restricted only to the bodies registered under the Act.

The Government has also taken various steps to support implementation of the legislation, including through constitution of Central and State Supervisory Boards, National Inspection and Monitoring Committees (NIMC), capacity building of implementing agencies, including the judiciary and public prosecutors and community awareness generation through PRIs and community health workers such as Auxiliary Nursing Midwives (ANMs) and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs).

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched a pilot scheme, “Dhanlakshmi — Conditional Cash Transfer for Girl Child Insurance Cover (CCT)” in March, 2009 in eleven blocks across seven states of the country, wherein cash transfers will be made to the family of the girl child (preferably the mother) on fulfilling certain specific conditionality (birth and registration, immunization, school enrolment and retention and delay in the marriage of the girl child till age of 18 years).

Deprivation of facilities to CGHS beneficiaries

2852. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries holding permanent (Life Long) Cards and having deposited the prescribed charges in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi and after retirement settled down in Faridabad and Noida, are being deprived of CGHS facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what arrangements are being made to enable them to avail CGHS facilities near their residences on the basis of the new CGHS cards which are being issued to avoid them harassment in getting health care for which they are entitled?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Central Government pensioners holding CGHS cards with life time validity are entitled to get treatment in CGHS dispensaries. Pensioner beneficiaries can avail CGHS treatment in any CGHS dispensary in Delhi, Noida, Ghaziabad, Faridabad and Gurgaon which is nearer to their residences.

Law for protecting HIV/AIDS patients

2853. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people living with and affected by the HIV/AIDS face a lot of discrimination in our country, as there is no effective law to protect their rights and interests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring a comprehensive legislation to deal with the discrimination against people living with and affected by the HIV/AIDS and to protect their rights;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the time-frame by which Government proposes to introduce a Bill to this effect in the Parliament; and
- (f) the other steps Government proposes to take to protect the rights and interest of the people living with and affected by the HIV/AIDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (f) A survey conducted by National Council of Applied Economics Research (NCAER) in 2005-06 showed that the worst victims of HIV infection are the poor and women who may be subjected to exploitation and denial of care by unscrupulous providers of care and quacks, outright denial of and access to healthcare and treatment, denial of and/or removal from employment; denial of various services including insurance, medical benefits etc.; discrimination against admission or continuance of their children in schools; ostracisation of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs) from community and family; prevention of children from playing, interacting or eating with PLHAs etc. All these issues related to discrimination and ethical processes need to be addressed in a comprehensive and humane manner necessitating a legal frame work.

In order to bring a legislation to deal with the discrimination against people living with and affected by the HIV/AIDS and to protect their rights, a draft Bill on HIV/AIDS is under consideration of the Government. Since, the Bill is yet to be finalized; no firm date can be indicated at this stage to introduce the Bill in the Parliament.

In addition to this, National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) have issued the following instructions to protect the rights and interest of the people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS on the direction of Supreme Court of India:

- (i) All Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Centres should have a complaint box so that the PLHAs can put their complaint if any into the box. The Nodal Officers should review the complaints weekly and take the necessary action in a timely manner.
- (ii) At the State level a committee should be constituted for the redressal of the grievances at ART Centres and to routinely review functioning of the ART Centres. The Committee shall be headed by the Health Secretary of the State and shall consist of Project Directors of the State AIDS Control Society (SACS), Director of Medical Education, Director Health Services and the Nodal Officers of the ART centres. The committee may also include a representative of NACO, either the regional coordinator or anyone from NACO directly and a representative from the local NGO/Network of +ve People.
- (iii) It must be ensured that there is no discrimination or stigma to PLHA's at health care facilities or otherwise. The case of denial of services to positive patients should be viewed seriously and action initiated in all such cases.
- (iv) The SACS should ensure that doctors in private or public sector are sensitized/trained on NACO protocols on care and treatment.

Appointment of vacant posts under NRHM

2854. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has given any direction to the State Governments under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) Scheme for appointing the existing vacancies to meet the doctors and other specialist doctors' requirement;

(b) if so, whether Government has any time bound programme to meet the shortfalls/requirements of the doctors in these States;

(c) if so, the steps the Central Government contemplates to strengthen the gap of the minimum requirements of the States; and

(d) what is the outcome of the action taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Central Government has operationalised National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for undertaking architectural corrections in the health system. Under the NRHM, rural health infrastructure is being expanded in all the states and states are positioning additional health human resources to bridge the gaps and compensate the HR vacancies in a time bound manner.

Under NRHM, states are improving the availability of health human resources through contractual as well as regular appointments, multi-skilling trainings and training in short courses. Incentives have been provided by various States to service providers to encourage them to work in remote rural areas. The gaps in availability of health HR is also being compensated through mainstreaming of AYUSH providers, block pooling of service providers, engagement with nongovernmental providers through contracting in for services.

The Government has also reviewed and amended the norms in medical education with regard to land requirement, teacher-student ratio, etc. which will facilitate setting up of more medical colleges and also enhance the intake in Post Graduate Courses and Super-Specialities.

The availability of critical health human resources has improved since the operationalisation of NRHM. At the grass root level, over 7.30 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) States have been positioned to operate as links between the citizens and public health delivery system. Over 44,500 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and 25707 staff nurses have been recruited on contract and 1388 PHCs have been strengthened with three staff nurses each. Over 9800 General duty Medical Officers and over 2300 specialists have been selected on contract under NRHM at various levels. States have also positioned more than 13200 paramedics on contract under NRHM to improve service delivery at public health facility.

Illegal promotions of drugs

2855. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 25 per cent of the 53 pharma members of Organization of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) violate norms on gifts to doctors to promote unapproved use of drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the companies penalized in the United States of America for illegally promoting various drugs through inducements of doctors; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to curb such drug companies bribing doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that as per the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 no Pharmaceuticals companies are allowed to promote any unapproved use of drug in the country. The CDSCO has no such information that over 25 percent of the 53 Pharma members of Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) violate norms on gifts to doctors to promote unapproved use of drugs. The CDSCO has likewise not received any official information about companies penalized in the United States of America for illegally promoting various drugs through inducements of doctors.

The Department of Pharmaceuticals, which is concerned with the subject matter, has however, informed that there were some reports in the newspapers in the recent past regarding promotional expenses being made by the Pharma Companies. The reports suggest that some unethical marketing practices are being followed by certain pharma companies. Keeping in view the seriousness of the allegations made in the media reports, that Department felt the need to take up the matter in the interest of the consumer/patients, as such promotional expenses being extended to doctors had direct implications on the pricing of drugs and its affordability. After discussion the issues with the Pharma Associations/industry, that Department has been able to persuade most of the associations to have a self-professed code of ethics. The Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) and Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association have informed that they alongwith the Confederation of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry (CIPI), Federation Pharmaceutical Entrepreneurs (FOPE), Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance (IPA) and SME Pharma Industries Confederation (SPIC) have worked out the 'Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices' (UCMP)'.

Progress of NRHM in Rajasthan

2856. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received the progress report of the work being done by the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the shortcomings which have been noticed with details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to plug these shortcomings and make NRHM a success particularly in Rajasthan and the country as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. The Government has received the progress report of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Rajasthan. The State has reported effective and efficient implementation of NRHM. As per the latest report, 40,478 Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHSCs) have been constituted and Rogi Kalyan Samiti is operational at 33 District Hospitals, 367 Community Health Centres (CHCs) and 1509 Primary Health Centres (PHCs). All the districts have started developing Integrated District Health Action Plan (IDHAP). A total of 511 PHCs have been strengthened with three Staff Nurses each to make them functional 24x7 42,385 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been selected and 40,361 are trained in 1st Module. Over 31,000 ASHAs have been provided with drug kits.

2202 Sub-centres (SCs) have been strengthened with 2nd ANM and in total 3704 Staff Nurses, 2429 ANMs have been recruited on contractual basis.

Technical support is extended to the state through regular field visits and hand-holding workshops are conducted to address the areas which need support in the State. Experience sharing Workshops are also convened where various states share their best practices for benefit of other states.

Imparting of trainings under ASHA

2857. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers working under Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), State-wise;

(b) whether they have been given proper training and training kits;

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

(d) the amount of incentives and mode of payment for workers working in ASHA?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of workers working under Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is 730437. The State-wise list is as per statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes.

(c) As per Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Various States have made incentive package according to their need. Government of India has circulated a prototype which is at Annexure-II. The mode of payment are through e-banking, A/c Payee Cheque and Cash.

Statement-I

State-wise status of ASHA selection and training (upto September 2009)

1	States Name	Targeted ASHA	ASHA Selected	Training in Module 1-5				
				Module 1	Module 2	Module 3	Module 4	Module 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EAG States	Bihar	87,135	69,124	63802	20656	20656	20656	
	Chhattisgarh *	60,095	60,095	60095	60095	60095	60095	60095
	Jharkhand	40,788	40,788	40115	39482	39214	34412	
	MP	62,253	53,038	48734	45147	45126	23379	
	Orissa	34,324	34,252	34117	32832	32786	32352	
	Rajasthan	46,862	43,111	40361	40361	40361	40361	
	UP	1,35,832	1,35,522	129056	127390	127390	127390	
	Uttarakhand	9,923	9,873	9873	9873	9873	9873	8411
	Arunachal	3,862	3,508	2711	2711	2711	2711	
NE States	Assam	26,247	26,225	26225	26225	26225	26225	14910
	Manipur	3,878	3,878	3225	3225	3000	3000	3000
	Meghalaya	6,258	6,258	5946	6059	5174	5199	
	Mizoram	943	943	943	943	943	943	
	Nagaland	1,700	1,700	1700	1700	1700	1700	
	Sikkim	637	637	637	637	637	637	621

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tripura	7357	7119	6961	6767	6348	6228	3202
Other States	Andhra Pradesh	70700	70700	70700	70700	70700	70700	70700
	Delhi	5400	2266	2266	2266	2266	2266	
	Gujarat	31438	25861	21257	15516	13447	12413	
	Haryana	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	
	Himachal	NA	NA					
	Jammu and Kashmir	9764	9500	9500	8930	8930	8930	
	Karnataka	39000	39000	39000	39000	39000	39000	
	Kerala	32854	30501	27024	20130	25925	0	
	Maharashtra	8914	8765	8765	8765	8765	8765	
	Punjab	17766	17056	13797	0	0	0	
	Tamil Nadu	6850	2650	0	0	0	0	
	West Bengal	13613	13613	11214	9196	8448	6962	5876
UTs	A and D	65	65	—	—	—	0	
	Chandigarh	200	200	—	—	—	0	
	D and D	107	107	0	0	0	0	
	Lakshadweep	85	85	0	0	0	0	
	Total	778,847	730437	692021	612603	613717	558194	166812
	TOTAL :		93.78%	94.74%	83.38%	84.40%	76.41%	22.83%

Note : Dadra Nagar Haveli, Goa and Puducherry does not have ASHA program in States

Statement-II

*Compensation Package for Accredited Social Health Activities
(ASHA)*

Sl. No.	Head of Compensation	Suggested Compensation (in Rs.)/per case
1.	JSY-Institutional Delivery (rural) LPS	350 for ASHA and 250 for ref. transport
	Urban	200
2.	Motivation for Tubectomy/ Motivation for Vasectomy/NSV	150/200
3.	Immunization Session	150
4.	Pulse Polio Day-if it is full day work it should be Rs. 75	75
5.	Organizing Village Health Nutrition Day	150
6.	DOTS	250
7.	Household toilet promo, Fee	75
8.	Detection, referral, confirmation and registration of Leprosy case/after complete treatment for PB Leprosy Cases/after complete treatment for MB Leprosy cases	100/200/400

Medical care for pensioners

2858. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a 676 large number of Central Government pensioners, other than from the Railways and Armed Forces, who are getting a meagre medical allowance of Rs. 100/- per month w.e.f. 1st December 1997, in fact, badly need proper medical facilities and care;

(b) if so, what according to Government's estimate is their number and whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to provide them with suitable medical care as has been done in the case of Armed Forces pensioners a few years ago to get cashless treatment for which reimbursement is made by Government to Government/private hospitals etc.;

(c) if so, by when that is likely to be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) Fixed Medical Allowance (FMA) is paid for meeting day to day OPD expenses of pensioners residing in non-CGHS areas. Such pensioners can get CGHS

cards made in a city covered by the CGHS nearest to their residences. This will enable them to obtain planned inpatient treatment in empanelled hospitals by obtaining referrals to the hospitals through the CGHS. The details about the number of Central Government pensioners getting Fixed Medical Allowance (FMA) are not maintained by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Government is exploring the possibility of introducing a health insurance scheme for Central Government servants and pensioners, which has not yet been finalized. An Expression of Interest was floated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. 14 responses were received from insurance agencies (both public and private sector agencies); insurance consultants and the same have been examined. After the parameters of the scheme are frozen, bids will be invited that would eventually reveal the viability of such a scheme. Therefore, at present, no specific time-frame can be committed for the implementation of the scheme.

Central Assistance for Karnataka under CSS

2859. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals submitted by the State Government of Karnataka for Central assistance under Centrally-Sponsored Schemes (CSS) at present pending with Department of AYUSH; and

(b) the details of each proposal and by when they are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Presently, five proposals for providing Central assistance under CSS are pending with this Department. The details are given in Statement.

Statement

(i) **Upgradation of the existing AYUSH Hospitals in Karnataka**

The State Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal for Rs.5945.25 lakhs on 09.12.2009. Proposal is under process and will be considered subject to availability of funds at RE stage.

(ii) **Financial assistance for supply of essential drugs to 654 AYUSH Dispensaries**

A proposal for Rs.163.50 lakhs has been approved in principle. The amount will be sanctioned after getting additional details from State Government.

(iii) **Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Bangalore**

Advance copy of a proposal for Rs.215.91 lakhs as Grants-in-aid has been received on 30.12.2008. This will be considered after it is received duly forwarded by the State Government alongwith pending Utilization Certificates, as required under the guidelines.

(iv) Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara College of Ayurveda, Udupi, Karnataka

The proposal for release of 2nd instalment amounting to Rs.200.00 lakhs was received on 21.10.2009 and endorsed for technical appraisal. This will be placed before the Screening Committee and admissible amount will be sanctioned.

(v) Father Mullar Homoeo Medical College and Hospital, Mangalore.

Proposal for Rs.838.64 lakhs was received on 23.02.2008. The proposal was considered by the Screening Committee and was not approved as it did not fulfill requirements of the scheme.

Law for curbing inducements to doctors

2860. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any law to tackle the practice of illegal inducements to doctors for promoting drugs of pharmaceutical companies;

(b) whether Government has seen reports in this regard in various print media; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Department of Pharmaceuticals has stated that there were some reports in the newspapers in the recent past regarding promotional expenses being made by the Pharma Companies. The reports suggest that some unethical marketing practices are being followed by certain pharma companies. Keeping in view the seriousness of the allegations made in the media reports, Department of Pharmaceuticals felt the need to take up the matter in the interest of the consumer/patients as such promotional expenses being extended to doctors had direct implications on the pricing of drugs and its affordability. After discussing the issues with the Pharma Associations/Industry, Department of Pharmaceuticals has been able to persuade most the associations to have code of ethics. Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) and Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association have informed that they alongwith the Confederation of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry (CIPI), Federation Pharmaceutical Entrepreneurs (FOPE), Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance (IPA) and SME Pharma Industries Confederation (SPIC) have worked out the 'Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices' (UCMP).

Guidelines of Medical Council of India for S.T. students

2861. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether existing guidelines of Medical Council of India (MCI) require ST students to secure a minimum of 40 per cent marks in both entrance examination as well as the +2 examinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, number of seats, reserved for ST students and number of ST candidates who secured admission to MBBS and BDS courses for last three years, year-wise, State-wise, category-wise;

(d) whether steps will be taken to make special provisions in MCI rules and relaxing requirements of ST students to take up seats reserved for them in MBBS/BDS courses; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) In the Medical Council of India Graduate Medical Education Regulations 1997 as approved by the Central Government, relaxation has been provided in criteria for admission to MBBS course, in respect of SC/ST students. While 50% of marks has been provided for General category candidates for qualifying examination as well as entrance examination, it is 40% of marks for candidates belonging to SC/ST categories.

The MBBS seats are filled up under two categories namely "All India Quota" and "State Quota". Under All India quota, 15% MBBS seats of the State are contributed by the respective State Government. In so far as admission of SC and ST students in the All India quota is concerned, reservation at the rate of 15% and 7-1/2% respectively has been introduced from the academic year 2008-09. As per information available, for the academic year 2008-09, against 164 total seats for ST students, 111 ST candidates were allotted and for the year 2009-10, against 202, 75 candidates were allotted.

(c) to (e) With regard to State Quota for the remaining 85% seats, the admission process is conducted by the respective State Government. As such the Central Government does not maintain any data in the matter. While the State Governments have not pointed out any problem of shortage of filling up of SC/ST MBBS seats in the State, in the recent past the Government of Kerala informed the Central Government that ST candidates of their State are not able to qualify in the entrance examination getting admission against the reserved seats due to the above mentioned MCI norms. In the meanwhile, a Civil Writ Petition No. 393/2008-Vineeth K. and others versus State of Kerala and others - has also been filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging the criteria of 40% marks for ST students. The Hon'ble Court taking a note of the shortfall, has issued notices to Union of India and eight other States viz. Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa, West Bengal, U.P., M.P. and Karnataka. The matter is sub-judice.

Lack of medicines with health clinic for MPs

2862. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the health clinic with the Parliament House Annexe does not have all the medicines required by the Members of Parliament; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) CGHS keeps stock of formulary medicines in its first aid post in Parliament House Annexe. In respect of Medicines prescribed outside of the formulary and where some medicines in the first aid post have run out of stock, the Chief Medical Officer-in-charge is authorised to place indents for the same on the authorised local chemist is expected to supply the indented medicines on the next working day.

Deployment of licentiates in rural areas

2863. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sir Joseph Bhore Committee in 1946 had recommended full health coverage for the entire population through basic doctors graduating after a five and a half years course in medical colleges;

(b) whether the dissenting members of the Bhore Committee argued that in view of shortage of doctors, licentiates undergoing a shorter medical training should be deployed in rural areas;

(c) whether a task force on medical education as recommended by the National Health Policy 2002 tried to revive the cadre of licentiates;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) whether India should consider developing mid-level medical practitioners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) In order to overcome shortage of doctors in the rural areas as recommended by various committees in the past, the Central Government has amended Medical Council of India Regulations to Provide:

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

These steps will encourage doctors to work in rural areas. The MCI Regulations are reviewed and amended from time to time to meet the needs of the country.

WHO's assistance for H1N1 vaccine development

2864. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organization (WHO) has recently warned India that H1N1 virus can be dangerous in its second phase which is approaching very soon;

(b) if so, whether WHO has provided assistance to some institutes to develop and manufacture the vaccine to fight H1N1 virus;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the strategies formulated by Government to face the challenges of H1N1 virus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) World Health Organization has advised preparedness for a winter surge in influenza cases.

(b) and (c) World Health Organisation has facilitated transfer of technology to six vaccine manufacturers in developing countries including one in India for manufacture of H5N1 (Avian Influenza) Vaccine. With the pandemic affecting worldwide, WHO has supported these identified vaccine manufacturers to shift to H1N1 vaccine. WHO has also provided candidate vaccine strains to three other indigenous manufacturers.

(d) Government of India adopted a containment/disease limiting strategy in the initial part of the H1N1 pandemic, when India was not affected. With community spread reporting in some States, Government of India shifted to a mitigation strategy that included creating awareness, providing access to those affected for clinical assessment, treatment and hospitalization, and limiting further spread by social distancing measures.

Swine flu

2865. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total deaths so far due to swine flu in the country and whether Government has given permission to six companies to supply flu medicine;

(b) whether H1N1 deaths in India are more than twice that of the world rate; and

(c) whether Prime Minister has also urged his Ministry to take proper steps to check spurt in polio cases in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) So far there have been 670 deaths due to Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 (as-on 11.12.2009). The office of the Drug Controller General (India) has granted permission to six companies to market Oseltamivir.

(b) No.

(c) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, while approving the 'Implementation of Polio Eradication Strategy for the year 2009-10 to 2011-12' has directed the Ministry that recurrence of polio cases in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar be investigated to ascertain the reasons

thereof, and the Ministry devise ways and means to ensure universal coverage in all States while paying special attention to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Tainted blood used in blood transfusion

†2866. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents which has come to the notice of Government regarding the transfusion of infected blood to patients due to negligence of doctors in Rajasthan in the last two years;

(b) whether the case of transfusion of HIV-infected blood to six children in Sri Ganga Nagar district of Rajasthan in August, 2009 has come into the light;

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) As per the report received from Rajasthan State AIDS Control Society, one incident has come to the notice of the State Government regarding the transfusion of un-screened blood to patients, due to negligence of doctors at Shyam Nursing Home and Goyal Laboratory in Anupgarh town of Sri Ganga Nagar district in Rajasthan.

A detailed enquiry was conducted by Block Chief Medical Officer, Anupgarh and Joint Director, Bikaner on 29th August 2009. No substantial evidence was found on charge of transfusion of HIV infected blood to one patient. Samples were also taken from 11 blood donors for HIV testing. The report suggests that all the samples tested were found to be HIV negative.

(c) and (d) Based on the enquiry report, a FIR was lodged at Police Station, Anupgarh on 29th August 2009.

The Government of Rajasthan has constituted one team in each district comprising of Block Chief Medical Officer, Medical Officer In charge and concerned Drug Control Official, for inspection of all Nursing Homes, Hospitals and Diagnostic Laboratories in each district.

AIIMS-like hospital in Assam

2867. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the proposed budgetary position of a AIIMS-type hospital in Assam; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up AIIMS like hospital in Assam.

Beneficiaries of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi

2868. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to publish the list of beneficiaries of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi in leading newspapers; and

(b) if so, whether Government will provide additional funds for it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, the State/UTs having their own State Illness Assistance Fund are required to publish the list of beneficiaries in a leading newspaper at the State level for public knowledge. The grant-in-aid to the extent of 50% of the contributions made by the State/UT in the State Illness Assistance Fund is released by the Central Government.

Gender gap in Punjab

2869. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent study by Action Aid which revealed gender gap in some areas of Punjab (where the per-capita income is comparatively high) had increased to 300 girls per 1000 boys;

(b) if so, whether it is primarily due to deeply rooted gender norms in India to devalue women, and the largely feudal and patriarchal society is perpetuating women's lower status; and

(c) whether co-operation of NGOs, Self-Help Groups or renowned priests of major religious beliefs been sought in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes. However, according to the Government of Punjab, no information is available with them regarding any study done by Action Aid in Punjab. As per the Census of India, 2001, the sex ratio and child sex ratio in Punjab was 874 and 798 females per 1000 males, respectively.

(b) Some of the reasons commonly put forward to explain the consistently low levels of sex ratio are son preference, neglect of the girl child resulting in higher mortality at younger age, female infanticide, female foeticide, higher maternal mortality and male bias in enumeration of population.

(c) The problem has its roots in social behavior and prejudices and along with the legislation various activities have been undertaken to create awareness against the practice of pre-natal determination of sex and female foeticide through Radio, Television, and Print Media. Cooperation from all quarters of civil society has been taken to create awareness against this social evil.

Proposals from Chhattisgarh and Orissa under AYUSH

†2870. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received so far for hospitals, colleges and medicines from Chhattisgarh and Orissa under AYUSH;

(b) the amount demanded therein; and

(c) the status of sanctioned and disbursed amount in these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) For AYUSH hospitals and Dispensaries (for medicines) 18 proposals from Chhattisgarh and 9 proposals from Orissa have been received during the current year. Details of these proposals, amount demanded therein and the status of amounts sanctioned and disbursed are given at Statement-I and II (*See below*) respectively. For AYUSH colleges two proposals were received from Chhattisgarh, details of which are given at Statement-III (*See below*). No proposals have, however, been received for the college from Orissa so far.

Statement-I

Details of proposals received so far under for Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries from Government of Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Proposal	(Rupees in lakh)	
		Amount sought	Amount released
1	2	3	4
1.	Establishment of one Specialized Centre of Ayurveda in CHC	22.00	22.00
2.	Setting up of 5 Ayurveda Wings @ Rs. 34,86,400/-	174.32	174.32
3.	Establishment of 10 Specialty clinics of Ayurveda in 10 Allopathic CHCs	100.00	100.00
4.	Establishment of 5 Specialized Therapy Centre of Ayurveda @ Rs.22.00 lakhs each	110.00	110.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
5.	Establishment of 14 Specialty Clinics in 14 Allopathic CHCs	140.00	140.00
6.	Establishment of 4 ISM&H wings of Ayurveda In 4 District Allopathic Hospitals @ Rs.35.00 lakhs	140.00	140.00
7.	Establishment of 14 Specialized Therapy Centres of Ayurveda Rs.22.00 lakhs each	308.00	308.00
8.	Establishment of 4 ISM&H wings of Ay. In district allopathic hospitals @ Rs.35.00 lakhs each	140.00	140.00
9.	Establishment of 3 Ayurvedic Centres @ Rs. 22.00 lakh each	66.00	66.00
10.	Establishment of 18 Speciality Clinics in PHCs/CHC	180.00	180.00
11.	Financial assistance for procurement of Home Remedy Kit	5.56	5.56
12.	Procurement and supply of essential drugs to 66 Ayurvedic Dispensaries	16.50	16.50
13.	Supply of essential drugs to 534 Ayurvedic, 5 Unani and 50 Homoeopathic Dispensaries	147.25	147.25
14.	Financial assistance for procurement of Home Remedy Kit	5.56	5.56
15.	Supply of essential drugs to 632 Ayurvedic, 6 Unani, 52 Homoeopathic Dispensaries	172.50	172.50
16.	Supply of essential drugs to 633 Ayurvedic; 52 Homoeopathic and 6 Unani Dispensaries	172.75	172.75
17.	Supply of essential drugs to 650 AYUSH dispensaries	162.50	162.50
18.	Supply of essential drugs to 618 Ayurvedic; 29 Homoeopathic; and 3 Unani Dispensaries	162.50	162.50

Statement-II

Details of proposals received so far under Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries from Government of Orissa

(Rupees in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Proposal	Amount sought	Amount released
1	2	3	4
1.	Establishment of Specialized Therapy Centre for Panchakarma at Hi-Tech Medical College and Hospital	22.00	22.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Setting up of Ayurveda Wing at District Hospital Kendrapara for Rs.35.00 lakh and Setting up of General Clinic of Ayurveda. District Headquarter Hospital, Balasore for Rs.10.00 lakh	45.00	45.00
3.	Setting up of 133 General Homoeopathic Clinics and 181 General Ayurvedic Clinics in 314 Nos of Block PHCs/CHCs	3101.71	3101.71
4.	Financial assistance for procurement of Home Remedy Kit	5.56	5.56
5.	Supply of essential drugs for 30 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 30 Homeopathic Dispensaries	15.00	15.00
6.	Supply of essential drugs to 254 Ayurvedic Dispensaries; 231 Homeopathic and 7 Unani Dispensaries	123.00	123.00
7.	Supply of essential drugs for 350 Ayurvedic and 300 Homeopathic dispensaries	162.50	162.50
8.	Financial assistance for procurement and supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Dispensaries	221.192	221.192
9.	Financial assistance for procurement and supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Dispensaries	65.99	65.99

Statement-III

*Details of proposals received so far for colleges under Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for
[Development of AYUSH Institutions] from Government of Chhattisgarh*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Proposal	Amount sought	Amount Released
1.	Government Ayurveda College, Raipur	225.00	Not released due to pending Utilisation Certificate
2.	Shri Mahavir Medical College of Yogic Science and Research, Paras Nagar	90.00	Not eligible for Grants-in-aid as per guidelines of the scheme. The college has been informed accordingly.

Recommendations of the Valiathan Panel

2871. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main recommendations of the panel headed by Dr. M.S. Valiathan for restructuring the functions of All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) whether Government has accepted the proposals of this panel; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government set up an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Valiathan on 11.07.2006 to study the functioning of AIIMS and to make recommendations for further development of the Institute. The Committee has submitted its reports on 10.10.2006. The main recommendations of the Committee are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The recommendations were reviewed by the Academic Committee of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and subsequently discussed in the Governing Body and Institute Body of AIIMS in its meetings held on 26.11.2009 and 08.12.2009. The majority of recommendations have been accepted “in principle” by the Institute Body of AIIMS and the recommendations are at various stages of implementation.

Statement

Recommendation of Valiathan Committee not requiring structural changes through amendments in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Act, Rules and Regulations

Recommendation No. 1

Through discussions among the faculty and other stakeholders, Institute should develop a Mission Statement which should be inspirational and, at the same time, indicative of its commitment to advance medical education, standards of hospital care and biomedical research for the well-being of the Indian people and progress of the Indian economy. The Mission Statement should receive the approval of the Institute Body and appear in the Official Reports and documents of the Institute and its website.

Recommendation No. 2

The K.L. Wig Center should set up an Advisory Committee as suggested below to give a new direction to its activities.

- 3 Professors of AIIMS representing pre, para and clinical disciplines and with active interest in Medical education.
- A Public health specialist.
- A nominee of the UGC who is an expert on value addition.

- A nominee of ICMR representing bioethics.
- A nominee of NASSCOM, who is an expert in software development for education and training.
- A nominee of the D/o Space, who is an expert in telemedicine.

Recommendation No. 3

Strengthening the D/o Community Medicine, which would be the nodal point for the Institute participation in the National Missions in Public Health.

Recommendation No. 4

AIIMS should form a consortia with other research institutions and industry to develop and transfer for commercialization a range of products and processes prioritized by the National Mission in Public Health.

Recommendation No. 5

To set up and affiliate self-financing, non-profit body, viz. AIIMS International which would draw upon intellectual and professional strength of AIIMS for global partnership for training medical education.

Recommendation No. 6

AIIMS International should establish collaboration with institution for medical education and research; and teaching hospitals across the world to advance the cause of global partnership in health and education. The activities may involve consultancy by AIIMS faculty for specific projects; setting up new institutions for medical education or research in other countries;

Recommendation No. 7

The qualifying service required to become eligible for time-bound promotion from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor should remain 4 years as the new appointees would be gaining valuable experience during this period and generally unwilling to leave; the eligibility period for promotion from Associate to Additional should be reduced to 3 years provided the candidate has published at least 3 papers in journals with an impact factor of not less than 2. This is a reasonable requirement for anyone who wishes to occupy a senior faculty of Additional Professor.

Recommendation No. 8

Age of retirement should be raised from 62 to 65 whenever the individual's academic and research performance has been excellent and he/she continues to remain productive as determined by the Academic Committee/Research Council.

Recommendation No. 9

- (i) A research incentive of Rs.10,000/- may be given to authors for every paper they publish in Journals with an impact factor of not less than four. For professors who have papers or sessions to chair, international travel should be supported once a year;

- (ii) For Assistant/Associate/Additional Professors, international travel should be supported once in two years for the same purposes. The Director, AIIMs should be authorised to issue permission for these travels.

Recommendation No. 10

Consultancy for Indian industry should be encouraged among faculty either on individual basis or Deptt. Wise. Various formulae exist among IITs, CSIR laboratories etc. for the sharing of consultancy fees between the consultants and institutions, but few have been free from problems in actual operation. A formula, which seems fair but may not satisfy individuals is to credit the consultancy fee to a Department fund which could be used for specific purposes-payment of subscriptions, buying of books, hosting distinguished visitors, etc. and the consultants could authorize the expenditure from the Departmental fund. AIIMS should form a Committee to study the consultancy practice in other scientific organizations and evolve a scheme of its own.

Recommendation No. 11

For 5 years of completed service where a Professor has been academically and scientifically productive, he/she should be granted sabbatical leave for one year to be spent in any institution of learning in India or abroad when he/she would continue to receive full pay in AIIMS and permission to retain quarters.

Recommendation No. 12

For Additional Professors/Professors who wish to serve in the private sector in India or abroad after 5 years of service, leave for 2 years should be considered favorably when they would not be entitled to received pay or allowances or retention of quarters.

Recommendation No. 13

A small number-not exceeding ten-of supernumerary positions at Associate Professor/Professor level should be created to be filled when there is need in a frontier area in any branch of science (*i.e.* Nanomedicine) and a brilliant individual who is available may be lost by too much delay in regular selection. The Research Council should recommend these individuals before the offer of appointment to the supernumerary post is made.

Recommendation No. 14

At Additional Professor/Professor level, if any individual with proven contributions to science wishes to switch to a purely research career that should be permitted.

Recommendation No. 15

If a faculty member has excelled in research and has patents, which got licensed through the Institute, he/she should be given leave to join the industry as consultant/partner on suitable terms and lien protected for a specified period.

Recommendation No. 16

In new areas where AIIMS lacks expertise, acknowledged experts from laboratories in the public/private sector/institutions of higher education should be permitted to join as Adjunct Faculty on contract basis.

Recommendation No. 17

Headships of departments should be rotated every five years.

Recommendation No. 18

For Assistant Professors/Associate Professors who have innovative ideas for research and whose synopsis is recommended by the Research Council, seed money up to one lakh should be granted to undertake a study or do a pilot project.

Recommendation No. 19

The Institute should create a Personnel Deptt. With a competent Personnel Officer (MBA) in charge who should report to the Director.

Recommendation No. 20

The Institute should offer a regular, structured programme for continuing education for all categories of technical staff including nurses, technicians, radiographers, dieticians, and physiotherapists on a yearly basis. From the existing senior staff and with the assistance of retired staff as consultants, a Committee should be set up to prepare the course content of short term training, (2-3 weeks), their updating every year and monitoring of progress. The Personnel Deptt. should be closely involved in the operations of these programmes. Certificate of attendance at these courses should be made mandatory for promotion.

Recommendation No. 21

Recruitment to Class C & D level posts should be done through reputed professional agencies in the public/private sectors.

Recommendation No. 22

The present OPD should be expanded to the adjacent land in the rear so that its capacity can be nearly doubled; this should be accompanied by corresponding expansion in laboratory and other support facilities.

Recommendation No. 23

The expansion in the OPD should be coupled with the introduction of an MD course in family medicine, whose faculty and trainees will provide the core staff supported by other Deptts.

Recommendation No. 24

As expansion of the OPD will provide no more than temporary reprieve Govt. should consider a scheme to expand the OPDs of the 4 Medical Colleges in Delhi simultaneously so that they would draw away 8000 patients a day and reduce the pressure on AIIMS.

Recommendation No. 25

The expansion plans involving 12 super specialty block should be evaluated *vis-a-vis* the Mission of AIIMS and not only in terms of engineering feasibility. We would also urge that no project is launched without DPRs and before DPRs are approved by the GB and the Central Govt.

Recommendation No. 26

The Emergency Deptt. Already expanded, should be improved further with a view to introducing a Course in MD in Emergency Medicine, the trainees should have rotational postings in the Trauma Center which should, when opened, work in close collaboration with the Emergency Deptt. And the Satellite Trauma Centres in the Nation Capital Region. AIIMS should give support to the local authorities in terms of planning, consultancy and partnership for launching the Satellite Centres linked to the Trauma Center.

Recommendation No. 27

A construction group should be set up separately to supervise the construction part of all new projects.

Recommendation No. 28

A position of Dean (Research) should be created to coordinate and promote research activities. It should be filled by a faculty member who has impeccable credentials such as Fellowship of one of the Science Academics, Bhatnagar prize etc.

Recommendation No. 29

Two Research Councils should be set up to monitor the activities in clinical research and biomedical research with membership as suggested below:

- (a) Research Council (Clinical) (18 Members) of which 9 members who are Fellows of the National Academy of Medical Science (FAMS) in different medical disciplines.
- (b) Research Council (Bio-medical) (18 Members) of which 9 members who are Fellows of the 3 Science Academics (INSA, IISc, NASc) in different medical and biological sciences.

Recommendation No. 30

A new project Planning and Monitoring Committee should be set up for all major developmental projects of AIIMS. Its role and composition are given separately.

Recommendation No. 31

A reputed Institute of Management such as IIM/A may be asked to study the management practices at AIIMS and suggest a model for faster decision making, better control of operations, optimal use of financial and human resources, and for making it an effective organization.

*Recommendation of Valiathan Committee not requiring structural alterations through
amendments in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)
Act, Rules and Regulations*

- (i) As the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare extends over numerous institutions all across India, including two institutions of National Importance (AIIMS and PGI) and several more AIIMS-type institutions on the anvil, to would no longer be practical or productive for the Minister of Health to preside over individual institutions. We would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the time-tested model of Ministry of HRD for IITs and suggest that the Minister of Health may preside over joint council of AIIMS, PGI and other AIIMS-type institutions, which should be created for this purpose.
- (ii) The President of India should be the Visitor AIIMS, which would place the Government-Institute relationship on a time-tested and highly prestigious foundation.
- (iii) To enhance autonomy and give primacy to Science and Education in the stewardship of AIIMS, changes are necessary in the Act, Rules and Regulations.
- (iv) It is necessary to induct individuals with expertise in diverse fields such as management, cost accountancy, urban planning etc. in the Standing Committees, which need strengthening to make prudent use of resources. This requires an amendment to the Act, which is recommended separately.
- (v) The Standing Committees should be reconstituted with a view to making them more effective with carefully chosen experts to address sectoral needs. A new pattern of membership for the Standing Committees is suggested.
- (vi) The period of the service of the members other than *ex-officio* members should be limited to one term in the Institute Body and Standing Committee.
- (vii) The selection for the Director's post should be done by a Search-cum-Selection Committee headed by the President of the Institute and consisting of the DGHS, DG-ICMR, VC, Delhi University, 4-members of the Institute Body nominated under sub section (e) and (f) of Section 4. The Institute Body should appoint the Director on the basis of Committees' recommendation with the prior approval of the Visitor.

Animal fats in ghee

†2872. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has collected any data from the Department of Supply regarding misuse of animal fat and Urea in desi ghee and mawa on the occasion of Deepawali;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government against those traders and
- (d) the details of the parties/individuals against whom the responsibility is being fixed by Government for such type of adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) The implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA), 1954 and Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 made entrusted to the Food (Health) Authorities of the States/U.Ts. Samples of various foods are taken regularly by the State/Union Territories (UTs) Governments and action is taken from time to time in cases of adulterated food. The details of number of cases relating misuse of animal fat and urea in desi ghee and mawa are not maintained centrally. However, the Central Government has issued instructions from time to time to Food (Health) Authorities of the States/Union Territories to keep a strict vigil on quality of milk and milk products by conduction special drives to draw random samples of milk and milk products and take necessary preventive action under the provision of PFA Act, 1954 and PFA Rules 1955.

Violation of norms by hospitals/ nursing homes in treating poor patients

†2873. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any such provision to provide medical facilities at concessional rates to poor patients in those private hospitals and nursing homes which have been allotted land by Government at concessional rates;
- (b) if so, the details of names of such hospitals/nursing homes, State-wise, and the terms and conditions under which land has been allotted to them;
- (c) whether these hospitals/nursing homes are not complying with those terms and conditions under which land was allotted to them;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by Government against those hospitals/nursing homes which are not complying these terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) Health being a State subject, it is for the concerned State Government to monitor and regulate the functioning of private hospitals and nursing homes in their State.

However, in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court in writ petition No.2866/2002 titled as "Social Jurist Vs. Government of NCT of Delhi and others, all the private hospitals to whom land has been allotted to at concessional rates have

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been directed to comply the condition of free treatment to the extent of 25% OPD and 10% IPD.

The office of Land and Development Officer ensures the compliance of terms and conditions of lease by the lessee through inspections from time to time. As reported by the Land and Development Office, New Delhi, in pursuance of the direction of the Hon'ble High Court in the above referred writ petition, an Implementation Committee and a Special Committee under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary (Health), Government of NCT of Delhi have been setup to monitor free treatment to poor patients to be provided by private hospitals who have been allotted land on concessional rates and for recovery of amounts due from concerned private hospitals, respectively.

Revival of sick PSEs

2874. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) are making profit, loss, became sick and the period of such situation;
- (b) what is the policy of Government in the revival of sick PSEs;
- (c) the time-frame before which revival could be possible instead of leaving it to the course;
- (d) what are all the extra measures taken to speed up the process; and
- (e) what is the stage of revival of Hindustan Photo Films Company in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2007-08, there are 214 operational Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) out of which 160 are profit making and 53 are loss making and one unit is neither loss making nor profit making.

(b) to (d) Government has set up a Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004 to advise the Government *inter alia* on the measures to be taken to restructure/revive CPSEs. The concerned Administrative Ministries refer the proposal of their CPSEs identified as 'sick' for consideration of the BRPSE. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, Government have approved revival of 36 CPSEs at a total cost of Rs. 15254 crore including fresh cash infusion of Rs.2921 crore.

(e) Government have approved infusion of cash of Rs.30 crore towards working capital by way of loans.

Assignment of work to BHEL

†2875. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) has been assigned with a job to expand the Amarkantak Thermal Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of the work;
- (c) when this work was assigned to BHEL, and the deadline fixed to accomplish it and the present progress thereof;
- (d) whether the job is under progress in accordance within the stipulated time-frame; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) was assigned the work for design, engineering, manufacture, supply, erection and commissioning of boiler and turbo-generator along with their auxiliaries, and balance of plant including civil works on turnkey basis for 1x210 MW Amarkantak Thermal Power Plant Unit-5 of Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Ltd. For this, the civil works are on cost plus basis requiring customer approvals before initiation of the work at site.

(c) to (e) The work was assigned to BHEL on 30.09.2004 with scheduled commissioning by June, 2007.

The thermal power plant was synchronized in June, 2008 and achieved full load on 15.07.2009. There was an initial delay of 13 months for civil works due to late receipt of approvals from the customer. Some of the jobs relating to coal and ash handling plants are in progress. The unit is presently running on priority path and generating power.

Outstanding payments of PSU's employees

2876. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of outstanding payment of employees engaged in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) along with the names of the undertakings against which the outstanding payment of the employees are due;
- (b) whether Government has formulated any scheme to ensure the payment of the outstanding amount;
- (c) if so, by when the payment are proposed to be made; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are expected to pay the wages, salaries and statutory dues to their employees regularly out of their own resources. Government provides financial assistance by way of non-plan loans to certain CPSEs to supplement their efforts for payment of wages and salaries and statutory dues when they are unable to generate required resources.

(c) and (d) In respect of 11 CPSEs under the administrative control of Department of Heavy Industry total amount outstanding as on 30.11.2009 for payment to employees is Rs. 129.58 crore. Department of Heavy Industry has been giving budgetary support in the form of loan to CPSEs under its control for payment of salary/wages and statutory dues. The salary/wages and statutory dues to such CPSEs have been paid upto June, 2009.

Performance of PRIs

2877. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken note of the fact that Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country are functioning far from satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Under Article 243(G) of the Constitution, State Legislatures are to endow the Panchayats with powers and authority to Plan, implement and monitor schemes for economic development and social justice. The devolution of powers to the Panchayats varies across States as also the extent of support in terms of funds, infrastructure and manpower. Under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS), State Governments are incentivized to devolve power to the Panchayats. In addition the Ministry of Panchayati Raj supports capacity building of Panchayat representatives and functionaries under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana, Backward Regions Grant Fund and Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also issued detailed guidelines on the devolution of funds, functions and functionaries, Panchayat finance, manpower for Panchayats, decentralized integrated planning, maintenance of Panchayat accounts and guidelines for effective functioning of the Gram Sabha with a view to strengthening the functioning of the Panchayats.

Development of powers to Panchayats

2878. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend the Constitution for granting 50 per cent reservation to women in Panchayat bodies;

(b) if so, date by which the Bill is likely to get introduced;

(c) what are the essential features of the proposed Bill;

(d) whether Government proposes to amend the Constitution to make it mandatory to devolve certain powers to Panchayats; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to amend Article 243 D of the Constitution for granting 50% reservation to women in seats and offices of Chairpersons in Panchayats at each level.

(b) The Constitution (One Hundred and Tenth Amendment) Bill, 2009 was introduced in Parliament on 26th November, 2009.

(c) The Bill proposes to raise the reservation for women from the present one-third to 50% of the total number of seats and offices of Chairpersons at each level. The reservation of 50% for women is also proposed in the total number of seats and offices of Chairpersons reserved in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) and (e) Article 243G of the Constitution provides that the State legislatures may take steps to endow the Panchayats with powers to plan, implement and monitor schemes for economic development and social justice. States are to make necessary provision in their respective legislation to devolve powers to the Panchayats.

Dividend of ONGC

†2879. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dividend of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in first quarter of financial year 2009-10 has been less in comparison to the first quarter of financial year 2008-09;

(b) if so, the quantum of decrease in the dividend;

(c) whether reasons of this fall in dividend earned have been enquired about; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and percentage of loss of the dividend due to each such reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) ONGC is yet to declare its dividend relating to the financial year 2009-10. During the year 2008-09, ONGC had declared a total dividend of Rs.6844.39 crore out of which the Government share was Rs.5074.43 crore.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Extraction of gas in Krishna-Godavari basin

2880. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dispute between Reliance Industries Ltd. and Reliance Natural Resources Ltd. is creating problems in the extraction of gas in Krishna-Godavari basin;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the role of Government in this dispute?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) No, Sir, The extraction of gas and supply to consumers of gas is being done in accordance with the policies of the Government. However, the Petroleum Ministry has filed a Writ Petition in the Supreme Court against the Reliance Natural Resources Limited (RNRL) and Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) to protect interest of the Government and public at large as the implication of Bombay High Court judgment has the potential of giving effect to the private MOU between the two companies and thereby ignoring the gas utilization policy and pricing policy of the Government which Government has approved in terms of its rights and obligation under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC).

Existing standard of cow milk

2881. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the existing standards for cow milk are 3.5 per cent fat and 8.5 per cent Solid Not Fat (SNF) under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA);

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Dairy Association (IDA), Kerala chapter has made recommendation to the Central and State Government for lowering the SNF valued under the PFA to 8.3 per cent as the average SNF of cow milk is below 8.4 per cent due to massive cross breeding of cows with high yielding ones; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has informed that no such recommendation from the India Dairy Association (IDA), Kerala Chapter has been received for lowering the SNF value for cow milk under Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules 1955 to 8.3 per cent. However, a proposal was received from the Government of Kerala for lowering the SNF content of cow milk for the State of Kerala from 8.5% to 8.2% in January, 1999 which was examined by the Milk and Milk Products Sub-Committee of Central Committee for Food Standards (CCFS), which recommended that there is no case to amend the specification of cow milk.

Hiring of drilling rigs by ONGC

2882. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is likely to use RIL's idle rigs as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the reasons for borrowing the drilling rigs from a private oil company;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ONGC has agreed to pay the same fee at which RIL had hired *i.e.* \$ 5,50,000 per day excluding support services at the time when the demand for rigs was sky rocketing because of high oil prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for hiring rigs without calling tenders at such a high price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) charter hired newly constructed ultra deep water drilling rig named DDKG 1 from M/s. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) for a period of 4 years on rig-assignment-basis at the same rates, terms and conditions of the contract as hired by M/s. RIL from M/s. Deepwater Pacific 1 Inc, British Virgin Islands. The contract for DDKG 1 is between RIL and Deep Water Pacific Inc for 5 years.

The contract operating day rate for the rig is US\$ 4,95,000 for the first 180 days and US\$ 5,10,000 for 181st day onwards excluding support services. The assignment contract does not involve any extra mark-up payment to RIL.

Import of LNG

2883. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of natural gas now being produced indigenously along with the details of the manufacturers and consumers thereof; and

(b) the quantity of gas being imported as Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) since 2005 and the details of the consumers thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) 131.68 million metric standard cubic metres per day (mmscmd) of natural gas is being produced indigenously. Details of the same are as follows:-

	(in mmscmd)
ONGC	64.55
Oil India Ltd.	7.03
Private/JVs	60.10
TOTAL	131.68

(b) A total of 28.89 million metric tonnes LNG has been imported since 2005-06. The said LNG has been consumed by customers in various sectors including *inter-alia* power, fertilizers, sponge iron and city gas distribution.

Terror threats to ONGC platforms

2884. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 200 Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) offshore platforms are facing serious terror threats from unregulated and unregistered fishing boats in Arabian sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect these platforms;

(d) whether any security check has been set up by Government around these platforms;
and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) ONGC has reported extensive intrusion of fishing boats into the oil field development areas which could pose threats to the safety and security of oilfield installations.

(c) to (e) An area of 500 metres radius around the offshore installations have been declared as 'Safety Zone' under Petroleum and Natural Gas (Safety in Offshore Operations) Rules, 2008 in line with the international norms, prohibiting intrusion by unauthorized persons in the Safety Zone.

The installation of Vessel and Air Traffic Management System (VATMS) has strengthened surveillance of the offshore platforms. Regular patrolling of the offshore area is also being done by armed patrol boats.

Government of India constituted Offshore Defence Advisory Group (ODAG) advises the Government on offshore security and defence covering of offshore establishments. Coast Guards and Indian Navy keep constant vigil in consultation with ODAG..

Extension of PNG connections

2885. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections to various cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria adopted to select the cities to provide PNG connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has finalized 'Vision-2015' of the Oil and Gas Sector for 'Consumer Satisfaction and Beyond', wherein efforts would be made to provide PNG facilities to 201 more cities by the year 2015. City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities authorized by Central Government, including Joint Ventures of GAIL (India) Limited, are undertaking activities to expand the PNG network. Further, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006 has been notified to provide a regulatory framework for developing *inter alia* city/local natural gas distribution networks and to promote investment in the sector from both public and private sectors. In accordance with the provisions of PNGRB

Act, authorization for city/local natural gas distribution networks in new cities/towns are to be issued by PNGRB..

(c) Cities to provide PNG connections are selected on the basis of *inter alia* proximity to trunk natural gas pipelines, availability of gas and economic viability.

Price of crude oil

†2886. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crude oil is produced by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) in the country;

(b) if so, whether the sale of the crude oil produced in the country is fixed on the basis of the sale price of crude oil in the international market;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the average sale price fixed by the above mentioned organizations during the year 2008-09 and first half of the year 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) ONGC is producing crude oil from various fields/assets of the country. However, IOC, a Public Sector Oil Marketing and Refining Company, does not produce crude oil.

(b) and (c) ONGC is selling crude oil to PSU refineries as per the terms of MoUs signed between ONGC and PSU refineries. In the MoUs, the prices of crude are linked mainly with the prices of Nigerian sweet crude oil named Bonny Light.

(d) The gross price (Pre-discount price) and net price (post-discount price) are given below:

(US\$/Barrel)		
Year	Gross Crude Oil Price	Net Crude Oil Price
2008-2009	86.15	47.70
2009-10 (First Half)	65.58	57.33

Exploration of coastal oilfields

†2887. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has been allotted 26 coastal oilfields and 40 non-coastal fields in the country and out of them exploration work has been completed in 6 fields;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details in this regard and names of those oilfields;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that at present production work has not been started in these oilfields; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and assessment regarding quantity of reserve of crude oil in the oilfields that have been explored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (b) Under the PSC regime, ONGC was awarded 4 Oil fields under Medium Size Field Round of Bidding, as Consortium partner with other companies. The names of the fields are as given below:

- (i) Panna
- (ii) Mukta
- (iii) Tapti
- (iv) Rava

(c) and (d) Crude oil/Condensate is being produced from all the above 4 fields. The Oil/Condensate reserves of these fields as on 1.4.2009 is as under:

Field	Oil Reserves (MMT)*
Panna	12.00
Mukta	1.64
Tapti	1.50
Rava	6.15

*Million Metric Tonne

Setting up of oil refinery at Barmer by ONGC

2888. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is willing to set up a refinery at Barmer district; and
- (b) if so, the incentives offered by the State Government of Rajasthan for setting up such a refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is in consultation with the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) on the feasibility of setting up a refinery at Barmer.

(b) ONGC has requested the GoR to provide fiscal incentives to cover the viability gap. For this purpose, GoR has set up a high level Committee on 19th August, 2009 for the preparation of a report on the status of oil and gas sector in Rajasthan in the context of future prospects and benefits for the State.

Safety zone

2889. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to strengthen security of India's offshore oil and gas installations and prevent sabotage and terrorist attacks on them, Government is planning to extend 'safety zone' around the installations to five nautical miles from the existing 500 metres;

(b) whether a draft proposal of Home Ministry on India's security incorporates this proposal for declaring larger area around offshore installations a 'no vessel zone'; and

(c) if so, whether Cabinet has approved the proposal and by what time it is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The need to extend the safety zone around petroleum installations beyond 500 metres is under discussion with the concerned authorities (Coast Guard, Navy, OISD, ODAG etc.)

(b) No, Madam. There is no such proposal initiated by Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) In view of the above, does not arise.

LPG connections in Andhra Pradesh

2890. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are preparing to provide ten lakh gas connections to Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) what efforts his Ministry is making to supply LPG cylinders within 24 hours of booking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) do not make any allocation for release of new LPG connections, however the entire demand for new connections is being met by existing LPG agencies with connections being released within a period of 60 days of booking, after due verification.

However, OMCs have released 5.16 lakh new LPG connections during the period April-September 2009, against the request of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for release of 10 lakh new LPG connections during the year 2009-10, which is more than the prorata releases.

(c) OMCs have reported that they have instructed their LPG distributors to effect LPG refill supplies to genuine customers within forty eight hours from the date of booking, under normal circumstances. However, delay in refill supplies may occur in the event of backlog due to non-availability of filled LPG cylinders with the distributors for unavoidable reasons such as road breaches, floods, strikes, bandhs etc. Government has advised OMCs to liquidate the backlog, if any, in the State by operating the bottling plants on holidays and during extended hours.

Increase in oil production

†2891. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new scheme has been launched by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) by investing Rs. 14,000 crore resulting in increase in the oil production;

(b) if so, the details thereof and name of the oil fields where this scheme is being implemented;

(c) the steps being taken to increase the oil production rate after implementation of this scheme and annual average rate of increase in production; and

(d) the average annual financial profit due to growth in production after implementation of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Two new redevelopment schemes for Mumbai High Fields namely Mumbai High South Redevelopment Phase-II and Mumbai High North Redevelopment Phase-II have been approved. The details are given below:

Name	Approved cost	Incremental oil and gas Gain (up to 2029-30)
MHS Redevelopment Ph-II	Rs. 8813.41 crore	Oil-18.31 MMT Gas-2.70 BCM
MHN Redevelopment Ph-II	Rs. 7133.39 crore	Oil-17.35 MMT Gas-2.98 BCM

The annual financial profit will depend upon the price of crude oil and natural gas, and dollar exchange rate prevailing at the time.

Petroleum production in Barmer

†2892. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) by when commercial production of oil and natural gas from Barmer-Sanchor basin is expected;
- (b) whether Government will get "Profit Petroleum" from these fields;
- (c) if so, by when;
- (d) whether the State Government of Rajasthan will also be given a share out of this profit;
- (e) if so, how much percentage; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Crude oil production has started w.e.f. 29.8.2009 from the Mangla Field in the Block RJ-ON-90/1 in Barmer District of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India will get Profit Petroleum as per the provisions of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) of the Block.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. Profit Petroleum is not shared with the State Government in case of blocks awarded under Pre-NELP (New Exploration Licensing Policy.) However, State Government gets Royalty as per the Notification issued by the Government from time to time.

Status of sale of bio-diesel

†2893. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:
SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of bio-diesel sale plan in the country;
- (b) whether Government has not been able to purchase even a drop of bio-diesel in last four years;
- (c) whether there is any dispute between bio-diesel producing companies and oil marketing companies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the way Government has found out for its improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) To encourage production of bio-diesel in the country, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy, in October, 2005, which became effective from 1.1.2006. Under this scheme, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) will purchase bio-diesel at a uniform landed price which is to be reviewed every six months for blending with High Speed Diesel (HSD) to the extent of 5% at 20 identified purchase centres across the country. At present the purchase price of bio-diesel is Rs. 24.50 per litre which is valid up to 31.03.2010.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have not been able to purchase any bio-diesel at the identified purchase Centres so far, as the parties who have expressed interest are not willing to supply at the declared price. As such the bio-diesel programme has not yet taken off.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

NREGS wages in Orissa and Chhattisgarh

†2894. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rate of wages given in Chhattisgarh and Orissa under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is as per All-India Consumer Price Index (CPI); and

(b) if not, the measures taken to correct this discrepancy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (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 notified wage rate for NREGA workers under Section 6(1) of the Act on 1.1.2009 which taken into account the wage rate fixed by the respective State Governments under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for agricultural labourers. Prior to this date, wages were paid to the NREGA workers in accordance with Section 6(2) of NREG Act. Prevailing wage rate as notified by the Central Government under NREGA for Orissa is Rs. 70.00 and for Chhattisgarh is Rs.80.83.

NREGS in Himachal Pradesh

2895. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allocated, till date, to Himachal Pradesh under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), year-wise and district-wise/Panchayat-wise;

(b) the total number of jobs created in the State under NREGS, district-wise/Panchayat-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of complaints received so far regarding irregularities in the scheme, in the State, district-wise/Panchayat wise; and

(d) the details of complaints which are still pending, district-wise/Panchayat-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) NREGA is demand based and not an allocation based programme. Upto the Financial Year 2008-09, district-wise funds were released by the Central Government to Himachal Pradesh. As the State Government has established State Employment Guarantee Funds from 2009-10, funds are being released into the State Fund. Funds under NREGA are not released to the Panchayats directly. District-wise funds released to Himachal Pradesh during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Annexure-I. During 2009-10, a sum of Rs. 33177.61 lakh has been released to the State Employment Guarantee Fund of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) District-wise number of persondays of employment generated during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) A total of 11 complaints from various districts of Himachal Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation of NREGA have so far been received. 8 complaints have been disposed off and 3 complaints are pending. District-wise status of complaints is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

District-wise number of persondays of Employment

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Districts	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 upto Nov., 09
		Central Release	Cumulative Persondays generated	Central Release	Cumulative Persondays generated	Central Release	Cumulative Persondays generated	Cumulative Persondays generated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Chamba	3344.64	23.19	2821.51	22.44	4410.47	29.50	25.98
2.	Sirmaur	863.00	6.71	585.92	7.39	2208.77	14.28	8.79
3.	Kangra			4847.04	32.97	10362.74	56.26	41.07
4.	Mandi			4023.59	34.73	14971.01	55.76	37.21
5.	Bilaspur					828.79	4.77	3.12
6.	Hamirpur					1956.84	9.80	6.92
7.	Kinnaur					353.24	1.68	1.55
8.	Kullu					2014.09	6.84	7.26
9.	Spiti					61.19	1.05	1.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Shimla					963.80	11.14	10.60
11.	Solan					1130.40	5.23	5.69
12.	UNA					1713.29	8.97	7.16
TOTAL:		4207.64	29.90	12278.06	97.53	40974.63	205.28	156.40

Statement-II

District-wise status of complaints

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of complaints received	Status of the complaint
1.	Kangra	5	4 complaints disposed off and 1 is pending
2.	Mandi	3	2 complaints disposed off and 1 is pending
3.	Solan	1	pending
4.	Sirmaur	2	Both complaints disposed off.

Child labour under NREGS projects

2896. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of engaging child labour in works undertaken under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to strengthen monitoring of NREGA projects to discount such occurrences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per report received from the State Government of Rajasthan, the State Government has received one complaint from Sh. Laxman Singh, Kishnaram, Dungarram, Birjaram and Other of Himmatsar village, Gram Panchayat Himmatsar, Panchayat Samiti Nokha, District Bikaner regarding engaging child labour.

(c) The preamble of NREG Act clearly stipulates that the Act provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose *adult* members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. In Section 2(a) of the Act, the term “adult” has been defined as a person who has completed his eighteenth years of age. Further, age of a person has to be given in the application for registration for issue of a job card and is also to be indicated

on the job card. The Ministry has issued instructions to all States to take necessary steps to ensure that names of children below 18 years of age are not included in the household job card and minors are not engaged on NREGA work sites.

Quality of roads under PMGSY

2897. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details about Pradhan Mantri Gram Swarajgar Yojana (PMGSY) in Maharashtra including details of measures initiated to impart training to the field engineers in road design;
- (b) the details of steps taken to maintain quality in construction of roads in rural areas; and
- (c) the details of outcome of the three-tier quality improvement assessment in Maharashtra in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) In the State of Maharashtra, under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), proposals amounting Rs.4,478.62 crore for 4737 road works measuring length of 19,833.59 kilometre have been cleared upto September, 2009. State has completed 3661 road works having length of 13,427.67 kilometre and expenditure incurred Rs.2,745.14 crore upto September, 2009.

Following measures are initiated to impart training to field engineers of PMGSY.

- (i) Training modules of 2, 3 and 6 days have been prescribed covering all relevant topics.
 - (ii) Topic wise training faculties are identified and displayed on PMGSY website.
 - (iii) States have option to conduct these training programmes at State Institute of Rural Development's (SIRD) (State Institute of Rural Development) established in the States.
 - (iv) Officer of Superintending Engineer rank would be designated to coordinate training activities in SRRDA.
 - (v) SIRD and SRRDA can identify suitable well equipped quality control laboratory to be used for training of engineers.
 - (vi) Trainings have also been organized at Technical institutes and reputed training institutes like National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers (NITHE) National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) etc. 866 engineers of Maharashtra have been given training upto March, 2009.
- (b) In order to ensure the requisite quality standards, a Three Tier Quality Mechanism is operational under the programme. The First Tier is in-house quality control through performing

mandatory tests on material and workmanship under supervision of the Programme Implementation Unit (PIU). A field laboratory is required to be established by the contractor.

Under the Second Tier of this mechanism, the State Government is required to monitor the quality through inspections by independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs) at three stages of construction.

In the Third Tier, National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are deployed by NRRDA for monitoring of quality of works through inspection, at random. Based on observations, quality grading is carried out and States are required to take action for rectification of works, if required. The Action Taken Reports (ATRs) are also submitted by the State Government to the NRRDA.

(c) If any work is reported as “Unsatisfactory”, the State are required to rectify the work and furnish Action Taken Report. Close monitoring of submission of Action Taken Report is carried out and States are required to take appropriate action in such cases.

In so far as Maharashtra State is concerned, as per the record available, in the last three years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto August, 2009), 1400 inspections were carried out by National Quality Monitors. Out of which 30 works have been found ‘unsatisfactory’ in completed category and 287 works were found ‘unsatisfactory’ in ongoing category. The Government of Maharashtra has taken action on the observations of NQMs, outcome of which is given below:

- (i) Out of 30 ‘unsatisfactory completed works, action for rectification has been taken and quality grading of 7 works out of 30 mentioned above has been improved to ‘satisfactory’.
- (ii) Out of 287 ‘unsatisfactory ongoing works, action for rectification has been taken and quality grading of 130 works (out of 287 mentioned above) has been improved to ‘satisfactory’.

DDP in Andhra Pradesh

2898. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of blocks and districts in Andhra Pradesh identified as desert area and such land there in hectares;
- (b) the details of the measures taken to conserve land, water, cattle wealth and to preserve ecological balance there under Desert Development Programme (DDP) and results thereof till date; and
- (c) the details of the works to be undertaken there under DDP during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) In Andhra Pradesh, 16 blocks of Anantapur district covering an area of about

19.136 lakh hectares have been identified as desert area under the Desert Development Programme (DDP).

(b) DDP is an area oriented programme and implemented on watershed basis aiming at mitigating the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions of desertification. Restoration of ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources *i.e.* land, water, vegetative cover is the objective. Beginning from the year 1995-96, a total number of 1054 projects (each of nearly 500 ha.) have been sanctioned for which the total central share of Rs. 193.85 crore has been released to the State Government and an area of 4.67 lakh hectare has been treated so far. 110 projects in Anantapur district were sanctioned in 2003 and Mid-Term Evaluation Report, 2006 *inter- alia* indicates increase in the ground water level, improvement in drinking water availability, rejuvenation of wells, easy availability of fodder for cattle and increase in the milk production in the project area.

(c) Under DDP the district agency is expected to undertake the work relating to construction of water harvesting structures, augmentation of water resources, de-siltation of village tanks for drinking water/irrigation, land development including *in-situ* soil and moisture conservation measures, afforestation, horticulture and pasture development, crop demonstrations for popularizing new crops/varieties or innovative management practices etc. The scheme of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) have been consolidated into Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 1.04.2008.

Redefining of BPL Criteria

2899. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that all the people earning less than twenty rupees a day have not been included in the lists of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families;

(b) whether it is a fact that these poor people are not getting the benefits of BPL category;

(c) if so, whether Government is going to redefine the BPL criteria; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development conducts a BPL Census approximately every five years to identify the rural poor families who could be assisted under various programmes of the Ministry. The Ministry of Rural Development constituted an Expert Group to advise the Ministry on the suitable methodology for conducting the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census for Eleventh Five Year Plan in August, 2008. The Expert Group submitted its report to the Ministry on 21st August, 2009. The report of the Expert Group has been circulated among the

States/UTs and the concerned Central Ministries for their comments and has also been posted on the Ministry's website at www.rural.nic.in. The Ministry is in the process of finalizing the methodology for identification of people living below the Poverty Line in rural areas of the country, taking in to account the suggestions/comments of States/UTs and Central Ministries.

Fund provided under IGNOPS to Uttarakhand

2900. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to State Government of Uttarakhand under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, during the last two years;

(b) whether the State Government has requested to provide additional fund under these schemes and also for such other schemes; and

(c) if so, whether Government has provided fund to complete all the above mentioned projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Rs. 1841.90 lakh during 2007-08 and Rs.4720.53 lakh during 2008-09 were released to the State Government of Uttarakhand under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which includes, among others, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS).

(b) and (c) The State Government had not requested for additional fund under NSAP during the last two years as funds released by the Central Government were sufficient to meet the requirement.

DPAP in Madhya Pradesh

†2901. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts where projects have been started in Madhya Pradesh under Drought-Prone Area Programme (DPAP), the number of proposals received from the State in this regard and the number of projects alongwith amount sanctioned for each proposal; and

(b) by when the rest of the proposals will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) has been under implementation in 27 districts of Madhya Pradesh. Since 26.02.2009, DPAP, Desert Development Programme (DDP), and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) of the Department of Land Resources have been consolidated into

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a single programme called as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). The coverage of IWMP extends to all the districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Under IWMP, the projects are sanctioned by the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) as per the criteria for selection of watersheds given in the Common Guidelines 2008. The funds are being released by Department of Land Resources as per the projects sanctioned by the SLNA. So far, Madhya Pradesh SLNA (Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management, Bhopal) has sanctioned 103 projects in 30 Districts under IWMP during 2009-10 covering an area of 6.01 Lakh ha. with a total cost Rs. 721.79 crore. An amount of Rs.38.98 crore as Central Share of part of 1st installment for these 103 projects has been released during the current financial year to the State.

However, funds are being released to the earlier sanctioned on-going, DPAP projects. So far, a total of 79 proposals involving Rs.40.32 crores under DPAP have been received in the Department from Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for release of funds. Out of 79 proposals, 40 proposals involving Rs.24.56 crores have been released. The proposal-wise funds released are given Statement (*See below*). 8 proposals involving 3.67 crore are under process for release. The remaining 31 proposals involving Rs.9.09 crore are pending with Department for want of clarification/documents etc. The same has been conveyed to the State Govt. These pending proposals will be processed for release as soon as clarification/documents are received from State Government.

Statement

*List of proposals for which funds released under DPAP during 2009-10
(as on 10.12.09) in Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	District	Project/Batch	Installments	Released Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dewas	Har-I	3rd	60.09
2.	Jabalpur	Har-III	3rd	20.25
3.	Damoh	Har-III	4th	32.71
4.	Damoh	Har-II	4th	30.37
5.	Rajgarh	Har-II	3rd	40.49
6.	Ratlam	VII	6th	6.62
7.	Raisen	Har-I	4th	20.03
8.	Badwani	VIII	4th	60.75
9.	Rewa	VIII	6th	40.34
10.	Ratlam	Har-I	5th	6.55
11.	Chhindwara	Har-III	3rd	187.86
12.	Jhabua	Har-I	5th	78.42

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Rewa	Har-IV	2nd	93.06
14.	Damoh	Har-IV	3rd	80.25
15.	Dhar	Har-I	4th	79.95
16.	Dhar	H-II	4th	77.69
17.	Badwani	H-IV	3rd	141.06
18.	Khargon	H-III	4th	57.19
19.	Jhabua	Har-II	5th	80.12
20.	Dhar	Har-III	3rd	186.16
21.	Dhar	VIII	5th and 6th	160.82
22.	Jhabua	Har-III	5th	80.65
23.	Jhabua	VIII	5th and 6th	243.00
24.	Guna	Har-II	3rd	40.47
25.	Khargon	VII	7th	22.25
26.	Shajapur	H-III	4th	23.63
27.	Raisen	H-III	4th	23.48
28.	Khargon	VIII	5th and 6th	101.25
29.	Shajapur	VI	7th	31.09
30.	Badwani	Har-III	4th	68.55
31.	Chhindwara	VIII	7th	54.58
32.	Jabalpur	Har-IV	3rd	26.71
33.	Khandwa	Har-III	4th	56.49
34.	Chhindwara	Har-I	5th	53.41
35.	Shivpuri	H-III	4th	33.54
36.	Raisen	H-II	4th	19.63
37.	Shivpuri	Har-IV	3rd	73.57
38.	Betul	Har-III	5th	72.71
39.	Guna	Har-I	4th	20.25
40.	Betul	VIII	6th and 7th	169.82
TOTAL :				2755.83

IAY in Punjab

2902. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dwelling units under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for which Central assistance has so far been provided in Punjab; district-wise; and

(b) the number of persons still on waiting list under the scheme in the State, district wise, and by when all those eligible under the scheme are likely to be provided residential units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Office of the Registrar General of India based on the Census 2001, the total housing shortages in rural areas of Punjab was 75374 houses. However, the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented as an independent Scheme *w.e.f.* 1.1.1996. Accordingly from the year 1996-97 till the current financial year, 25195.99 lakh have been allocated as Central share to Punjab for construction of 140031 houses. Details showing the district-wise housing shortage in rural areas of Punjab, as per Census 2001, Central Allocation made and the Physical Target fixed under IAY for Punjab from the year 1996-97 till the current financial year 2009-10, is given in Statement (*See below*).

Physical targets under IAY are fixed on year to year basis depending upon the overall funds allocated by the Finance Ministry for Rural Housing. However, all efforts are being made to end shelterlessness in rural areas across the country including Punjab, as early as possible.

Statement

District-wise housing shortage in Punjab as per Census 2001, Central Allocation made and Physical Target fixed under Indira Awaas Yojana for punjab from the year 1996-97 till the current financial year 2009-10

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	Housing Shortage in Rural Areas of Punjab as per Census 2001	Central Allocation made under IAY	Physical Target Fixed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Amritsar	3387	2454.49	14255
2.	Barnala	1917	259.07	1156
3.	Bathinda	3612	1302.45	7382
4.	Faridkot	2044	803.99	4762
5.	Fatehgarh Sahib	1171	490.43	2729
6.	Ferozepur	7802	2166.57	11762
7.	Gurdaspur	8237	2478.19	13697

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Hoshiarpur	5367	1883.00	10548
9.	Jalandhar	3416	1543.75	8790
10.	Kapurthala	2710	898.80	5027
11.	Ludhiana	6058	2203.65	12429
12.	Mansa	2154	734.58	3984
13.	Moga	3499	998.78	5229
14.	Muktsar	4594	1234.52	6456
15.	Nawanshahar	1151	672.18	3766
16.	Patiala	2526	1275.15	7516
17.	Roopnagar	2193	1105.69	6777
18.	Sangrur	2133	1297.95	7547
19.	Sas Nagar Mohali	2324	315.75	1410
20.	Taran Taran	8719	1077.00	4809
TOTAL :		75374	25195.99	140031

Crisis in availability of potable water

†2903. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a possibility of acute potable water crisis due to less rains in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of potable water crisis-ridden States;

(c) whether Government has formulated any special action plan to deal with this problem; and

(d) if so, the details of the action plan and by when it is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) Government is aware that due to delay in setting of South-West monsoon and deficient rainfall, many States including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been affected with varying degrees of drinking water scarcity.

(c) and (d) Water is a State subject. Rural water supply has been placed in the XIth Schedule of the Constitution to be devolved to Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of India assists the States in their endeavor to provide potable water to rural habitations under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Ministry of Agriculture is the nodal ministry to monitor drought situation in various States and provide necessary assistance through Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Relief Fund (NCRF) which can be used for mitigation of drinking water scarcity also. In addition, assistance is also provided under NRDWP based on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) to mitigate drinking water problems in the wake of natural calamities which *inter alia* includes drought.

Government is monitoring any possible water scarcity and is continuously in touch with the States. A number of suggestions to tackle drinking water scarcity have been sent to the States. States have also been sensitized to plan for tackling drinking water scarcity till the next monsoon. For implementation of rural water supply programmes the first installment of funds under NRDWP has been released to all the States.

Review of PMGSY performance

2904. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review the performance of various States under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of project proposals under PMGSY submitted by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh pending for approval before Government; and

(d) the reasons for their pendency and the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Performance of various States under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is reviewed regularly through the mechanism of review by the Empowered Committee, regional and performance review meetings, periodical reports and returns, three tier quality monitoring system, On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS), visit by National Quality Monitors and field visits by the offices from the Ministry and National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA).

(c) No proposal under MPGSY from Himachal Pradesh is pending.

(d) Does not arise.

Implementation of NREGS in Chhattisgarh

†2905. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the total amount provided across the country in current year under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) the details of amounts allocated so far to Chhattisgarh under NREGS, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) the number of persons provided employment under NREGS in Chhattisgarh, district-wise; and

(d) the details of complaints received so far regarding irregularities prevalent in this scheme in Chhattisgarh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) During the current year, a sum of Rs. 2053490.54 lakh has so far been released to various States for implementation of NREGA.

(b) and (c) District-wise details of funds released and number of households provided employment in Chhattisgarh during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to November, 09) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) A total of 24 complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of NREGA in Chhattisgarh have been received in the Ministry of Rural Development. District-wise number of complaints received are as under.

Sl. No.	Name of the district	No. of complaints received
1.	Kanker	3
2.	Rajgarh	2
3.	Dhamtari	1
4.	Korba	3
5.	Korea	1
6.	Kabirdham	3
7.	Bilaspur	3
8.	Janjgir Chamba	1
9.	Rajnandgaon	3
10.	Sarguja	1
11.	Raipur	1
12.	Narayanpur	1
13.	Mahasamund	1

Statement

District-wise Details of funds released and household provided employment in Chhattisgarh

Sl.No.	Districts	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 upto Nov, 09	
		Central Release (In Lakhs)	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (In Nos)	Central Release (In Lakhs)	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (In Nos)	Central Release (In Lakhs)	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (In Nos)	Central Release (In Lakhs)	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (In Nos)
1.	Bastar	5596.00	95475	10414.92	184265	8143.43	175850	2628.73	88646
2.	Bilaspur	10904.95	62181	19280.74	300197	23163.47	234512	5501.65	190452
3.	Dantewada	2678.18	65115	4131.56	121959	6022.03	71703	2300.00	47832
4.	Dhamtari	4876.38	97189	5607.17	92165	7207.64	91677	4388.01	58961
5.	Jashpur	6587.51	88806	5679.15	113185	7826.56	90138	2655.26	58768
6.	Kanker	8407.00	109098	6163.94	102173	8908.70	83485	0.00	37800
7.	Kawardha	4374.80	102376	7404.46	108989	11789.94	115642	7012.98	68375
8.	Korea	4355.52	192902	4700.00	68863	5274.21	62411	2194.09	40132
9.	Raigarh	5121.82	128512	11336.59	141530	14335.13	112342	0.00	48523
10.	Rajnandagon	5735.58	120572	9482.72	162915	16336.48	184569	11506.21	151868
11.	Surguja	11493.00	194511	10994.70	265488	14655.86	275623	4585.93	197315
12.	Janjgir-Champa			3426.60	152376	7420.48	98687	1989.60	60725
13.	Korba			4269.33	113491	4288.24	96346	2361.32	56254
14.	Mahasamund			3968.61	117640	10006.15	161790	5824.35	100441
15.	Raipur			7458.22	239727	15874.97	218748	8357.10	231626
16.	Durg					5196.05	196892	9913.96	117285
Total:		70130.74	1256737	114318.71	2284963	166449.34	2270415	71219.19	1555003

Convergence of NREGS with other job works

2906. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has accepted a slew of suggestions from States to extend the scope of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) through convergence with other departments as job works to be taken up under the scheme;

(b) whether the scope of manual work has been enlarged and if so, whether it covers sanitation campaign, social services and constructions of dwellings for Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries etc.; and

(c) in what way NREGS workforce is to be deployed for assistance in anganwadi centres and creches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Ministry of Rural Development has issued Convergence Guidelines with Ministries of Environment and Forests, Agriculture, Water Resources; Department of Land Resources and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana of Department of Rural Development.

(b) Yes, Sir. Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level has been included as a permissible activity in para 1 of Schedule I of the Act *vide* Notification dated 11.11.2009.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Sixth and seventh phase of PMGSY

†2907. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages with population of one thousand and five hundred which remain to be linked with road under the Sixth and Seventh Phase of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); and

(b) by when the remaining villages are likely to be linked with road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), as on 30th September, 2009, 16,112 habitations having population of 1000 and more and 33,043 having population of 500 and more are yet to be provided connectivity by all weather roads. There were no separate target for sixth and seventh phase under PMGSY.

(b) It has been targeted to provide all weather connectivity to all the habitations with population of 1000 or more in plain areas and habitations with population of 500 or more in the hill States, the tribal and desert areas by March, 2012.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pension benefit scheme

2908. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of total eligible persons and actual beneficiaries, under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme, Annapurna Scheme and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana;

(b) what are the objectives of each of the schemes;

(c) how far they have been fulfilled; and

(d) whether any social audit has been undertaken to check whether benefits are actually accruing to the targeted groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The total number of eligible persons, actual beneficiaries and objective of (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) (ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) (iii) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) (iv) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) (v) Annapurna Scheme and (vi) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) are as under:-

	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna	RSBY
The number of eligible persons	157.19 lakh	45 lakh	15 lakh	4.37 lakh	13.76 lakh	6 crore BPL families
Actual Number of Beneficiaries	156.95 lakh	22.99 lakh	5 lakh	4.23 lakh	10.11 lakh	81 lakh
Objective	To Provide pension to all persons who are 65 years or higher and living below poverty line	To Provide pension to widows who are in the age group of 40-64 years and living below poverty line	To provide pension to suffering with severe or multiple disability in the age group of 18 64 years and living below poverty line	To provide lumpsum family benefit for household below the poverty line on the death of the primary bread winner in the age group of 18-64 years.	To provide food security to meet the requirement of those Senior Citizens who though eligible have remained uncovered under old age pension scheme	To provide in patient cure to BPL families through smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs.30,000 per annum on family floater basis.

(c) The objectives under IGNOAPS, NFBS and Annapurna have been largely fulfilled. IGNWPS and IGNDPS have been launched in February, 2009. 81 lakh smart cards have been issued in 21 States where RSBY is being implemented.

(d) No social audit has been undertaken in any of the schemes.

Enquiry into job cards issued under NREGS

2909. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 367 given in Rajya Sabha on 18 February, 2009 and state:

(a) whether District Programme Coordinator of NREGA, Kangra district has conducted any enquiry regarding multiple job cards to family members of same family and preparing forged muster rolls with fake attendance of labourers by some Gram Panchayats;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) if not, the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether Government has received complaints that Gram Pradhan, Ward Panch and Up-Pradhan of Haripur in Himachal Pradesh have registered their family members in muster rolls under NREGA whereas none among them has ever worked under NREGA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Implementation of PMGSY in Chhattisgarh

†2910. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided across the country under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) the details of the amount allocated to Chhattisgarh so far under PMGSY, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) the names of roads of Sarguja district of Chhattisgarh being constructed and the names of such agencies which are constructing them;

(d) whether these agencies are working within the specified quality and the timeframe; and

(e) whether any enquiry committee has been constituted by the Central Government to check the road construction works being done under PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) An amount of Rs. 59021 crore has been released to States/ Union Territories/

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

agencies under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) upto 30.11.2009.

(b) Funds are allocated under PMGSY by the Ministry of Rural Development to the States and not district-wise. Funds allocated to Chhattisgarh under PMGSY, year-wise, are as under:-

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)
2000-01	87.00
2001-02	87.00
2002-03	87.00
2003-04	87.00
2004-05	87.00
2005-06	235.00
2006-07	235.00
2007-08	240.00
2008-09	240.00

(c) 903 road works of length 4611 km. have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Rural Development for implementation under PMGSY in Sarguja district of Chhattisgarh. Rural roads under PMGSY are constructed by the State Government through its own agencies. The details of road works taken up under PMGSY are also available on the website www.pmgsy.nic.in/www.omms.nic.in.

(d) 218 road works of length 1248 km. have been completed under PMGSY in Sarguja district of Chhattisgarh.

(e) In addition to the normal inspection of works by National Quality Monitors (NQMs), during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto September, 2009), 5 enquiry teams were deputed by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) for inspection of road works taken up under PMGSY in Sarguja district. These teams inspected 46 PMGSY road projects and found major deficiencies in 31 projects. The reports of teams have been sent to the State Government for taking remedial action.

Guidelines for PMGSY

2911. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing guidelines to execute Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has become a hurdle for its effective implementation;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken to the effect; and

(c) whether the Central Government has received any recommendations from the State Government of Kerala for change in existing norms in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is governed by the existing Programme Guidelines. On receiving of representations from the States or on reviewing, the Government amended the Guidelines, as needed, for effective implementation of PMGSY. The amendments made in PMGSY guidelines are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Amendments to the PMGSY Programme Guidelines:

1. Para 11.5 of Programme Guidelines was amended by Ministry of Rural Development *vide* letter no. P-17025/2/2008-RC dated 23rd January 2008 indicating that in case the value of tenders received is above the estimate that has been cleared by the Ministry, the difference (tender premium) pooled for the entire state for works cleared in a Phase/batch will be borne by the State Government.
2. Ministry of Rural Development amended para 3.4 of PMGSY Guidelines *vide* letter no. P-17023/38/2005-RC dated 29th February, 2008, where in it is indicated that in blocks bordering international boundary in the hill states (as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs), all habitations within a path distances of 10 Km may be treated as a cluster for determining the population size of the habitation. The earlier limit for cluster in those areas was 1.5 km, as given in the PMGSY programme guidelines.
3. Ministry of Rural Development amended clause 8.5 (v) of PMGSY Programme Guidelines *vide* letter no. P-12025/8/2001-RC(Pt) dated 17th December 2008 indicating that the prorata cost of bridges beyond 50m will be borne by the State Government. Cost of causeways, however, irrespective of their length, will be borne by the Government of India. Earlier it was only 25m limit for MoRD funding.
4. In the LWE affected areas, keeping in view the constraints being faced, for execution of PMGSY projects, the programme guidelines were relaxed as follows, as per the request of the State.
 - (i) Proposals may be submitted on basis of line estimates.
 - (ii) Time period for completion of works may be extended up to 18 months for New Connectivity.
 - (iii) Works may be executed departmentally, in view of the likelihood of non-availability of contractors.
 - (iv) Tender premium would be paid by the State Government only, as covered in the modified para 11.5 of PMGSY Guidelines.

Evaluation of rural job schemes

2912. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to carry out an independent evaluation of the rural job schemes; and

(b) if so, the follow up action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is implementing the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) as wage employment programme and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozger Yojana (SGSY) as self employment programme in all the rural areas of the country. Evaluation of every rural development programme, including the employment generation schemes are done periodically through independent agencies. The Ministry has engaged Professional Institutions like Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Agricultural Universities and other Social Sector Institutions for independent evaluation and impact assessment of NREGA.

Estimation of poverty in the country

2913. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 38 per cent of the country's population are poor according to a committee of Government to estimate poverty;

(b) whether this figure is 10 per cent higher than the present poverty estimate;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether in June this year another Rural Development Committee estimated 50 per cent Indians were poor against Planning Commission's figure of 28.5 per cent; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to identify correctly the figure of poor for exact targeting of scores of Government schemes meant for the poor people in the our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Expert Group set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty has just submitted its report on 8-12-2009 which has redefined the poverty line, according to which, the poverty ratio in the country was 37.2 percent in 2004-05 as against the poverty ratio of 27.5 percent of the Planning Commission.

(d) The terms of reference of the Expert Group under the chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena to advise the Ministry of Rural Development on the methodology for conducting the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census for the Eleventh Five Year Plan does not include

estimation of poverty. However in the Report submitted by the Expert Group on 21st August 2009 it is mentioned that the percentage of people entitled to BPL status should be revised upwards to at least 50%.

(e) The Planning Commission is examining the Report of the Expert Group headed by Professor Suresh D. Tendulkar for suitable action.

ARWSP in Maharashtra

2914. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:
SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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 Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) the total number of villages yet to be covered under ARWSP in the State; and

(c) whether Government proposes to cover the left over villages so far in Maharashtra under ARWSP during the current year, 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) The number of habitations fully covered and partially covered under rural water supply schemes in all districts of Maharashtra is given in Statement. (See below)

(c) The Government of Maharashtra has taken up schemes for 11639 partially covered habitations in 2009-10, of which schemes covering 4008 such habitations is reported complete by November 2009. The target for 2010-11 is 8014 partially covered habitations.

Statement

Status of habitations in Maharashtra

S. No.	District Name	Total Habitations	Habitations with 100% Population Coverage	Habitations with Partial Population Coverage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar	7475	5865	1610
2.	Akola	872	670	202
3.	Amravati	1687	1224	463
4.	Aurangabad	1969	1476	493
5.	Beed	3413	2721	692
6.	Bhandara	796	615	181
7.	Buldana	1364	822	542

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Chandrapur	1752	1372	380
9.	Dhule	1127	749	378
10.	Gadchiroli	2109	2077	32
11.	Gondia	1656	1490	166
12.	Hingoli	735	495	240
13.	Jalgaon	1532	838	694
14.	Jalna	1290	984	306
15.	Kolhapur	3034	2532	502
16.	Latur	1177	967	210
17.	Nagpur	1656	1490	166
18.	Nanded	2053	1455	598
19.	Nandurbar	2491	2289	202
20.	Nashik	3611	2694	917
21.	Osmanabad	1209	844	365
22.	Parbhani	1060	481	579
23.	Pune	9177	8527	650
24.	Raigad	5226	4130	1096
25.	Ratnagiri	8793	7687	1106
26.	Sangli	4567	3362	1205
27.	Satara	4545	3789	756
28.	Sindhudurg	5074	4392	682
29.	Solapur	5194	4205	989
30.	Thane	6537	4212	2325
31.	Wardha	1006	721	285
32.	Washim	705	428	277
33.	Yavatmal	2314	1850	464
TOTAL :		97206	77453	19753

TSC in Maharashtra

2915. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of villages covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) till 30 September, 2009 in Maharashtra, 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 TSC in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (c) The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) administered by Government of India has district as unit for project implementation. The projects prepared by the districts are supposed to cover every household in all the villages in the district which do not have toilet facilities. All 33 districts of Maharashtra are covered under TSC projects.

(d) The sanitation coverage in Maharashtra was 18.21% as per census 2001 data. With the consistent efforts under TSC, the sanitation coverage has increased to 68.21% as on 10.12.2009 against census 2001 data as per the progress reported by the State through online monitoring system.

Increase in Haj fare

2916. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has increased the Haj fare for current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of increase in fare during the last three years;
- (d) whether Haj fare was increased after last date of receipt of applications for Haj and after the applications were accepted; and
- (e) if so, the reasons for such increase at last moment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The fare being charged per pilgrim has been increased from Rs.12,000 to Rs.16,000 w.e.f. Haj 2009. The cost of travel per pilgrim for Airlines has increased considerably mainly due to increase in input costs, increase in embarkation points etc. The amount charged per pilgrim as travel cost had remained unchanged at Rs. 12,000/- since 1994. While the cost to the airlines per pilgrim for Haj 2006 II, Haj 2007 and Haj 2008 was Rs. 47,495/-, Rs. 48,064/- and Rs. 67,332/- respectively, the difference in fares being the subsidy borne by the Government.

(d) and (e) The airfare to be charged from the pilgrims has been increased with the approval of the Cabinet. The decision was taken in the month of October, 2009 and the Haj Committee was informed immediately.

District Rural Development Agencies

2917. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) were set up in place of erstwhile Small Marginal Farmers and Agriculture Labourers Agencies/Small Farmers Development Agencies as per a Government of India *vide* letter No. 1121/ 69/Agri. credit dated 3rd February, 1970 for purpose of implementing various poverty alleviation programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the staffing and funding pattern for different DRDAs;

(d) whether Government has decided to merge the DRDAs with Zila Parishads and to continue to implement various Rural Development Programmes through them;

(e) whether Administrative structure of Zila Parishads is capable of absorbing the services of existing DRDA employees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and to what extent this decision has been implemented by various States/Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) were created in the year 1980 when the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was extended to all the blocks in the country. In the districts where Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDAs) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) Agencies were existing, these were merged and renamed as District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). In other districts where such agencies were not existing, DRDAs were created afresh for purpose of implementing various poverty alleviation programmes.

(c) The guidelines of DRDA Administration lay down a model staffing structure for different categories of DRDAs depending upon the number of blocks falling under their jurisdiction. The number of posts in DRDAs are 37 for Category 'A' having less than 6 blocks, 47 for Category 'B' having 6 to 10 blocks, 54 for Category 'C' having 11 to 15 blocks and 57 for Category 'D' having more than 15 block. Each DRDA should have eight wings namely Self Employment Wing, Women's Wing, Wage Employment Wing, Watershed Wing, Engineering Wing, Accounts Wing, Monitoring Wing and General Administration wing. The Scheme is funded by Central and State Governments in the respective ratio of 75:25. The funding pattern in respect of North Eastern States has been revised to 90:10 w.e.f. 2008-09. In case of Union Territories, the Central Government provides entire (100%) funds under the Scheme.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) In some States such as Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal, the DRDAs have been merged with the Zilla Parishad/District Panchayat and function as a separate cell maintaining separate identity and separate accounts.

DPAP in Madhya Pradesh

†2918. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent for any proposal under Drought-Prone Area Programme (DPAP);

(b) if so, the amount involved in the proposal and whether it is still pending with his Ministry;

(c) whether any time-frame has been set for the disposal of the proposal; and

(d) whether due to the process of approval to the proposal being time taking, the possibility of costs escalation is higher?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (c) Since 26.02.2009, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) of the Department of Land Resources have been consolidated into a single programme called as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

Under IWMP, the projects are sanctioned by the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) as per the criteria for selection of watersheds given in the Common Guidelines 2008. The funds are being released by Department of Land Resources as per the projects sanctioned by the SLNA. So far, Madhya Pradesh SLNA (Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management, Bhopal) has sanctioned 103 projects in 30 Districts under IWMP during 2009-10 covering an area of 6.01 Lakh ha. with a total cost Rs. 721.79 crore. An amount of Rs.38.98 crore as Central Share of part of 1st installment for these 103 projects has been released during the current financial year to the State.

However, funds are being released to the earlier sanctioned on-going, DPAP projects. So far, a total of 79 proposals involving Rs.40.32 crores under DPAP have been received in the Department from Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for release of funds. Out of 79 proposals, 40 proposals involving Rs.27.56 crores have been released. 8 proposals involving 3.67 crore are under process for release. The remaining 31 proposals involving Rs.9.09 crore are pending with Department for the want of clarification/documents etc. The same has been conveyed to State Govt. These pending proposals will be processed for release as soon as clarification/documents are received from the State Govt.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) There is no provision for cost escalation in the Guidelines of the Programme.

Beneficiaries of NREGA in Gujarat

2919. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of districts selected in Gujarat for extending benefit under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) so far;
- (b) the number of districts to be selected by end of March, 2010 in the State; and
- (c) the number of households benefited under the Act in the country along with number of beneficiaries in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) All districts of Gujarat have been covered under NREGA with effect from 1.4.2008.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) Total number of households provided employment under NREGA in the country and those in Gujarat are as under;

	Total number of households provided employment			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up to October, 09)
Entire country	20984179	33889122	45112792	35179980
Gujarat	226269	290691	850691	1078886

Parameters of Rural Sanitation Scheme

2920. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the broad parameters of the rural sanitation scheme;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that fund is allocated by the Central Government under this scheme to the State Governments;
- (c) whether the scheme is envisaged to give special thrust to the villages with the population of SC/ST majority; and
- (d) if so, whether priority work be given to village Nandla, district Shimla, Himachal Pradesh which has sizeable number of Scheduled Caste population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) The Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The main

components are incentive for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management. The incentive/assistance pattern for toilets is as follows:

S. No.	Component	Central share	State share (minimum)
1.	IHHL	Rs.1,500 (Rs.2,000 for hilly and difficult areas)	Rs. 700
2.	School Toilet Unit	Rs.14,000	Rs. 6,000
3.	Anganwadi Toilet	Rs.3,500	Rs. 1,500
4.	Community Sanitary Complex	Rs.1,40,000	Rs. 60,000

(b) TSC is a demand driven programme. There is no allocation of funds to the State Governments under this scheme. However, funds are released to the States as per their eligibility.

(c) TSC includes provision for universal coverage of toilets for the entire rural population of the country irrespective of the caste, creed or sex. It is, however, reiterated to the States that provisioning for the weaker and disadvantaged sections like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities is an integral part of TSC.

(d) Does not arise.

Funding for NRLM

2921. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), which is being talked of as the second largest programme after National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) for tackling poverty and unemployment in rural India triggered a confrontation between the Centre and the States over the funding pattern;

(b) whether the mission is yet to be launched and sent to States for their consent, and the matter was discussed at a Conference of Rural Development Ministers of all the States in September; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the Conference and to what extent the funding pattern has been decided and by when the scheme is to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. There is no confrontation between the Centre and the States over the funding pattern in the proposed restructured Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

(b) and (c) The Cabinet Note for restructuring the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) as National Rural Livelihood Mission is under finalization. The suggestions received during the State Ministers' Conference in September, 2009 were taken into consideration while preparing the draft Cabinet Note for NRLM.

Perspective planning for the cruise industry

2922. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any perspective planning to set up cruise industry, aiming to develop India as the cruise hub of the region as growth in the global cruise industry looks set to strengthen tourist links between Indian sub-continent with countries of Middle-East, Gulf, etc.; and

(b) if so, due to financial constraints and comparative lack of expertise in this cruise industry, whether Government is adopting public-private-partnership route for establishment of 'cruise industry' which has great potential due to our excellent air, land and sea connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has approved the Cruise Shipping Policy of India in June, 2008. Cruise Shipping would be a path breaking development in India's efforts to carve a prominent space in world tourism and it would showcase India as a major source and destination of world tourism. With the implementation of this policy, the growth in diverse sectors would spill out and it would earn foreign exchange for the country and generate employment. The Cruise Shipping Policy envisages development of Port Infrastructure and connectivity on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)/Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model wherever possible.

Trifurcation of DG-Shipping

2923. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to trifurcate the Directorate General of Shipping (DG-Shipping) with a view to create separate directorates for each of the three regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the rationale behind the proposal;

(c) the schedule of implementation of the proposal;

(d) the details of steps proposed *vis-a-vis* those actually implemented for modernization of DG-Shipping during the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the volume of inbound and outbound vessels dealt with by DG-Shipping, year-wise, during the last five year plan and projection for the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) No, Sir.

(d) The details of steps proposed *vis-a-vis* those actually implemented for modernization of DG-Shipping during the Tenth Five Year Plan are:

- (i) The DG Shipping and allied offices have been fully computerized and connected by internet.
- (ii) To cope with increasing work load in view of the growth in shipping activities and international trade, the Directorate has set up offices of Mercantile Marine Departments (MMD) at four new locations at Kandla, Haldia, Paradip and New Mangalore, while MMD, Kochi and Kandla have been upgraded to a regional level MMD. The Directorate has started an E-Governance project that enable users to access information and processes regarding regulatory service of the Directorate online.
- (iii) Training examination and certification process in MMDs have been tested under Quality Certification System ISO 9001.
- (iv) Technical officer were given training in technical and administrative functions with a view to improve their performance.
- (e) The volume of vessels inspected by DG-Shipping year-wise during the last five year Plan is given below :

Year	Port State control	Flag State Inspection
2002	513	246
2003	452	296
2004	878	377
2005	913	357
2006	659	473
2007	657	448

For the current Plan period no projection has been made. However the figures for the first two years of the Plan period are given below :

Year	Port State control	Flag State Inspection
2008	829	378
2009 (upto October only)	550	261

Payment due to ex-employees of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

2924. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

- (a) the due amount of voluntary and retired employees differential payments of wages, gratuity and PF etc. of Hindustan Shipyard Limited;
- (b) whether Government has formulated any scheme to ensure the payment to VRS and retired employees (870 persons) for the outstanding due amount;

(c) if so, by when the proposed payment are to be made; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) Rs.5.50 crores towards differential dues (compensation, gratuity and leave salary) of the Voluntarily Retired (VR) employees of Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL) has been included in the Financial Restructuring proposal of HSL which is, presently, under consideration of the Government. The dues shall be paid on approval of the proposal by the Government. The pay/wage revision liability of Rs.16.32 crore to the retired/VRS employees is to be made by the Company from its own resources based on improvement in the financial position of the Company.

Abduction of ship near Panama

†2925. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ship named M.B. Khalik, carrying 24 Indian crew members has been abducted near Panama;

(b) if so, the date and time of its abduction;

(c) whether any steps had been taken by Government for the safety of Indians;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether all Indians have been found to be safe; and

(e) the comprehensive details of the status of this ship?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (e) One vessel, M.V. Al Khaliq, with Panama flag has been hijacked by the pirates with 26 crew members (including 24 Indians) on 22.10.2009 close to the Seychelles Islands about 720 nautical miles East of Mombasa. Its nominated owner is Rosebud Investment Corporation, P.O. 6-4298, EO Dorado, Panama City, Republic of Panama and its beneficiary owner is Mrs. Batul Zaffarali Dattoo, PO Box-90071, Mombasa, Kenya. Directorate General of Shipping has held two meetings with the Managers of the vessel (M/s SNP Shipping) on 23.10.2009 and 04.11.2009. As per information received from the Managers, contact has been established with the vessel and the Master has informed that all crew members on board are safe. It has also been informed that negotiations for release of the crew members are in progress.

Financing plans for port projects

2926. MS. MABEL REBELLO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether concerned about slow pace of capacity addition in the ports sector, Government has set up a committee to look into financing plans for port projects in the remaining part of current Five Year Plan;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

12.00 Noon

(b) whether the Committee was given mandate to suggest capacity addition targets for the Twelfth Five Year Plan along with financing model of the projects in next plan;

(c) whether this move comes on the back of concerns over tardy progress in this sector; and

(d) if so, what are main suggestions given by this Committee and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission. The mandate of the committee is to review the existing financing plans of ports in the context of mid-term appraisal of the Eleventh Plan and to revise the same based on the relevant data. The Committee is also to formulate Twelfth Plan projections.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Port Trusts and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of DCI Ltd., Delhi and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of SPFO, Mumbai and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, I lay on the Table;

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 and Section 106 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:

(i) (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1275/15/09]

(ii) (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1282/15/09]

(iii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Mumbai Port Pension Fund Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts and Audit Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1283/15/09]

- (iv) (a) Annual Administration Report of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2008-09.
 (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
 [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1276/15/09]
- (v) (a) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
 (b) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts and Audit Report.
 [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1276/15/09]
- (vi) (a) Annual Administration Report of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, Orissa, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
 (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
 [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1278/15/09]
- (vii) (a) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust (NMPT), for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
 (b) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts and Audit Report.
 [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1273/15/09]
- (viii) (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
 (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
 [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1277/15/09]
- (ix) (a) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
 (b) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts and Audit Report.
 [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1277/15/09]
- (x) (a) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust (PPT), for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
 (b) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts and Audit Report.
 [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1278/15/09]
- (xi) (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
 [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1273/15/09]
- (xii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts and Audit Report.
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1275/15/09]
- (xiii) (a) Thirtieth Administration Report and Accounts of the Tuticorin Port Trust, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1281/15/09]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1279/15/09]
- (xv) (a) Annual Administrative Report and Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1272/15/09]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts and Audit Report.
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1280/15/09]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts and Audit Report.
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1279/15/09]
- (xviii) (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2008-09.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1274/15/09]
- (xix) (a) Annual Administration Report of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2008-09.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1280/15/09]
- (xx) (a) Annual Accounts of the Tariff Authority for Major Ports, Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts and Audit Report.
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1284/15/09]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited (DCI), Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1654/15/09]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Forty-third Annual Report of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation (SPFO), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, (SPFO), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1285/15/09]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of DICGC, Mumbai and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of SPMCIL, New Delhi and related papers

IV. Report and Accounts (2006-07 and 2007-08) of Pratichi (India) Trust, Delhi and related papers

V. Report on the working of PSBs for the year ended on 31st March 2009

VI. Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Regional Rural Banks and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
Sir, I lay on the Table

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:
 - (1) G.S.R. 836 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
 - (2) G.S.R. 837 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Remittance of Assets) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
 - (3) G.S.R. 838 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2009 publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Currency Accounts by a Person Resident in India) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2009.

- (4) G.S.R. 813 (E), dated the 12th November, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and Transfer of Immovable Property in India) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1233/15/09]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification F. No. 125, dated the 17th July, 2009, publishing the Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 2009, under Section 28 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1254/15/09]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the SEBI Act, 1992:

- (1) No.LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/20/182131, dated the 6th November, 2009, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
- (2) No.LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/21/183853, dated the 19th November, 2009, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Stock Brokers and Sub-Brokers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1572/15/09]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1253/15/09]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1252/15/09]

- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pratiche (India) Trust, Delhi for the year 2006-07, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1255/15/09]

- (ii) (a) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pratichi (India) Trust, Delhi for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1235/15/09]

- V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Consolidated Report on the Working of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for the year ended on the 31st March, 2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1571/15/09]

- VI. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports and Accounts of the following Regional Rural Banks for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts :—

1. Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank, Warangal;

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1543/15/09]

2. Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa;

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1542/15/09]

3. Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Papum-Pare;

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1541/15/09]

4. Aryavart Gramin Bank, Lucknow;

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1540/15/09]

5. Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ballia, Uttar Pradesh;

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1538/15/09]

6. Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank, Bharuch;

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1539/15/09]

7. Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank, Ajmer;

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1537/15/09]

8. Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Raebareli;

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1536/15/09]

9. Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Munger;

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1532/15/09]

10. Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank, Mysore;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1535/15/09]
11. Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1533/15/09]
12. Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank, Raipur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1538/15/09]
13. Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gandhinagar;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1531/15/09]
14. Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1534/15/09]
15. Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1529/15/09]
16. Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kota;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1528/15/09]
17. Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1525/15/09]
18. Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1526/15/09]
19. Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank, Jaipur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1520/15/09]
20. Jammu Rural Bank, Narwal, Jammu;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1527/15/09]
21. Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1524/15/09]
22. Jharkhand Gramin Bank, Ranchi;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1523/15/09]
23. Kalinga Gramya Bank, Cuttack;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1522/15/09]
24. Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1521/15/09]
25. Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1519/15/09]
26. Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1544/15/09]
27. Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank, Patna;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1569/15/09]

28. Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank, Sagar;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1568/15/09]
29. Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1567/15/09]
30. Marathwada Gramin Bank, Nanded;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1566/15/09]
31. Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank, Udaipur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1565/15/09]
32. Mizoram Rural Bank, Zarkawt, Aizawl, Mizoram;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1564/15/09]
33. Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima, Nagaland;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1563/15/09]
34. Nainital-Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Haldwani, Nainital;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1562/15/09]
35. Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank, Indore;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1561/15/09]
36. Neelachal Gramya Bank, Bhubaneswar;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1560/15/09]
37. North Malabar Gramin Bank, Kannur, Kerala;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1559/15/09]
38. Parvatiya Gramin Bank, Chamba;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1558/15/09]
39. Prathama Bank, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1557/15/09]
40. Punjab Gramin Bank, Kapurthala;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1556/15/09]
41. Purvanchal Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1533/15/09]
42. Rajasthan Gramin Bank, Alwar;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1554/15/09]
43. Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ambikapur, Surguja, Chhattisgarh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1546/15/09]

44. Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank, Meerut;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1553/15/09]
45. Satpura Narmada Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chhindwara;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1552/15/09]
46. Sharda Gramin Bank, Satna;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1551/15/09]
47. Shreyas Gramin Bank, Aligarh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1550/15/09]
48. Sutlej Gramin Bank, Bathinda;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1549/15/09]
49. Uttaranchal Gramin Bank, Dehradun;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1548/15/09]
50. Vananchal Gramin Bank, Dumka;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1547/15/09]
51. Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank, Mandya, Karnataka;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1545/15/09]
52. Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank, Solapur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1493/15/09]
53. Chikmagalur-Kodagu Grameena Bank, Chikmagalur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1492/15/09]
54. Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1491/15/09]
55. Baitarani Gramya Bank, Mayurbhanj, Orissa;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1490/15/09]
56. Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1489/15/09]
57. Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1488/15/09]
58. Meghalaya Rural Bank, Shillong;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1487/15/09]
59. MGB Gramin Bank, Pali, Marwar, Rajasthan;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1486/15/09]
60. Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Vidisha;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1485/15/09]

61. Maharashtra Godavari, Gramin Bank, Aurangabad;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1484/15/09]
62. Paschim Banga Gramin Bank, Howrah;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1516/15/09]
63. Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1504/15/09]
64. Saptagiri Grameena Bank, Chittoor;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1503/15/09]
65. Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Etawah;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1502/15/09]
66. Malwa Gramin Bank, Sangrur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1501/15/09]
67. Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Akola;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1500/15/09]
68. Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1499/15/09]
69. Utkal Gramya Bank, Bolangir;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1498/15/09]
70. Manipur Rural Bank, Keisampat, Imphal;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1497/15/09]
71. Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu, Karbi Anglong, Assam;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1496/15/09]
72. Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1495/15/09]
73. Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1494/15/09]
74. Rushikulya Gramya Bank, Berhampur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1518/15/09]
75. Krishna Grameena Bank, Gulbarga;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1517/15/09]
76. Triveni Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Orai, Jalaun;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1515/15/09]
77. Lucknow Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sitapur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1514/15/09]

78. Deccan Grameena Bank, Hyderabad;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1513/15/09]
79. Pandyan Grama Bank, Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1512/15/09]
80. Pudukkottai Bharthiar Grama Bank, Puducherry;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1511/15/09]
81. Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank, Murshidabad, West Bengal;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1510/15/09]
82. Pragathi Gramin Bank, Bellary, Karnataka;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1505/15/09]
83. South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malappuram, Kerala;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1509/15/09]
84. Pallavan Grama Bank, Salem;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1508/15/09]
85. Kamraz Rural Bank, Sopore, Jammu and Kashmir;
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1507/15/09]
86. Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar, West Bengal.
[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1506/15/09]

Notification of the Ministry of Finance

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:
 - (1) G.S.R. 576 (E), dated the 17th August, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 182 (E), dated the 8th March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (2) G.S.R. 704 (E), dated the 25th September, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 474 (E), dated the 26th June, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (3) G.S.R. 830 (E), dated the 18th November, 2009, exempting handmade biris, matches manufactured in non-mechanised sector and reinforced cement concrete pipes assesses from filing the Annual Installed Capacity Statement.
 - (4) G.S.R. 772 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, granting exemption to certain packing materials, plastic bags and printed laminate rolls, etc manufactured by a Small Scale Industry unit, with brand or trade name.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No.L.T. 1240/15/09]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:—
- (1) S.O. 1570 (E), dated the 26th June, 2009, regarding exchange rate of conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
 - (2) S.O. 1603 (E), dated the 30th June, 2009, regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil and certain other items based on international prices.
 - (3) S.O. 1679 (E), dated the 9th July, 2009, amending the Rules of Determination of Origin of Goods under the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (formerly known as the Bangkok Agreement) Rules, 2006.
 - (4) S.O. 1748 (E), dated the 15th July, 2009, regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil and certain other items based on international prices.
 - (5) S.O. 1808 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2009, regarding exchange rate of conversion of Swedish Kroner into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
 - (6) S.O. 1857 (E), dated the 29th July, 2009, regarding exchange rate of conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
 - (7) S.O. 1870 (E), dated the 31st July, 2009, regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil and certain other items based on international prices.
 - (8) S.O. 2123 (E), dated the 13th August, 2009, regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil and certain other items based on international prices.
 - (9) S.O. 2193 (E), dated the 27th August, 2009, regarding exchange rate of conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
 - (10) S.O. 2209 (E), dated the 31st August, 2009, regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil and certain other items based on international prices.
 - (11) S.O. 2382 (E), dated the 15th September, 2009, regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil and certain other items based on international prices.

- (12) S.O. 2460 (E), dated the 25th September, 2009, regarding exchange rate of conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (13) S.O. 2492 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil and certain other items based on international prices.
- (14) S.O. 2622 (E), dated the 15th October, 2009, regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil and certain other items based on international prices.
- (15) S.O. 2667 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2009, regarding exchange rate of conversion of Swedish Kroner into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (16) S.O. 2713 (E), dated the 28th October, 2009, regarding exchange rate of conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (17) S.O. 2734 (E), dated the 30th October, 2009, regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil and certain other items based on international prices.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (17) See No.L.T. 1241/15/09]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 816 (E), dated the 12th November, 2009, publishing the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records of the Nature and Value of Transactions, the Procedure and Manner of Maintaining and Time for Furnishing Information and Verification and Maintenance of Records of the Identity of the Clients of the Banking Companies, Financial Institutions and Intermediaries) Amendment Rules, 2009, under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, together with Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1237/15/09]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. S.O. 2958 (E), dated the 20th November, 2009, publishing the Income-tax (Dispute Resolution Panel) Rules, 2009, under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, together with Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1239/15/09]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R.581 (E), dated the 19th August, 2009, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (National Fund for Control or Drug Abuse)

Amendment Rules, 2009, under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, together with Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1238/15/09]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of various Corporations and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Sir, I lay on the Table

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

- (1) G.S.R. 561 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2009, publishing the Solvent, Raffinate and Slop (Acquisition, Sale, Storage and Prevention of use in Automobiles) Amendment Order, 2009.
- (2) G.S.R. 835 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2009, publishing the Solvent, Raffinate and Slop (Acquisition, Sale, Storage and Prevention of use in Automobiles) Amendment Order, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1206/15/09]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 149, dated the 18th to 24th October, 2009, publishing the First Statutes of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, under sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1450/15/09]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 808 (E), dated the 11th November, 2009, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for Natural Gas Pipelines) Regulations, 2009, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1451/15/09]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1205/15/09]

- (ii) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1202/15/09]

Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

- (1) G.S.R. 677 (E), dated the 15th September, 2009, restricting the manufacture, sale or distribution of the drug Oseltamivir Phosphate and Zanamivir and preparations based thereon indicated for H1N1 viral influenza (swine flu) in human and for preventing their misuse in public interest.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1262/15/09]

- (2) S.O. 2076 (E), dated the 10th August, 2009, appointing the 10th August, 2009, as the date on which the provisions contained in the Sections of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008, shall come into force.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1261/15/09]

Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Medicinal Institutes/Councils and related papers

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1615/15/09]

- (ii) (a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (RAV), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vidyapeeth.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1617/15/09]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1266/15/09]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1265/15/09]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1263/15/09]

I. Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Corporations/Companies and related papers.

II. Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Research Institutes and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): Sir, I lay on the Table

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1221/15/09]

- (ii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited (NBCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1222/15/09]

- (iii) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited (R&C), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1223/15/09]

- (iv) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the

Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1224/15/09]

- (v) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1220/15/09]

- (vi) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1452/15/09]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1225/15/09]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1227/15/09]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI), Palakkad, Kerala, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1226/15/09]

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, I present a copy each of the following reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation:

- (i) One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Report on the Statutory Orders laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during its 217th Session.
- (ii) One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Report on the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:

- (i) Fourth report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals); and
- (ii) Fifth report on the subject Production and Availability of Medicines to deal with Swine Flu of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the First Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Credit Facilities for Women by Public Sector Banks and NABARD."

**STATEMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF
WOMEN**

SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Committee on Empowerment of Women:

- (i) Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter -1 of the Seventeenth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on the subject Plight of Indian Women Deserted by NRI Husbands; and
- (ii) Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter -1 of the Eighteenth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on the subject "Insurance Schemes of LIC for Women."

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs:

- (i) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of the Twenty-second Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the

Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of External Affairs; and

- (ii) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of the Twenty-third Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

**MOTIONS REGARDING THE TWELFTH REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE ON RULES**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to move the following motions:

“That the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Rules presented to the Rajya Sabha on the 14th December, 2009 be taken into consideration.”

Sir, I also move:

“That this House agrees with the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Rules, presented to the Rajya Sabha on the 14th December, 2009.”

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (i) **The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2009**
- (ii) **The State Bank of Saurashtra (Repeal) and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2009.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December, 2009.

(II)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the State Bank of Saurashtra (Repeal) and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December, 2009. Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Zero Hour Mentions. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I want to know why was my Zero Hour Mention not allowed? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't question that here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot answer here. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the decision of the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, is it only because he is *Dalit*? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; Mr. Rashtrapal, please don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, no; no; it is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I must be allowed to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no; please, give it to the Chairman. Once a notice ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no; please; nothing will go on record. Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rashtrapal, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot ask the Chair the reasons for it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should go through the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should go through the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, in the morning meeting, it was resolved that Shrimati Brinda Karat will*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is coming. There are other Zero Hour Mentions also. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is coming. Her name is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The numbering, first, second, etc., is not important. Everybody will get a chance. Yes, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Violent situation arising after the declaration of formation of separate State of Telangana out of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I rise to express my anguish on what is happening in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the Government of India has complicated the entire issue. Now, the State is practically in turmoil; students are on strike; colleges are closed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): How can you say that the Naxal Movement has(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, see, the Member is speaking; don't disturb the Member. ... (Interruptions)... Please. ... (Interruptions)... Please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU. Sir, more than 130 MLAs seem to have resigned. The Andhra Pradesh Assembly is not able to transact any business. It was adjourned *sine die*. The students are in the streets; suicides are also again taking place in that side. ... (Interruptions)... Earlier, there were suicides. ... (Interruptions)... Sir, the Government seems to be playing with the sensitivities of the people. Sir, it is a fact that the people of Telangana wanted to have a separate State in the year 1969.

And the people of Andhra Pradesh also wanted a separate State in the year 1972. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Under your leadership.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Hanumantha Rao. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, at that time I was 23-24 years old and I feel proud when someone says that I was leading the entire agitation. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, how many times should I tell you? (Interruptions) Please, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Government of India has behaved in a most irresponsible and immature manner. This is not expected of a Government that is ruling at the Centre in dealing with such a sensitive situation. You did not take your MLAs into confidence; you did not take your MPs into confidence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over, Mr. Naidu. Please conclude.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please, give me some more time, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a question of time! It is the Zero Hour. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is the question of the issue being discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude. It is a question of time as well.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a question of the issue. Leaders of the Ruling Party are making provocative statements. The leaders of the Ruling Party are going on fast; it is not the Opposition. I do not wish to name the persons because they belong to the other House. They are on fast and then, they are making provocative statements, and... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naidu, if you disturb them, then they would again... (Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, provocative statements are coming from this side also. I am not ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. (Interruptions) आप लोग डिस्टर्ब करते हैं, और लोग टाइम पूछते हैं, आप खामोश बैठिए..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Assembly is not able to function; the House is adjourned *sine die*. The students are on strike. The Ruling Party itself is divided, and the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has gone on record saying that even he was not taken into confidence. You don't take the Chief Minister into confidence; you do not take the MLAs into confidence; you do not take the MPs into confidence...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, please conclude. *(Interruptions)*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): What is he saying? *(Interruptions)* He cannot say that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: We do not have to listen...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is this? Do you have the sole right to speak everywhere? *(Interruptions)*

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: TDP is divided. How does he say...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subbarami Reddy, please sit down. आप बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*.. Please sit down. Allow him to speak. *(Interruptions)* Please conclude, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the BJP is committed for the creation of a separate State; there is no going back on that. Let me make it very clear; we are very clear about it. But, at the same time...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Brinda Karat.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is a very important issue concerning my State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have raised it in the Zero Hour. You have to follow the Zero Hour's rules.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, others must also follow the rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I gave you extra time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Is that a concession?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please; it is my request.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the entire State is on the boil and the House is not able to discuss the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have mentioned it. You have given the notice in Zero Hour.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you may bring it to the notice of the Government. I will be happy to have a structured debate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to follow the rules of the Zero Hour.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Agreed, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then why did you give the notice for Zero Hour? You should have given it for some other time. You have given it for Zero Hour and we are allowing it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Minister has made a statement outside the House. As if he is following the rules! And you don't want the House to discuss this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. That issue is not before the House.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why, Sir? Why is it not before the House? In my notice itself it is said...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Your notice may be saying it. But I cannot compel the Minister or the Government to reply to a Zero Hour mention. You had sought permission to raise the matter during Zero Hour. I have allowed it. The time is over. Now, how could I disallow others from raising important issues that they want to? I cannot ask them to take their own time. Then we will be breaking the rules.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am not saying that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sir, I am not saying that the matter that you have raised is not important, but your matter is not the only important matter.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is one of the most important matters. It is a sensitive matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. That is correct.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have created three States; but there was no problem at that time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have said whatever you wanted to say. Please conclude.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the State is on the boil and if I have to keep quiet...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Brinda Karat.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is not fair, Sir. That is why I want the Government to come out with a road map and take the House into confidence. They must come out with a road map to see that the situation is taken care of and crisis averted and the State comes back to normalcy. I would like to know from the...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; if they are not reacting, I cannot say anything.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you must advise the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to follow the rules set by the House.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we must follow the rules. But we must understand the people's aspirations also. This is the Council of States.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. That is why we have allowed you to raise this issue.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, that is why, I demand from the Government, if not today — Sir, the Minister is here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have the Minister; otherwise, the House would not run!

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, today, and if not today, tomorrow, let them take the House into confidence. Stop the State... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is listening to whatever you are saying. It is for them to react. *(Interruptions)* Please conclude.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Then come to a conclusion. Bring back normalcy to the State. That is my request.

Revelations about the terrorist David Headley's antecedents and status of FBI's cooperation with the Indian intelligence agencies

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, in a series of shocking reports emanating in the US, it is revealed that David Headley, who has been charged with conspiracy in the Mumbai terrorist attacks, was an undercover agent working for the US Drug Enforcement Administration, the DEA since 1999. Reports state that David Headley, whose real name was Daood Saleem Gilani was arrested in February, 1997 in New York for conspiring to import heroin into the US. However, since he started cooperating with the DEA, he was released and allowed to travel to Pakistan to conduct undercover surveillance operations on drug gangs in Afghanistan and Pakistan. A drug smuggler was turned into a US agent.

Reports have elaborated how Gilani started making frequent trips between Pakistan and the US since 1999. Even the change of his name from Daood Gilani to David Headley was obviously done to make his travelling easier and was known to the US agencies who were protecting him.

As has been the case with several such American double agents in the past, most famously, Osama Bin Laden, who had started his career as a CIA operative, David Headley too, reportedly, started working for the *Lashkar*. Investigations have revealed that David Headley had made multiple visits to India in 2008. It was on these trips, Sir, that the drug smuggler-turned-US agent-turned *Lashkar* terrorist surveyed sites in our cities, sites in Mumbai, and, reportedly, the information he gathered was considered crucial in the Mumbai 26/11 attacks.

Shockingly enough, he even visited India in April, 2009, after the Mumbai terror attacks. The FBI was evidently aware of David Headley's antecedents and had put him under surveillance well before the Mumbai terror attacks which took place in November, 2008. But why were the Indian intelligence agencies unaware of David Headley's visits to India. Sir, it is our cities, our people, our nation, which was targeted. We want to know: Did the FBI pass on the real time intelligence to the Indian intelligence agencies? That is the crucial question here. Were we informed; is this the type of US cooperation which is being extended to us.

Secondly, why are the Indian investigators being denied access to David Headley, when the FBI was allowed to question Ajmal Kasab who is in Indian custody? Is it because it will expose the under-belly of the US covert operations, which has a record of creating Frankenstein, like Osama Bin Laden. Did our Prime Minister raise the issue when he met the US President in Washington? What steps are being taken by the Indian Government to ensure that the Indian investigators question David Headley at the earliest?

Sir, these are very crucial issues which have an impact on our national security and we demand that the Government of India clarify these issues. Thank you.

SHRI AMAR SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Brinda Karat.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Brinda Karat.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with this important issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. All of you associate.

Department of Personnel and Training's O.M. on de-reservation of vacant posts belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs as reported in newspaper

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to express my anguish over the reported O.M. issued by the DoPT on deserving the posts meant for SCs, STs and OBCs after the so-called prolonged vacancy in exceptional cases, and, the idea that the two weeks' time will be given to the SC, ST Commission or the Ministry of Social Justice for responding. Sir, it is very manipulative. I am very sorry to say that we have been asking the Government to bring forward the Reservation Act so that such manipulative tactics do not take place. Sir, it can be easily manipulated. You are thereby giving rise to such manipulations. I can understand, the SCs and STs not being available here and there, but, Sir, hundred per cent OBCs are available. We have experienced it, Sir. Even in the case of SCs and STs, what are the efforts made by the Government to train them, to search the candidates, or, to advertise the posts. We have reviewed this position. Sir, we are grateful towards the Government for saying that a series of attempts should be made to fill up the backlog but, Sir, it is a backdoor method to delay the legitimate opportunities. We are afraid that it would be highly misused. We would like the Government to immediately withdraw it, otherwise, there is going to be a widespread unrest amongst Dalits, SCs, STs and OBCs across the country. Secondly, Sir, (*Interruptions*) I have time.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, he is very correct.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Secondly, Sir, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu brought out a very important thing. I don't want people to take... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, don't link it. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: This is telling us how it can ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ... *(Interruptions)*.. Your subject is ... *(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Seelam, I will not allow. ... *(Interruptions)*.. Nothing will go on record. ... *(Interruptions)*..

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, this issue is a very important issue. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is different. ... *(Interruptions)*..

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has said, you have to raise nothing out of that. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over now. ... *(Interruptions)*.. You have to associate only. ... *(Interruptions)*..

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA (Orissa): Sir, I associate. ... *(Interruptions)*..

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

SHRI D. RAJA (West Bengal): Sir, I have given a separate notice. I would like to make a...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. All the three Members have given notice on the same subject. That is why the practice is to associate only.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a very serious matter. The Government claims that it is working for inclusive growth. But what the Department is doing is just opposite. I am working on the Committee of Welfare of SCs and STs. I am coming across the reports routinely given by the Government. So insensitive, so irresponsible they are. They said there is no availability of suitable candidates. I do not agree with the Government's understanding. How can you say that there is no availability of suitable candidates? Number two, in the name of public interest, you cannot take decisions which are going against the interests of SCs/STs and OBCs. *(Time-bell rings)* Let me finish, Sir. Number three, the Government says that there is ban on recruitment but this ban does not apply to the backlog. Why the Government Department should give such an answer that there is ban on recruitment? All these questions will have to be looked into, and

*Not recorded.

the Government should immediately withdraw this Office Memorandum which deprives the benefits of reservation which have been given to SCs/STs and OBCs. If this Government acts like that, it will have to face the wrath of the people in the coming days.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You associate. ..(*Interruptions*).. No, no. I cannot allow it to be discussed here. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, I am told that there are nearly 28, 671 posts ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just associate Mr. Hanumantha Rao. ..(*Interruptions*).. They have said whatever they have to say. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: There are 39,728 posts lying vacant for SCs/STs. India has got bundles of human resources with great talent. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please associate.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Okay, Sir. I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The Minister wants to react on this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, THE MINISTER OF 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, this is a major issue. I think the House should debate on this one time. A lot of misinformation is floating. This newspaper story that the hon. Member has referred to is factually quite incorrect. Sir, this kind of OM has existed since 1979. What we are trying to do is, we are trying to further strengthen it. There had been no de-reservation of earmarked vacancies for the last ten years. Why are we doing it today? It was not done quietly; it was not done behind anybody's back. I have a copy of the report. As if it was a secret, it is on the website. It was done only for three reasons. One, creation of a separate national Commission for SCs and STs. As you know, earlier there is one Commission. When we created two different Commissions, different proforma was required. The second reason is replacement of vacancy-based register by postbased register. A decision was taken in 1995 to do that. And, the third reason was, ban on exchange of reservation between SCs and STs which was earlier being done. Now, it is not allowed to be done. It is a progressive step that we have taken. It is an open thing. It is on the website. Nothing has been done secretly. But, unfortunately, the newspaper has chosen to use words like the OM says

‘unlocking of quota’. Where have the words ‘unlocking of quota’ been used? Newspaper is talking about it. It is not a responsible reporting, I am sorry to say. It is an OM which is tendering ..(*Interruptions*).. This is the Government which has launched a special drive, after we came to power in 2004, where more than 60,000 posts were filled during the drive. Now, we have launched another drive in 2008, and it is the endeavour of the Government to see that there is no backlog vacancy at all.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: We are ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over now. ..(*Interruptions*).. No more discussion ..(*Interruptions*).. No more discussion. ..(*Interruptions*).. Shri Bharatkumar Raut. ..(*Interruptions*).. Shri Bharatkumar Raut. ..(*Interruptions*).. No, no. Please ..(*Interruptions*).. What is this? ..(*Interruptions*).. Mr. Seelam, Please. ..(*Interruptions*).. Okay. ..(*Interruptions*).. Please. ..(*Interruptions*).. It is not the Question Hour. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: We cannot respond to everything in Zero Hour. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. You give a notice. We will have a fullfledged debate. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: It was actually an incorrect report. Let’s have a full debate on this..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When the Minister is agreeing for a full-scale debate on it, why are you raising it again?

**Intelligence inputs about a Bangladeshi terrorist outfit allegedly planning attacks on
Mumbai and Hyderabad**

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, it is a matter of deep concern that our intelligence agencies have received inputs about renewed activities of Jamat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh. Its activists are likely to target Mumbai and Hyderabad cities. Sir, I am sure that our intelligence agencies and security forces will take due care and will not allow any plot to disturb civic life not just in these cities but in the entire country. I am hopeful about that. However, here we need to ponder upon the inputs. The Bangladeshis, who have been coming to India illegally for the last so many years, have really created a threat to the internal security of the country. Our erstwhile Chief Minister of Maharashtra, who is now a member of the Union Cabinet, has openly stated that we need to take care of the illegal immigrants from Bangladesh in this country. However, nothing has been done. I come from Mumbai. Let me tell you, Sir, that in Mumbai

every day, day after day, and years after years, illegal Bangladeshis are entering the city and settling there. In Mumbai, many vital installations are there, namely, the Bhabha Atomic Energy Centre, oil refineries, oil depots, and international airport. If you see the locations of these installations, you will find huge slums where Bangladeshis are residing. There is no control over them. We don't know what business they do, how they make their living and why they are there. Nobody can control them and nobody can stop them.

Sir, many of these illegal immigrants have been enrolled in the voters' list of the last assembly election. I am not getting into politics. Whatever political purpose it had served I have nothing to say about this now. Because of political reasons or perhaps bureaucratic lethargy, these people have now become voters in India and perhaps tomorrow they will be claiming citizenship and will become 'authorised Indians.' What do we do about it? That is the main problem here. Sir, these people have to be flushed out. Efforts were made in the past when the Bangladeshis were taken on a train and sent out of the Indian Border. But before our officers came back, these people were back in their slums. The Government should take proper care in this matter. Thank you, Sir.

Indefinite strike by the Jute Mill workers in West Bengal

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैं आपके जरिए हुकूमत की तवज्जो इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में चटकल के ढाई लाख मजदूरों ने अपने 13 नुकाती माँगों के समर्थन में 14 दिसम्बर से लगातार हड़ताल कर दी है। इस हड़ताल में 20 यूनियनों शामिल हैं। इनमें CITU, INTUC, BMS, AITUC भी हैं।

सर, यह भी देखिए कि चटकल में कितनी बेइंसाफी होती है कि बाजार में महँगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, लेकिन मजदूरों को dearness allowance मालिक नहीं दे रहे हैं। कई सालों से उनका dearness allowance बंद है। जो मजदूर रिटायर होते हैं तब उनको ग्रेच्युटी नहीं मिलती है। बहुत-से ऐसे केसेज़ भी देखने में आए हैं कि प्रोविडेंट फंड का पैसा मजदूरों की तनखाह से तो काट लेते हैं, लेकिन प्रोविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर के ऑफिस में वह जमा नहीं होता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि मजदूर जब रिटायर होते हैं तो उनको अपनी जिन्दगी भर की कमाई का प्रोविडेंट फंड का पैसा भी नहीं मिलता है।

इसके अलावा इस वक्त यूरोप के तमाम देशों में सिंथेटिक पर पाबंदी लग गई है, क्योंकि वह इको-फ्रेंडली नहीं है, जबकि जूट इको-फ्रेंडली है। इसलिए इंडिया में भी उस पर पाबंदी लगनी चाहिए, लेकिन भारत सरकार इस मामले को कोई अहमियत नहीं दे रही है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार, लेबर डिपार्टमेंट, को जो करना है वह तो कर ही रहे हैं, लेकिन भारत सरकार के डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ टेक्स्टाइल की मिनिस्ट्री को भी इसमें इंटरवीन करना चाहिए...। ताकि मजदूरों के जो जायज़ मुतालबात हैं, उनका तसफिया हो जाए और जो जूट मिलें बंद हैं, वे फिर से चालू हों, यही मेरा कहना है।

جناب محمد امین (مغربی بنگال): سر، میں آپ کے ذریعے حکومت کی توجہ اس بات کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ پشچھمی بنگال میں چٹکل کے ڈھائی لاکھ مزدوروں نے اپنے 13 نکاتی مانگوں کے سمروٹھن میں 14 دسمبر سے لگاتار ہڑتال کر دی ہے۔ اس ہڑتال میں 20 یونینیں شامل ہیں۔ ان میں CITU, INTUC, BMS, AITUC شامل ہیں۔

سر، یہ دیکھنے کہ چٹکل میں کتنی بے انصافی ہوتی ہے کہ بازار میں مہنگائی بڑھتی جا رہی ہے، لیکن مزدوروں کو ڈرنیس الاؤنس، مالک نہیں دے رہے ہیں۔ کئی سالوں سے ان کا ڈرنیس الاؤنس بند ہے۔ جو مزدور ریٹائر ہوتے ہیں تب ان کو گریجوٹی نہیں ملتی ہے۔ بہت سے ایسے کیسیز بھی دیکھنے میں آئے ہیں کہ پرووڈینٹ فنڈ کا پیسہ مزدوروں کی تنخواہ سے تو کاٹ لیتے ہیں، لیکن پرووڈینٹ فنڈ کمشنر کے آفس میں وہ جمع نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ مزدور جب ریٹائر ہوتے ہیں تو ان کو اپنی زندگی بھر کی کمائی کا پرووڈینٹ فنڈ کا پیسہ بھی نہیں ملتا ہے۔

اس کے علاوہ اس وقت یورپ کے تمام دیشوں میں سنٹھیٹک پر پابندی لگ گئی ہے، کیوں کہ وہ ایکو فرینڈلی نہیں ہے، جبکہ جوٹ ایکو فرینڈلی ہے۔ اس لئے انڈیا میں بھی اس پر پابندی لگنی چاہئے، لیکن بھارت سرکار اس معاملے کو کوئی اہمیت نہیں دے رہی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس معاملے میں پشچھمی بنگال کی سرکار، لیبر ڈیپارٹمنٹ، کو جو کرنا ہے وہ تو کر ہی رہے ہیں، لیکن بھارت سرکار کے ڈیپارٹمنٹ آف ٹیکسٹائل کی منسٹری کو بھی اس میں انٹروین کرنا چاہئے۔

تاکہ مزدوروں کے جو جائز مطالبات ہیں، ان کا تصفیہ ہو جائے اور جو جوٹ ملیں بند ہیں، وہ پھر سے چالو ہوں، یہی میرا کہنا ہے۔

(ختم شد)

श्री उपसभापति : आर.सी. सिंह जी, आप सिर्फ एसोसिएट कीजिए। ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको एसोसिएट करता हूँ और साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी के intervention से पिछले साल 18 दिनों की हड़ताल के बाद समझौता हुआ था। वह समझौता अब implement नहीं हुआ, जिसके प्रतिवाद में 20 यूनियन एक साथ मिल कर वहाँ पर हड़ताल कर रही हैं। **(समय की घंटी)** इसलिए मंत्री महोदय इसमें immediately intervene करें और इस समझौते को implement करवाएँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by Shri Mohammed Amin.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Demand to curb alleged sale of meat blended with cow flesh in Uttar Pradesh and other States of the country

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, कल रात एक सनसनीखेज खुलासा सहारा चैनल द्वारा हुआ है। उसके अंतर्गत दिल्ली और दिल्ली के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में मरे हुए पशुओं के मांस को होटलों में ले जाकर खिलाया जा रहा है। उन पशुओं को मारने के लिए माफिया गैंग्स, जो जल्दी ही धन कमा कर करोड़पति बनना चाहते हैं, कई प्रकार के उपाय आजमाते हैं। उनमें से एक यह भी है कि जो पालतू पशु हैं, उनको जहर देकर मारा जाता है, उनको विष देकर मारा जाता है और फिर उनका मांस होटलों में दिया जाता है। जो मांस विक्रेता हैं, उनके यहाँ तक इसे पहुँचाया जाता है। यही नहीं, उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी यह आदेश दिया है कि राजधानी के आसपास के 40 किलो मीटर के क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार पशुओं की चीर-फाड़ नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन उन सब कानूनों, नियमों और उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेशों की धज्जियाँ उड़ाई जा रही हैं और यहाँ की सरकार हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठी है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि वह इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करे। यही नहीं, जो पशु मारे जा रहे हैं या जिन पालतू पशुओं और आवारा पशुओं को विष देकर मारा जाता है, उनमें गाय का मांस भी अलग ..(व्यवधान) .. संग्रहित करते हैं। भैंस, गाय और बछड़ों को जहर देकर मारा जाता है और फिर चुपके से, दो नम्बर से मांस विक्रेताओं को गाय का मांस बेचा जाता है और उसे खिलाया जाता है। यह अत्यंत मानवीय संवेदना वाला मामला है। यह धार्मिक सद्भावना को बिगाड़ने का प्रयास है, जो गलत तरीके से यहाँ पर पैदा किया जा रहा है।

माननीय महोदय, इस मामले में दिल्ली सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार मिल कर ऐसी प्रवृत्ति को रोकने का प्रयास करे, क्योंकि यदि इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति नहीं रोकी गयी तो यह प्रवृत्ति अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी बढ़ेगी, लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को भी नुकसान पहुँचाएगी और यह सद्भावना को बिगाड़ने का काम भी करेगी। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध

करना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली सरकार इस सारे मामले में मिली हुई है। वहाँ के जो लोग हैं, वे मिले हुए हैं। वहाँ की पुलिस मिली हुई है और पुलिस को राजनेताओं का संरक्षण है। उन्हीं की देखरेख में इस प्रकार प्रच्छन्न रूप से गोहत्याएँ हो रही हैं और गौ का मांस होटलों में परोसा जा रहा है। इसको रोकने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि दिल्ली की सरकार को नियंत्रित करें और इस मामले को आप स्वयं देखें।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : सर, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण लाल बाल्मीकि (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री भागीरथी माझी (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Spreading of Brain fever in Eastern Uttar Pradesh

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में फैली बीमारी, मस्तिष्क ज्वर की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सर, पिछले 30 वर्षों से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर, बस्ती, देवरिया, मऊ, बहराइच, गोंडा, आजमगढ़ आदि जिलों में अगस्त से लेकर फरवरी माह तक एक विशेष किस्म का बुखार फैलता है, जिसे मस्तिष्क ज्वर या जापानी बुखार के नाम से जाना जाता है। यह विशेषकर 15 वर्ष की उम्र के बच्चों में होता है। इससे बच्चों में तेज बुखार, शरीर में ऐंठन होती है और बच्चा कोमा में चला जाता है। इसके बाद उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है या बच्चा विकलांग हो जाता है अथवा वह मानसिक रूप से विक्षिप्त हो जाता है। पिछले 30 वर्षों में इस बीमारी के कारण हजारों जानें गयी हैं। इस वर्ष भी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में इस बीमारी का बहुत भयंकर प्रकोप है। कल लोक सभा में सरकार ने माना कि इस बीमारी से पूरे देश के अंदर 666 जानें जा चुकी हैं।

उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 545 लोग मरे हैं। सर, यह एक सरकारी आंकड़ा है, जबकि मरने वालों की संख्या कई हजारों में है। सर, इस गंभीर बीमारी का अब तक कोई विशिष्ट उपचार नहीं हुआ, न होता है। अभी तक इस बीमारी के वायरस के बारे में भी सरकार या जो अस्पताल हैं, कुछ पता नहीं लगा सके। इस बीमारी का आज पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में न कोई डाक्टर है, न टीका है, न दवा है। जहां सरकार ने कहा है कि हमने 100 प्रतिशत तक टीकाकरण किया है, वहां भी यह बीमारी भयंकर रूप से फैली है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस संबंध में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्याप्त टीके की व्यवस्था करे और केन्द्र से डाक्टरों की एक टीम पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में अविलम्ब भेजने का काम करे। धन्यवाद।

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इनसे अपने आपको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

Selling of rice below MSP by farmers of Uttar Pradesh

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने धान के लिए 1,000 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल का मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस निश्चित किया है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में एक दाना भी धान का खरीदा नहीं जा रहा है। नतीजा यह है कि किसान गरीबी की वजह से मजबूरी में और अपना जीवनयापन करने के लिए 800 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल धान बेचने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं और यह स्थिति इसलिए और भी ज्यादा खराब हो गई है क्योंकि पिछले वर्ष गवर्नमेंट को जो लेवी लेनी चाहिए थी, राइस मिलों से जो चावल FCI लेती थी, इटावा और मैनपुरी जिले से एक दाना भी नहीं लिया गया। करोड़ों रुपए का चावल गोदामों में भरा हुआ है और सड़ रहा है। किसानों को उस वक्त भी पैसा नहीं मिला ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, यह जो मेशन है, यह असत्य है। ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री उपसभापति : ये FCI को बोल रहे हैं, आप को नहीं बोल रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं, राम गोपाल जी सही बोल रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : करीमपुरी जी, यह आप क्या बोल रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री अमर सिंह : असत्य है तो आप सच-सच बोलिए न। ..(व्यवधान) .. आपसे मतलब नहीं है। ..(व्यवधान) ..

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : केन्द्र सरकार से मतलब है, आपसे मतलब नहीं है, आप सुनना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। ..(व्यवधान) .. आप लोग बैठिए। ..(व्यवधान) .. आप सब क्यों खड़े हैं? ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : सर, ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। राम गोपाल जी बोल रहे हैं, आप उन्हें क्यों रोक रहे हैं?

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : सर, FCI ने एक दाना भी नहीं खरीदा, इसलिए पिछली बार भी पैसा नहीं मिला और अब मजबूरन 800 रुपए क्विंटल उन्हें धान बेचना पड़ रहा है और इस तरह से एक क्विंटल पर उन्हें 200 रुपए का नुकसान हो रहा है। आशंका यह है कि जैसे ही किसान के घर से धान निकल जाएगा, व्यापारी के घर पर पहुंच जाएगा, फिर बिचौलिए और व्यापारी दाम बढ़ा देंगे, तब जाकर गवर्नमेंट उसे खरीदेगी और यह जो करोड़ों और अरबों रुपए का नुकसान किसान को हो रहा है, उस पर किसी तरह की कोई रोक नहीं लगेगी।

मैं आपके माध्यम से गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने किसान को जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस दिया है, उसको उसका वह मूल्य दिलाने की व्यवस्था करें और जो चावल रखा हुआ है पिछले वर्ष का, उसको उठवाने के लिए भी इंतजाम करें।

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इनको एसोसिएट करता हूं।

डा० सी०पी० ठाकुर (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी इनके साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

RE: ZERO HOUR MENTION ON ATTEMPT TO TARNISH THE IMAGE OF GOA BY MEDIA

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir *

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, this is highly objectionable. (Interruptions)... This is highly objectionable. (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, please. (Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: *

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: She was a victim of rape. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? (Interruptions)...

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, इसको एक्सपंज कराइए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : ये क्या बात कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, your Zero Hour mention is on "Attempt to Tarnish the Image of Goa by Media". You are saying something which is contentious. (Interruptions)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री अमर सिंह : इसको एक्सपंज कराइए, हम महिलाओं का अपमान नहीं सहेंगे ... (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उपसभापति जी, इसको एक्सपंज करिए, ये क्या बोल रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमर सिंह : सर, यह बहुत ज्यादा दुस्साहस है ... (व्यवधान) इसको एक्सपंज कराइए ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, please allow me to complete. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You have not given the text. *(Interruptions)*... You have given a Zero Hour mention "Attempt to Tarnish the Image of Goa by Media". *(Interruptions)*... Now, you are talking something which is contentious. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: No, Sir. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may say 'no'. *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naik, please. *(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, इसको आप एक्सपंज कराइए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमर सिंह : सर, इसको रिकॉर्ड से निकलवाइए ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I am within my right. *(Interruptions)*... I will insist on my right. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Naik. Your request is to make a Zero Hour mention on [Attempt to Tarnish the Image of Goa by Media]. ... *(Interruptions)*... Why are you raising it? ... *(Interruptions)*... This is your Zero Hour mention. ... *(Interruptions)*... You should explain now. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Please allow me to complete. ... *(Interruptions)*... Do you believe in the Constitution of India? ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, now your time is over. Your mention is over. ... *(Interruptions)*... I will examine it. If it is unparliamentary and objectionable, we will do the needful. ... *(Interruptions)*... Special Mentions. ... *(Interruptions)*... That is over. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Please allow me. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of allowing you. You have not given the text. Now you are saying something which is objectionable. We will have to examine the text., then you will be allowed. *(Interruptions)*... It is nowhere mentioned about raping and all these things. You are raising something for which the Chair can't take the responsibility. *(Interruptions)*... Please. *(Interruptions)*... We will have to examine it. *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naik, you are a senior Member. You are saying something else. What is admitted is [Attempt to Tarnish the Image of Goa by Media]. It is about tarnishing the image of Goa in the media. *(Interruptions)*... But you are saying something else. *(Interruptions)*... Please, one minute. *(Interruptions)*... Please give the text of what you want to say and that will be examined, and if necessary ... *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naik, I am giving a solution. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: A minor girl has been raped. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, one minute.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We will not allow this House to be abused.

(Interruptions)... It is very highly objectionable. (Interruptions)... Don't justify that.

(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : ये रेप को justify कर रहे हैं, इसका क्या मतलब है ...(व्यवधान) पुलिस पोलिटिकल दबाव में काम नहीं कर रही है ...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please one minute. Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, please. (Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, ये justify कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : माया जी, आप बैठिए, मैं खड़ा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) Mr. Naik, your Zero Hour mention is "Attempt to Tarnish the Image of Goa by Media". ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: But he is tarnishing the image... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Brindaji. Now, there is a lot of objections because we have not seen the text. You give the text which will be examined. It will be again allowed if it is according to the rules. This issue is over. ... (Interruptions)... I am giving you a solution. You give the text which will be examined. ... (Interruptions)... You give the text. We will examine it. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: The words that he used should be expunged. (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that I would examine it and I would expunge it. (Interruptions).. Mr. Naik, you please give the text. I will examine it. If there is nothing objectionable, then, you will be allowed one more chance. (Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : महोदय, अभी जो बोला गया है, उसको expunge करवाया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I have said. Now because of paucity of time, you have to lay the Special Mentions. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I am not willing to lay it. My submission is, Special Mention has to be mentioned, it has to be read out with your kind permission. All the Members, who are here, have to think about the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. It was decided that we will take up Special Mentions in the evening after the other business is over. But it was told that many of the Members would not be there in the evening. So we took a decision that Special Mentions will be taken up now on the condition that they will be laid on the Table. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, with objection I will carry out your order. This is against the spirit of...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a consensus decision which has been taken in the interest of the House.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Dismal scenario of public health spending

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): A World Health Organisation study of 2007-08 has revealed that India ranks 171 out of the 175 countries in the world in public health spending. This is less than some of the sub-Saharan African countries. In a country of one billion, about 5.2 per cent of the GDP is spent on healthcare. While 4.3 per cent is spent by the private sector, the Government continues to spend only 0.9 per cent on public health. Public health spending as a percentage of GDP is minuscule. Due to this, India is being overly dependent on private sector. With lowest insurance penetration, people are forced to spend out of their resources.

Neighbouring China ranks among the leading developing countries in public health, spending almost six per cent of the GDP. The world spends a total of \$4.1 trillion on health. The United States of America spends 16 per cent of GDP on health, Sweden - 13 per cent, OECD - 11 per cent and India only 5.2 per cent.

There is growth in GDP, but there has been no increase in healthcare spending. This inadequate public health spending has forced the public to depend on private sector.

India ranks among the top 10 countries for communicable diseases. It is today the world leader in chronic diseases like diabetes, hypertension and coronary artery disease. In India, 900 people die of tuberculosis daily. More than one-third of them are victims of HIV/AIDS.

In view of the above dismal scenario, I would urge the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to take corrective steps.

Demand to take measures to prevent deaths of children in Bt. cotton fields in Gujarat

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I rise to commend the attention of this House to tragic deaths of young tribal children including minor girls in the Bt. Cotton fields of Banaskantha and Sabarkantha regions of Gujarat. By one estimate, about 1.5 lakh minor children, majority of whom are from the Dungerpur and Udaipur area of Rajasthan, work in hostile working conditions in these Bt. Cotton fields. Often these children are enticed by the middlemen to migrate to Gujarat without even informing their parents. There have been regular incidents of unnatural deaths of these children. As per reports in most of the cases, the local authorities have not been inclined to ascertain the causes of such unnatural and recurrent deaths. Instead, their effort has been to project these deaths as accidents or snake bites. Considering these circumstances, the parents and local organisations reasonably suspect trafficking and sexual abuse of these children. While the local NGOs have raised alarm over recurrence of such incidents, it is reported that employers and involved authorities are trying to brush the issue under carpet. I appreciate that National Commission for Women and National Commission of Protection of Child rights have constituted a high-power committee to look into the issue. The Committee should ascertain the culpability of the local authorities and fix the responsibility. I demand that the Report of this Committee be placed before the House along

with ATR. The State Government should be asked to take credible steps to stop the exploitation of children in cotton fields.

Illegal transportation of explosive materials in West Bengal, Orissa and Jharkhand

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, it is reported that a ship carrying nearly 8000 tonnes of ammonium nitrate, a chemical used for manufacturing explosives, has been held up outside the Haldia Dock Complex after Intelligence reports surfaced that such cargo may have fallen into the hands of Maoists and other insurgent outfits earlier while being transported from the port to a factory in Jharkhand. The ship was bringing cargo from Muuga Port in Estonia. The *modus operandi* of carrying such explosives in the name of fertilizers is that after discharge of the cargo at the port jetty inside the port, the material is delivered directly to the party which, in turn, stores the material in three-four private godowns outside the port. These private godowns do not have necessary statutory clearances for storage of explosive substances. The material is then taken to Gomia in Jharkhand in open vehicles (trucks/dumpers) for manufacture of explosives for further supply to mining companies in the border districts of West Bengal, Orissa and Jharkhand. The material is siphoned off to insurgent groups active in East and West Midnapore and border districts of Jharkhand. Ammonium Nitrate was widely used by extremist groups during blasts in Gujarat, Bangalore, New Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in the recent past. Every day, there is theft and pilferage of various cargos from vehicles going out of the port despite Police deployment. What is worrying us is that the explosive substance is imported by M/s Indian Explosive Limited, which is neither a fertilizer manufacturer nor a fertilizer trader or distributor in India. It is an explosive manufacturer having its plant at Gomia in Jharkhand.

I would, therefore, request that the Government may conduct an inquiry into the illegal transportation of explosive materials in West Bengal, Orissa and Jharkhand States.

Demand to establish more branches of banks and appoint more employees in order to make easy payment of wages to workers involved in Government Schemes

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a landmark legislation of the country and it has given birth to a continuous stream of works to the rural people across the country. Payment of wages is made through banks. Following this system, the procedure is being pursued in other schemes also. For example, the national old age pension is also being paid through banks. It is needless to say that the payment of salary to the employees is also being made in the bank accounts in some States. Thus the banks have become a very useful instrument in rendering services in the social sectors. This is an undeniable reality of the day.

This has to be understood that the banks have had to take this responsibility in addition to its normal business. While appreciating the process adopted as above, some new sets of problems are found to have cropped up, such as, serious shortage of bank staff, many panchayats under only one branch of a bank, bank employees retiring with no increase in strength, lack of understanding between blocks and banks, beneficiaries coming repeatedly for one stroke of payment, etc.

In this practical situation, I urge upon the Government to go deep to look into the problems and justifiably decide to establish more branches of banks, increase the number of employees in the banks, and, strengthen the coordination among the officials of the banks and blocks and people's representatives. Thank you.

Demand to solve the problems of Railway Loco Pilots

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the loco pilots (engine drivers) of the Indian Railways is facing several problems since long. The nature of duty, responsibility and the environment of the loco running staff of Indian Railways are totally different from other railway workers. The rules, regulations and instructions pertaining to them too are different. All other railway workers have a scheduled work, a fixed daily duty hours and regular and constant periodical rest in a week. But, for the loco running staff, there is no fixed schedule in regard to their duty according to the timing of train, no fixed duty hours. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railway Safety recommended 8-hour duty in the year 2007.

Apart from the daily working hours, the periodic/weekly rest/holidays of the loco pilots is also uncertain. If a loco pilot breaks off at 10 a.m. a day and joins back for duty at 4 p.m. next day, then that is called as availing of periodical rest and if such 30 hours of periodical rest is given for 4 days a month, it is stated that statutory requirement of granting a weekly rest is fulfilled.

Further, the Running Allowance Committee-2002 recommended that trains which run at a speed above 100 kmph should be provided with a co-pilot instead of assistant loco pilot. These recommendations are implemented considering the safety aspect of high speed trains.

Hence, I demand that the Central Government should consider their reasonable demands of the railway loco pilots, *i.e.*, working hours, weekly rest, providing a co-pilot at the earliest.

Demand to eradicate the system of manual scavenging and prohibit discrimination against manual scavengers/safai karamcharis in the country

श्री कृष्ण लाल बाल्मीकि (राजस्थान) : महोदय, 1976 में नागरिक अधिकारी संरक्षण कानून 1955 में धारा 7-A जोड़ते हुए किसी व्यक्ति को छुआछूत के आधार पर मैला उठाने के लिए मजबूर करने को अपराध मानते हुए इसके लिए दंड का प्रावधान किया गया। इसके 17 साल बाद 1993 में संसद ने एम्प्लायमेंट ऑफ

मेनुअल स्कावेंजर्स एंड कंस्ट्रक्शन ऑफ ड्राई लैट्रिन्स (प्रोहिबिशन) ऐक्ट पारित किया, जिसमें किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा स्वेच्छा से भी मैला ढोने की प्रथा को खत्म करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एस0आर0 संकरन और वेजवाडा विल्सन की अगुआई में सफाई कर्मचारी आंदोलन चलाया गया। इसके तहत सुप्रीम कोर्ट में याचिका दायर करते हुए कहा गया कि देश के कई हिस्सों में शुष्क शौचालय की मौजूदगी संविधान की धारा 14, 17, 21 और 23 का उल्लंघन है और यह मानवीय गरिमा के भी खिलाफ है।

मैला ढोने वाले लोगों के पुनर्वास की योजना के नाकाम होने के कारणों पर नियंत्रक व महालेखा परीक्षक (सीएजी) की रिपोर्ट रोशनी डालती है। सीएजी ने इस योजना के अपने ही आंकड़ों को गलत बताया है। भले ही सरकार दावा करे कि इसने 2 लाख 68 हजार सफाई कर्मियों को इस प्रथा से मुक्त किया, परन्तु यह संख्या कम नहीं हुई है बल्कि यह बढ़कर 7 लाख 87 हजार तक पहुंच गई है। समस्या यह है कि जिन सफाईकर्मियों को यह इस पेशे से मुक्त करने की बात करती है, वे वह नहीं हैं जिनका पुनर्वास किया गया है। इसके बजाय योजना के तहत ऐसे लोगों को कर्ज दिए गए जो ज्यादातर वास्तव में इस काम से नहीं जुड़े थे। सबसे भारी चूक तो यह थी कि योजना से उस कानून का कभी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया, जो इस पेशे को खत्म करने की बात करता है। कानून बनने के बाद इन 15 सालों में किसी व्यक्ति से मैला ढुलवाने के लिए आज तक एक भी व्यक्ति पर मुकदमा नहीं चलाया गया।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि संविधान के मुताबिक उन्हें दूसरे नागरिकों की तरह समान रूप से सम्मान मिले और यह न देखा जाए कि उन्होंने किस श्रेणी में जन्म लिया है। लाखों दलित आज भी इससे वंचित हैं।

Demand to amend the Plantation Labour Act to provide more amenities to tea plantation workers in the country

श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : महोदय, आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय चाय दिवस के अवसर पर आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान चाय उद्योग के संकट एवं चाय श्रमिकों की समस्याओं की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, देश में चाय बागानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या 16 लाख है और उन पर आश्रितों की संख्या 65-70 लाख है।

चाय बागानों के श्रमिक आज भी बंधुआ मजदूरों की तरह हैं। उनका अपना कुछ नहीं है। घर और जमीन ही नहीं शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पानी व बिजली आदि बुनियादी सुविधाओं से भी वे वंचित हैं।

भारत के चाय उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में मजदूरों की कमाई में भले ही भिन्नता हो, परन्तु उनका जीवन स्तर एक जैसा ही है।

महोदय, 1951 का जो प्लान्टेशन लेबर ऐक्ट है, उसमें संशोधन जरूरी है। पुश्तों से जो बागानों में रह रहे हैं, उनको जमीन का मालिकाना हक मिलना चाहिए। बागानों में पंचायत तो शुरू हुई, पर जमीन के अधिकार से मजदूर वंचित हैं। इन सब कारणों से मजदूरों के अंदर आक्रोश बढ़ रहा है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मैं केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि जल्द से जल्द प्लान्टेशन लेबर ऐक्ट में संशोधन करते हुए मजदूरों को हर प्रकार की सुविधा मुहैया कराई जाए ताकि उनका जीवन स्तर सुधर सके।

Demand for inquiry into delay in tabling the Hindi version of the Liberhan Commission Report

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, राजभाषा अधिनियम में यह प्रावधान है कि संसद के पटल पर रखी जाने वाली रिपोर्ट्स हिन्दी में भी रखी जाएँ। लिब्रहान रिपोर्ट देरी से रखे जाने का कारण बताया गया था कि उसका हिन्दी रूपान्तरण उपलब्ध नहीं है एवं वस्तुतः परिस्थितियों के दबाव में केवल अंग्रेजी प्रति ही

रखी गई थी। बाद में कुछ दिनों में ही हिन्दी प्रति भी रखी गई। इसका अर्थ है कि चाहने और योजना करने पर दोनों प्रतियाँ साथ-साथ रखी जा सकती थीं। इससे यह झलकता है कि उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। यह राजभाषा अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के दायरे में भी आ सकता है। ज्ञातव्य है कि माननीय गृह मंत्री संसदीय राजभाषा समिति के अध्यक्ष हैं एवं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति इसके आठ प्रतिवेदनों को स्वीकृति दे चुके हैं।

अतः मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि वह मामले की जाँच करे और विलम्ब के लिए उत्तरदायित्व तय करे एवं सदन को बताए।

Demand to bring legislation to give right to work to the citizens of the country

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Our Constitution has not given right to work to citizens which is necessary to ensure them livelihood. It is under the Directive Principles of State Policy and not under the Fundamental Rights. Right to education so far was under the Directive Principles of State Policy. But it has now been brought under the Fundamental Rights. It has emanated from article 21 which ensures protection of life and personal liberty. If right to education has emanated from article 21, why can't right to work emanate from the same Article? Work is more essential to protect life and personal security. Work is more necessary for livelihood than education. Education certainly enhances the quality of human life, but work is essential for human existence itself. Parliament has passed a legislation which gives right to education to children from 6 to 14 years of age. Such a law is essential for giving right to work. It will be a very important social security measure. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is one such historical measure. But poverty alleviation programmes and social security measures are piecemeal in nature. About 260 million people of our country are below the poverty line. About 42 per cent of our children suffer from hunger and malnutrition. Instead of having several piecemeal measures, why should't we give right to work to our citizens?

I, therefore, urge upon the Prime Minister to take a stride in that direction.

Demand to include labourers working on roads for benefits under various social security schemes

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ, जिसमें एक ठेकेदार के अधीन Border Road Organization के लिए जिंगजिंगबार, हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़क पर कार्य कर रहे करीब 56 मजदूर भारी बर्फबारी के कारण चार दिन तक बर्फ में फंसे रहे। लाहौल घाटी में बर्फबारी के कारण कुछ मजदूरों की मौत हो गई।

महोदय, ये मजदूर भारी बर्फबारी व खराब मौसम में सड़क बनाने या सड़क पर से बर्फ हटाने का कार्य करते हैं। आप इन मजदूरों को कई बार नंगे पैर शून्य डिग्री से भी कम तापमान में कार्य करते हुए देख सकते हैं। इनके रहने की व्यवस्था भी सड़क के किनारे तिरपाल लगाकर कर दी जाती है। इनके भोजन, स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा और बीमा के लिए भी कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया जाता है।

महोदय, फैक्ट्री एक्ट 1948 के अंतर्गत कारखानों में काम करने वाली लेबर के लिए ये तमाम सुविधाएं सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं, किन्तु जो वास्तव में लेबर हैं, वे बड़ी दयनीय परिस्थितियों में सड़कों पर

कार्य कर रहे हैं। किसी अप्रिय घटना के होने पर ठेकेदार उनसे अपना पल्ला झाड़ लेते हैं और सरकार भी उन्हें या उनके परिवार वालों को किसी प्रकार की मदद नहीं देती है।

महोदय, मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार सड़कों पर कार्य करने वाले इन मजदूरों के लिए भी कोई कारगर योजना बनाए और इन्हें भी कारखानों में कार्य कर रहे मजदूरों के समान सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और बीमा जैसी सभी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएं।

Demand to withhold the sale of Government's stake in the Dishergarh Power Supply Company Limited

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): The Government of India has decided to sell its entire stake of 57.76 per cent in Dishergarh Power Supply Company Limited, a Central PSU which runs on PPP mode, to Shreyee Infrastructure and the IPCL. Out of 57.76 per cent shares, the LIC got 30.62 per cent shares, United Insurance Company got 11.36 per cent shares, Oriental Insurance Company got one per cent share, Andrew Yule Company got 7.12 per cent shares, Bengal Coal Company got 4.7 per cent shares and Jharia Coal Company got 3.38 per cent shares. The remaining 32 per cent shares are held by Descon Limited.

I understand that the above sale of Government's share has been made without the approval of the Ministry of Finance and the nodal Ministry. The sale is total violation and against the interests of workers. Nothing has been mentioned or finalised as to what would happen to the workers who are working in Dishergarh Power Supply Company Limited. They have been opposing the sale of Government's stake right from the beginning.

So, I strongly oppose this move and demand the Government to desist itself from selling PSUs which is detriment to the progress and interest of the country. Now the workers' future is in dilemma as they do not have the job security and never know what will happen once the company goes into the private hands. So, I also appeal to the Finance Ministry and the nodal Ministry not to approve of this sale.

Demand to give clearance to Kochi Metro Rail Project in Kerala

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the long-standing demand of the people of Kerala. The Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal for Kochi Metro Rail Project. It was designed to ease the traffic congestion and reduce pollution. The State Government has allotted a token amount for initial work and has started a project office. The higher level officials have been appointed.

The Urban Development Ministry has included Kochi Metro in its 100 days' flagship programme. The Planning Commission has also given clearance to this project. But, the Central Cabinet has deferred this issue. The act of the Central Government is a serious discrimination to the State of Kerala.

I, therefore, request the hon. Prime Minister of India to intervene in this issue and give clearance to Kochi Metro Rail Project in public sector.

**Implementation of Public Distribution System in agency/hilly areas of
Andhra Pradesh**

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House to the underweight stock supplied, under the Public Distribution System, to the tribals living in the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh. Secondly, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is supplying rice to 113.05 lakh families up to a maximum of 20 kgs. per family. Thirdly, 21 per cent of food grains from Fair Price Shops is not reaching the target group, *i.e.* 270 kgs. of foodgrains earmarked for each household, per annum, did not reach.

Sir, in the agency areas, there is not only underweight ration available at the PDS counters, but even because of bad condition of roads and lack of storage facilities, some quantity of rice which is not reaching the targeted people is also being diverted. When the less allocation is made, the tribal area is targeted for cutting the quantity, without considering their acute poverty.

Lack of transport subsidy for PDS items in Hilly tracts of tribal areas, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, is the reason for diverting the stocks. Despite huge amounts being spent by the Government on PDS, considerable share of stock is not reaching the target group. Sir, I, therefore, request the concerned Ministers to take data on this for looking into the matter, besides taking all measures to check the malpractices mentioned above.

Request to release crop insurance claims by the farmers

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the crop insurance claims in respect of Kharif 2008 season were approved by Agriculture Insurance Company of India, New Delhi, for an amount of Rs. 801,20,47,277 to be paid to 7.57 lakh affected farmers.

As per the provisions of the Scheme, Agriculture Insurance Company, the State Government and the Central Government would contribute for settlement of claims. The Agriculture Insurance Company is ready with their share of contribution of Rs. 88.05 crores and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has already issued orders for releasing the State's share of contribution *i.e.*, Rs. 361.44 crores. The disbursements of insurance claims are pending for want of Central share of claims for Rs. 356.58 crores.

The hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had written a letter in this regard to the hon. Minister of Agriculture and requested him to release the amount early so that affected farmers are compensated. In addition, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has suggested certain measures like:

- (1) Calculating average yield instead of taking moving average of 3 to 5 past years.
- (2) At present, there are indemnity levels of 60 per cent, 80 per cent and 90 per cent for insured crops. There should be only one level of indemnity at 90 per cent.

- (3) Post harvest losses on account of cyclone heavy rains should also be covered for a period of 2 weeks from harvesting date.
- (4) Premium subsidy to small and marginal farmers which was 50 per cent earlier is being phased out on sunset basis. This should be restored.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate necessary measures in releasing the amount for the benefit of farmers. Thank you.

**Demand to exempt Co-operative Banks from operation of Section 80P of
Income Tax Act on their profit**

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी (राजस्थान): महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने वर्ष 2006 में आयकर कानून में संशोधन करके सहकारी बैंकों के लाभ को भी कर दायरे में ले लिया। उस समय भी इसका विरोध किया गया था किन्तु उसे दरकिनार कर दिया गया। सहकारी बैंक तब से ही उन्हें कर दायरे से मुक्त करने की माँग करते रहे हैं।

सहकारी बैंकों का ढाँचा अन्य बैंकों से अलग होता है। इन बैंकों की हिस्सा पूँजी-धारक ग्राम सहकारी समितियाँ होती हैं, जिन समितियों के अंशधारक किसान होते हैं। जिला सहकारी बैंकों का लाभ मूलतः पूँजी के संवर्द्धन और रिजर्व फण्ड सृजित करने के काम आता है। इससे कृषि साख और सेवाओं को बल मिलता है और ये ग्रामीण विकास की अपनी भूमिका निभाते हैं। यदि कभी लाभांश वितरित किया जाता है, तो उसका उपयोग ग्राम स्तरीय समितियों के दृढ़ीकरण में होता है। ये समितियाँ खाद, बीज, कीटनाशक, छोटे कृषि उपकरणों आदि के लिए ऋण देकर ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में उन छोटे और सीमान्त कृषकों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने में सहयोग करते हैं जिन्हें अन्य बैंक ऋण नहीं देते। इस सारी व्यवस्था में कोई व्यक्ति विशेष लाभान्वित नहीं होता।

सहकारी बैंकों के लाभ पर करारोपण से इस सारी प्रक्रिया में व्यवधान उत्पन्न हो गया है। जहाँ सरकार सहकारी आन्दोलन को जीवन का आधार बनाने की बात करती है वहाँ यह प्रतिगामी कदम इसके पूर्णतः विपरीत है। अतः मेरी माँग है कि सहकारी बैंकों को आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80 पी के ऑपरेशन से तत्काल मुक्त किया जाए।

**Demand to take suitable measures to check the incidents of accidents
during the flights of Sukhoi fighter aircraft**

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, it was a sigh of relief to know that the Indian Air Force has resumed to fly Sukhoi fighter aircraft and soon all Sukhois, India's frontline fighter jets, will be back into operation. However, the fact is India witnessed two accidents involving Sukhoi within last eight months. The first accident happened in April and the second on 30th November when the jet crashed at Jaisalmer. This resulted in IAF's decision to ground the entire fleet for thorough check.

Considering that the IAF depends a lot on the Sukhoi, it is not a good sign that the jet has started developing fatal snags. Apart from creating an atmosphere of uncertainty in the minds of the IAF personnel, such accidents also result in loss of human life. The Sukhoi jets were inducted into the IAF in 1996. The IAF has 100-odd such fighter jets and according to plans the total strength is envisaged at 280 in the next few years. In this situation, the Defence Ministry should ensure that all aircraft give trouble free service.

The MiG aircraft with the IAF created havoc in the recent past due to series of crashes resulting in the loss of valuable pilots. They were described “flying coffins” and many pilots were reluctant to operate the MiGs.

We must ensure that similar situation does not arise in the case of Sukhoi. If necessary, the IAF must enter into a comprehensive contract with the Russian manufacturers of Sukhoi and take all-time guarantee of constant check up and servicing. Thank you.

Depletion of water resources and their conservation through judicious management

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, depletion of surface and ground water resources, coupled with uncertain monsoon conditions, are diluting our capability to sustain economic growth. NASA’s twin GRACE satellites orbiting the earth in formation at a height of 300 miles and roughly 137 miles apart, have revealed that Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan lost 109 cubic km of water in six years. India’s food bowl, with a paddy coverage of 38,061 sq. km, is losing groundwater at the rate of one metre annually. Droughts and floods have played havoc with the standing crops and livestock. Nexus between climate change and the water crisis need holistic comprehension to evolve modalities to combat climate changes, conservation, preservation and management of all water resources.

Delhi University is setting up a UNESCO supported Water Technology and Management Centre. Development of low-cost water technologies for water treatment and water recycling is indispensable. Our scientists should invent or harness techniques in this direction. During May, 2008 Olympic, China’s utilisation of cloud seeding techniques is a practical example for regulating rains. Simultaneously, to create awareness at all levels to save water, stop pollution, reckless cutting of trees and other environmental hazards, detrimental impact of impending earth-warming, etc. are factors calling for immediate solutions.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to devise policy strategies to avoid a national catastrophe by sustaining existing water resources, adopting innovative water management techniques. For all of us, this should be an article of faith to support and supplement individual efforts like water conservation and its judicious recycling.

Strike by Nurses in Batra Hospital in Delhi

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, nurses working in many of the private hospitals in Delhi are in a very pathetic condition. They are almost like bonded labourers. Neither proper wages are given, nor adequate leave and other facilities. They are forced to work over time without any overtime allowance. These nurses who render such a great service to the society are being totally neglected. There is no proper law or rules to govern their salary and service conditions.

Nurses in Batra Hospital, which is a multi-speciality hospital, have been on strike for about a week now. The management is not prepared to listen to their genuine grievances. Consequently, patients are also suffering. The Union Government has a responsibility in the matter.

I urge upon the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to intervene immediately to resolve the strike and mitigate the grievances of the striking nurses.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

Mass graves found in Kashmir Valley

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, International People's Tribunal on Human Rights in its report titled 'Buried Evidence' made public on 2nd December, 2009 in Srinagar, has stated that 2700 graves have been detected in the northern districts of Baramulla, Kupwara and Bandipora in Kashmir Valley burying around 3000 persons. The said report has, besides giving details about parents of disappeared persons, also shown pictures of these graves. During the press conference, the authors of the report stated that during the last 20 years thousands of young men disappeared and thousands have been killed in fake encounters. This issue has been agitating the minds of general public, causing alienation and discontent. Till date no response has come from the Union of India about this serious issue. This is causing a lot of resentment among the public and image of the country is likely to suffer damage in the international community. As such, an urgent response in this matter from the Government of India is prayed for.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-one minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at fifty-four minutes past one of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2009

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prakash Javadekar to continue on the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2009. Your party is left with 25 minutes.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, जिस तरह से कल मैंने शुरू किया, मैं उसका संक्षेप में उल्लेख करूंगा कि हम वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन, financial management of the country की चर्चा कर रहे थे कि यह कैसे चल रहा है, जहां वित्तीय घाटा 6.8 है और खुद वित्त मंत्री जी ने कल पूरक मांगे रखते समय कहा कि 6.8 का घाटा रहेगा। मैं आज भी चुनौती देता हूँ कि यह घाटा आठ परसेंट से कम नहीं होगा। un-budgeted खर्चे और बढ़ेंगे और वह दो परसेंट बोझ और बढ़ेगा। जो स्टेट का घाटा है, वह अगर पकड़ेंगे, तो लगभग वित्तीय घाटा 14 परसेंट का हो जाता है।

2.00 P.M.

यह बहुत खतरनाक चीज है। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा था कि मंदी के दौर में यह घाटा भी ठीक है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज भी वे यही कहेंगे कि घाटा ठीक है? अगर घाटा ठीक होता तो हमने FRBM कानून क्यों बनाया होता कि जिसके तहत यह कहा जाता था कि चार परसेंट से अधिक वित्तीय घाटा नहीं होगा और कम करते जाएंगे? यह वित्तीय घाटा आपकी इस वित्तीय व्यवस्था की सबसे बड़ी विफलता है। आने वाले दिनों में संकट बढ़ेगा, कम नहीं होगा, इसकी मैं पहले ही चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ। आज जो महंगाई बढ़ रही है और लोगों को पीस रही है, उसका भी एक कारण इस वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन की असफलता, विफलता का यह प्रमाण है कि महंगाई बढ़ रही है। महंगाई बढ़ने का और कोई दूसरा कारण नहीं है। यह कोई आसमानी संकट नहीं है, यह सुल्तानी संकट है और उस सुल्तान का नाम, जैसा कि मैंने परसों भी बताया था कि यू.पी.ए. सरकार है और यू.पी.ए. सरकार की वित्तीय नीतियाँ हैं, जिसके कारण यह हो रहा है। इन्होंने क्या-क्या किया है, मैं बहुत लंबा भाषण नहीं कहूँगा, लेकिन इन्होंने 2004 में सत्ता में आते ही किसानों से खरीद की मोहलत बढ़ी-बढ़ी कंपनियों, कारगिल, मॉसेंटो, रिलायंस, अदानी जैसी कंपनियों को दे दी। वे कंपनियाँ खरीद करती हैं और भंडारण करती हैं। यह मिलियन टन्स का कारोबार है। उसके कारण सरकार के गोदाम में कमी रही और सरकार गरीब को पैंतीस किलो अनाज देने का वादा भी पूरा नहीं कर पाई, इसलिए गरीब भी बाजार में आए। इनकी जो आयात-निर्यात नीति है, वह ऐसी है, वित्त मंत्री, राज्य मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं, मैं केवल दो आंकड़े उनके लिए बताऊँगा कि चीनी का भंडार बहुत लबालब भरा है, ऐसा आपके कृषि मंत्री कह रहे थे। उन्होंने चीनी का निर्यात नौ महीने पहले किया। 48 लाख टन चीनी इस देश से 12 रुपए की दर से निर्यात हुई। यह नोट करने की बात है कि 48 लाख टन चीनी 12 रुपए की दर से निर्यात हुई और आज 70 लाख टन 30 रुपए की दर से आयात हो रही है। क्या वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन है? क्या आपका फाइनेंशियल मैनेजमेंट है? अगर इस तरह से व्यवहार करोगे तो महंगाई भी होगी और वित्तीय घाटा भी बढ़ेगा। आप देख रहे हैं, मैंने परसों भी सवाल पूछा था, वित्त मंत्री जी मुझे जवाब देंगे कि आज जो हमें चालीस रुपए में चीनी मिल रही है, वह पिछले साल की बनी हुई चीनी है, इस साल की आनी अभी बाकी है, पिछले साल की चीनी का किसान को क्या दाम मिला था? सोलह रुपए मिला था। अगर उसको सोलह रुपए मिले थे, तो बाजार में हमें पच्चीस रुपए में मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन आज वह चीज चालीस रुपए में मिल रही है, यह पंद्रह रुपए बीच में कहां बढ़े और किसने खाए? इस पर किसका नियंत्रण है? यह चीज दिखाती है कि आपका सरकारी वित्त पर नियंत्रण नहीं है और बाजार पर भी नियंत्रण नहीं है। दाल और तेल का आयात किया गया, लेकिन दाल और तेल का आयात करते समय वह बंदरगाह पर सड़ रहा है, इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया, यह आपका व्यवस्थापन है। मैं एक और बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप पूरक मांग में पैसा मांगते कि हम सब्सिडी देना चाहते हैं, गरीब को महंगाई से राहत देना चाहते हैं और उसको हर महीने पांच किलो दाल, पांच किलो तेल, पांच किलो शक्कर, दस, पंद्रह किलो गेहूँ और दस, पंद्रह किलो चावल कम रेट पर मुहैया कराएंगे, सब्सिडाइज रेट पर कराएंगे, अगर आप इस सब्सिडी के लिए पूरक मांग रखते, तो हम उसका समर्थन कर सकते थे, क्योंकि वह ठीक होता। यह जो महंगाई है, इस महंगाई को काबू करने में आपकी वित्तीय नीति पूरी तरह से विफल रही और यह आपकी वित्तीय नीति की विफलता का सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण है, इसलिए मैं इसे आज फिर से दोहराना चाहता हूँ। यह मंदी का दौर है। मंदी से आप कैसे निपट रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी, आपको पता है कि मंदी के time में आपने बहुत सारे incentives दिए, लेकिन किसको incentives दिए? ये आपने उद्योगपतियों को दिए, उद्योगों को दिए। जो चालीस लाख मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गए, उन चालीस लाख मजदूरों को आपने क्या सहायता दी, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ?

आपने उन गरीब मजदूरों को एक पैसे की भी सहायता नहीं की, जिनके जॉब्स गए, जिनकी नौकरियाँ गई, जिनका काम चला गया, जो बेरोजगार हो गए। जो लोग एक-डेढ़ साल बेरोजगारी में रहे, उनको आपका एक पैसा भी नहीं मिला। अगर आप इसके लिए पूरक मांग रखते, तो हम इसका समर्थन कर सकते थे। कैसा है यह वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन?

आपने नारा “गरीबी हटाओ” का दिया। बहुत पहले दिया, 30-40 साल हो गए, लेकिन आज गरीब की क्या स्थिति है? आपके ही आँकड़े बता रहा हूँ। योजना आयोग कहती है कि देश में 28 फीसदी गरीबी है; तेंदुलकर, जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सलाहकार हैं, तेंदुलकर समिति का सर्वेक्षण है कि यह 40 फीसदी है; ग्रामीण मंत्रालय की सर्वेक्षण समिति ने कहा कि गरीबी रेखा के नीचे 50 फीसदी लोग रह रहे हैं; NSSO के सर्वेक्षण में कहा गया है कि 60 फीसदी लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं और आपकी सेनगुप्त कमेटी ने कहा कि 20 रुपए से नीचे कमाने वाले 70 फीसदी लोग हैं। इसलिए गरीबी रेखा के बारे में स्थिति बद से बदतर हो रही है और गरीबों की तादाद बढ़ रही है। यह आपकी वित्तीय संचालन, वित्तीय नीति की विफलता का सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण है। आपने पूरक मांगों में 135 करोड़ मांगा है कि गरीबी रेखा का एक नया सर्वे करेंगे। नए आँकड़े आएंगे, लेकिन आप यह कब बताएंगे कि गरीबी कब खत्म होगी, लोग गरीबी से बाहर कैसे आएंगे? उनको empower करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं, कौन-सी वित्तीय नीति अपना रहे हैं, इसका कोई खुलासा आपने नहीं किया है। इसलिए मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह कैसा वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन है?

दो बड़ी बातें हैं। एक है infrastructure. Infrastructure का मसला है देश की तरक्की से और देश की तरक्की का मापदण्ड होता है आपका सफल वित्तीय संचालन। लेकिन यहाँ भी क्या हो रहा है? मैं केवल बिजली की बात करूँ, तो 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में पाँवर सेक्टर में आपने 78 हजार मेगावाट का लक्ष्य रखा है। अगर पाँच साल में 78 हजार मेगावाट तैयार करना है, तो हर साल 16 हजार मेगावाट होना चाहिए। सीधा हिसाब है। 2-2.5 साल हो गए, 2.5 साल में 40 हजार मेगावाट तक जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन अब तक केवल 12 हजार मेगावाट हुआ और 19 हजार मेगावाट का target रखा गया था। कैसे पूरा होगा 78 हजार मेगावाट का लक्ष्य? जब हमने पाँवर मिनिस्ट्री की Consultative Committee में पूछा कि क्या दिक्कत है, तो एक दिक्कत बताई गई, वित्त मंत्री सुन लें, कि पाँवर सेक्टर के reform और पाँवर सेक्टर में बिजली की generation बढ़ाने के लिए निधि की उपलब्धता नहीं है। सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत पैसे की कमी है। अगर infrastructure के लिए पैसे की कमी है, तो आपका क्या वित्तीय संचालन है? अगर वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन ठीक होता, तो infrastructure के लिए पैसे की कमी नहीं होती। हमने infrastructure bond निकाले थे, हमने बहुत सारे काम किए थे, लेकिन अगर वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन ठीक होता, तो यह पाँवर सेक्टर आज पैसे के कारण hungry नहीं रहता।

आपने एक दूसरा नारा दिया था कि हर रोज 22 किलोमीटर सड़कें बनाएंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आपकी क्या प्रत्यक्ष वास्तविकता है? स्थिति ऐसी बदतर है कि 22 किलोमीटर नहीं हो रहा है, हमारे समय जो 11 किलोमीटर का average था, वह 4 किलोमीटर पर आ गया। इसलिए उसमें भी कमी है। अनेक सेक्टर्स हैं, जहाँ bidding के लिए लोग नहीं आ रहे हैं। कभी-कभी public investment करनी पड़ती है। मंदी के दौर में जब आप public investment करके infrastructure का निर्माण करेंगे, तो वह सुविधा केवल आने वाले समय के लिए नहीं होगी, आप मंदी से भी निबट जाएंगे और उससे ज्यादा काम होगा कि ये सड़कें बनेंगी और infrastructure development से ही देश की तरक्की होगी। लेकिन यह कैसा वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन है, जहाँ infrastructure के लिए ही पैसा नहीं है!

आपने disinvestment की बात कही है, कितने proceeds आएंगे, यह बताया है। लेकिन आपने commit किया था कि disinvestment से, विनिवेश से जो पैसा आएगा, वह शिक्षा और health care में जाएगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह कहाँ जा रहा है? वह तो general pool में जा रहा है। यह आपका वित्तीय घाटा कम करने के लिए जा रहा है। मैंने कहीं उसका कोई अलग से earmarking तो देखा नहीं, न उसका अलग एकाउंट है, न कुछ काम है।

यह कैसा व्यवस्थापन है कि एक तरफ आप विनिवेश भी कर रहे हो, लेकिन उसकी बेसिक ऐंफिशिएंसी बढ़ाने की बात भी नहीं कर रहे हो। जो पैसा आ रहा है, वह जनरल पूल में जा रहा है, इसका क्या मतलब

हुआ? एक तरफ Fiscal Management की विफलता है, फिर supply constraints है, लेकिन मेरा उससे भी बड़ा चार्ज यह है कि you have stopped reforms. सुधारों को आपने ताक पर रख दिया है। आप कौन से सुधार ला रहे हो? आप न वित्तीय प्रणाली में सुधार ला रहे हो, न कर प्रणाली में सुधार ला रहे हो, न उद्योग की नीति में ला रहे हो, न ही किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में ला रहे हो।

आपको मालूम है कि 90 के दशक में एक बार भारतीय उद्यमियों ने निर्णय किया था और उसके कारण उन्होंने एक चमत्कार करके दिखाया, जिसको आज तक लोग नमस्कार कर रहे हैं। भारतीय उद्यमियों ने यह सिद्ध करके दिखाया कि अगर उद्योगों को आजादी दोगे तो वे क्या-क्या कर सकते हैं और उन्होंने उसे सफल बनाकर दिखाया। अब उनको आगे की आजादी चाहिए, क्योंकि उनको अभी और आगे बढ़ना है। हम अपने देश को किससे कंपेयर करेंगे? हमारे पड़ोस में चीन है, लेकिन बार-बार हम यही कहेंगे कि चीन का उदाहरण मत दो, क्योंकि वहां तानाशाही है। मंत्री महोदय, यह सही नहीं है। चीन का उदाहरण इसलिए प्रासंगिक है कि पांच साल में आप जहां 78,000 मैगावाट बिजली निर्माण का लक्ष्य रखते हो और जो आधा भी पूरा नहीं होता है, इसका मतलब यह है कि या आपके पास पैसे नहीं हैं, या फिर आपका वित्तीय संचालन ठीक नहीं है। वहीं चीन ने नये सिरे से एक लाख मैगावाट per year बिजली का निर्माण करके दिखाया है और सालों से वह करता आ रहा है। आज जहां हम 1,20,000 मैगावाट पर अटके हुए हैं, वहां वह 8 लाख मैगावाट तक पहुंच गया है। तरक्की का पैमाना यह होता है, इसको कहते हैं Fiscal Management और इसको कहते हैं वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन। इसी के सहारे आज चीन अमरीका के बेल आउट को बेल आउट कर रहा है। चीन से ही तो पैसा गया और उन्होंने अमरीका के सारे बेल आउट plants को ही परचेज कर लिया। उनके पास डॉलर का अपार भंडार है। हमारे पास अभी मंदी के दौर में 70-80 बिलियन डॉलर्स की कमी आई, और जो विदेशी मुद्रा का भंडार है, उसका उपयोग करने की कितनी बार चर्चा हुई? क्या आपने उसके एक प्रतिशत पैसे का भी उपयोग किया है? आपने उसका उपयोग न इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए किया है और न ही किसी और दूसरी चीज के लिए किया है। यह कोई अच्छे वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन का नमूना नहीं होता है। आपने क्या किया? आपने चुनाव से पहले ऐसे बहुत सारे खर्च कर दिए, जो untargeted subsidies करके बता दिए गए। आप लोग बहुत * मारते हो कि हमने किसानों के 70,000 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज माफ किया है। वित्त मंत्री जी, क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि आज क्या स्थिति है? यहां पर पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण जी बैठे हैं ... (व्यवधान)

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: * अच्छा शब्द नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: ठीक है, मैं * शब्द वापस ले लेता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: * शब्द निकाल दीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं, यहां पर पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण जी बैठे हुए हैं और उनको भी यह मालूम है। आज जब 16 दिसम्बर को हम यहां सदन में चर्चा कर रहे हैं, विदर्भ में इस महीने आज तक की तारीख तक के 15 दिन में 22 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। एक साल में 926 लोगों ने आत्महत्या की है। Prime Minister Special Package लाने के बाद और आपके द्वारा कर्ज माफी के बाद हालात यह हैं। आपकी कर्ज माफी लाभकारी सिद्ध नहीं हुई है। यह ठीक है कि कुछ चंद किसानों के पांच-पांच या दस-दस लाख माफ हुए, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि जहां पर जरूरी था, जिस विदर्भ और तेलंगाना में आत्महत्या को रोकने के लिए यह स्कीम बनाई गई थी, वहां पर आत्महत्याएं बदस्तूर जारी हैं। यह आपकी वित्तीय नीति की विफलता का एक और प्रमाण है और चुनाव फंड आपने ऐसे ही खर्च कर दिया। Populist measure लेने की आड़ में और किसी भी तरह से चुनाव जीतने के लिए आपने जो यह सब किया है, इसकी कीमत आज देश को चुकानी पड़ रही है।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

दूसरी बात, मैं यह कहता था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर का पैकेज हो या कर्ज माफी हो, वह सही तरीके से लागू हो, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ और उसका फायदा सबको नहीं मिला। जो जरूरतमंद किसान हैं, उनको इसका कोई फायदा नहीं मिला। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में सभी किसानों का सभी प्रकार का कर्ज माफ करने की क्षमता थी, लेकिन उस अवसर को आप चूक गए। इसलिए मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है।

आपने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कहा था कि काले धन को हम 100 दिन में वापस लाने की प्रक्रिया शुरू करेंगे, लेकिन क्या हुआ?

केवल चंद पत्र आपके गए हैं। सरकार बार-बार यह कहती है कि हम स्विट्जरलैंड के साथ नेगोशिएट करेंगे। वहाँ जर्मनी देने को तैयार था, बाकी लोग भी यह जानकारी देने को तैयार थे, लेकिन आप जानकारी लेने को भी उत्सुक नहीं हैं और न ही काला धन वापस लाने को उत्सुक हैं। अपने देश में जो पैसा नए सिरे से आ सकता है और जो पब्लिक इन्वेस्टमेंट के जरिए बिजली का निर्माण कर सकता है, सड़क का निर्माण कर सकता है तथा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर सकता है, उसको आप नहीं ला रहे हैं। यह देश के साथ बड़ा अन्याय है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जो भी घोषणाएँ आपने कीं, उन पर भी क्या आपने अमल किया है? आपने अमल नहीं किया है। हर चीज में आप राज्यों को दोष देना चाहते हैं। यह कोई नीति नहीं होती है। आखिर अर्थव्यवस्था का संचालन केन्द्र की प्राथमिकता है। केन्द्र ही उसका संचालन करेगा। लेकिन, केन्द्र क्या कर रहा है, इसके केवल दो-तीन उदाहरण मैं देता हूँ। मुझे ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत भी नहीं है।

एक बात चावल एक्सपोर्ट की है। जब अपने यहाँ चावल कमी है और जब देश चावल की कमी से जूझ रहा है, तब आपके वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने 2 लाख 25 हजार मीट्रिक टन चावल का निर्यात किया। उस पर एक बार यहाँ चर्चा भी हुई। तब सरकार के द्वारा यह बताया गया कि इसमें तो हमने कुछ नहीं किया, ये अफ्रीकन देश थे और 20-21 देशों को हमने मदद के रूप में humanitarian aid किया। इस पर लोगों ने पूछा कि कुछ निजी कम्पनीज़ को उसमें क्यों इनवॉल्व किया, उन्हें क्यों कंट्रैक्ट्स दिये और यह काम सरकार की एजेंसी द्वारा क्यों नहीं किया गया? तब कहा गया कि सरकारी एजेंसीज़ के द्वारा ही उनको नियुक्त किया गया है। जब पूछा गया कि उसमें टेंडर क्यों नहीं किया गया? उसका कुछ जवाब नहीं है। मैं आज केवल यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपके कृषि मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री, आपके पूर्व वित्त मंत्री, उन्होंने वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को क्या कहा था? उन्होंने एक ही बात कही थी कि हमारे यहाँ जो आज चावल के निर्यात की बात हो रही है और जो चावल भेजा जा रहा है, अपने देश में चावल की कमी है। इसलिए चिदम्बरम साहब ने कहा था कि “Rice Budget shows that we barely meet buffer norms of 52 lakh tons at 54.99 lakh tons.” यह उनका अभिप्राय था। फिर कृषि मंत्री ने भी लिखा था कि “Our target was procuring 270 lakhs tones but we got only 262 lakh tones and as such Finance Minister’s objections are valid.” इसके बावजूद भी जब चावल का निर्यात हुआ तब उससे सरकार का घाटा हुआ और चंद कम्पनियों का फायदा हुआ, जिससे देश का सवा दो लाख मीट्रिक टन चावल बाहर गया। सब आपके नियमों और सिद्धांतों को ताक पर रख कर यह व्यवहार होता रहा। दो-दो मंत्री, जो सम्बन्धित मंत्री हैं, उनके ऑब्जेक्शन के बावजूद भी यह हुआ। आपको खुलासा करना चाहिए कि अगर इस तरह का व्यवहार होगा, तो इसे क्या वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन कहा जाएगा?

स्पेक्ट्रम का मामला तो आपके सामने है। आपको पूरक माँगें रखने की शायद जरूरत ही न पड़ती, वित्तीय घाटा भी कम होता, अगर इसमें पारदर्शिता से काम होता, क्योंकि इससे सरकार की आय बढ़ती, क्योंकि इसमें अपार सम्भावनाएँ थीं। लेकिन, 60 हजार करोड़ का * में जो लोग व्यस्त रहे और जिन्होंने

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

यह स्पेक्ट्रम घोटाला किया, इसके कितने पहलू हैं। सभी पहलुओं की चर्चा हो रही है, लेकिन मैं एक नया पहलू बताना चाहता हूँ। डिफेंस का जो स्पेक्ट्रम रक्षा विभाग के साथ, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ, होता है झूठ प्रणव दा, आप डिफेंस मिनिस्टर रहे थे-- वह एक जरूरत थी, लेकिन डिफेंस पर दबाव बना कर डिफेंस का स्पेक्ट्रम रिलीज करने के लिए डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को बाध्य किया गया। जब उसे बाध्य किया गया, तब जो प्रॉमिसेज रक्षा मंत्रालय को दिए गए थे, उसका पालन भी नहीं हुआ है। केवल होड़ है, किसी भी तरह से स्पेक्ट्रम को पाओ और स्पेक्ट्रम को बेचो, कम कीमत में बेचो और बाकी पैसा जेब में डालो। यह सारा काम चल रहा है। इसी के कारण आज स्पेक्ट्रम का घोटाला जो हुआ, उसमें 60 हजार करोड़ का * सरकार को लगा है। यह दूसरे किसी ने नहीं लगाया है, बल्कि आपके यहाँ बैठे हुए लोगों ने ही लगाया है। इसलिए जब तक यह कम नहीं होता, यह कैसा वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन है? यह देश को संचालित करने का तरीका नहीं है।

जैसे मैंने चीनी का उदाहरण दिया, वैसे और भी बहुत-सारे उदाहरण हैं। जो गेहूँ दो साल पहले आयात हुआ, उसमें से 8 लाख टन से ज्यादा आयातित गेहूँ नष्ट करना पड़ा, क्योंकि वह मनुष्य के खाने के लिए ठीक नहीं था।

तो इस तरह से अगर आप एक-एक चीज़ पर काम करेंगे तो इस देश की तरक्की नहीं होगी। आखिर वित्तीय-व्यवस्थापन का क्या मापदंड होता है? अगर अच्छा वित्तीय संचालन होता है तो देश की तरक्की बहुत तरीके से होती है, Social Justice मिलता है, inclusive growth होती है, गरीब को न्याय मिलता है, महँगाई कम होती है और नये सुधारों के साथ, नयी ऊर्जा के साथ आप नये अवसरों को प्राप्त करने की होड़ में आ जाते हैं और दुनिया में हमारा सर ऊँचा होता है। वह वित्तीय-व्यवस्थापन होता है, वह तरक्की होती है और उसमें यह सरकार पूरी तरह से विफल रही है, मेरा यही कहना है। इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to stand here to support the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2009. This Bill provides for spending of Rs. 30,942,62,00,000 for defraying expenses during 2009-10 for services of as many as 105 departments which have been mentioned in the Schedule. मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि यह जो रकम सरकार को देश चलाने के लिए 105 डिपार्टमेंट्स को देने के लिए चाहिए, उसका बीजेपी पूरा-पूरा विरोध कर रही है! आखिर इन्हें सरकार कैसे चलाए? क्या सरकार इन्हें बंद करे? इन्हें कोई पैसा न दे? Sir, 105 departments required money and he is saying that this money should not be given! It is not good. Please keep it in mind.

Sir, we have got successful programmes like NREGA. You view it with a different eye. I would not say that you are viewing this with yellow eyes; but, you are viewing it with saffron eyes. You are opposing the entire Scheme. You have just now opposed the loan-weaver scheme. You have totally opposed this.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I only said that all farmers should be given this.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Please say it, time and again, to the people that you are opposing the loan-weaver scheme. Let the country know that you are opposing the loan-weaver scheme. Sir, we may also agree in finding fault with some system. But, you are totally opposing which is bad.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

For better utilisation of money, we also have to take certain steps. We have to revisit the work culture in our departments. The attitude of 'come tomorrow', 'come next month' has to be corrected. Hon. Shri Prithviraj Chavan is sitting here. He is in-charge of the Ministry of Personnel. He can do a lot for the purpose of toning the administration. Even today, Members of Parliament take two months to get reply to a letter! It is the minimum. It, sometimes, go beyond that as well. I suggested, sometime back, for doing some experiment. Let us choose 1,000 replies received by Members of Parliament of both the Houses, give them to an independent Committee and find out that in all these 1,000 replies, which are negative in nature, the work could have been done or not. I am sure, in a minimum 50 per cent of the cases, the Committee will find that the MPs could have been obliged with a positive answer. But, it does not happen. Some experiment in this matter should be carried out.

Sir, your Appropriation Bill will be passed and nobody is going to challenge it in court. As we all know that Members of Parliament have been given some amount under the MPLADS. Unfortunately, this Scheme is in court now. The MPLADS is presently in the court as it was challenged. The arguments are held. We don't know what would be the fate of this Scheme. Therefore, you should see that such a good Scheme should not at all be challenged in any court of law and, if challenged, it should have been admitted and, after admission, it takes so much of time to pass judgment. That means the sword is hanging on our head. We do not know what is going to be the fate of this Scheme. Hence, I would urge upon the Government that in case the judgment is not favourable, we should be prepared to bring an amendment to the Constitution to safeguard our interests under the MPLADS so that people will not suffer.

I would like to say this in advance. In spite of various flaws in administration that we come across, we have got a tremendous list of achievements. I will just mention about the NREGA. The NREGA is a revolutionary scheme, appreciated world over, except some local people. The RTI Act, Sir, gives an applicant a status of an MP or an MLA, because the RTI Act says, "An information which cannot be denied to an MP or an MLA cannot be denied to an applicant under the RTI Act." So, it gives the status of an MP or MLA to every applicant. This is what the UPA Government has done. We have also enacted the Forest Rights Act. Although the policy and the Act taken together is not going that fast as it should have gone, this is going to be another revolutionary legislation which the UPA Government has enacted.

Sir, the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act which was stalled last time by our opponents should, again, be brought forward. The Land Acquisition Act contains many wonderful provisions. Today, we are acquiring land, giving compensation to those who lose the land and our job is finished. But in that Act, there is a scheme which provides that in future, before acquiring a land, a thorough assessment will be made of the impact. After the impact report

comes, only then the land will be acquired. Secondly, if a person has got a house therein, apart from giving compensation, an alternate plot will be given to that person to build a house. Jobs will be reserved for those whose land is acquired. Jobs will be given on a priority basis. These are the provisions which are contained in the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act and the policy which was stalled by the Opposition, which we should try to have. Now, solar energy is the future energy of our country and the Government has rightly stressed on the solar energy aspect, so that we become self-sufficient, to a great extent in our energy requirements. Now, since there are various other Departments, I will be touching upon only three, four Departments where the money is going. One is the Department of Civil Aviation. In civil aviation, they have announced a number of airports which includes Mopa airport in Goa. But we say that existing Dabolim airport should be expanded and upgraded. Sir, you were the Defence Minister. You were kind enough to order Navy to give sufficient land to the civil aviation authorities but despite that, Sir, till today, Navy is creating hurdles in granting land to the civil aviation authorities; as a result of which expansion of Dabolim is not taking place and consequently, the development of Mopa airport has also been stalled. Therefore, Sir, if infrastructure has to be improved, then, these airports which have been announced by the Minister of Civil Aviation will have to develop speedily.

Another aspect I would like to mention relating to my State, Sir, is this. We require some special provisions under article 371 of the Constitution. Since Goa is a small State, we do not have land and people from other countries like Israelis, Russians and our own land sharks come with tonnes of money, buy entire villages and we do know where we stand. Therefore, I in my humble way moved a Private Member Bill, which, officially also, the Goa Government is going to place before the Government, in which we have asked for the amendment of article 371 of the Constitution to provide a provision to empower the Legislature of Goa to regulate the ownership and transfer of land in public interest, on grounds of duration of residential requirement in a State, social and economic needs of a State, environment and public interest, as may be specified by the law. Unless such a Constitutional backing is given to the State, we will not be able to enact any legislation to regulate our land. We enacted one legislation by amending the Registration Act but it was not assented to by the President of India because earlier there was some judgment of the court, and, therefore, Sir, this has been stalled. I would urge upon you, Sir, to consider this proposal.

Then, Sir, I come to giving Goa the special category status. Many States are asking for it and we are also in queue. Though the other States which are in line are not getting it, but, Sir, you know we missed two Five Year Plans. We became independent in 1961. So, Goa missed two Five Year Plans and we are the sufferers. Therefore, Sir, there is just case that small States like Goa, which was under Portuguese Rule for 450 years — Goa was under Portuguese Rule for

450 years — should be given due concession, and, for a limited number of years, we should be considered for providing ‘Special Category’ status apart from granting a package. We are asking for a package and we request the Central Government to kindly give it. Apart from that, we also request that the ‘Special Category’ status should be given to Goa.

Then, Sir, there is one more aspect. Presently, we are under AGMU cadre, the cadre of certain States and Union Territories. As a result, the officers of All India Services come to Goa. We call them ‘briefcase officers’ because they just come with a briefcase. They stay in Delhi. In the weekend, they come to Delhi and then go back to Goa. So, they pay no concentration as far as the welfare of Goa is concerned. They are not interested in giving any useful suggestions to local Government to improvise. They don’t follow-up a project till the target is achieved. So, we don’t get good services from them. Therefore, Sir, the Goa Government will be coming for asking a separate All India Services cadre for Goa. It is our constitutional right. We can’t be clubbed together. We may be small. That is pending. Moreover, Sir, presently under the AGMU Cadre, what is the strength of Goa? It has only 12 officers. So, there is demand to raise it to, at least, 22 officers, apart from pending the consideration of our separate cadre. So, this should be done as early as possible. Otherwise, we will continue to suffer. Goa is having only 12 officers. I think, Sir, some other States, smaller than us, are having better strength in AGMU cadre than Goa. So, this should be considered. Prithviraj is here. I request him to take a note of this because he is the Minister who is directly concerned with that.

Then, Sir, I come to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Despite the policy of the Government of India to have a full-fledged Doordarshan studio in every capital of the country, we had to struggle very, very hard for it. Though ultimately, we had a building which was recently inaugurated, yet we do not have a full-fledged studio. Forget that, Sir. Nobody would believe that we don’t have a news bulletin on our Doordarshan till today, a simple news bulletin which any studio will have at any time in spite of the fact that we organize International Film Festival. The International Film Festival is organized there but the Doordarshan studio does not have a news bulletin. Sir, can anyone image that? The worst part of it, Sir, is that when the building was inaugurated by the former Minister, Shri Anand Sharmaji, he promised — he was kind enough to promise — that they will start a news bulletin soon but today I have come to know — I got a reply in the Rajya Sabha — that no proposal for starting a news bulletin is under consideration. This reply was given by Prasar Bharti. The Prasar Bharti is an independent body and the Minister only replies. Sir, Prasar Bharti has gone to that extent that it does not listen to anybody. They don’t bother about the Minister or the Ministry, and, Sir, I think, it is time the Prasar Bharti is wound up if they don’t respond to the public aspirations.

Then, Sir, there is one other thing as far as my State is concerned. I request that an appellate tribunal under Customs Act be established in Goa which should cover Belgaum, Sindhudurg, Karwar, Dharbar, Hubli and Goa. Around 4000 cases are pending in this region. At present, we have got five Benches in Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi, Bangalore and Kolkata. So you can have an appellate tribunal Bench in Goa which can cover all these areas and can be beneficial to all of us.

Then, Sir, this attitude of merging an independent State into another State should be discouraged. Now, I will give an example. The Post and Telegraph Department does not recognise Goa as an independent State under the Constitution of India. They say it is a district. How can a Department of the Government of India treat a fullfledged State as a district? We are treated as a district. Our demand is that Goa should be treated as a State and we should have a full-fledged Circle for the Postal Department as also for the Telephone Department.

Then, Sir, if administration is to be taken to the doorsteps of the Government, e-governance is the only alternative. We are talking of egovernance. We have taken a lot of steps; there is no doubt about it. But till today, effective e-governance is not there. Why cannot officers or the Ministers reply to us through e-mail? Why should a reply come only in two months? Let us say, I send an e-mail in seven or eight days' time — it is not easy, Sir; it is very difficult; and the information is available only on the website; they give information after information — they can reply to us within eight days instead of two months. Let them deal with the State Governments through e-mail. Today, they take one month to write a letter, one month to post the letter, and you know what happens thereafter. So, communication with the State Governments should be carried out through e-mail, if administration has to be made effective.

Lastly, Sir, our powers must be restored. We are saying that we are helping others, but our powers have been taken away. Restore our own powers. The other day, the Law Minister had made a statement on the appointment of Judges — appointments of Judges are made as per decision 'so and so' and read with the advisory opinion of the Judges. So, we do not have any powers to enact legislations for appointment of Judges! Is this law to be continued on some judgement and some advisory opinion? Every action of ours, every legislation, everything, including schemes under MPLAD, is being challenged in the Supreme Court of India. Where do we have the powers? Therefore, Sir, let us have a special Session in order to restore our powers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohammed Amin; you have ten minutes.

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : महोदय, मैं दस मिनट के अंदर ही समाप्त कर दूंगा। आपको घंटी बजाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

*“बयां की सादगी दिल पर असर अंदाज होती है,
मुफ़स्सिर की सदा में वक्त की आवाज होती है।”*

इन्होंने एग्रीप्रेशन बिल के तहत 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा की डिमाण्ड की है। इसमें जो सबसे बड़ी बात है, वह यह है और यह समझने की जरूरत है कि इस हुकूमत की financial policy क्या है, Taxation की policy क्या है? इस सिलसिले में मैं एक मिसाल आपको दे रहा हूँ। पिछले साल बजट स्पीच में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि 4.8 लाख करोड़ रुपए का बिग हाउस और कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर को टैक्स में concession दिया गया है। यह concession क्यों दिया गया है? यह concession incentive देने के लिए दिया गया है। इसका हिसाब ऐसा बनता है कि 3.23 परसेंट concession बिग हाउस को दिया गया और जो पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट होता है, जिसमें एलपीजी गैस, केरोसिन तेल, आदि चीजें आती हैं, जिसका इस्तेमाल ज्यादातर गरीब लोग करते हैं, उनके ऊपर जो टैक्स लगाया गया, वह इससे तीन गुना ज्यादा है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि गरीब के मुंह से निवाला छीन कर बड़े लोगों के पेट में घुसा देना। फिर आम आदमी की बात तो बेकार बात हुई ना। अगर आम आदमी की बात करके पूंजीपतियों की सेवा करने की नीति अपनाई जाए, तो यह कभी भी सेहतमंद नीति नहीं हो सकती है और इससे देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा। लैण्ड रिफॉर्म की बात भी कहीं नहीं सुनी जाती है। एक जमाना था, जब कि कांग्रेस के बड़े नेता बड़े जोरों से प्रचार करते थे कि जब हम लोगों के हाथ में इक्तिदार आएगा, तो तमाम जमीन किसानों में बांट देंगे। अगर इस काम को अंजाम दिया गया होता, तो हिन्दुस्तान में और किसी पार्टी की जरूरत नहीं होती। मजे से राज चलता और कांग्रेस को लोग दोनों हाथों से समर्थन करते, लेकिन वह सिर्फ कागज पर ही लिखा रह गया। अभी हम लोग पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में देखते हैं, तो आज भी अगर कहीं लैण्ड रिफॉर्म का काम जारी है, तो वह पश्चिमी बंगाल में है। वहां 40 लाख एकड़ ज़मीन तो बांटी जा चुकी है और जो मुकदमों में ज़मीन फंसी हुई है, वह जब मुकदमों से छूटती है, तो वह भी बांट दी जाती है और यह काम आगे बढ़ रहा है। बाकी किसी जगह लैंड रिफॉर्म की कोई बात सुनी नहीं जाती है।

सर, यह बात आज भी सच है कि अगर गरीबों को राहत पहुंचानी है, अगर उनके हाथ में पैसा पहुंचाना है, तो उनको ज़मीन देनी होगी, ज़मीन का मालिक बनाना होगा, ताकि वे फसल के मालिक बनें। जब उनके हाथ में पैसा जाएगा, तो उनकी कुव्वते-खरीद बढ़ेगी और जब उनकी कुव्वते-खरीद बढ़ेगी, तो कल-कारखाने बनेंगे, लोगों को रोज़गार मिलेगा, पूरा देश तरक्की करेगा। जब यह नहीं हो रहा है, तो नतीजा क्या हुआ कि जो कलका रखाने बने हुए हैं, वे भी बंद होते जा रहे हैं और सरकार के हाथ में जो कारखाने हैं, जो मुनाफे पर चल रहे हैं, उनके बारे में इस साल ऐलान ही कर दिया है कि उसका दस परसेंट disinvestment किया जाएगा। यह तो किसी की समझ में नहीं आता कि यह क्या बात हुई और इससे देश किस तरफ जाएगा?

सर, इसके अलावा मैं समझता हूँ कि इस साल तो महंगाई की मार से लोगों की सांस उखड़ गई है। देश की आज़ादी के बाद इतनी महंगाई आज तक कभी नहीं हुई जब आलू 30 रुपए किलो, प्याज़ 35 रुपए किलो, अरहर की दाल 95 रुपए किलो, इस भाव पर पहुंच गई है। लोग कहते हैं कि दाल-रोटी से गुज़ारा हो जाएगा, लेकिन जब दाल भी महंगी होगी, रोटी भी महंगी होगी तो किस चीज़ पर गुज़ारा होगा? अब सिर्फ पानी पियो और हवा खाओ, इसके अलावा तो और कुछ रह नहीं गया है। इसलिए अगर सरकार समझती है कि हमको राजगद्दी पर बैठा दिया गया है, अब हम जैसे भी चाहें, चलाएं तो यह बात समझनी चाहिए कि पांच साल तक तो यह चल सकता है, उसके बाद नहीं चलेगा। लोग जब नाराज़ हो जाएंगे, तो वे फिर इनको उधर से उठाकर इधर बैठा देंगे और जिस नीति को, जिस पॉलिसी को वे ठीक समझेंगे, करेंगे।

सर, महंगाई के बारे में जब सरकार यह क्लेम करती है कि everything is well under control, prices are under control, तो इस पर हंसी आती है। इसलिए कि सरकार में जो मंत्री हैं, पता नहीं वे खुद बाज़ार जाते हैं या नहीं जाते हैं, इनको मालूम भी है या नहीं कि दाम कितने बढ़े हैं। अगर इन्हें यह बात मालूम होती, तो कम से कम यह दावा तो नहीं करते कि कीमतें कंट्रोल में हैं। कीमतें एक साल के अंदर दोगुनी हो गई हैं और लोगों की जो आमदनी है, वह भी बढ़ी नहीं है, घट रही है, job loss हो रहा है, रोज़गार छीने जा रहे हैं,

disinvestment हो रहा है, कारखाने बंद हो रहे हैं, लोग मुसीबत में हैं, उनकी मुसीबतें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। तो फिर कैसे माना जाए कि आम आदमी के बारे में कोई बात ये लोग कर सकते हैं, कुछ कर सकते हैं?

सर, एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह हालत है, तो सरकार बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हथियारों की खरीदारी इजराइल से कर रही है। आंकड़े तो मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन अखबारों के ज़रिए यही मालूम होता है कि इजराइल से हथियारों का सबसे बड़ा खरीदार हिंदुस्तान है और हिंदुस्तान से पैसा लेकर इजराइल फिलीस्तीनियों के ऊपर जुल्म कर रहा है। फिलीस्तीनियों को गाज़ा पट्टी में धकेल कर उसको एक बहुत बड़े कैदखाने में तब्दील कर दिया है और इतनी मुसीबत भरी उनकी ज़िंदगी बन गई है कि जिसकी मिसाल नहीं मिलती। जब दुनिया को यह मालूम होता है कि उसी इजराइल से हिंदुस्तान हथियारों की खरीदारी कर रहा है, तो इससे हिंदुस्तान की बड़ी बदनामी होती है। अगर सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

सर, प्रकाश जी Spectrum की बात कह ही चुके हैं। अभी WTO की मीटिंग हुई, तो WTO की जो agricultural policy है, उससे हिंदुस्तान के किसान तबाह हो रहे हैं। हर साल लाखों लोग गले में रस्सी का फंदा लगाकर अपनी जान दे देते हैं, मगर सरकार का उधर ध्यान ही नहीं है। दुनिया के किसी मुल्क में इतने लोग आत्महत्या करके नहीं मरते। इसकी वजह क्या है कि किसानों की फसल जब तैयार होती है, तो सरकार भी नहीं खरीदती और कोई खरीदार नहीं मिलता है। फसल का दाम जब गिर जाता है, तो फसल बिकती है। उसके बाद खरीद के जो बिचौलिए हैं, वे मालदार बन जाते हैं। किसान को जब उसकी फसल की कीमत नहीं मिलती और महाजन का तकाज़ा शुरू हो जाता है, जब इज्जत-आबरू नीलाम होने लगती है, तो गले में रस्सी का फंदा डालकर अपनी जान देने के सिवाय उसके सामने कोई रास्ता नहीं रहता है।

यह आम आदमी की बात हुई। किसानों को बचाने के साथ-साथ बाज़ार की महंगाई का सवाल भी जुड़ा हुआ है। एक मंत्री महोदय ने बयान दिया था कि हम लोगों के पास कोई जादू की छड़ी नहीं है कि बाज़ार की महंगाई को कम कर दें। आपके पास जादू की छड़ी है, लेकिन आप उस रास्ते पर कदम नहीं रखते हैं। जादू की छड़ी यही है कि जब फसल तैयार हो तो गांव के लोगों की जरूरतों को छोड़कर के किसानों को मुनासिब दाम देकर सरकार उनकी फसल जैसे- चावल, दाल, तेल, गेहूँ, शक्कर तमाम चीजों को खरीद ले और पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के ज़रिए से पूरे देश के लोगों को कंट्रोल रेट पर सप्लाई करे, बाज़ार की महंगाई उतर जाएगी। चीन ने इसी रास्ते पर चलकर महंगाई को कंट्रोल किया है। यही इसकी गारंटी है कि चीन में महंगाई नहीं बढ़ती है, लोगों की तनख्वाह बढ़ती है। चीन के साथ हमारे अच्छे ताल्लुकात हैं। आप उनसे यह सीखें कि उन्होंने यह कैसे किया है। अगर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन को मजबूत किया जाए, तो करोड़ों की तादाद में दुकानें खुलेंगी और बहुत लोगों को रोजी-रोटी मिलेगी, किसानों को बचाया जा सकेगा तथा बाज़ार की महंगाई भी कम हो जाएगी। मगर इसमें एक बात है। ये क्यों नहीं, उस रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं, जो करोड़पति हैं, जो अरबपति हैं, उनको नुकसान पहुंचेगा और यही वे लोग हैं जो चुनाव के मौके पर मोटी-मोटी रकम चुनाव के फंड में देते हैं जिससे चुनाव जीतकर ये लोग राज-गद्दी पर आकर बैठ जाते हैं। बस यही रुकावट है, वरना बाज़ार की महंगाई कम करने का रास्ता खुला हुआ है। अगर इस रास्ते पर आप चलें, तो देश का भला हो सकता है। सर, मैं दस मिनट से पहले ही खत्म कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं एक शेर आपको सुनना चाहता हूँ:-

“वक्त के साथ ज़माना भी बदल जाता है,
बदले दुश्मन तो निशाना भी बदल जाता है,
ज़िंदगी अपने तजुर्बे से यही समझाती है,
सांस बदले तो तराना भी बदल जाता है।”

جناب محمد امین (مغربی بنگال): مہودے، میں دس منٹ کے اندر ہی سماپٹ کر دوں گا۔ آپ کو گھنٹی بجانے کی ضرورت نہیں پڑے گی۔

بیاں کی سادگی دل پر اثر انداز ہوتی ہے

مفسر کی صدا میں وقت کی آواز ہوتی ہے

انہوں نے ایروپرنیشن بل کے تحت جو 30 ہزار کروڑ روپے سے زیادہ کی ڈیمانڈ کی ہے۔ اس میں جو سب سے بڑی بات ہے، وہ یہ ہے اور یہ سمجھنے کی ضرورت ہے کہ اس حکومت کی فائنیشنل پالیسی کیا ہے، ٹیکسیشن کی پالیسی کیا ہے؟ اس سلسلے میں، میں ایک مثال آپ کو دے رہا ہوں۔ پچھلے سال بجٹ اسپیک میں مائنٹ منٹری جی نے یہ کہا تھا کہ 4.8 لاکھ کروڑ روپے کا بگ ہاؤس اور کارپوریٹ سیکٹر کو ٹیکس میں کنسیشن دیا گیا ہے۔ یہ کنسیشن کیوں دیا گیا ہے؟ یہ کنسیشن انسینٹو دینے کے لئے دیا گیا ہے۔ اس کا حساب ایسا بنتا ہے کہ 3-23 فیصد کنسیشن بگ ہاؤس کو دیا گیا اور جو پیٹرولیم پروڈکٹ ہوتا ہے، جس میں ایل پی جی، گیس، کیروسن تیل وغیرہ چیزیں آتی ہیں، جس کا استعمال زیادہ تر غریب لوگ کرتے ہیں، ان کے اوپر جو ٹیکس لگایا گیا، وہ اس سے تین گنا زیادہ ہے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہوا کہ غریب کے منہ سے نوالہ چھین کر بڑے لوگوں کے پیٹ میں گھسا دینا۔ پھر عام آدمی کی بات تو بیکار بات ہونی نا۔ اگر عام آدمی کی بات کر کے پونجی پیٹیوں کی سیوا کرنے کی نیٹی اپنائی جائے، تو یہ کبھی بھی صحت مند نیٹی نہیں ہو سکتی ہے اور اس سے دیش کا کلیان نہیں ہوگا۔ لینڈ ریفارم کی بات بھی کہیں نہیں سنی جاتی ہے۔ ایک زمانہ تھا، جب کہ کانگریس کے بڑے نیتا بڑے زوروں سے پرچار کرتے تھے کہ جب ہم لوگوں کے ہاتھ میں اقتدار آئے گا، تو تمام زمین کسانوں میں بانٹ دیں گے۔ اگر اس کام کو انجام دیا گیا ہوتا، تو ہندوستان میں اور کسی پارٹی کی ضرورت نہیں ہوتی۔ مزے سے راج چلتا اور کانگریس کو لوگ دونوں ہاتھوں سے سمرتھن کرتے، لیکن وہ صرف کاغذ پر ہی لکھا رہ گیا۔ ابھی ہم لوگ پورے ہندوستان میں دیکھتے ہیں، تو آج بھی اگر کہیں لینڈ ریفارم کا کام جاری ہے، تو وہ پشچہمی بنگال میں ہے۔ وہاں 40 لاکھ ایکڑ زمین توبانٹی جا چکی ہے اور جو مقدموں میں زمین پھنسی ہوئی ہے، وہ جب مقدموں سے

چھوٹتی ہے، تو وہ بھی بانٹ دی جاتی ہے اور یہ کام آگے بڑھ رہا ہے۔ باقی کسی جگہ لینڈ ریفارم کی کوئی بات سنی نہیں جاتی ہے۔

سر، یہ بات بھی سچ ہے کہ اگر غریبوں کو راحت پہنچانی ہے، اگر ان کے ہاتھ میں پیسہ پہنچانا ہے، تو ان کو زمین دینی ہوگی، زمین کا مالک بنانا ہوگا، تاکہ وہ فصل کے مالک بنیں۔ جب ان کے ہاتھ میں پیسہ جائے گا، تو ان کی قوت خرید بڑھے گی اور جب ان کی قوت خرید بڑھے گی، تو کل کارخانے بنیں گے، لوگوں کو روزگار ملے گا، پورا دیش ترقی کرے گا۔ جب یہ نہیں ہو رہا ہے، تو نتیجہ کیا ہوا کہ جو کل کارخانے بنے ہوئے ہیں، وہ بھی بند ہوتے جا رہے ہیں اور سرکار کے ہاتھ میں جو کارخانے ہیں، جو منافع پر چل رہے ہیں، ان کے بارے میں اس سال اعلان ہی کر دیا ہے کہ اس کا دس فیصد disinvestment کیا جائے گا۔ یہ تو کسی کی سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ یہ کیا بات ہوئی اور اس سے دیش کس طرف جائے گا؟

سر، اس کے علاوہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس سال تو مہنگائی کی مار سے لوگوں کی سانس اکھڑ گئی ہے۔ دیش کی آزادی کے بعد اتنی مہنگائی آج تک کبھی نہیں ہوئی جب آلو 30 روپے کلو، پیاز 35 روپے کلو، اربر کی دال 95 روپے کلو، اس بھاؤ پر پہنچ گئی ہے۔ لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ دال-روٹی سے گزارہ ہو جائے گا، لیکن جب دال بھی مہنگی ہوگی، روٹی بھی مہنگی ہوگی تو کس چیز پر گزارہ ہوگا؟ اب پانی پیو اور ہوا کھاؤ، اس کے علاوہ تو اور کچھ رہ نہیں گیا ہے۔ اس لئے اگر سرکار سمجھتی ہے کہ ہم کوراج گڈی پر بیٹھا دیا گیا ہے، اب ہم جیسے بھی چاہیں، چلائیں تو یہ بات سمجھنی چاہئے کہ پانچ سال تک تو یہ چل سکتا ہے، اس کے بعد نہیں چلے گا۔ لوگ جب ناراض ہو جائیں گے، تو وہ پھر ان کو ادھر سے اٹھا کر ادھر بیٹھا دیں گے اور جس نیتی کو، جس پالیسی کو وہ ٹھیک سمجھیں گے، کریں گے۔

سر مہنگائی کے بارے میں جب سرکار یہ claim کرتی ہے کہ everything is well under control, prices are under control, تو اس پر ہنسی آتی ہے۔ اس لئے کہ سرکار میں جو منتری ہیں، پتہ نہیں وہ خود بازار جاتے ہیں یا نہیں جاتے ہیں، ان کو معلوم بھی ہے یا نہیں کہ دام کتنے بڑھے ہیں۔ اگر انہیں یہ بات معلوم ہوتی، تو کم سے کم یہ دعویٰ تو

نہیں کرتے کہ قیمتیں کنٹرول میں ہیں۔ قیمتیں ایک سال کے اندر دوگنی ہو گئی ہیں اور لوگوں کی جو آمدنی ہے، وہ بھی بڑھی نہیں ہے، گھٹ رہی ہے، job loss ہو رہا ہے، روزگار چھینے جا رہے ہیں، disinvestment ہو رہا ہے، کارخانے بند ہو رہے ہیں، لوگ مصیبت میں ہیں، ان کی مصیبتیں بڑھتی چلی جا رہی ہیں۔ تو پھر کیسے مانا جائے کہ عام آدمی کے بارے میں کوئی بات یہ لوگ کر سکتے ہیں، کچھ کر سکتے ہیں؟

سر، ایک اور بات میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب یہ حالت ہے، تو سرکار بہت بڑے پیمانے پر ہتھیاروں کی خریداری اسرائیل سے کر رہی ہے۔ آنکڑے تو میرے پاس نہیں ہیں، لیکن اخباروں کے ذریعے یہی معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ اسرائیل سے ہتھیاروں کا سب سے بڑا خریدار ہندوستان ہے اور ہندوستان سے پیسہ لے کر اسرائیل، فلسطینیوں کے اوپر ظلم کر رہا ہے۔ فلسطینیوں کو غزہ پٹی میں دھکیل کر اس کو ایک بہت بڑے قید خانے میں تبدیل کر دیا ہے اور اتنی مصیبت بھری ان کی زندگی بن گئی ہے کہ جس کی مثال نہیں ملتی۔ جب دنیا کو معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ اسی اسرائیل سے ہندوستان ہتھیاروں کی خریداری کر رہا ہے، تو اس سے ہندوستان کی بڑی بدنامی ہوتی ہے۔ اگر سرکار اس پر دھیان دے، تو بہت اچھا ہوگا۔

سر، پرکاش جی spectrum کی بات کہہ ہی چکے ہیں۔ ابھی ڈبلیوٹی۔او۔ کی میٹنگ ہوئی، تو ڈبلیوٹی۔او۔ کی جو ایگریکلچر پالیسی ہے، اس سے ہندوستان کے کسان تباہ ہو رہے ہیں۔ ہر سال لاکھوں لوگ گلے میں رسی کا پھندا لگا کر اپنی جان دے دیتے ہیں، مگر سرکار کا ادھر دھیان ہی نہیں ہے۔ دنیا کے کسی ملک میں اتنے لوگ آتماہتہ کر کے نہیں مرتے۔ اس کی وجہ کیا ہے کہ کسانوں کی فصل جب تیار ہوتی ہے، تو سرکار بھی نہیں خریدتی اور کوئی خریدار نہیں ملتا ہے۔ فصل کا دام جب گر جاتا ہے، تو فصل بکتی ہے۔ اس کے بعد خرید کے جو بچولے ہیں، وہ مالدار بن جاتے ہیں۔ کسان کو جب اس کی فصل کی قیمت نہیں ملتی اور مہاجن کا تقاضہ شروع ہو جاتا ہے، جب عزت و آبرو نیلام ہونے لگتی ہے، تو گلے میں رسی کا پھندا ڈال کر اپنی جان دینے کے سوائے اس کے سامنے کوئی راستہ نہیں رہتا ہے۔ یہ عام آدمی کی بات ہوئی۔ کسانوں کو بچانے کے ساتھ ساتھ بازار کی مہنگائی کا سوال بھی جڑا ہوا ہے۔ ایک منتری مہودے نے بیان دیا تھا کہ ہم لوگوں

کے پاس کوئی جادو کی چھڑی نہیں ہے کہ بازار کی مہنگائی کو کم کر دیں۔ آپ کے پاس جادو کی چھڑی ہے، لیکن آپ اس راستے پر قدم نہیں رکھتے ہیں۔ جادو کی چھڑی یہی ہے کہ جب فصل تیار ہو تو گاؤں کے لوگوں کی ضرورتوں کو چھوڑ کر کے کسانوں کو مناسب دام دے کر سرکار ان کی فصل جیسے چاول، دال، تیل، گیہوں، شکر تمام چیزوں کو خرید لے اور پبلک ڈسٹری بیوشن سسٹم کے ذریعے سے پورے دیش کے لوگوں کو کنٹرول ریٹ پر سپلائی کرے، بازار کی مہنگائی اتر جائے گی۔ چین نے اسی راستے پر چل کر مہنگائی کو کنٹرول کیا ہے۔ یہی اس کی گارنٹی ہے کہ چین میں مہنگائی نہیں بڑھتی ہے، لوگوں کی تنخواہ بڑھتی ہے۔ چین کے ساتھ ہمارے اچھے تعلقات ہیں۔ آپ ان سے یہ سیکھیں کہ انہوں نے یہ کیسے کیا ہے۔ اگر پبلک ڈسٹری بیوشن کو مضبوط کیا جائے، تو کروڑوں کی تعداد میں دکانیں کھلیں گی اور بہت لوگوں کو روزی روٹی ملے گی، کسانوں کو بچایا جا سکے گا اور بازار کی مہنگائی بھی کم ہو جائے گی۔ مگر اس میں ایک بات ہے۔ یہ کیوں نہیں، اس راستے پر جا رہے ہیں، جو کروڑپتی ہیں، جو ارب پتی ہیں، ان کو نقصان پہنچے گا اور یہی وہ لوگ ہیں جو چناؤ کے موقع پر موٹی موٹی رقمیں چناؤ کے فنڈ میں دیتے ہیں جس سے چناؤ جیت کر یہ لوگ راج گڈی پر آکر بیٹھ جاتے ہیں، بس یہی رکاوٹ ہے، ورنہ بازار کی مہنگائی کم کرنے کا راستہ کھلا ہوا ہے۔ اگر اس راستے پر آپ چلیں، تو دیش کا بھلا ہو سکتا ہے، سر، میں دس منٹ سے پہلے ہی ختم کر رہا ہوں، لیکن میں ایک شعر آپ کو سناتا چاہتا ہوں:

وقت کے ساتھ زمانہ بھی بدل جاتا ہے
 بدلے دشمن تو نشانہ بھی بدل جاتا ہے
 زندگی اپنے تجربے سے یہی سمجھاتی ہے
 سانس بدلے تو ترانہ بھی بدل جاتا ہے

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Mr. Amar Singh, you have ten minutes.

SHRI AMAR SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): I may take one or half a minute more, Sir. धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय। मेरे लिए बड़े असमंजस की स्थिति है, क्योंकि प्रणब मुखर्जी सदन में बैठे हैं, यह हमेशा से मेरे आदर्श रहे हैं और मैं इनका हृदय से आदर करता रहा हूँ। इनकी गिनती देश के गिने-चुने राजनेताओं में है, जिन्होंने भारतीय राजनीति के सभी रंग देखे हैं। एक वीरभूमि के मध्यवर्गीय परिवार से आकर अगर इन्होंने गरीब किसान के हल की आहट का अहसास किया है, तो कालांतर में कम्प्यूटर की key Board की खन-खनाहट को भी वह बखूबी पहचानते हैं। अगर उन्होंने विदेश मंत्री के रूप में न्यूक्लियर डील का समझौता कराकर के कांग्रेस की डूबती नैया को पार कराया है, तो मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि एक ऐसा नेता, जो नेता अच्छा हो, जिसकी नीति अच्छी हो और जिसकी नीयत भी अच्छी हो, नेता, नीति, नीयत तीनों अच्छी हो। फिर भी, इन्फ्लेशन जारी है, फिर भी, महंगाई हो रही है, फिर भी आम आदमी कराह रहा है, फिर भी, न तेल मिल रहा है, न दाल मिल रही है, फिर भी, धान की कीमतें सरकार हजार रुपया तय करती है और किसान आठ सौ रुपये में निजी आढ़तियों को धान बेचता है। जो शराब का धंधा करते थे, बड़े-बड़े होटल चलाते थे, वे बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां, चाहे वह आईटीसी हो, कारगिल हो, अदानी हो, अम्बानी हो, अब वे किसानों का पेट काटने में भी जुट गए हैं। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, जिन्होंने “नरेगा” की योजना बनाई, जिन जॉन रेज़ ने माननीय सोनिया गांधी जी के साथ बैठकर इस योजना को बनाया, उन जॉन रेज़ का कहना है कि “नरेगा” सफल नहीं हुई। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, स्वयं “नरेगा” के मंत्री विज्ञान भवन में, एक बड़े युवा नेता जिनको सभी प्यार करते हैं, मैं भी करता हूँ, आप सब भी करते हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि वह इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं, उनकी उपस्थिति में मानव संसाधन मंत्री ने कहा कि “नरेगा” में गड़बड़ियां हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ, अपने इधर बैठे साथियों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत आसान है इल्जाम लगा देना, लगभग 14 साल मुझे इस सदन में हो गए हैं, लेकिन मैंने यहां पर भाषण की रौ को बदलते नहीं देखा है। जब ये उधर बैठते हैं तो उधर जाकर वही कहते हैं, भाषण वही रहता है, भाषण पर कोई राशन नहीं है, लेकिन राशन पर बहुत भाषण हैं।

वही गरीबी की बात, वही गुरबत की बात, वही भ्रष्टाचार की बात। मुझे याद है, यहां हमारे दोस्त अरुण शौरी जी नहीं बैठे हैं, हमारे बहुत अच्छे दोस्त प्रमोद महाजन जी अब नहीं रहे, बहुत प्यारे दोस्त थे, हम उनकी कमी महसूस करते हैं, भले ही वे हमारे विरोधी रहे हैं, जब वे DISINVESTMENT MINISTRY से हटाए गए और जब टाटा और बी.एस.एन.एल. का विनिवेश हुआ तो उसमें बी.एस.एन.एल.में ज्यादा पैसा था और उससे कम दाम में बी.एस.एन.एल. का विनिवेश हो गया। जब मैंने सवाल उठाया तो और कोई नहीं टाटा ने मेरे ऊपर मुकदमा ठोक दिया, मैं बड़ी मुश्किल से मुकदमा लड़कर टाटा से जीता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ - हम यह तो नहीं कह सकते कि टाटा भ्रष्टाचारी हैं, वे देश के बहुत बड़े कार्पोरेट उद्योग के जनक हैं, हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि अरुण शौरी जी ने कोई गड़बड़ी की होगी, भले ही हम उधर बैठते हों, लेकिन अरुण शौरी जी के बारे में कोई कुछ कहे, उनकी ईमानदारी के बारे में कुछ कहे, यह सहन नहीं किया जा सकता, लेकिन निर्णय तो गलत हो गया। डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी देश के वित्त मंत्री थे, उनके वित्तमंत्रित्व काल में सबसे बड़ा घोटाला हर्षद मेहता का हुआ, लेकिन किसी ने उन पर इल्जाम नहीं लगाया कि इस घोटाले के पीछे वे हैं। मैंने देखा है कि विरोध करने का एक सामान्य तरीका हो गया है कि विरोध करना है। विरोध सामूहिक होना चाहिए, तार्किक होना चाहिए और व्यावहारिक होना चाहिए, विरोध के लिए विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए। मुझे आडवाणी जी याद आ रहे हैं, मुझे हमारे स्वर्गीय बहुत प्यारे दोस्त माधव राव सिंधिया जी याद आ रहे हैं, जिनके साथ

हमने रात-दिन काम किया। डायरी के पन्नों में उनका नाम पकड़ा गया। जस्टिस वर्मा का हथौड़ा बजा। धवन जी, इसी सदन में, नरसिम्हाराव जी के मंत्रालय से तमाम लोगों को इसी समय त्याग-पत्र देना होगा, की बात हुई। यह हो गया कि पूरी राजनीतिक जमात भ्रष्टाचार में आकंटित डूबी हुई है। मैं किसी कोड़ा की तरफदारी नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आज मैंने प्रश्न काल में पूछा, सौभाग्य से प्रणब दा थे, कोड़ा अपराधियों को जरूर पकड़िए, लेकिन मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यूनियन बैंक ने, जिसके लिए बड़ा कोलाहल मच रहा है, इस पूरे अकाउंट को सही नहीं ठहराया है? मैं दूसरा सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार अखबार की सुर्खियों से निर्धारित होगा या जज के हथौड़े से निर्धारित होगा? यहां पर कुछ लोग Accountability of Judiciary की बात कह रहे थे। लिब्रहान रिपोर्ट अयोध्या के लिए होती है, लेकिन उस पर टिप्पणी राजनेताओं के लिए आती है। जस्टिस वर्मा राजनेताओं के बारे में टिप्पणी कर देते हैं। यह एक फैशन चल गया है। हम सब, चाहे इधर के बैठने वाले लोग हों, बीच में बैठने वाले लोग हों, चाहे आप लोग हों, कम से कम आप यह देखिए की भ्रष्ट से भ्रष्ट राजनेता अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में कुछ न कुछ काम करता है। अगर वह भ्रष्ट है तो उसकी Accountability है। उसकी Accountability इतनी है कि उसको पांच साल में जनता निकालकर बाहर कर देती है, लेकिन अपनी राजनीति के लिए आप जो उसकी Reputation को चोट पहुंचाते हैं, उसके लिए सावधान रहने की जरूरत है। किसी महिला के चरित्र के बारे में और किसी पुरुष के भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में यह टिप्पणी कर देना बहुत आसान है, लेकिन इस पद्धति में हम देश का, समाज का और व्यक्तित्व का कितना नुकसान करते हैं, यह देखने की बात है। अभी Infrastructure की बात हुई। उसमें कहा गया कि हमारा 78,000 मेगावाट का लक्ष्य है और चीन से तुलना की गई। हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि चीन से हमारे अच्छे संबंध हैं। अक्साई चीन भारत का अंग नहीं है, अरुणाचल भारत का अंग नहीं है, कश्मीर में पाकिस्तान हस्तक्षेप कर सकता है, भाई साहब, अगर चीन से अच्छे संबंधों में यह हाल है, यदि बुरे होते तो अल्लाह जाने क्या होता। आप चीन के विकास की बात करते हैं, तो चीन के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीन में कोई PIL नहीं हो सकती है। चीन में एक circular होता है कि प्रणब मुखर्जी साहब को यह सत्ता दे दीजिए, लेकिन कोई मेधा पाटेकर नहीं आएगी, कोई PIL नहीं होगा। खुले आम गांव के गांव खाली हो जाएंगे तो 78,000 नहीं, बल्कि 150,000 मेगावाट की आपूर्ति हो जाएगी, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि सरकार में सब अच्छा ही हो रहा है। WTO के बारे में मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। मैं प्रणब दा से कहना चाहता हूँ कि WTO की Green Box Subsidy बड़ी खतरनाक है। जिस तरह की सब्सिडी पश्चिमी देश अपने किसानों को देते हैं, उस तरह की सब्सिडी वित्त मंत्री की हैसियत से आप नहीं दे सकते हैं। वे सब्सिडी आप नहीं दे सकते तो अगर अमरीका के दबाव में विश्व स्तर पर बाजार खोल दिया जाएगा तो भारत का किसान मर जाएगा। आप WTO की बात जाने दीजिए, आपने ASIAN COUNTRIES के साथ जो करार किया है, सिंगापुर और छोटे-छोटे देश जो भारत के नजदीक हैं, ASIAN COUNTRIES के करार के कारण ये इतने समुन्नत हैं - यहां हमारे रवि साहब और तमाम केरल के सांसद बैठे हैं, इनसे पूछिए कि केरल के कॉफी और रबड़ के किसानों का क्या हाल है। उन लोगों ने आवाज उठाई है, लेकिन उनकी अपनी सीमाएं हैं। क्योंकि वे आपके दल के माननीय सदस्य हैं, वे आवाज उठा सकते हैं, लेकिन एक स्तर के बाद वे चुप हो जाएंगे।

मैं आज यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि Global Hunger Index में भारत का स्थान क्या है? यह जो sensex है, यह sensex देश के समुन्नत विकास का मानक नहीं है, यह देश के 15-20 लोगों के विकास का मानक है। देश के विकास का मानक है नरेगा की योजना। यह योजना बिचौलियों की जेब में नहीं जानी चाहिए, आपने बुंदेलखण्ड के लिए योजना बनाई, पूर्वांचल के लिए योजना बनाई, लेकिन अगर आप इसकी monitoring नहीं करेंगे, तो इस योजना का सारा धन, मैं राजीव जी को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ, उन्होंने मुम्बई के अधिवेशन में कहा था कि सारा का सारा धन, 90 प्रतिशत धन सिस्टम में प्रत्येक लोग खा जाएंगे, जो नीचे से ऊपर तक हैं।

यहाँ पर defence के बारे में भी लोगों ने चर्चा की। Defence की preparedness कैसे होगी? अभी defence के एक बड़े अधिकारी ने कहा कि लोग राजनीतिक फैसले लेने से डरते हैं। कल अगर मैं रक्षा मंत्री, मैं नहीं कहता कि मैं बनूँगा, अगर मुझे अवसर मिलेगा, तो मैं हाथ जोड़ूँगा, क्योंकि यह निश्चित है कि हमारे मंत्रित्व काल के बाद हमारे ऊपर सीबीआई की जाँच बैठेगी। जो विरोधी दल आएगा, वह बिटाएगा। अगर आप defence preparedness के लिए कुछ भी करिएगा, अगर आप कोई सौदा करिएगा, तो आपके ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप लग जाएगा। अगर आपका मंत्री होगा, तो ये लगा देंगे और आपका मंत्री होगा, तो ये लगा देंगे। हम बीच वाले भारत की जनता की तरह पिसते रहेंगे।

मैं यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि प्रस्तावित 30,942 करोड़ के अतिरिक्त खर्च में cash outgo 25,725 करोड़ का है, जो 2009-10 के estimated budget से ज्यादा अलग नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपको इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ, क्योंकि इससे आपकी नियोजन की क्षमता का एहसास होता है। दूसरी बात, इस प्रस्ताव में 3,458 करोड़ की food subsidy और 3,000 करोड़ की fertilizer subsidy है। यह अतिरिक्त खर्च सीधा आम आदमी और किसान के हित में है। इसके लिए मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जिस तरह से कालाबाजार में चार-पाँच गुना दाम पर खाद बेची जा रही है, यह किसानों को नहीं मिल रही है, fertilizer subsidy का पूरा का पूरा लाभ कालाबाजारियों और बिचौलियों की जेब में चला गया है। प्रणब दा, खाद्य पदार्थ के दाम जिस तरह से बढ़े हैं, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अच्छे नेता, अच्छी नीति, अच्छी नीयत होने के बावजूद इसका लाभ नीचे तक percolate क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? अगर food subsidy का फायदा आम जनता को नहीं मिलता है, तो इसका लाभ मिलने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है।

Defence pension और छठे वेतन आयोग के बजट पर बड़े बोझ से हमारे दल को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैं इसका भी स्वागत करता हूँ। सरकार की विनिवेश नीति पर मुझे सबसे बड़ी परेशानी इस बात पर थी कि विनिवेश से प्राप्त धन National Investment Fund में जाएगा या नहीं, लेकिन National Investment Fund में 3,139 करोड़ के भुगतान से मुझे काफी खुशी है, पर मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि National Investment Fund में 3,139 करोड़ की यह राशि जो आपने रखी है, इसका इस्तेमाल वादे के मुताबिक सामाजिक विकास के कामों में, जैसे शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य हो, उनमें करिए। वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी संसदीय स्थाई समिति का अध्यक्ष हूँ और इस रूप में मैंने देखा है कि कई बार जो सचिव आते हैं, प्रशासनिक अधिकारी आते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि आप आदेश दे रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास बजट नहीं है। हमारे संविधान में यह लिखा है कि यह welfare State है। जिस तरह से right to freedom of speech है, उसी तरह right to education है, जिसके लिए कपिल सिब्बल जी बिल ला रहे थे। उसी तरह right to get free health facility भी हमारा एक अंग है। अगर इस राशि का उपयोग हेल्थ में भी थोड़ा बजट बढ़ाने में करेंगे, तो अच्छा होगा।

हमारे दोस्त प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। वे हमारे बड़े अच्छे दोस्त हैं। राजनीति में मेरे कम दोस्त हैं, उनमें से एक ये हैं। मैं इन्हें बहुत प्यार करता हूँ, वे इसे व्यक्तिगत नहीं लेंगे। इनसे मैं पहले अग्रिम क्षमा याचना करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि एयर इंडिया को 800 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। मैं जब भी न्यूयार्क जाता हूँ, आपने न्यूयार्क के लिए बहुत अच्छी एयरलाइन लगाई है, लेकिन अभी किसी ने कहा कि 7 हजार करोड़ का घाटा है, किसी ने कहा कि 5 हजार करोड़ का घाटा है, किसी ने बता दिया कि 15 हजार करोड़ का घाटा है। आपका सौभाग्य है कि आप मंत्री हैं। मैं तो हरदम सड़क पर था, सड़क पर हूँ और सड़क पर रहूँगा। इसलिए सुनी-सुनाई बातें करता हूँ। आँकड़े गलत हों, तो मुझे माफ करिएगा। घाटा 5 हजार करोड़ का हो, 7 हजार करोड़ का हो या 15 हजार करोड़ का हो, लेकिन करोड़ों का घाटा है। एक बात मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि एयर इंडिया को यह 800 करोड़ की दी हुई सहायता, यह अन्तिम है या दी हुई सहायता का आगाज है, अंजाम अभी और है कि

देते रहेंगे, देते रहेंगे, बढ़ती जाएगी, बढ़ती जाएगी, क्योंकि चिन्ता यह है कि Emirates हमारे भारत सरकार की aviation policy की वजह से अमीर एयरलाइन हो गई।

जो हमारे पॉपुलर रूट्स थे और जिन पॉपुलर रूट्स पर हमको बिज़नेस मिलता था, वहां आज Emirates Airlines के कई जहाज चल रहे हैं। हमारे स्वदेश का जो धंधा है, वह Emirates के अमीरों को इतना मिल गया है कि अब दुबई के क्राइसिस के सॉल्यूशन के लिए अबु धाबी के शेख यह कह रहे हैं कि यह Emirates को दे दो और फिर से अमीर हो जाओ। इस तरह आपने Emirates को अमीर बनाया। आप जैट एयरवेज़ के नरेश गोयल या विजय मालया को अमीर बना देते, क्योंकि इनकी गुरबत तो अभी तक कायम है। अगर ऐसा होता, तब भी हमें एक संतोष रहता कि हमारे स्वदेशी तो बने हैं।

मैं कहूंगा कि आप इन मुद्दों पर अपना पूरा ध्यान दें। मैं अपने इधर के सभी साथियों और उधर के सभी साथियों को हाथ जोड़ कर विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सत्ता में आएँ तो देश की चिंता करें, भ्रष्टाचार हटाने के लिए भ्रष्टाचार का रास्ता न ढूँढ़ें और भाषण देने के लिए गरीबों की बात न करें। मुझे शैलेन्द्र का एक गीत याद आता है, जो हम सबके लिए बड़ा सामयिक है, जिसमें मैं भी शामिल हूँ -

लड़कपन खेल में खोया, जवानी नींद में सोया।
बुढ़ापा देख के रोया, वही किस्सा पुराना है॥
सज्जन रे झूठ मत बोलो, खुदा के पास जाना है।
वहां हाथी न घोड़ा है, वहां पैदल ही जाना है॥

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. K. Malaisamy. You have five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only five minutes. I will take the help of bell to remind you after four minutes!

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the Appropriation Bill seeking the approval of Supplementary Expenditure of Rs.33,942.62 crores.

We are familiar with this periodical exercise once in every year for getting the approval of the Appropriation Bill. But, this time, I have been stuck with one factor, namely, the huge increase in amount asked for approval. I mean, in earlier years, the amount asked for was much less. This time, it has gone up to the extent of Rs.30,942.62 crores! I am inclined to ask the well-informed, senior hon. Minister to check up whether a realistic estimate was made and whether correct calculations were done during the time of presentation of the Budget. Once a Budget is presented, only a marginal difference can be there between the main Budget and Supplementary Demands for Grants. But this time, I could see a huge increase in the amount. It can be checked up what are the areas on which the contingency was warranted to this kind of increase. Secondly, before I could make my observations, I am happy to note from the Economic Survey Report and other input that even the macrolevel global melt-down, the recession etcetera did not have that much effect on India. On the other hand, it has only a marginal effect.

3.00 P.M.

Even according to the Prime Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. “It will have an effect on India. But it will have only a marginal effect.”— this is what they have said. As it is, it has not done a great damage as it has done in other countries.

Sir, as far as the general economy of the country is concerned, the performance is better; the inflation is lower than the earlier year; the GDP growth is already there; the interest rate also is not that much. Then, the liquidity position and the flow of money in the banking system are quite satisfactory. Above all, the industrial growth and recovery have gained momentum; the resource mobilisation is very strong; the service sector growth remains at 8.5 per cent. What I am trying to say is, in the midst of these happy financial features and parameters, I am sorry to observe, that there are certain adverse effects also. Sir, as the Finance Minister is very well aware, the fiscal deficit has gone up by leaps and bounds. It could not have any control. Secondly, the agricultural production has fallen by 19 per cent; the rainfall has, again, fallen by 23 per cent; the trade is not faring well. On the other hand, the export has declined by 28 per cent; the import has also declined. Above all, — Sir, I repeat the words “above all” —the price-rise index has risen by leaps and bounds from one peak to another. I do not want to elaborate it because the Deputy Chairman will be pointing out that I have only five minutes!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Already, four minutes are over!

DR. K. MALAISAMY: The major income of a family or an individual goes to food and other consumer items only. This is the way the things are now happening. I can talk for half an hour to explain the effect of price rise that. But I stop with this. These are certain major adverse situations in spite of some happy features. This is there. It is the ground reality. In this connection, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister to get over the adverse financial situation whether he can sustain the recovery of the economy, whether he can afford to sustain whatever is obtained now continuously. What are your measures and initiatives? Secondly, I would like to know whether you can afford to revive the export which has fallen. Thirdly, there are umpteen areas where you can invent and improve upon the domestic market.

Another important thing is that you have given a huge amount of money for so many schemes. The outlay is so big. We are very happy to see the figures. But what exactly is the outcome? This is where I want to talk for a minute. Whatever the schemes that you have, your leader, late Rajiv Gandhi, said that out of every rupee, only 15 paise or 16 paise reached the beneficiaries. In other words, 84 paise or 85 paise is spent by way of, or, absorbed by, the delivery mechanism, mostly by bureaucrats and other employees is. So, out of one rupee 85 paise or 86 paise go by way of spending on administration and bureaucracy and only 15 paise or 16 paise go to the beneficiaries. Where exactly the fault lies? To use my management language,

whether there is a system failure or human failure or the failure of both. According to me, there is something basically wrong in our implementation system. Your policy is right. Your idea is good. But your action is bad. That is why, whatever you want is not implemented. It is the ground reality.

Coming to the people below the poverty line, there are still 38 crores and out of ten pregnant women, nine women suffer from malnutrition or do not get nutrition. Forty-seven per cent of the children are undernourished. These are some of the areas where the economic level of the society is bad and they are poor.

Ultimately, I would like to emphasise that you have got your policy, programmes and other things. You kindly have a re-look at them. What is wrong with your policy? If your policy is right, the benefit should reach the beneficiaries. It does not reach them in reality. You think over what could be done. Thank you.

SHRI N. K. SINGH (Bihar): Thank you, Sir. When the hon. Finance Minister happily cut his birthday cake on his 75th birthday, a landmark event, there are more reasons for joy than merely the manufacturing sector index is looking up. He is one of the rare Finance Ministers who will be presiding over what can be called “a genuinely ‘V’ shaped recovery” for India because, I think, all indices appear to be that the recovery will be a sustained and a broad-based recovery. So, unlike other Finance Ministers in the world who bothered about an “L” shaped or “W” shaped or “U” shaped recovery, he will be presiding over, perhaps, a “V” shaped recovery and my congratulations to you, first of all, on that.

Being a Member of Parliament has many advantages, but some disadvantages too. One of the disadvantages is that an ordinary person influentially placed could, perhaps, have the privilege of being part of the pre-Budget consultations of the Finance Minister. The next time the House will discuss the economic situation, it will be the Budget time of the Finance Minister and we don’t have the opportunity of giving him our pre-budgetary feedback. This is one of the disadvantage, therefore, being a Member of this august House. It is in this light that I have six suggestions to make to the Finance Minister. The first and foremost of them, I think, the Budget will, naturally, unravel a major area of tax reforms. My suggestion to you is that the Direct Tax Code, on which you are having wide-ranging consultations, I still feel, is still burdened with a number of infirmities. Please don’t be in a hurry to rush with that Bill. Please try to synchronise the Indirect Tax Code and the Direct Tax Code and if you are in a position to have a comprehensive view of the nature of tax reforms which you would like to have...

...perhaps, you might consider setting up a bipartisan Tax Commission because taxation is not a partisan issue, to have a holistic look at the taxation, as a whole, before you begin to rush through ill-prepared, half-baked proposals on tax reforms. Pranab *da* you have enough time to

leave behind the Pranab legacy on tax reforms. So there need be no unseemly hurry in being able to push ill-prepared tax proposals when you present the next Budget.

Secondly, when you begin to present the next Budget, one of the things which will trouble you is the stimulus package. How should you sequence and exit from the stimulus package? Monetary first, fiscal first, pick up the excess of liquidity, suck out the liquidity in the system, or perhaps, do away with increased public outlays and curtail the tax which you have given! My suggestion to you is that go slow. You need to have a mid-point between the acquisition of being too fast and too soon or the other extreme of too late and too little. Find a middle way on the exit policy of your stimulus package in a manner where the incipient signs of recovery do not get hurt.

My third point is that if you look at the Indian economy as a whole, ironically speaking, the agriculture sector still gives only 16 to 18 per cent of your GDP, but livelihood to, perhaps, 58 to 60 per cent of the people. This is obviously an unsustainable situation. Manufacturing sector, as a whole, in this country has yet to take off and the growth impulse has largely come from the service sector. This is an unsustainable situation. What we like you to consider is how the manufacturing sector can get a genuine boost so that the downstream effects of employment growth in this country can leave behind a significant impact. If there is one lesson, which we can learn from China, is how to foster middle, low level skills which can give large employment creation, find gainful activity outside agriculture, create virtual circles around manufacturing hubs so that the services and the manufacturing sector growth can grow in tandem. This is something, Mr. Finance Minister, you may like to give some further thought to beyond the recommendations made and some very important recommendations made by the Committee on Competitiveness of the Manufacturing Sector.

My fourth suggestion to you, Sir, is on agriculture. Your colleague, I am sure, will impress upon you that the present spurt in prices is not a short-term phenomenon. This is because there are global factors, there are indigenous factors. So what can you do to improve short-term supply elasticity, improving the shelf life of products, giving a marketing chain and cold supply chain, improving rural connectivity, fostering an incentive structure which enables short-term responses to what may be a longterm endemic phenomenon?

My fifth point to you is, the Winter Session of Parliament is about to come to an end. Everybody knows that the Budget Session is primarily a Finance Bill Session and the Winter Session is primarily a Legislative Business Session. Fortunately, you might like to give some thought to a point made by Shri Prakash Javadekar that long pending legislations on important financial matters still remain mired either in the Standing Committees or in some form lie in limbo.

The advantage of having a Winter Session for a Legislative Business has been lost by the Government. You will, perhaps, have to consider how in your Budget Session, the Legislative Business of the Government can be blended along with your financial business.

My last point is that at a time when you present our next Budget, please take advantage of three important things. Take advantage of the Mid-Term Review of the Eleventh Plan on the contours of the draft outline of the Twelfth Plan, those making important suggestions. Secondly, take note of the recommendations likely to come before you from the next Finance Commission, whose term of office has been extended by three months. And also take note of some interim recommendations of the Commission on Centre-State Relations. Mr. Finance Minister, fortunately, for you the confluence, the conjuncture and the configuration, seem right. Do not prevaricate from taking those decisive steps which will decisively, indeed, make our economic recovery process a recovery process which is long-term, V-shaped process with sustained long-term economic growth, inclusive growth, low inflation and high employment. Thank you.

श्री अमर सिंह : सर, मैं आपके घंटी बजाने से पहले ही बैठ गया था और एक प्वाइंट भूल गया था। सर, मैं बोलना भूल गया था इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात करते हुए 'ईगॉन' के चेयरमैन के रूप में दादा ने NTPC को प्रोटेक्शन देने की बात कही थी, वह अभी भी चल रहा है विवाद में, न्यायालय में, शायद सरकार के पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय ने NTPC के विरुद्ध, मैं 'कोपू' का निर्वाचित सदस्य हूँ, इस बात की मुझे चिंता है कि NTPC के विरुद्ध एक affidavit दे दिया है। यह असत्य भी हो सकता है, अखबार की बात हर बार सच नहीं होती। अगर यह सत्य है तो मैं दादा का प्रोटेक्शन आपके माध्यम से चाहूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Janardhan Waghmare. Not present. Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to record my views on the Appropriation Bill (No.4) of 2009-10, for a total amount of Rs.30,942.62 crores, with the details of Supplementary Demands allocated to each Ministry over and above what has already been budgeted and approved by Parliament under the Union Budget in July. An overall view of the Supplementary Bill shows that the huge appropriations are made to the following Departments/heads. They are Pensions (Revenue), which amounts to Rs.4,533 crores, that is, 14.7 per cent of the total Appropriation; Department of Fertilisers, amounting to Rs.3,000 crores, that is 9.7 per cent; Department of Food and Public Distribution, Rs.3,660 crores, to the extent of 11.8 per cent; Defence Pensions, Rs.2,210 crores, to the extent of 7.1 per cent; Financial Services, Rs.1,266 crores, that is, 4 per cent; Department of Disinvestment, — it carries a lot — Rs.3,139 crores, that is, 10.1 per cent; Department of Urban Development, Rs.2,225 crores, that is, 6.5 per cent; and Others, amounting to Rs.11,109 crores, that is, 36 per cent. As we see it, the biggest demand is being made for Pensions and Disinvestment. Even when the whole world was trailing behind due to financial crisis, India was able to show a healthy 7.1 per cent GDP growth last year. But, this year, India is also slowly under the clutches of economic slowdown and financial crisis.

When I had the opportunity to register my observations over the Union Budget, I had said, “The Government seems to be counting on assumptions just to keep the fiscal deficit at 6.8 per cent of the GDP. The deficit is expected to be bridged by collection of increased direct taxes and so on. Without mentioning any specific target for public sector disinvestment, the Finance Minister has estimated to mop up Rs.1,120 crores during the fiscal year. I had also shared my concern that if any of the assumptions does not work out, the fiscal situation will get more precarious.” But this is what exactly happened, Sir. Yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister stated in this House that there is a deep decline in indirect tax components and this is expected to be compensated with higher collection of the direct tax components in 2009-10. We, still, have lot of hopes on you, Sir, as a senior, experienced Minister, that you will come out with more plans and will take strict measures to collect the direct taxes, as well as, the left out indirect taxes, and, thereby bridge the gap more effectively and substantially.

I just have got two points more concerning my State, Tamil Nadu. The crop insurance due to the farmers is always shared in the ratio of 50-50 between the States and the Central Government. Due to the recent floods in Tamil Nadu, all the agricultural crops have been ruined. The Government of Tamil Nadu, immediately, compensated this by releasing their share of Rs.300 crores. We have to run from pillar-topost, from the Finance Department to the Agriculture Ministry and the Agriculture Insurance Company, but the Central Government is yet to give its share of Rs.300 crores. I also observe that only Rs.250 crores have been totally allotted for crop insurance. Leave alone Tamil Nadu, Sir, I request the Finance Minister to allocate more funds under this head and release the Central Government’s share of Rs.300 crores towards crop insurance due for Tamil Nadu, and wipe away the tears of the farmers of Tamil Nadu.

My next concern is about compensation for VAT.

I reiterated this when I spoke on the Finance Bill. I again request you to recall, when VAT was introduced and the Government of India was insisting upon the State Governments to introduce it, the previous AIADMK Government was not willing to put itself to this acid test. Then, it was announced by the Central Government that the loss of revenue would be compensated. Hence, under the able leadership of our leader and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. K. Karunanidhi, we had opted to introduce VAT by 2007. We should have been compensated to the extent of 100 per cent for the first year and to the extent of 75 per cent for the second year. We were compensated only to the extent of 75 per cent and 50 per cent respectively. The State Government had prepared the original Statement of Accounts to substantiate their loss of revenue, for compensation. The Central Government has not only not compensated fully but also tends to cross-check the accounts by way of A.G. audit which leads to inordinate delays. The same is the case so far as reduction of the C.S.T. from 4 per cent to 2 per cent is concerned.

Sir, Tamil Nadu is a manufacturing State and we also export to other States. We have incurred a loss in this regard. I request that pending compensation, which is more than Rs.1000 crores, should be released immediately to reinstate our faith and confidence in the Central Government. Our Chief Minister has taken up a lot of welfare measures. Sir, there is a sonnet by John Milton, 'On His Blindness' in which he says, 'Doth God exact day labour, light denied'. When he is blind, he is asking the God how He is expecting him to do all the work when he has denied him the daylight, that is, the eyesight. In the same way, I would like to ask the Central Government, if funds are not coming, then, how can we carry out our welfare measures. So, I request our Finance Minister to release all that is due not only to Tamil Nadu but to all other States. Sir, we are all very small and the Central Government is very big. I hope the Finance Minister will do the needful. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति जी, सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स का जो प्रस्ताव माननीय प्रणब मुखर्जी जी लाए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सबसे पहले तो मैं प्रणब बाबू को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि जो global recession था, उसमें से सबसे पहले उबरकर आने वालों में भारत शामिल है। आज भारत ऐसा पहला देश है, जो इस मुसीबत से काफी हद तक निकल गया है। जब पूरे विश्व में आर्थिक मंदी का दौर खत्म होने के कगार पर है, तब दुबई जैसे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में ऐसी खबरें मिल रही हैं, जिनसे पूरा विश्व चौंक गया है। दुबई जैसा छोटा देश, जहां इतनी कंपनियां हैं, इतना पैसा है, इतनी तरक्की है, इसके बावजूद वह अपने आपको संभाल नहीं पाया, वहीं भारत जैसे विशाल देश के लिए जहां इतनी जनसंख्या है, इतनी सारी समस्याएं हैं, इसके बावजूद इस स्थिति से निकालकर ले आना अपने आप में निश्चित रूप से सराहनीय बात है और हम सबको 7 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ की आशा भी बंधी है और 7 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ पर इस समय सरकार काम कर रही है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और मैं इसके लिए सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, प्रणब बाबू जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, उसमें अगर एक-दो चीजों को छोड़ दिया जाए, जैसे कि हमारे मित्र अमर सिंह जी ने एयर इंडिया की बात उठाई थी, एयर इंडिया और कॉटन कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया, अगर इन दोनों के घाटे की बात छोड़ दी जाए, तो मोटे तौर पर जो पैसा है, वह जिन कामों के लिए आ रहा है, मेरे ख्याल से वे महत्वपूर्ण और उपयोगी काम हैं। उदाहरण के लिए जैसे नाभिकीय ऊर्जा, यूरेनियम खरीदने के लिए पैसा लिया जा रहा है, यूरेनियम के जरिए बिजली बनानी है, उस तरह के जो हमारे कारखाने हैं, उनके लिए पैसा लिया जा रहा है, धन आवंटित किया जा रहा है, फूड सप्लिडी के लिए दिया जा रहा है, फर्टिलाइजर सप्लिडी के लिए लिया जा रहा है, कर्ज माफी के लिए जो पैसा देना है, उसके लिए इसमें से धन लिया जा रहा है, सेंट्रल पे कमीशन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर जो पेंशन दी जानी है, उसके लिए धन दिया जा रहा है, कॉमनवैलथ गेम्स के लिए धन दिया जा रहा है, मेट्रो रेलवे के निर्माण के लिए धन दिया जा रहा है और चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट स्कीम्स पर धन दिया जा रहा है। ये सारे काम ऐसे हैं, जो इस देश की तरक्की के लिए, प्रगति के लिए और सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत जरूरी हैं।

इन मदों के खर्च के लिए अगर यह धन की मांग कर रहे हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि किसी को इसका विरोध नहीं करना चाहिए। सबको इन मांगों का समर्थन करना चाहिए। एक बात महंगाई की आई। इसको प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने उठाया और इस पर सारे लोग बोल गए। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि महंगाई है और महंगाई से सब चिंतित हैं। कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष बहुत चिंतित हैं, वह बराबर सरकार को बोलती रहती हैं कि इसके लिए प्रयास करने चाहिए। सरकार प्रयास भी कर रही है। यह महंगाई ज्यादा food items पर केन्द्रित है। यह essential commodities, जैसे खाने-पीने की चीजें, सब्जियां, आदि पर ज्यादा महंगाई है। इसकी वजह यह है कि खाद्य

पदार्थों की बहुत ज्यादा कमी हो गई है। यह कमी या तो आयात के जरिए पूरी हो सकती है या हमें अगले सीजन का इंतजार करना पड़ेगा। सरकार को जितना करना है, वह अपने ढंग से कोशिश कर रही है, लेकिन इसकी कुछ न कुछ जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों को भी लेनी पड़ेगी। कलेक्टर और पुलिस अधीक्षकों को भी इसमें सक्रिय करना पड़ेगा कि जो जमाखोरी वगैरह है, वह उसको भी रोकने की कोशिश करे। सब्जियों के दाम के लिए प्रधान मंत्री नहीं जिम्मेदार हो सकता है। सब्जियों के दाम के लिए कुछ जिम्मेदारी कलेक्टर को, एसपी को, कमिश्नर को और मुख्य मंत्रियों को भी लेनी पड़ेगी, क्योंकि लोकल स्तर की जितनी चीजें हैं, उन्हें इसको देखना पड़ेगा। पॉलिसी लेवल पर गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया इसमें काम कर सकती है कि अगर किसी चीज की कमी है, तो उसको इम्पोर्ट करे। इम्पोर्ट की व्यवस्था को देखना गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का काम हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर नीचे लेवल पर जमाखोरी हो रही है, तो उधर भी उन लोगों को आगाह करना पड़ेगा, उन्हें सक्रिय करना पड़ेगा, चाहे राज्य में किसी की भी सरकार हो, उससे फ़र्क़ नहीं पड़ता है। एक ऐसा पक्ष जिसमें मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार थोड़ी कमजोर पड़ रही है, वह यह है कि राज्यों पर भी इसकी कुछ जिम्मेदारी डालनी चाहिए, जो हम बिल्कुल नहीं डाल पा रहे हैं।

श्री एन. के. सिंह ने Direct tax और Indirect tax के बारे में बात उठाई है। यह अच्छी बात है कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर लगातार लोगों से सलाह ले रहे हैं। लोगों के recommendations मंगा रहे हैं और Consultative Committee में भी यह काम चल रहा है। लोगों की और सब सांसदों की भी सलाह ली जा रही है। जीएसटी पर काफी अच्छे सुझाव भी आए हैं। डायरेक्ट टैक्स कोड में काफी अच्छे सुझाव आए हैं। मैं श्री एन.के. सिंह जी की बात से सहमत हूँ कि इस पर बहुत सोच समझ कर निर्णय लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि ये जो निर्णय होंगे, ये बहुत लंबे वक्त तक चलने वाले होंगे। अगर कोई ऐसी नीति बनती है, जो कम से कम दस-बीस साल तक काम आए, उस दिशा में हमें ऐसा काम करना चाहिए, जिससे हमेशा के लिए इस समस्या का समाधान हो। टैक्स सिस्टम में जो जटिलताएं हैं, वे कम हों। टैक्स का जो बेस है, वह बढ़ना चाहिए, नेट बढ़ना चाहिए। कुछ लोगों पर फोकस होकर उनसे बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स वसूलते जाएं, उन्हें बढ़ाते जाएं, यह ठीक नहीं है, बजाए इसके कि हम नेट में विस्तार करें। ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को इसके अंदर लाना चाहिए। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देता हूँ। मैं किसी खास प्रोफेशन की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, जैसे वकीलों का है, जो जिला स्तर पर वकील हैं, वे बुरे हाल में हैं। जो तहसील स्तर पर वकील हैं, वे बुरे हाल में हैं, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के वकीलों की अंधाधुंध कमाई है, लेकिन individuals के नाम पर सर्विस टैक्स नहीं देते हैं, क्योंकि वह कंपनी पर लगता है। कोई वकील कंपनी बनाते नहीं हैं, बहुत कम बनाते हैं, जैसे सालिसीटर फर्म और लॉ फर्म, आदि बनाते हैं। हमारे रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी बैठे हुए हैं, पता नहीं उन्होंने कंपनी बनाई या नहीं बनाई। वह बुरा मान रहे होंगे। वह मेरी तरफ घूर कर देख रहे हैं, लेकिन यहां तो देश हित में बात करनी है ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : महोदय, यह व्यक्तिगत मामला सदन में नहीं उठना चाहिए ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह : महोदय, यह साले बहनोई का रिस्ता है ..(व्यवधान)..
दोनों ने मिल कर बांट लिया है ..(व्यवधान)..
इनके दोनों हाथ में लड्डू है ..(व्यवधान)..
एक इधर है और एक उधर है ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : प्रणब बाबू से मैं मांग करता हूँ कि रवि शंकर जैसे व्यक्ति पर, भले ही वे रिश्तेदार हों, सर्विस टैक्स लगनी चाहिए ..(व्यवधान)...

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, they are not paying service tax because they are not rendering any service. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : ऐसे लोगों पर तो सर्विस टैक्स लगनी चाहिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के वकील भी उसमें आते हैं, तो मैं क्या करूं देश हित की बात करनी चाहिए ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : पत्रकार पर भी सर्विस टैक्स लगनी चाहिए ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : पत्रकार तो देते ही हैं ..(व्यवधान) ..। उसके लिए तो हम तैयार हैं। इस समय जो स्थिति है, जो इन्होंने ब्योरा दिया है, उसमें indirect tax में 7.5 परसेंट का decline है। मेरा यह मानना है कि उसको इम्पूव करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, नहीं कि डायरेक्ट टैक्स पर जोर देकर, वहां पर शक्ति करके, वहां से वसूल कर इस कमी को पूरा किया जाए। यह ठीक नहीं है। Indirect tax को कैसे बढ़ाया जाए, इसके उपाय खोजने चाहिए। मैं यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, लिक्विडिटी को लेकर आज बात हो रही है कि जिस तरह से पांच से छः परसेंट महंगाई दर बढ़ने की बात है, तो शायद रिजर्व बैंक, मार्केट से लिक्विडिटी को withdraw करे। मुझे नहीं लगता है कि यह करना चाहिए, क्योंकि इसका सीधा-सीधा असर व्यापार पर पड़ता है। आप जिस तरह से recession को खत्म करने में कामयाब हुए हैं, उसकी एक वजह यह है कि आपने लिक्विडिटी को मार्केट में डाला और उसके असर देखने को मिले। अगर उस liquidity को फिर वापस खींचेंगे, तो मुझे नहीं लगता कि आपका वह purpose पूरा हो पाएगा, फिर से वही स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है, तो उस दृष्टि से भी इसको देखना चाहिए।

सर, केंद्रीय योजनाओं की monitoring एक बहुत important चीज है। भारत सरकार विकास योजनाओं के लिए इतना पैसा देती है कि अगर वह सचमुच उपयोग हो, तो गांव सोने के हो जाएं ! आज ये देहात न रहें, अमेरिका, इंग्लैंड की तरह हमारे गांव हो जाएं, लेकिन समस्या यह है कि वह पैसा वहां लग नहीं पाता है। तो इसलिए साठ साल बाद, अब केंद्र सरकार को कोई न कोई मैकेनिज्म बनाना पड़ेगा, और प्रणब बाबू जैसा वित्त मंत्री ही वह बना सकता है कि केंद्र सरकार का पैसा, उसकी direct monitoring Government of India करे, उनकी एजेंसियां करें। अगर सी.बी.आई. लगानी है, तो इन पर लगाओ। ये पांच-पांच सौ रुपए का भ्रष्टाचार पकड़ते घूम रहे हैं, इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है। भारत सरकार का हजारों करोड़ रुपया, जो निचले लेवल पर सफाचट होता है और आम आदमी तक पहुंच नहीं पाता, गांवों तक पहुंच नहीं पाता, गरीबों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता, ये एजेंसियां वहां काम करें, वहां direct monitoring हो, बजाय इसके कि कुछ individuals को पकड़ते घूमें। अगर हमने वैसा कर लिया, तो हमें उसका बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा। सेंटरल गवर्नमेंट का कोई Monitoring Department होना चाहिए, जो Government of India के एक-एक पैसे की monitoring करे कि वह सही उपयोग हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है। आप अपने काम की इतिश्री इससे नहीं समझ लीजिए कि आपने पैसा भेज दिया और राज्य सरकारें चाहे जैसे उसे खर्च करें, चाहे वे उसकी तनखाहें बांट दें, चाहे इधर का पैसा उधर कर दें। किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो, चाहे हमारी सरकार हो, Central Government के पैसे की monitoring direct Central Government के हाथ में होनी चाहिए, यह सुझाव मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

सर, अब मैं employment के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि employment एक बड़ी जबरदस्त समस्या होने जा रहा है, क्योंकि रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ नहीं रहे हैं। मैं एन.के.सिंह जी की बात से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि manufacturing sector पर हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। चीन ने manufacturing sector के सहारे ही grow किया है। हमारे यहां सर्विस सेक्टर बढ़ता चला रहा है, बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन manufacturing sector के लिए हमें कुछ न कुछ ऐसा पैकेज बनाना पड़ेगा, कुछ न कुछ राहत उन्हें ऐसी देनी पड़ेगी कि जब तक इस देश में उद्योग-धंधे नहीं लगे, लोगों को नौकरियां नहीं मिलेंगी और उन्हें बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है, इसके लिए कुछ न कुछ उपाय होने चाहिए।

सर, आखिर में मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि recession का आखिरी दौर है, नाव बिल्कुल किनारे पहुंच गई है और अब नाव को देखना है कि कहीं डूबने न जाए, इसलिए सरकार को इतना सख्त नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर

एकाध कोई stimulus package की जरूरत पड़े, stimulus package not in terms of money, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर पॉलिसी लेवल पर रिलीफ देकर कुछ हो सकता है, तो देना चाहिए, ताकि पूरी तरह हमारा बेड़ा पार हो सके और हम किनारे पहुंच सकें, यही वित्त मंत्री जी से मेरा आग्रह है, बहुत- बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने सोचा था कि देश के एक senior politician देश के वित्त मंत्री बने हैं, देश के 5th Schedule Area में जो Tribal Area Sub-Plan है, उसके लिए वित्त मंत्री महोदय एक स्पेशल पैकेज या स्पेशल प्लानिंग बनाएंगे, आज के हिंदुस्तान में सबसे दयनीय अवस्था में जो गरीब तबके के शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स रहते हैं, उनके बारे में कोई नई योजना बनाएंगे, मगर बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज आज़ादी के 62 साल बाद भी जितने Tribal Area Sub-Plan हिंदुस्तान में हैं, उनमें जो आम जनता रहती है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, ओ.बी.सी. और other population, जो लोग भी रहते हैं, वे आज भी economically, educationally, socially, देश की आज़ादी से पहले जैसे थे, आज भी उसी तरीके से रह रहे हैं। आप जब तक उन tribal pockets में जाकर नहीं देखेंगे, तब तक आप जान नहीं पाएंगे। जैसा आपके आंकड़े बताते हैं, शेड्यूल्ड एरिया को छोड़िए, रूरल इंडिया में झारखंड में 54.2 परसेंट एस.टी. below poverty line हैं। एस0सी0 57.9 परसेंट below poverty line में हैं, ओ0बी0सी0 42.2 परसेंट below poverty line हैं और अदर्स रूरल एरिया में 37.1 परसेंट below poverty line में रह रहे हैं। उसी हिसाब से अर्बन इंडिया में एस0टी0 41.1 परसेंट below poverty line में हैं, एस0सी0 47.2 परसेंट below poverty line में हैं, ओ0बी0सी0 19.1 परसेंट below poverty line में हैं और जो अदर्स हैं, उनका थोड़ा डेवलेपमेंट हुआ है, 9.2 परसेंट below poverty line हैं।

उड़ीसा जैसे पिछड़े राज्य में एस0टी0 75.6 परसेंट below poverty line में हैं, एस0सी0 50.2 परसेंट below poverty line हैं और ओ0बी0सी0 36.9 परसेंट below poverty line हैं और अदर्स 23.4 परसेंट below poverty line उड़ीसा के रूरल पॉकेट में हैं। उड़ीसा के अर्बन एरिया में एस0टी0 61.8 परसेंट below poverty line हैं, एस0सी0 72.6 परसेंट below poverty line हैं, ओ0बी0सी0 50.2 परसेंट below poverty line हैं और अदर्स 28.9 परसेंट below poverty line हैं और ऑल इंडिया below poverty line is ..(समय की घंटी)..
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उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो पी0जे0 कुरियन) : हो गया।

श्री मंगल किसन : सर, हम कभी नहीं बोलते हैं। आप दो मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए। ऑल इंडिया एवरेज 27.5 परसेंट below poverty line है। हम लोगों का जो भी सब-प्लान एरिया है, कमोबेश उनकी हालत इसी प्रकार से है। जब हम आज़ादी के 62 साल के बाद भी, वहां के लोग जैसे पहले रहते थे, आज भी हम वहां के लोगों को उसी हिसाब से रखेंगे, तो यह देश के लिए और समाज के लिए सबसे दुख की बात है। इसीलिए मैं सब-प्लान एरिया के लिए हाथ जोड़कर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जैसे नार्थ- ईस्ट के लिए पैकेज बनाया गया है, कम से कम उसी तरह का पैकेज उड़ीसा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और बाकी बिहार और अन्य राज्यों में जो पाटर्स एरिया है, उनके लिए स्पेशल प्लानिंग एवं प्रोग्राम बनाने की कृपा करें। ..(समय की घंटी)..
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सर, हम आदिवासी लोग जो भाई-बहन हैं, हम लोगों के पास रहने के लिए घर नहीं होता है। जैसे फ्लड आने पर, हाउस डैमेज होने पर आप इंदिरा आवास लोगों को देते हैं, कम से कम कुछ नहीं होने से देश में यह जो ट्रायबल्स और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट हैं, उनको इकट्ठा देने से, जम्बलिंग करके देने से, वे लोग अपने राइट को अवेले नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसीलिए मेरा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से और सरकार से अनुरोध है कि पिछड़े राज्यों के लिए, वहां के आदिवासियों के लिए इंदिरा आवास देने के लिए स्पेशल प्राविजन करने की व्यवस्था की जाए। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Trivedi. Please take only three minutes.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Sir, I am replacing Mr. Waghmare who is not here. But I will take very little time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Waghmare always sticks to time. He is reputed for that.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: He has stuck to the time by not remaining present. Sir, first of all, I would like to join the chorus of praise which is bestowed on the Finance Minister. He is such a mature man, such a dignified man with so much resoluteness. It was said about Disraeli that when he used to move out, people used to look at his composure, people used to look at the confidence on his face and they used to feel that there is total political stability in the country. In the same way, the moment people see the confidence of our Finance Minister; it is so contagious that to a certain extent the economic recovery is due to the composure and the way in which he has behaved himself. I confine myself only to two items because the time at my disposal is very short. The first is the Direct Tax Code which was initially the 1922 Income Tax Act. It lasted for about 40 years and in 1961 the new Income Tax Act was heralded as a measure for simplifying and rationalising the tax structure. It ultimately turned out to be the most complicated piece of legislation. There were explanations which were mounting on provisos, provisos which were mounting on explanations and there was not a single section which could stand by itself. It was always over-lapping another section and very often so many sections used to say, 'notwithstanding anything contained in any other part of the Act'. So we would not know which one will stand and which one would go. So, that was a sort of a cobweb. From that we had to come out. So, we have the Direct Tax Code. A lot of confidence is reposed by people, the tax payers, the tax gatherers, the tax advisers. All are looking at the Direct Tax Code and it has to be brought in the Statute Book as early as possible but there are so many infirmities in the Act. One of them is the Minimum Alternative Tax. The Minimum Alternative Tax was conceived as a tax when so many companies used to earn money, earn profits, used to pay dividend but were not paying tax. So, there was a Minimum Alternative Tax. Now, that tax has been brought out in the Direct Tax Code as a measure that even if the company is making a loss, still it has to pay the tax because now it has to be joined on the gross value of the asset, not on the profitability. This is understandable.

The tax on the gross value of assets actually means the wealth tax. It is not an income tax. In spite of the fact that there may not be any income still the tax has to be levied. I think, it is very high time that this code which is coming should be given to the Select Committee. The Select Committee should move to the various centres to find out the voice of the trade associations, the professional bodies and should come out with concrete suggestions and the tax code should come as early as possible. It should not be delayed because the present Act is unworkable. The

second point which I would like to urge upon is the plight of Mumbai. Mumbai, as it is said, contributes almost one-third of the Direct and Indirect Taxes of the country. But, still Mumbai has been denied. When I come to Delhi and when I look at the contrast between Mumbai and Delhi, I am pained because Mumbai has no infrastructure. Even sometimes commuting to a distance of about one kilometre or two kilometres it takes half an hour or one hour. The infrastructure is totally ruined. There is no metro. Commutation is so difficult. Housing has gone to a level which is understandable. As I said, in one of the occasions, a square foot of area can fetch as much as Rs. one lakh. That is the plight of housing in Mumbai. I think something should be done. A large part was promised to be given to Mumbai for the purpose of development but it has not come. I think Mumbai is lagging behind. I am afraid Mumbai will become a dying city and as early as possible funds should be earmarked for Delhi, for Mumbai and some scheme should be evolved to see how these funds are to be utilised in Mumbai.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : सर, सबसे पहले तो मैं जनाब वजीरे खज़ाना को अपनी जमात की तरफ से और अपनी तरफ से मुबारकवाद पेश करता हूँ कि इन्होंने निहायत ही मुश्किल हालात में मुल्क की मइशियत को इस्तेहकाम दिया और जो सारी दुनिया में एक तरह का बोहरान था, अपने मुल्क को उस बोहरान से बचाया। Supplementary Financial Bill, जो इस वक्त एवान के सामने है और जिस पर बहस हो रही है, यह दरअसल जो बजट पास हुआ है, उसमें जो मुख्तलिफ महकमाजात थे, इखराजात में इजाफा होना, उस इजाफे को पूरा करने के लिए इन्होंने यह बिल लाया है। बजट इजलास के दौरान भी मैंने अपनी रियासत के हवाले से कई मामलात इनकी नोटिस में लाया था। आज भी दो-तीन मामलात, जो निहायत ही अहम हैं, अमन और सलामती के लिहाज से भी और रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर की मजमूर्ई तरक्की के लिहाज से भी, मैं इनकी नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ।

गुजिश्ता 15 साल से एक बड़ा मामला मरकज़ी हुकूमत के सामने रहा। वह है रजौरी-पुंछ-बारामूला-कुपवाड़ा और दूसरे सरहदी इलाकों में रहने वाले पहाड़ी लोगों का मामला। उनका यह मुतालबा रहा है और वक्तन फोक्तन जितनी भी हुकूमतें गुजिश्ता 15 वर्ष में बरसरे इत्तिदार यहाँ पर रहीं, उन्होंने एवान में भी और एवान से बाहर भी इस मामले पर हमदर्दना गौर का वादा किया। मसला है पहाड़ी जुबान बोलने वाले लोगों को दर्द-ए-फरिश्त कबायल के जुमरे में शामिल करना, उनको ST status देना। कई बार इस ऐलान में भी इस मसले पर मुबाहिसे होते रहे। इससे पहले भी जो वजीरे आजम आए हैं, उन्होंने भी इस बारे में हमदर्दना गौर का यकीन दिलाया और अब भी वजीरे आजम ने इस मसले पर कुछ फैसला करने का यकीन दिलाया। मैं पूरी जिम्मेवारी के साथ इस ऐवान में यह बात बता देना चाहता हूँ कि पहाड़ी लोग हमारे सरहद और Line of Actual Control के आसपास रहते हैं, उसके साथ रहते हैं। अगर एक ही गाँव के एक हिस्से और एक ही तरह के समाजी और इत्तिसादी हालात में रहने वाले लोगों के हिस्से को आप Scheduled Tribe करार दें और समाज के उस दूसरे हिस्से को महरूम रखें, तो आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस महरूमी का क्या आलम हो सकता है। इसलिए बेचैनी बढ़ रही है, बेचैनी मौजूद है। इसके निहायत ही मनफी असरात मुरत्तिब हो सकते हैं। यह सारा पहाड़ी इलाका है और निहायत ही हस्सास इलाका है अमन, सलामती और दिफा के लिहाज से। मेरी

यह गुजारिश होगी कि आप इस मामले पर फैसला करवा दें, ताकि आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से को जो उनका एक मुतालबा रहा है, उस मुतालबे को पूरा करवा कर इस बेचैनी को दूर करें।

दूसरा एक बड़ा मामला है। 1996 से लेकर 2002 तक मैं खुद अपनी रियासत का वजीरे तालीम भी रहा। उस वक्त एक प्रोजेक्ट मंजूर किया गया था पॉलिटेक्निक को जदीद बनाने का, वुसअत देने का और उनके मयार को ऊँचा करने का। (समय की घंटी) सर, दो-तीन मिनट दे दीजिए, सरहदी रियासत के मामलात हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : पाँच मिनट हो गए, मैं क्या करूँ। मैंने तीन मिनट कहा था, आपने पाँच मिनट लिया।

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : सर, दो-तीन मिनट दे दीजिए, कोई आसमान नहीं गिरेगा, मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है। तब तो वर्ल्ड बैंक ने रुकुमात मंजूर किए और हमने उस प्रोजेक्ट पर अमलावरी भी की। अब भी वर्ल्ड बैंक के साथ हमारा एक प्रोजेक्ट मंजूर हुआ है और वह है Ministry of Environment and Forest का Watershed Development Programme. उसके लिए जो तमाम लवाज़मात जरूरी थे, वे मंजूर हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी वर्ल्ड बैंक से उसके लिए रुकुमात आने हैं, वह अभी तक नहीं आए हैं। इसमें यह बात कही जा रही है कि शायद इस रियासत के स्टेटस पर एक सवालिया निशान फिर दोबारा इस बेंजुलअकवामी सतह पर आ गया है और इसीलिए वर्ल्ड बैंक पैसा मंजूर नहीं कर रहा है। मैं वजीरे खज़ाना से गुजारिश करूंगा, बहुत सारे अंदेशेहाय उन दूर दराज़ के लोगों के दिलों में पैदा हो रहे हैं। फोरी तौर पर वह इस पर तवज्जुह दें और जो फंड्स वर्ल्ड बैंक के पास रुके हुए हैं, उनको वह वागज़ात करवाएं ...(व्यवधान)।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There are other businesses to be taken up.

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : तीसरा बड़ा मामला जो हमने लिया है ...(व्यवधान)।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी.जे. कुरियन) : शफ़ी जी, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : बस एक बात को और कहने दीजिए। जब गुज़िश्ता बहस हो रही थी, तब भी मुझे बोलने के लिए तीन ही मिनट मिले थे। वह इस रियासत में unemployment का मसला था। मैंने तब भी यह बात कही थी और आज भी उसी बात को दोहरा रहा हूँ कि unemployment के लिहाज़ से जब तक आप कोई स्पेशल पैकेज नहीं देंगे, तब तक यह खत्म नहीं होगी। रियासत ने तो अपने तौर पर एक स्पेशल पैकेज का ऐलान किया है, लेकिन वसायल के न होने की वजह से उस पर अभी पूरी तरह से अमल नहीं हुआ है, उसके लिए भी यह कहा गया है कि अप्रैल तक हम इस पर अमलावरी शुरू करेंगे।

मैंने पिछले बजट इजलास में भी यह बात कही थी और मरकज़ी हुकूमत के जितने भी अदारे हैं, उनसे आज फिर मैं यही गुजारिश करूंगा कि आप रियासत के नौजवानों को, वे जिस-जिस काबलियत के हों, इंजीनियर से लेकर बाकी सब तक, उनको एक स्पेशल पैकेज के ज़रिए employment फराम करें ...(व्यवधान)।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We have to take up other businesses. आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : उससे ऐतमाद भी बढ़ेगा और जो एक बेचैनी का आलम पांच लाख बेरोज़गार पड़े नौजवानों में हैं ...(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, okay. (Time-bell rings)

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : उनके दिल में एक इत्मिनान पैदा हो जाएगा। अमन और सलामती को कायम करने के लिए यह पैकेज मरकज़ी हुकूमत की एक बड़ी इन्वेस्टमेंट होगी। बहरहाल शुक्रिया।

جناب محمد شفیع (جموں اور کشمیر) : سر، سب سے پہلے تو میں جناب وزیر خزانہ کو اپنی جماعت کی طرف سے اور اپنی طرف سے مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے نہایت ہی مشکل حالات میں ملک کی معیشت کو استحکام دیا اور جو ساری دنیا میں ایک طرح کا بحران تھا، اپنے ملک کو اس بحران سے بچایا۔ Supplementary Financial Bill, جو اس وقت ایوان کے سامنے ہے اور جس پر بحث ہو رہی ہے، یہ دراصل جو بجٹ پاس ہوا ہے، اس میں جو مختلف محکمہ جات تھے، اخراجات میں اضافہ ہونا، اس اضافے کو پورا کرنے کے لئے انہوں نے یہ بل لائے ہیں۔ بجٹ اجلاس کے دوران بھی میں نے اپنی ریاست کے حوالے سے کئی معاملات، ان کے نوٹس میں لایا تھا۔ آج بھی دو تین معاملات، جو نہایت اہم ہیں، امن اور سلامتی کے لحاظ سے بھی اور ریاست جموں-کشمیر کی مجموعی ترقی کے لحاظ سے بھی، میں ان کے نوٹس میں لانا چاہتا ہوں۔

گزشتہ 15 سال سے ایک بڑا معاملہ مرکزی حکومت کے سامنے رہا، وہ ہے راجوری-پونچھ-بارہمولہ-کیواڑہ اور دوسرے سرحدی علاقوں میں رہنے والے پہاڑی لوگوں کا معاملہ۔ ان کا یہ مطالبہ رہا ہے اور وقتاً فوقتاً جتنی بھی حکومتیں گزشتہ 15 سالوں میں برسرِ اقتدار یہاں پر رہیں، انہوں نے ایوان میں بھی اور ایوان سے باہر بھی اس معاملے پر ہمدردانہ غور کا وعدہ کیا۔ مسئلہ ہے پہاڑی زبان بولنے والے لوگوں کو درد فرشت قبائل کے زمرے میں شامل کرنا، ان کو ایس۔ٹی۔ اسٹیٹس دینا۔ کئی بار اس اعلان میں بھی اس مسئلے پر مباحثے ہوئے رہے۔ اس سے پہلے بھی جو وزیر اعظم آئے ہیں، انہوں نے بھی اس بارے میں ہمدردانہ غور کا یقین دلایا۔ میں پوری ذمہ داری کے ساتھ اس ایوان میں یہ بات بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ پہاڑی لوگ ہمارے سرحد اور Line of Actual Control کے آس پاس رہتے ہیں، اس کے ساتھ رہتے ہیں۔ اگر ایک ہی گاؤں کے ایک حصے اور ایک طرح کے سماجی اور اقتصادی حالات میں رہنے والے

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There are other businesses to be taken up.

جناب محمد شفیع : تیسرا بڑا معاملہ جو ہم نے لیا ہے --- (مداخلت)---

اپ سبھا ادھیکش : شفیع جی، آپ کا ٹائم ختم ہو گیا ہے۔

جناب محمد شفیع : بس ایک بات کو اور کہنے دیجئے۔ جب گزشتہ بحث ہو رہی تھی، تب بھی مجھے بولنے کے لئے تین ہی منٹ ملے تھے۔ وہ اس ریاست میں ان-ایمپلائمنٹ کا مسئلہ تھا۔ میں نے تب بھی یہ بات کہی تھی اور آج بھی اسی بات کو دوبرا رہا ہوں کہ ان-ایمپلائمنٹ کے لحاظ سے جب تک آپ کوئی اسپیشل پیکیج نہیں دیں گے، تب تک یہ ختم نہیں ہوگی۔ ریاست نے تو اپنے طور پر ایک اسپیشل پیکیج کا اعلان کیا ہے، لیکن وسائل کے نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے اس پر ابھی پوری طرح سے عمل نہیں ہوا ہے، اس کے لئے بھی یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ اپریل تک ہم اس پر عمل آوری شروع کریں گے۔

میں نے پچھلے بحث اجلاس میں بھی یہ بات کہی تھی اور مرکزی حکومت کے جتنے بھی ادارے ہیں، ان سے آج پھر میں یہی گزارش کروں گا کہ آپ ریاست کے نوجوانوں کو، وہ جس جس قابلیت کے ہوں، انجینئر سے لیکر باقی سب تک، ان کو ایک اسپیشل پیکیج کے ذریعے ان-ایمپلائمنٹ فراہم کریں --- (مداخلت)---

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We have to take up other businesses. + (آپ سماعت کیجئے۔)

جناب محمد شفیع : اس سے اعتماد بھی بڑھے گا اور جو ایک بے چینی کا عالم پانچ لاکھ بیروزگار پڑے نوجوانوں میں ہیں --- (مداخلت)---

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, okay. (Time-bell rings)

جناب محمد شفیع : ان کے دل میں ایک اطمینان پیدا ہو جائے گا۔ امن اور سلامتی کو قائم کرنے کے لئے یہ پیکیج مرکزی حکومت کی ایک بڑی انویسٹمنٹ ہوگی۔ بہر حال شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation for the observations made by the hon. Members. When we have the opportunity of discussing supplementary demands, it provides us an opportunity to have an overall review of the economy and also to point out whether it is going in the right directions, or, there are certain deviations and deficiencies. Some hon. Members have pointed out; I will just point to that. Some hon. Members have also come out with very constructive and positive suggestions and, in fact, most of them have done so. They have critically analysed various proposals and found the justifications for the demands for supplementaries. The Economic Policy is to be analysed, of course, in the context of political philosophy or economic philosophy of a political party. Nothing wrong or unusual in it, but, at the same time, it will have to be placed in the context of the contemporary ground situation in which the Economic Policies are formulated. It cannot be in abstract and in isolation of the ground reality.

First of all, if somebody suggests that the economy is going down, what are the criteria, what are the parameters? Sir, on all the four major parameters — economic growth, tax-GDP ratio, fiscal deficit and debt-GDP ratio — Indian economy has withstood. When you judge the economy of a country, you cannot judge it in four months, five months or six months or even in one year context. You will have to evaluate the performance of the economy, at least, over a medium-term policy. If we look at the fiscal deficit, in the five-year period between 1999 and 2004, the fiscal deficit was 5.5 per cent of the GDP. It has been brought down to 3.58 per cent in the next four years. Therefore, the economy is improving; economy is not going down. If you want it year-wise, I also have the year-wise figures but to save the time of the House, I am not quoting that. Now, if we take into account the overall GDP growth, India did never have 8.6 per cent GDP growth over a compact period of five years. You take the entire period of the Plan development from 1951 onwards. During 1951-79, the GDP growth was 3.5 per cent. In the entire 80s, from 1981-1990, it was 5.5 per cent. In the first half of 90s, it was 5.6 to 5.7 per cent; in the second half of the 90s, it was around 6 per cent and up to 2003-04, it was 6.7 per cent. So, we have achieved a growth rate, over a period of five years, of 8.6 per cent.

Now, if you look at Central Government debt to GDP ratio, yearwise, from 1999 till date, particularly, from 1999 to 2003-04, this five-year period, it was around 63 per cent; some time, it was 63.5 per cent, some time, it was 63 per cent; some time it was 62.2 per cent and now in the last two years, it has been brought down to 60 per cent I am talking of the Central Government's debt-GDP ratio, not the country's economy as a whole because in States, there would be variation, but not much.

Therefore, in all these three major parameters, the Indian economy has done well over a period of last five-six years. Everybody knows, all over the world, that 2008-09 is an

extremely difficult year and 2009-10 will also be equally difficult year. The world is still grappling to come out of the situation, come out of the worst recession since 1930s of the last century. We are not living in isolation. We are not in cocoon. Whatever happens in the world has its own impact. There is no mechanism by which we can insulate ourselves from the adverse impact of the world's development.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

If our exports go down, any number of speeches here or economic discourses are not going to improve the performance on international trade, when we know that 62 per cent of our exports are destined to North America, Europe and Japan, and if there is not a robust economic recovery and generation of demand, Indian export cannot come to the level of 33, 34 or 35 per cent, which we were having in the pre-meltdown situation. If the manufacturing sector has gone down, naturally, the indirect tax revenues will come down. Somebody said that we have provided a stimulus to help capitalists to the extent of Rs.4,88,000 crores. It is not Rs.4,88,000 crores but Rs.1,86,000 crores, and the entire package is not meant for industrial revival. A substantial part of it was meant for generating demand and to step up the developmental expenditure in one year, between 2008-09 and 2009-10; developmental expenditure has been increased by Rs.40,000 crores, from Rs.2,85,000 crores to Rs.3,25,000 crores, between BE to BE, with the hope and expectation that when demand generation in the advanced economies of the world is not taking place, let us make efforts to generate demand internally. And, that strategy has paid off. As we have noticed, in the first quarter, our GDP grew by 6.1 per cent during April, May and June. Then, in the second quarter of July, August and September, it was 7.9 per cent; taken together in the first two quarters, in the first half of the year, it is seven per cent. And what was the performance immediately before this in the previous two quarters? It was 5.7 and 5.8 per cent of GDP. Therefore, it is slowly moving. It is not that everything is absolutely perfect; nobody claims that. No growing economy can be perfect. There will be deficiencies. There will be shortcomings. And we shall have to try to overcome these deficiencies and shortcomings.

On economic issues, there will be different perceptions; there is no doubt about that. In a multi-party system, in a multi-party democracy, there will be divergence of views. But, over the years, we have been able to bring some sort of convergence. As it was pointed out, when you introduced economic reforms in the early '90s, I had the privilege of being in the Government even at that time. And at that time, I was a Member of this House. Sitting in this House, I witnessed how the different perceptions were placed. But when a major political party came to power, they not only accepted that policy, but in their own way, they gave a momentum to it. I do agree, and that would be the continuity. The other day, when I was replying to the discussion on disinvestment, most humbly and respectfully I had pointed out that from 1991, there had been three formations till date.

4.00 P.M.

Congress was there. Congress is now along with other partners. From 1991 to 1996, the Congress Party ruled this country alone. From 2004 till date, it is heading a coalition, and, before that, there were two terms of NDA. In between, there were elections, and, prior to that, there was another combination consisting of certain other political parties, supported by us and also supported by the Left, and, they also ruled. But, disinvestment continued from 1991 onwards. It has been pointed out; I do agree — the other day, I was quoted — and, I do believe that the disinvestment proceeds should not be used to meet the normal revenue consumption expenditure. It should be used as we are disposing of capital assets, part of it; it should be used for creation of additional capital assets. There is no doubt about it. What is the concept of the NIF, the National Investment Fund? The amount will not be deposited in the Consolidated Fund. What I have stated in the Supplementary Demands is an exception.

In the other House, while replying to the debate, I said, again, we will go back, from the 1st of April, 2012 to deposit in the NIF. Main corpus will remain intact and the income earned out of the corpus will be used for the social sectors, and, three social sectors have been identified. One social sector is 'Health', another social sector is 'Education', and, the third social sector is 'Employment Generation'. These are the projects; these are the targeted social sectors where some investment will be made. But the fund has been operated recently. Up to now only 1800 crore of rupees have come, and, from there, the corpus which was created, in the first year, we got about 84 crore of rupees, and, in the second year, we got about 250 crore of rupees, with the corpus remaining intact. Each investment — which I have indicated in the supplementary, both on the receipt side and on the debit side — that we are to take in is by making an exception. Because of the extraordinary situations, I have to burst the ceiling of the normal fiscal prudence. I myself admitted in the Budget that 6.8 per cent fiscal deficit is not sustainable. We cannot sustain it. Then, we shall have to go back to the situation of 1991, when to borrow a few hundred million dollars, we had to pledge our gold to the Bank of England. I do not want to have that situation. Therefore, the fiscal prudence must be maintained. Sir, 6.8 per cent fiscal deficit cannot be maintained, and, that is why, I have indicated, in my Budget speech itself, that very soon, I would like to come back to the normal fiscal prudence. I have also indicated that the fiscal deficit in the year 2010-11 will be 5.5 per cent, and, in the year 2011-12, it will be 4 per cent, and, thereafter, we shall have to come back to 3 per cent. Because of the intensity of the meltdown, it will take some time, and, in the Indian economy, it will not be less than two to three years. That is why, I have taken this much time.

I come to the third point, and, I want to say something in response to some very valuable suggestions. For instance, on the consultation with the MPs, what I am going to do is that I am

going to have the meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Finance Ministry, and, in that pre-Budget meeting of the Consultative Committee, I will not speak, I will invite the Members to give their suggestions on what according to them should be incorporated in the Budget proposals.

I am going to start this exercise from now, apart from the various other groups which we are meeting. I have introduced the system of having interaction with the State Finance Ministers. In fact, I will start meeting with them. From the 15th of January, I will have the meeting with the State Finance Ministers and thereafter with other various groups, economists, industrialists, trade unions, farmers' interests, etc. So, I will have them.

Now, another important suggestion has come about the direct taxes and the GST. I have stated earlier, and I am repeating it, I am with an open mind. I want major tax reforms. But I am not in a hurry to do something that instead of doing good, it will make the situation worse. I want improvement. I want to do something better than what we have today. Therefore, to replace the existing Income Tax Act which, as has been correctly pointed out in 1922, in 1961 and thereafter so many amendments have taken place that the original shape of the Income Tax Act has been modified so much that sometimes we lost the alphabets and go on adding to it. Therefore, it should be a new code. It will not be the amendment to the 1961 Act. It will be the new code and it would incorporate certain important segments. We are having interactions with various stakeholders. Definitely, after it is introduced, it will be the job of the House to decide how it will respond to it and I will have that.

Mr. Rajeev Shukla raised one issue, a very pertinent one, as I mentioned in my introductory observations that though there would be 25,000 crores of rupees, 30,000 crore rupees I have projected. But as I have explained, 5,000 crore rupees is net savings and 0.73 crores are technical supplementary. So, the net cash outgo would be 25,000 crore rupees. But still, I am not worried over it because there will be some savings in certain other heads. But as the supplementary demands are not from those heads, I could not square it out. I had to spend but in other heads, there will be some savings. So, the net outgo, I am hoping, as a result of the first supplementary, would be zero. I explained yesterday on which heads we have had it.

Certain other important issues have been raised. Mr. Malaisamy raised the question that where you have such a hefty 25,725 crores of rupees as supplementary demands. It is true that sometimes the supplementary demands have been 1 per cent, 1.5 per cent or 2 per cent. This time it is 2.5 per cent of the total Budget. It is a little more. But it is not absolutely exceptional because in the previous first supplementary Budget, it was more than 1,00,000 crore rupees, 1,05,613 crore rupees. So, compared to 1,05,613 crore rupees, my first supplementary is much less; it is 25,000 crore rupees. So, sometimes it has been 5 per cent; sometimes it has been

6 per cent. It has been depending on the situation. And, it is not correct that we did not make the realistic assessments. Please remember that in our Budget-making systems, it will have to be estimated because when I will arrive at the final figure and present to you on the last working day of February, the figures which will be available to me, the actual figures, would be relating to the month of December, at best, relating to the month of January. I have to estimate the figures for the two months of the current financial year — what would be the revenue receipt; what would be revenue expenditure; what would be capital receipt; what would be capital expenditure; all will have to be estimated on pro rata basis that is up to December or January I have received so much. So, in the month of February, in the month of March, I expect to have it. It will be estimated. Therefore, there will always be a grey area. That is why, in our Budget document, we always give Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates. When the actuals are available for one year, in one document you will find actual B.E. and R.E. We have these inherent handicaps and we have to cope with it. But the system has been accepted.

I will give you just one example of it. It has been raised by Shri Amar while speaking on the Air India. It is true that everybody has this doubt whether this package of Rs.800 crore is one-time go, or, whether it will be continuing. What is actual loss? Loss is substantial. But this package of Rs.800 crore came after the recommendations of a Group of Ministers which was set up to look into the health of the Air India. The Group of Ministers while analysing the package arrived at a decision that this much amount might be given to them. But it could not be anticipated when I presented the Budget on 6th of July, because all these developments took place later on. Similar is the case in certain other areas. For instance, import of fertilizers, urea. For instance, pension for defence personnel. I have to enhance it substantially, because after the Pay Commission's Report, there were various anomaly committees at the level of officials. There were some costs. One major thing took place. We have made some substantial improvement in the pension of our *jawans*, the Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR). Then we made improvement in the pension scheme. But that was after the presentation of the Budget. So, these types of expenses were unanticipated. Those things which were unanticipated we have indicated here.

I think I have covered most of the points raised by the hon. Members. On some of the important suggestions, which you have made, I would not like to respond right now. But, surely, I would like to incorporate some of them in the Budget Speech. When the Budget proposals will be unfurled to you, you yourself will come to know which of your suggestions I am accepting. This is the normal practice adopted by a Finance Minister and every time he does it.

Shri Amar has raised two important points. On one general point, I agree with him. I think everybody should agree with us that we should show a little bit restraint on believing whatever

appears in the print media or in the electronic media, and we need not indulge in character assassination through the media. Whatever deficiency it may have, we don't have any other alternative forum. The court is there. Whoever is found guilty in the court, he should be treated as guilty. But prior to that, there should not be a trial by the media and, at least, Parliament need not necessarily be agitating on media trial. This is a good point. I think it would be helpful to us if we can try to follow it.

The issue of the WTO has been raised by a number of hon. Members. But this is one of the areas where we are adhering to our interests. We are not going to give concession to Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA), which is in the vocabulary of WTO, unless our concerns on agriculture are addressed and the high subsidy, which the industrialised developed countries are giving to their farmers, is reduced. We are not going to give them access to NAMA. That is the reason why the DOHA Round of talks has not proceeded further. Therefore, it is not correct to say that our farmers are having these problems because of the WTO. Farmers have problems. There is no doubt about it. What we have done is this. In the last four or five years, you just see how much Minimum Support Price we have increased.

Price is an important issue. If I do not respond to price, everybody will say that he has escaped it. But, is it not a fact that one of the reasons of rise in prices of essential commodities is the cost-push element? If I determine the price of one quintal of sugarcane at Rs.200 with 8.5 per cent recovery, then, you yourself can calculate and come out with what would be the price of one kilogram of sugar. We determine the procurement price of one quintal. The Government is going in for substantial procurement, to the extent of 30 to 33 per cent of the total production and is determining the benchmark and the prices. Now, it is Rs.1000 per quintal on which we procure. If we procure at Rs.950+Rs.50 bonus, that is, Rs.1000 per quintal, then, what would be the price of one kilogram of rice? Therefore, there is a cost-push element. Nobody is denying that it is causing sufferings to the people, particularly disorganised and weaker sections of the people. How to address this issue? Addressing this issue is not that you would not enhance the procurement price. Procurement prices have to be enhanced and farmers have to be encouraged. Farmers are to be given more and more remunerative prices so that they have the incentive of producing more and, at the same time, help in a situation where there is a shortfall. In respect of pulses, there is a shortfall. The other day, while intervening in the debate, I pointed out that even in early 1990s, we tried with our agricultural scientists to make a breakthrough in the production of pulses that could not prove successful. So, pulses are in short supply of more than four million tonnes and very few countries produce pulses like Turkey, Myanmar, Argentina and some other countries. And, we are importing. If you simply apply your common sense, you will find out the answer that if the international prices were not higher, our traders would have

easily imported. The Government is importing. Forget about the Government's inefficiency, the so-called inefficiency of the public sector, why the private traders are not importing? There is no duty. It is under OGL. There is no forward trading. These are banned items in forward trading. Therefore, these are the issues which are pushing up the prices. But, we shall have to address it. It is not to pass on the blame. It is just to accept the ground reality. Shri Mohammed Amin was suggesting that all the things should be distributed through Public Distribution System. Fine! Ideologically and theoretically, it sounds nice. But, we are not able to distribute only 10 to 14 items through PDS. Not a single State Government is in a position to do that. No Central Government can do it, to carry on with PDS in 6,00,000 villages and a few thousand towns. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and they will have to do it. We can assist them. We can provide them the materials. Yesterday, I had the meeting of the Empowered Group of Ministers on Food Items. Food prices are going up. But, the offtake, which we are providing to the States, is much less. When we are offering them in terms of 1000 tonnes, they are picking up in terms of 100 tonnes. Therefore, these issues are to be addressed and it is not to pass on the responsibility or the buck. We shall have to do it collectively and we are doing it. But, I, myself, have expressed my concern that the prices are a major area of concern and we shall have to address it. We are doing it. Nobody has said that it is not a matter of concern. Nobody says that price is all right. It is not all right because convergence between WPI and CPI is not taking place for a very long period of time. But, we cannot merely solve these issues by indulging in rhetoric. For that, corrective economic steps have to be taken and I can assure the hon. Members that whatever steps are needed, we will take those steps.

And I am quite confident that Indian economy has started recovering and it will recover because we have the resilience and we have confidence in our workers, in our farmers and in the people of this country. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

**Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title
were added to the Bill.**

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Jharkhand Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2009

And

The Jharkhand Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2009

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

Sir, I move:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2009-10, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to amend the Jharkhand Contingency Fund Act, 2001, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the 2009-10 Budget of the State of Jharkhand received the assent of the President on 22nd July, 2009 and the date of the Jharkhand Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 is 20th October, 2009. The matter for consideration, today, is the Supplementary Budget for 2009-10 and the Bill to amend the Jharkhand Contingency Fund Act, 2001. The Jharkhand Supplementary Budget amounting to Rs.1,074.03 crores provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand and the moneys required to meet the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand and the grants made by the Lok Sabha for expenditure of the Government of Jharkhand for the financial year 2009-10.

Let me also brief the hon. Members about the background of the Jharkhand Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill. Since the Parliament was not in session and circumstances existed, which rendered it necessary for temporary enhancement of the ceiling of the Jharkhand Contingency Fund from Rs.150 crores to Rs.500 crores for the financial year 2009-10 to carry out drought relief works in the State which has affected all the 24 districts of the State. The Cabinet had recommended to the President to promulgate the Jharkhand Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 on the 20th October, 2009.

The questions were proposed.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, झारखंड सरकार की जो पूरक अनुदान मांगों की और Contingency Fund रिलेटिड बात माननीय मंत्री जी ने उठाई है और यह कहा है कि इस राशि को डेढ़ सौ करोड़ से बढ़ाकर पांच सौ करोड़ कर दिया जाए। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं कुछ दुविधा में हूँ कि इस पर क्या बोला जाए। चुनाव का अंतिम चरण चल रहा है और 23 तारीख को चुनाव का रिजल्ट आ जाएगा।

..(व्यवधान).. 25 तारीख को आ जाएगा। .. (व्यवधान).. अच्छा, पहले आप लोग तय कर लीजिए कि कब आएगा। हम तो 23 तारीख कह रहे थे, आप 25 तारीख कह रही हैं। .. (व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो जी, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए, हैल्प होगी। ... (Interruptions)...
If you go on interrupting, it will become a problem. I request him not to interrupt him.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उपसभापति जी, ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : एक मिनट, एक मिनट। ... (व्यवधान)... यह इनकी आदत है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं इनको रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ because the time of the House will be wasted.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उपसभापति जी, हमारी सम्माननीय सदस्या मध्य प्रदेश से झारखंड आई हैं। माइग्रेशन के बाद आदमी को समझने में वक्त लगता है और उत्साह भी आता है। मैं उनके उत्साह का सम्मान करता हूँ। वह झारखंड में कब तक रहेंगी, यह पता नहीं है। .. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग जरा खामोश रहिए.. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मुझे एक बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि जब एक नई सरकार आने वाली है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारी सरकार आएगी, तो यह supplementary Demand, Contingency Fund, Consolidated Fund आदि किसलिए हैं? यह सवाल पूछना इसलिए जरूरी है, क्योंकि अगर मैंने आपको सही सुना है, तो अभी माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी ने टिप्पणी की कि अकाल के लिए यह व्यवस्था करनी है और यही बात आपके इस लिखित वक्तव्य में भी है। यहां पर आपकी सरकार है। झारखंड में फरवरी में राष्ट्रपति शासन है, संभवतः 18 या 19 से, मुझे exact date याद नहीं है। उसके बीच में झारखंड में Budget पास करने का हम लोगों को मौका मिला था, तारिक भाई आप भी बोले थे, मुझे याद है मैंने भी उसमें शिरकत की थी। अगर भारत सरकार राष्ट्रपति शासन के अंतर्गत झारखंड की व्यवस्था कर रही है, तो क्या आपका कोई आकलन नहीं होता है, यह हम जानना चाहेंगे? यह बहुत गंभीर सवाल उठा रहे हैं कि अगर हमने इसी हाउस में और उस हाउस में राष्ट्रपति शासन के अंतर्गत आपके झारखंड के बजट को पारित किया, जो संवैधानिक आवश्यकता है कि वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन है, अगर भारत सरकार झारखंड का शासन चला रही है, तो किस बात का आकलन है कि आपके पास अकाल की जानकारी नहीं है? उसके लिए खर्च की जानकारी नहीं है, उसके लिए आवश्यकताओं की जानकारी नहीं है? आज जब चुनाव का नतीजा दस दिन बाद आने वाला है तो आप कह रहे हैं कि हमको पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए चाहिए। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह तर्क बहुत ही गैर जिम्मेदाराना है, .. (व्यवधान) .. आप अपनी बारी का इंतजार कीजिए। हमें झारखंड के लिए दूसरा दर्द होता है। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ, झारखंड हमारे बिहार का ही था। झारखंड नया राज्य बने, इसमें हम सबकी सहमति थी। वहां हमारे जो वनवासी, आदिवासी बंधु हैं, उनकी मांग वर्षों से थी कि उनकी संस्कृति, उनके संस्कार, उनकी शिक्षा, उनकी आशा मजबूत होनी चाहिए.. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : लेकिन आज ही आपके मुख्यमंत्री जी का बयान आया है कि झारखंड और बिहार को एक होना चाहिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : आप बैठिए। उपसभापति जी, आज मुझे यह पीड़ा होती है, वहां हम भी शासन में थे, हमारा बहुमत भी था, बहुमत कम रहा तो हमें कुछ लोगों को सहयोग देना पड़ा। मुझे यह स्वीकारना पड़ेगा कि उसकी मजबूरियां भी थीं, लेकिन हम नियंत्रण में रखने की कला समझते थे। हमारे उधर के मित्रों ने कहा कि एक सांप्रदायिक ताकत झारखंड में कैसे बैठी हुई है? इसको हटाना है। हटाना है तो उसके लिए जोड़-

तोड़ किया गया। वह अतीत की बात है, लेकिन भारत की राजनीति का एक शर्मनाक पहलू शुरू हुआ जब निर्दलीय मुख्यमंत्री बना, पांच निर्दलीय मंत्री बने और दो प्रमुख मेजर दल, कांग्रेस पार्टी और आर.जे.डी. बाहर रहे। यह भारत की राजनीति की कैसी बड़ी विडंबना है कि जो पांचों हैं - आज पांचों एक साथ मुख्यमंत्री सहित जेल में हैं, मैं किसी का नाम लेकर उनका सम्मान नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, ये हमारे लिए बड़े सवाल हैं, ये बड़े पीड़ादायक सवाल हैं। मैंने एक जगह एक शब्द पढ़ा political entrepreneurship. मुझे बड़ा अच्छा लगा कि तीन-चार निर्दलीय एम.एल.ए. मिलिए, तोल-भाव करिए, अपनी हैसियत बताइए, पहले पीछे से सहयोग करेंगे, हम तो मुख्यमंत्री बनेंगे, हमारी सरकार का समर्थन देने की तुम्हारी मजबूरी है। यह पीड़ादायक अनुभव, जो हमें झारखंड में हुआ है, हमने उसको देखा है। उपसभापति जी, मैंने सुना है कि झारखंड का कर्ज 22,000 करोड़ रुपए है। शायद मंत्री जी बताएंगे। 22,000 करोड़ का कर्ज और 4,500 करोड़ का घोटाला, क्या अनुपात है? बहुत सुन्दर अनुपात है। उस सरकार को आप लोगों ने तेईस महीने समर्थन दिया। झेलना तो दूसरी बात है, समर्थन दिया और समर्थन का दावा यह जब मुख्यमंत्री के ऊपर कार्रवाई होती है तो वे ताल ठोककर बोलते हैं कि समय आने पर मैं सब दिल्ली वालों का नाम खोलूंगा। यह कौन सा मजाक हो रहा था? यह बात मैं कोई आरोप के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, भारत के लोकतंत्र के एक पीड़ादायक, शर्मनाक अध्याय की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री तारिक अनवर : वे पाँचों आपके मुंडा जी के मंत्रिमंडल में भी थे। जो चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, वे भी आपके मंत्रिमंडल में थे।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : तारिक साहब, आपकी सियासत की जमात का वहाँ कोई वजूद नहीं है, तो आप क्यों परेशान हैं? आप मेरे अच्छे दोस्त हैं। बिल्कुल, लोकतंत्र की मजबूरी के कारण हमने उनका समर्थन लिया था, लेकिन हम उनको control करना जानते थे, माथे पर नहीं बिठाया करते थे। यह अन्तर था। जिस दिन हमें लगा कि अब ये बेरास्ते हो रहे हैं, हमने अपनी सरकार को गँवाना मुनासिब समझा, उनके साथ समझौता नहीं किया, यह हमारे और आपके बीच का अन्तर है। आप लोगों ने 23 महीने बिठाया। झारखंड जैसे राज्य में, जहाँ 22 हजार करोड़ रुपए का घाटा है, वहाँ पर 4.5 हजार करोड़ रुपए की लूट हो रही है। लाइबेरिया में, दुनिया के कई नए देशों का नाम मैं सुन रहा हूँ, मैं भी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार में हिन्दुस्तान का कोयला, खान मंत्री हुआ हूँ, दुनिया में कहाँ-कहाँ माइंस हैं, हमें जानकारी रही है, लेकिन यहाँ-यहाँ माइंस हैं, यह तो मुझे भी नहीं मालूम था। यह तो कमाल की entrepreneurship हो रही थी। माननीय उपसभापति जी, कोई fake currency note नहीं आ रहा था, यह पैसा cash में आ रहा था। आज आप थे, जब प्रश्नोत्तर चल रहा था कि मुम्बई के यूनियन बैंक में 600 करोड़ रुपए जमा किए गए। वे पैसे बकायदा proper notes थे। ये पैसे कहाँ से आ रहे थे? कौन दे रहा था? एक-एक दिन में 48 mining lease sign हो रही हैं। ये mining lease कौन sign कर रहा था? अगर मुख्य मंत्री जी कर रहे थे, तो क्या उनके साथ ऑफिसर्स नहीं थे? क्या उसका प्रस्ताव नहीं बन रहा था, क्या उसकी टिप्पणी नहीं बन रही थी? उन अफसरों के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई हो रही है, जो मंत्री जी के साथे में खड़े थे और उनको इस पूरे भ्रष्टाचार में आकंट डूबने के लिए एक षड्यंत्र के तहत कार्रवाई कर रहे थे? मैं बहुत पीड़ा के साथ कहना चाहूँगा कि 23 महीने तक एक गरीब राज्य की यह लूट दिल्ली के समर्थन के साथ चल रही थी। वे चुप थे, वे शान्त थे और यह आकंट भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा था। यह शर्म की बात है। तारिक साहब, क्षमा करिए, आपकी जमात के जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, अगर वे समर्थन नहीं किए होते, तो 23 महीने यह लूट नहीं चलती और हम मान लें कि यहाँ मालूम नहीं था। आज वहाँ इनकम टैक्स विभाग enquiry कर रहा है, वहाँ का vigilance कर रहा है, money laundering हो रही है और आपकी भारत सरकार की जितनी शाखाएँ हैं, खुफिया वगैरह, सब लगी हुई हैं। मुझे एक बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है कि क्या 23 महीने तक ये एजेंसियाँ भारत सरकार को नहीं बता रही थीं कि झारखंड में क्या हो रहा है? क्या ये लोग जानते नहीं थे? अगर बता रही थीं, फिर भी कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही थी, तो मीणा साहब, यह जवाब आपकी सरकार को

भी देना पड़ेगा कि इस सरकार को 23 महीने लूट करने क्यों दिया गया। इस सवाल का जवाब देना पड़ेगा। आज आप अनुपूरक मांग के लिए आए हैं। आप चाह रहे हैं कि Contingency Fund को 150 करोड़ से 500 करोड़ किया जाए। जब पैसे खर्च हो रहे थे, लुट रहे थे, तो जो सरकार आपके समर्थन से चल रही थी, उसके बारे में आप क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे थे, इसकी जवाबदेही तो आपको लेनी पड़ेगी और संसद में यह सवाल हम उठाएंगे। उपसभापति जी, यह सवाल इसलिए उठाना बहुत जरूरी है कि मैंने जो आरम्भ से बात कही कि पीड़ा का सवाल यह है कि झारखंड हमारे बिहार का अंग रहा है। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि झारखंड आगे बढ़े। मैं जेपी मूवमेंट के समय झारखंड के इलाकों में बहुत घूमा हूँ। मैं वहाँ के अरमानों और अपेक्षाओं को जानता हूँ। वे एक अच्छा राज्य चाहते थे। ... (व्यवधान) ... हाँ, यह वाजपेयी जी की सरकार के समय हुआ था, यह तो लोग जानते हैं। आज वहाँ के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, जो जेल में हैं, वे मीडिया में ताल ठोक कर बोलते हैं कि समय आने पर मैं सबका नाम खोलूँगा और दिल्ली के लोग खामोश हैं। क्या बात है? यह खामोशी भी बड़े कमाल की चीज है। कोई जवाब नहीं आया। तारिक साहब, आप भी चुप रहे। जब वे मीडिया में बार-बार बोल रहे थे कि मैं सबका नाम खोलूँगा कि मुझे दिल्ली में कौन लोग परेशान कर रहे हैं, तो आपकी जुबान भी चुप थी। आप तो उनके साथ हैं, मैं आपकी बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ, चूँकि आपने दो-तीन सवाल उठाए, तो मैं उम्मीद करता था कि आपकी जुबान तो चलेगी। आपकी जुबान भी खामोश रही और यह पीड़ा पूरे झारखंड को है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह सवाल इसलिए उठा रहा हूँ क्योंकि मैं कुछ आंकड़े देख रहा था, जो उस सदन में चर्चा के दौरान दिए गए थे। उनको देख कर मुझे बहुत पीड़ा हुई है। इन्होंने खुद कहा है कि plane size 8,200 करोड़ रुपये का है। नवम्बर से लेकर अब तक खर्चा हुआ है - 2,056 करोड़ रुपये, यानी पूरे 5,950 करोड़ रुपये अभी बाकी हैं, जो उन्होंने पहले ऐपूव किए थे। फिर बाकी पैसे की जरूरत क्यों पड़ रही है? इसका मतलब क्या है?

उसके बाद हमने एक चीज़ और देखी कि केन्द्रीय योजना के लिए 1,355 करोड़ रुपये हैं, जिनमें से 244 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। गैर-योजना मद के लिए 13,437 करोड़ रुपये हैं, जिनमें से 4,200 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। आपके पास इतने बड़े ऐलॉटिड एमाउंट हैं, एप्रूव्ड एमाउंट हैं और खर्चा इतना कम हुआ है, लेकिन फिर भी आपको सप्लीमेंट्री चाहिए! माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस supplementary, complimentary में बहुत discrepancy है। मेरी समझ में कुछ बात नहीं आती है। मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि 'बात निकलेगी तो बहुत दूर तक जाएगी'। मैं कितनी बातें निकालने की कोशिश करूँ, लेकिन मंत्री जी, जवाब तो आपको देना ही पड़ेगा। यह जवाब भी आपको जरूर देना पड़ेगा कि आपको अकाल का आकलन क्यों नहीं था? आज आप कह रहे हैं कि आपको रुपये की जरूरत है, क्योंकि वहाँ अकाल पड़ा हुआ है। इस बार पूरे देश में कम वृष्टि हुई थी, परेशानियाँ थीं, झारखंड का नाम भी उसमें आया था। आपके सामने मैं सदन के उस सारे उत्तर को दिखाने की कोशिश नहीं करूँगा, जिसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि low rain area में झारखंड का भी नाम था। इसका आकलन आपने पहले क्यों नहीं किया था? आज चुनाव के नतीजे निकलने के सात-आठ दिन पहले आपको इसकी चिंता हो रही है। यह बहुत ही गंभीर बात है और बहुत ही गंभीरता से हम इसका प्रतिकार करते हैं। इसलिए यह बात समझने की बहुत जरूरत है।

हम आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहेंगे कि झारखंड की स्थिति क्या है? झारखंड में पूरे आठ महीने से आपका राज्य है। पहले आपका राज्य खम्भों के सहारे था, ऊपर मैं मधु कोडा एंड कंपनी थे और नीचे मैं आप थे। लेकिन अब आठ महीने से आप खुद हैं। कितनी पीड़ा होती है क्योंकि लूट का कारोबार बड़ा रोचक चल रहा था।

उपसभापति जी, आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में शायद यह पहली बार हुआ है कि राज्यपाल महोदय के दो-दो OSDs को गिरफ्तार करना पड़ा। क्या यह कहीं और हुआ है? मैं उन राज्यपाल का नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, लेकिन यह कितने शर्म की बात है

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान): वह इस हाउस के मैम्बर भी थे।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: अब हाउस के मैम्बर थे या नहीं थे, उसमें मैं क्या जाऊं, लेकिन वह श्रीमान् महामहिम राज्यपाल जी, आपके द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए थे। मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने हम लोगों की सरकार को गिराने में क्या-क्या काम किया, इसकी चर्चा भी मैं नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको अपने राज्यपाल के OSD को गिरफ्तार करना पड़ा और उनकी enquiry करवानी पड़ी, उन पर raid करना पड़ा। हम लोगों ने मांग की थी कि उन राज्यपाल को हटाया जाए, तब राज्यपाल जी ने कहा कि मैं नहीं हटूंगा। फिर जब मामला कुछ वोट बैंक का आ गया, तो कहा गया कि भैया! तुम असम चले जाओ। यह क्या मतलब है? यह कौन सी शर्मिंदगी है कि मुख्यमंत्री अब जेल में हैं, उनके चारों मंत्री अब जेल में हैं और राज्यपाल के दोनों ओएसडीज के ऊपर raid है, वे भी अब जेल में हैं। सर, यह कौन सा शासन चल रहा था? यह बात मैं इसलिए उठाना चाहता हूं कि आज जो आप अनुपूरक मांग में अपनी राशि को बढ़ाने की मांग कर रहे हैं और उसके लिए आप इस सदन की संस्तुति की मांग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैंने जो कुछ आंकड़े रखे हैं, उनसे स्पष्ट है कि यह पूरा घालमेल, अव्यवस्था, कुव्यवस्था, भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। पैसे खर्च नहीं हो रहे हैं, जनता परेशान है और आप अनुपूरक मांगों से अतिरिक्त पैसे की मांग कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत ज़बरदस्त दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है, जिसका हम प्रतिकार करना चाहते हैं।

सर, वैसे आपकी घंटी बजने से पहले ही मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। आप जानते हैं कि मैं समय का बहुत ध्यान रखता हूं ... (व्यवधान) राजीव शुक्ल जी, आपको ध्यान रहे कि आप समय के बाद जाते हैं और मैं समय के अन्दर जाता हूं। इस बात का आप ध्यान रखिएगा ... (व्यवधान) इसके लिए भी आप उन्हीं को ... (व्यवधान) ओहो ... (व्यवधान)।

उपसभापति जी, मैं सिर्फ एक विषय पर और कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। हमने नरेगा के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की। झारखंड में नरेगा की स्थिति बहुत चिंताजनक है और जहां तक मुझे मालूम हुआ है, नरेगा के लिए 2,500 करोड़ रुपये का ऐलोकेशन था और उसमें से 1,000 करोड़ रुपया लौटा दिया गया, क्योंकि वह खर्च नहीं हो सका था ... (व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो (झारखंड) : यह गलत है।

श्री उपसभापति: वह बोल रहे हैं न, आप बीच में मत बोलिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आप बैठिए न, आप इतनी उत्सुक और उतावली क्यों है? अभी आप झारखंड में नहीं गई हैं। अभी आपको समय लगेगा वहां एडजेस्ट करने में।

श्री उपसभापति: आप उनको जवाब मत दीजिए, अपनी बात बोलिए।

सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो: सर, यह गलत बात कह रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका नाम भी यहां पर लिखा हुआ है, आप भी इसमें पार्टिसिपेट कर रही हैं, तो उस वक्त पर आप बोल लीजिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि सितम्बर के महीने में राज्यपाल जी का एक बयान था, जो मीडिया में छपा था कि 'NREGA failed, 10 Arab lapsed'. अब आपके राज्यपाल जी अगर होम वर्क नहीं

करते तो हम क्या करें? वहाँ अगर राष्ट्रपति शासन है तो आपका शासन है, क्योंकि वह केन्द्र का शासन है। इसलिए नरेगा के बारे में यह एक बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। हम चाहेंगे कि मंत्री जी, आपका शासन वहाँ चल रहा है, इसलिए आप ज़रा बताएँगे कि नरेगा में कितनी सफलता मिली है, कितने काइर्स बने हैं, कितने लोगों को सहूलियत मिल रही है? क्योंकि नरेगा ऐसे कार्यक्रमों की सबसे बड़ी सफलता तब होगी, जब इन नक्सल-प्रभावित इलाकों में जो गरीब आदिवासी बन्धु हैं, जो कई बार महुआ के आधार पर अपना जीवन चलाने की कोशिश करते हैं, मैं गरीबी की ज़िल्लत को जानता हूँ, उनको इससे कितनी सहूलियत मिली है और पैसे का सदुपयोग हुआ कि नहीं, यह हम जरूर जानना चाहेंगे? इसके साथ-ही-साथ यह भी जानना चाहेंगे कि नरेगा का खर्च किन-किन NGOs के माध्यम से हो रहा है? वे NGOs कितने प्रामाणिक हैं? क्या वह राशि लोगों तक पहुँच रही है? ये सवाल आज उठाने इसलिए जरूरी हैं, क्योंकि आप अनुपूरक माँग लेकर आए हैं और Contingency Fund को आप डेढ़ सौ करोड़ से पाँच सौ करोड़ तक लेना चाहते हैं। मीणा जी, एक छोटी-सी, साधारण-सी बात होती है। आपका प्रशासकीय अनुभव भी है कि आगे का खर्चा पीछे का हिसाब देख कर दिया जाता है। इसलिए अगर आप सदन के पास आए हैं कि हमारी राशि बढ़ाइए, तब हम तो इसका प्रतिकार करते हैं। लेकिन, यह जरूरी है कि आप सदन के अन्दर यह बताइए कि आपने नरेगा जैसे जनोपयोगी कार्यक्रम में किस तरह का परफॉरमेंस किया है? यह हम जरूर जानना चाहेंगे।

उपसभापति जी, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। हमें एक बात की बहुत पीड़ा है। वह पीड़ा यह है कि यह पूरी अनुपूरक माँग जल्दबाजी में लाई गई है। यह हम कहना चाहेंगे। हमें सरकार के पूरे इरादे पर संशय है। हम उस पर सवालिया निशान लगाना चाहते हैं कि अभी चार-पाँच महीने पहले अगर हम लोगों ने झारखंड का बजट इसी हाउस से पास किया था, तो चार महीने के बाद इनका आकलन इस तरह से गड़बड़ क्यों हुआ कि आज उन्हें चुनाव के नतीजे आने के मात्र एक हफ्ते 9 दिन पहले अनुपूरक माँग लेकर आना पड़ा। यह संसदीय मर्यादा का उल्लंघन है, यह संवैधानिक आवश्यकताओं का उल्लंघन है तथा यह संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया का उल्लंघन है, इसलिए मैं इस पूरे अनुमान का और योजना का पूरा विरोध करता हूँ। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो।

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो: सर, मेरे बड़े भाई रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने अभी ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: वह आपसे छोटे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो: वह बड़े भाई नहीं हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... वह बड़े नहीं हैं, ऐसा आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इसे एडमिट करिए ...(व्यवधान)... एडमिट करिए न? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बड़े हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... बड़े हैं, बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है।

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो: सर, अभी इन्होंने supplementary budget पर बोला है। कई चीजें इन्होंने गलत तरीके से पेश की हैं। जैसे सबसे पहले मैं बोलना चाहती हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)... हाँ, यह बड़े भाई होने के बावजूद ...(व्यवधान)... नरेगा की बात जो इन्होंने की है कि हजार करोड़ लैप्स हुए हैं, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। आप मंत्री जी से पूछिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: अपने गवर्नर साहब से कहिए कि वह मत बोला करें ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो: आप ही मंत्री जी से पूछिए। ऐसा कोई लैप्स नहीं होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह carry on होता है। यह यहाँ पर एक मंत्री रह चुके हैं, उसके बावजूद भी इनको पता नहीं है। RD Ministry कैसे चलाते

हैं, नरेगा कैसे चलता है, इनको पता नहीं है। यह सुनते हुए मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक learned lawyer हैं, उसके बावजूद भी। ... (व्यवधान) ... हाँ, इसमें जो भी कहें, ऐसा है चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर के बोल दिया, ताकि जनता सुने और मान ले। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह इनका है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप भी चिल्लाइए मत। ... (व्यवधान) ...

सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो: सर, इनको यह पता नहीं है कि जब यहाँ पर झारखंड बजट पेश किया गया था, तब महीनों किसी को सपना नहीं था कि rains will fail and all the 24 districts will be affected by drought. ऐसा कोई सपना था क्या? तब ऐसा कोई सपना नहीं था। इसलिए अभी यह supplementary budget लाने की जरूरत पड़ गई है। यह supplementary budget यहाँ से पास हो जाएगा, प्रेसिडेंट का consent मिलेगा, तब तक वहाँ एक गवर्नमेंट फॉर्म हो जाएगी। इसलिए इसमें अगर आप इतने इच्छुक हैं, आपको इतना ओवर कॉन्फिडेंस है कि आप वहाँ गवर्नमेंट बनाएँगे, तो मैं आपको बता रही हूँ कि यह आपका सपना है। आप वहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट नहीं बना पाएँगे। वहाँ गवर्नमेंट कोई दूसरे बनाएँगे। वहाँ हम गवर्नमेंट बनाएँगे। तब आपको पश्चाताप करना पड़ेगा। आपका सब ओवर कॉन्फिडेंस खत्म हो जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... हाँ, हाँ। यह आठ ही दिनों का मामला है, यह मैं भी मानती हूँ।

सर, वहाँ इतना drought है। The whole month of June, वहाँ पर बरसात नहीं हुई है। झारखंड में केवल 7 परसेंट इरिगेशन है। झारखंड बिहार का अंग था। इन लोगों ने झारखंड को क्या बना कर के रखा था? चारागाह बना कर के रखा था। वहाँ केवल 7 परसेंट ही इरिगेशन है।

इसकी वजह से जब जून में बरसात नहीं आयी, तो झारखंड की जनता को इससे almost 60 per cent crop failure हुआ है। झारखंड में केवल एक क्रॉप होती है और वह है धान और वह हुई नहीं है। इससे लोग परेशान हैं। तीन महीने तक हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने.. (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, एक मिनट। अभी आपने कहा कि हमने उसे चारागाह बना रखा था.. (व्यवधान)

सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो : ठीक है, हम yield कर रहे हैं, बोलिए.. (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : यहाँ कांग्रेस के बहुत वरिष्ठ लोग बैठे हुए हैं। Joint बिहार में आजादी के 50 सालों में 47 साल कांग्रेस ने राज किया है। तो आप अपना होमवर्क ठीक किया कीजिए कि चारागाह किसने बनाया था। आप ऐसी बात मत बोल दीजिए कि आपको समस्या पैदा हो जाए। .. (व्यवधान)

सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो : ऐसा है सर, इसे मैं admit नहीं कर रही हूँ कि यह कांग्रेस ने किया है, इन्होंने नहीं किया है। वहाँ इनकी भी गवर्नमेंट थी। मुझे लगता है कि करीब 50000 करोड़ spent करके भी वहाँ डैम्स अधूरे पड़े हैं। अगर अभी भी उस डैम के लिए एक पैकेज मिले और वह डैम कम्प्लीट हो जाए — क्योंकि जहाँ डैम हैं, वहाँ केनाल नहीं हैं, जहाँ केनाल हैं, वहाँ डैम नहीं हैं और जहाँ डैम हैं, वहाँ sluice gate नहीं हैं। इस तरह सब काम अधूरा करके छोड़ दिया है। अगर यह सब कम्प्लीट हो जाए, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया एक पैकेज दे और उसे कम्प्लीट करे तब झारखंड का irrigation potential 7 per cent से 22 per cent हो जाएगा। The irrigation potential will go up by almost 15 per cent. And what Jharkhand needs is irrigation and electricity. ये दो चीजें अगर आप वहाँ की जनता को पर्याप्त रूप से दें तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे पंजाब और हरियाणा को पैकेज देकर, पानी, बिजली और स्वामीनाथन जी की मदद मिलने से वहाँ के लोग दो-तीन फसल उगा कर संपन्न हुए हैं, वैसे ही झारखंड भी संपन्न हो सकता है। यह पैकेज बिल्कुल जरूरी है, क्योंकि जो अधूरे पड़े स्कीम्स हैं, उनको कम्प्लीट करके वहाँ की जनता को पानी देना पड़ेगा। झारखंड की जनता बहुत

मेहनती है, झारखंड की जनता खेती-बाड़ी जानती है और झारखंड में अच्छी जमीन और पर्याप्त धूप है। केवल बिजली, सिंचाई और पानी की वजह से झारखंड पिछड़ा हुआ है। आज झारखंड में देश का 40 प्रतिशत मिनरल बेल्ट होने के बावजूद 70 प्रतिशत जनता गरीब है, बीपीएल फैमिली की हैं। अभी इन्होंने कहा कि ये पैसे क्यों देने हैं, तो ये पैसे देने जरूरी हैं, नहीं तो लोग भूखे मरेंगे। सर, अभी हमें जनता को खाना खिलाने की जरूरत है। किसी ने भी यह सपना नहीं देखा था कि यह drought आएगा, बरसात failure होगा और लोग अनाज पैदा नहीं कर पाएँगे, इसकी वजह से जनता को परेशानी होगी। हम इसीलिए पैसा मांग रहे हैं मेरे बड़े भाई, थोड़ा सुन तो लो।

सर, वहाँ Twenty four districts are affected और देखिए, झारखंड का दुर्भाग्य। यहाँ देश में हमारे यहाँ क्या है? हमारे यहाँ Rice Mission है, हमारे यहाँ Wheat Mission और Pulses Mission है, जबकि झारखंड एक single crop लेता है, वह भी धान का और Rice Mission में झारखंड के केवल पांच जिले added हैं। Nineteen districts are not added. All the twenty four districts should be added in the Rice Mission, Sir. Then, today, we are thinking of importing rice from Thailand. वह परेशानी देश को नहीं आएगी। Jharkhand will provide as much rice the country needs. The farmers of Jharkhand will produce it and provide it to the people of India. उसी प्रकार pulses के बारे में है। We are importing pulses from Myanmar and Australia. Jharkhand climate is ideal for growing pulses. Jharkhand can grow enough pulses provided we give Jharkhand proper support. Add all the 24 districts of Jharkhand in Pulses Mission and give them the support or whatever is needed. You give them technical support, agricultural support, water and electricity, and they will produce pulses for the country. You need not import it from elsewhere.

Similarly, oilseeds. Plenty of oilseeds can be produced there. Under the Horticulture Mission, Western Maharashtra has taken so much of money, and is producing so much of fruits there. Jharkhand is ideal for growing fruits and orchids, and we can have forward, backward linkages, and that can create plenty of jobs there. All these things which we are talking about, like Naxal and unemployment can be eliminated. But, somebody has got to give package and some capital investment should be there in Jharkhand. Only then jobs can be created; otherwise, what is happening is this. The rich man is becoming richer there and the poor person is becoming poorer. You see, the BPL people are still becoming poorer. This is not fair, Sir. That is why this money is needed. Sir, it is true that ever since the new Governor has come there, the present Governor has done a lot of things there for the people. First of all, he has given to the people the Public Distribution System. He has revised the Public Distribution System. He has started supplying the foodgrains at the ration shops and he has given almost one-third of the ration shops to women self-help groups to eliminate corruption from this PDS. Now, the PDS has started functioning quite well, I must say that.

Similarly, we have given BPL cards to something like 15 lakh families and almost 9 lakh Antyodaya families are given 35 kilos of foodgrains, either wheat or rice, free of cost for the last three months. Similarly, primitive tribes also have been given grains free of cost. These are all the things which the Jharkhand Government has done for the last few months. There are 13,000 Anganwadis and they have started 6,000 more Anganwadis so that a lot of children of Jharkhand

may get supplementary food. Similarly, Agriculture Department has given something like 47,000 quintals of wheat and gram seeds to the farmers and 3,000 quintals of vegetable seeds are given to the farmers. All that the farmers need is, I would again and again reiterate, water and electricity. The Government is trying to give them the seeds. Along with the seeds, they need water. The problem is of water and lack of electricity.

Sir, Kisans Credit Card has been given to a large number of farmers. Shri Ravi Shankar had been saying on NREGA. Sir, 1,29,500 schemes of NREGA are in vogue and are at various stages of completion. People are working and because of success of NREGA, the large number of migration that was to be there in Jharkhand has been stalled; I do not say that it is completely stalled; but, to a large extent, the migration is depleting. So, that is the success. Of course, NREGA needs to be improved. I know that there is corruption in NREGA; I know that the executives, the Block Development Officers, the DDAs are not functioning as desired. It needs to be improved to a large extent.

Sir, in the health sector also, earlier Jharkhand used to have the IMR rate as 72 in 2001. It has come down to 48. MMR rate was almost 400 and it has come down to 312. So, in the health sector also, in IMR and MMR, we have improved upon. So, things are improving. But, it is slow. The pace is not as desired, as we would like it to be.

Sir, the Central Government has also given Rs.6,540 tonnes of wheat and 3,270 tonnes of rice for three months for the people of APL families because they are also affected by this severe drought. The crops have utterly failed. So, even the people of above poverty-line have been helped.

Similarly, in regard to irrigation projects, 33 projects of medium irrigation projects are nearing completion. So, once these projects are completed, quite a lot of farmers would get water and they will produce more grains, more pulses and more oilseeds. Things will improve. Through this Supplementary Budget what they are asking is Rs.1,074 crores.

Sir, I am happy on one count and I am a little bit unhappy on another. They have not spent money on irrigation saying that the allotted money of Rs.90 crores for irrigation could not be spent because they could not acquire land. I do not palliate this. It is not to be tolerated. Similarly, on higher education; they could have spent Rs.90 crores on the IT sector, they have not spent. Similarly, on health sector, they have not spent Rs.35 crores. This way, where they should have spent, have not spent. But, I am happy that they have now allocated Rs.150 crores for bridges. The major problem in Jharkhand is rural connectivity. Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, hardly 20 per cent roads have been connected.

Similarly, Sir, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has a provision of constructing bridges only of 50 meters length and beyond that PMGY does not sanction money. That money

has to come from the State funds. Jharkhand having major rivers, which are beyond 50 metres, those bridges have to be constructed with the State funds. Earlier they had spent Rs.200 crores and now a provision of Rs.150 crores has been made for these roads. Once these bridges are connected, there will be rural connectivity for a large number of people. Otherwise, during rainy season a large number of people live almost in islands. This creates a lot of problems. Without rural connectivity, women cannot go to hospitals and a large number of people even die. There are snakebites, malaria, TB, and other such diseases. These areas are cut off for four months. That gives chance to the Naxalites to sit in those islands, form their strategy, and have their trainings and camps, Sir. With this sort of connectivity, Jharkhand will improve. Similarly, they have made provision for electrification, that is, upgradation of the Power Grid. The cables, the wirings, are all in bad shape. So, through this Appropriation Rs.193 crores have been allocated for electrification, that is, for Power Grid upgradation. With that, the electricity flow to the State will be better, Sir. Now with this Rajiv Gandhi Electrification various projects in various districts are under completion. So, with this type of allocation the flow of electricity will be better. That is a very good thing, Sir. There have been a lot of things happening in Jharkhand; it is not that things are all bad. All that we have to do is that there should be political will, the bureaucrats have to work and the politicians have to make the bureaucrats to work. What he said is true that Jharkhand has not spent the money. They have spent 40 per cent of the budget. I do not support all that. The money needs to be spent; proper investment should be there particularly for irrigation projects and electricity generation. The neighbouring State Chhattisgarh is producing so much of electricity that they are selling it outside. While Jharkhand, having more coal than Chhattisgarh, has not been able to attain self-sufficiency in electricity which is not at all a good thing. So, a lot of things need to be done. This is a State, which requires help, this is a State, which has got a large number of poor, this is a State, which is affected by Naxals, Sir. There are lots of problems. This is a State, which does not have adequate bureaucracy. It does not have even smaller officers. The JPSC has not adequately selected people like teachers, small officers, clerks, LDCs, UDCs, Section Officers, etc. They are not there. So, the systems are not in place. Who started the State, Sir? When the State was first started, the first Chief Minister and the Government should have put the systems in place. They failed to put the systems in place and because of that today Jharkhand is in such a bad shape. So, let not Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad say that they have nothing to do. So, they are part of the sin that has been committed against Jharkhandis and Jharkhand people. They are also responsible for the poverty, misery, and lack of development of Jharkhand. Let him admit that. Let him not wash his hands like this. It is not fair for them. They have ruled the State for almost three or four years out of nine years. So, they

5.00 P.M.

had failed and because of their failure for not putting the systems in place and not giving a good start, the State of Jharkhand has failed, Sir. Therefore, I request that this Appropriation Bill may be passed. Thank you.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, at this stage, there is no reason than to support both the Bills, that is, Jharkhand Appropriation Bill and the Jharkhand Contingency Fund. But I would like to mention two or three points. Now elections have been held, the new Government will come up. Perhaps this is the only State where elections have not been held in any of the local bodies after the amendment of the Constitution. This point was raised by us previously here also. So, I want to know from the Minister, when the elections of the local bodies in the State of Jharkhand will be held and what steps are going to be taken in that matter. Sir, we should realise that it is a State full of natural resources, abundant natural mineral properties, with half-fed people, starving people, with no irrigation facilities and it is full of corruption. The State has become practically a place of mafia raj and we should admit, whether we are sitting on this side or that side, that none of them can avert the responsibility of the state of affairs as far as corruption, mafia raj is concerned in the State of Jharkhand. Frequent looting of natural resources has become a common affair in the State of Jharkhand. When we compare Jharkhand with the rest of the country, sixty per cent of our cultivable land depends on — *Allah ki varsha ke upar nirbar hai*, — rain. What is the condition of Jharkhand State? Sir, I remember, when we discussed law and order situation, Contingency Fund was discussed here in this House last time when Jaswantji was here. I remember what he said. He said that it is a horrible state of affairs in Jharkhand. When we go out we do not know whether we will return. Naxalites, Maoists raj is there. We also feel it from West Bengal, the bordering areas. He said — and I remember — that if we had understood this situation earlier, we would not have created the State of Jharkhand. He said this from that side, and, said if we had realised this situation earlier we would not have supported this Bill for the creation of a separate State. The Minister is here. We hope that all of us will help the newly elected body, whoever comes into power. We hope that political support should not be there. Otherwise, it will be very difficult. The Prime Minister has said that it is the greatest danger and somebody from that side will support. We cannot do away with this Maoist menace. Jharkhand is facing this problem and that side openly stated here that all of us should realise this problem. Sir, actually, we remember that many of the corruption cases are pending.

It would be better if the Minister supplies the list. Not only this, the previous Chief Minister is now in jail. Everybody tried to exploit him for their own political purposes. So, can the Minister supply the list showing their names, the affiliations against whom the corruption cases are pending? I would like to ask the Minister about that. Sir, we hope that the poor people of

Jharkhand, the newly elected Government and with the support of all of us we will be able to run peacefully. With these few words, Sir, I support this Jharkhand Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 2009 and The Jharkhand Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill 2009.

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, झारखंड विनियोग (संख्यांक 3) विधेयक, 2009 और झारखंड आकस्मिकता निधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2009 पर बोलने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और उत्तराखंड, ये तीनों राज्य आज से करीब 9 वर्ष पहले एक साथ बनाए गए थे। इसमें जो झारखंड राज्य था, उससे बड़ी उम्मीद थी। इसमें जो सम्पदा थी, जो खनिज पदार्थ थे, जो लौह अयस्क थे, उनसे बहुत संभावना थी और यह विश्वास था कि यह राज्य तेज़ी के साथ विकास करेगा। जब झारखंड राज्य बना, तो यह कहा गया कि सोना झारखंड में चला गया और बालू बिहार में रह गया, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि झारखंड का सोना लूटा जा रहा है और झारखंड का विकास रुक गया है। अभी मैडम रिबैलो इससे पहले बोल रही थीं। मैंने उनको बहुत ध्यान से सुना। उनके भाषण से ऐसा लगा कि जब से झारखंड राज्य बना है, तब से वह लगातार विकास कर रहा है और विकास की दौड़ में देश के पैमाने पर वह आगे बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन स्थिति दूसरी है। आज झारखंड नक्सलियों और अपराधियों के कब्जे में है और उसका प्रमुख कारण है कि झारखंड राज्य की जब नींव पड़ी और इसमें जो राजनीतिक सत्ता रही, उसका जो बार-बार परिवर्तन हुआ, मुख्यमंत्रियों या सरकारों का जो कार्यकाल रहा, वह छोटा रहा, राजनीतिक अस्थिरता रही, जिसके कारण आज झारखंड बहुत पीछे जा रहा है।

सर, आदरणीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने अभी नरेगा का जिक्र किया। यह सही है और मैं उनकी बातों से पूर्णतः अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ कि झारखंड राज्य में चाहे जो कारण रहे हों, चाहे राजनीतिक अस्थिरता रही हो और चाहे सरकारों की अल्प उम्र रही हो, झारखंड में नरेगा का सिस्टम पूरी तरह से flop है। आज भी झारखंड में, जहां अत्यधिक गरीबी है, 70 परसेंट लोग गरीब हैं। वहां सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं, शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है, स्वास्थ्य की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है, रोगों से लड़ने के लिए वहां न डॉक्टर हैं, न दवाएं हैं। यह सही है कि नरेगा एक माध्यम था कि वहां जो गरीब लोग थे, जिनका पलायन देश के दूसरे राज्यों में होता है, नरेगा ने अगर सही ढंग से वहां काम किया होता, तो उस पलायन को रोका जा सकता था। रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने सही कहा कि नरेगा का पूरा का पूरा सिस्टम झारखंड में चाहे जिस कारण से हो, आज फेल हो गया है। वहां पर आज मशीनों के माध्यम से, ट्रैक्टरों के माध्यम से या बड़े-बड़े ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से नरेगा में काम करवाया जा रहा है और नरेगा के धन को लूटने का काम किया जा रहा है। नरेगा की जो भावना थी और जिस भावना से उसको लागू किया गया था, वह वहां एकदम टूट रही है और उसमें खुलेआम लूट हो रही है। आज Maoist जैसे संगठन ने पूरे झारखंड को एक तरह से प्रभावित कर लिया है, उसकी अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रभावित कर लिया है। झारखंड के लोगों का सपना था कि जल, जंगल और ज़मीन पर उनका कब्ज़ा रहेगा, गरीबी दूर होगी, झारखंड का विकास होगा, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था होगी लेकिन आज झारखंड के बाहर के लोगों ने झारखंड की अर्थव्यवस्था पर पूरी तरह से कब्ज़ा कर लिया है। आज वहां की आदिवासी ज़मीनों को बाहर के लोग खरीद रहे हैं।

सर, आज झारखंड का एक प्रमुख मुद्दा domicile का भी है। Domicile नीति में स्थानीय लोगों के विकास और नौकरियों के संबंध में विशेष भागीदारी की बात है। बिना संरक्षण के आदिवासियों का विकास संभव नहीं हो सकता और न ही उनकी संस्कृति को बचाया जा सकता है। आदिवासियों को सरकार से संरक्षण ज़रूरी है, इस पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री आर०सी० सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं झारखंड आकस्मिकता निधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2009 और झारखंड विनियोग (संख्यांक 3) विधेयक, 2009 के ऊपर अपनी बात रख रहा हूँ। मैं इनका समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। झारखंड राज्य का गठन 9 साल पहले हुआ और 9 साल में 8 सरकारें वहाँ पर बनीं। किसी ने अपना कार्यकाल पूरा नहीं किया। जो वर्तमान राज्यपाल महोदय की सरकार वहाँ पर चल रही है, इसके लिए उन्होंने सौ दिन में पौने दो सौ काम करने लक्ष्य रखा था। झारखंड सरकार ने 34 विभागों के 178 लक्ष्य तय किए थे, जिनमें 1,700 गांवों में बिजली, 16 लाख बीपीएल घरों में बिजली कनेक्शन और मैं बिजली के बारे में आपको बताता हूँ कि पतरातु थर्मल पावर प्लांट को इम्पूव करने की बात थी, लेकिन 40 मेगावाट विद्युत और कम हो गई है। ये कहां से विद्युत दे पाएंगे, इन्होंने इसका लक्ष्य रखा था। व्यापक पैमाने पर वृक्षारोपण, औद्योगिक नीति, सिंगल विंडो अधिनियम, “नरेगा” के माध्यम से 200 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके 122.7 लाख लोगों को रोजगार की गारंटी करवाना था। जल संसाधन का विकास करना, 100 दिनों में मुख्य सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को पूर्ण करना, नदी पर बांध बांधना, 1028320 नलकूपों को ठीक करवाना, जो वर्षों से बंद पड़े हुए हैं। नीलाम्बर, पीताम्बर और कोल्हन विश्व विद्यालय का ढांचा ठीक करना, ये सारे के सारे लक्ष्य कागज पर ही रह गए, पैसे खर्च किए गए और दोनों हाथों से लूट की गई।

सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि आया राम गया राम की राजनीति श्री भजन लाल जी ने शुरू की थी, लेकिन मधु कोड़ा जी ने उसको फेल कर दिया। कहते हैं कि निर्दलीय विधायक या जो कोई भी होते हैं, ये सारे लोग सदलीय को समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कांग्रेस जैसे राष्ट्रीय दल को भी समर्थन देने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया और उनके पीछे हाथ बांधकर समर्थन देने के लिए दूसरे दल भी खड़े हो गए, जिनका रिकार्ड आज शायद इतिहास में दर्ज हो गया है और ये विश्व रिकार्ड कायम करेंगे। सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने बीपीएल परिवारों से 16 करोड़ रुपये घूस में उगाह लिए। पूर्व मंत्री चन्द्रप्रकाश के एक आप्त सचिव के पास से निगरानी विभाग को 13 करोड़ रुपये के फिक्सड डिपॉजिट के दस्तावेज मिले हैं और इसमें मधु कोड़ा जी की बात क्या कहनी है, वह तो पूरी दुनिया में उजागर हो गए हैं। सर, वहां पर बाहर से पूंजी आ रही है और झारखंडवासियों को बेदखल किया जा रहा है। वहां पर विकास योजनाओं का अधूरापन अब भी है। उनका सपना था कि जल, जंगल, जमीन पर उनको अधिकार मिलेगा। लेकिन वहां पर जंगल छीज चुके हैं, नदियां सूख चुकी हैं, पहाड़ छिन चुके हैं, गांव उजड़ रहे हैं और शहर नासूर की तरफ से फैल रहे हैं। झारखंड का आंदोलन राजनैतिक कम और अपनी संस्कृति से ज्यादा जुड़ा हुआ है। समाज में अभी भी प्रतिरोध शक्ति बची हुई है। झारखंड अपनी जरूरतों के प्रति संवेदनशील है।

सर, मैं आपको एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि महान विरसां मुण्डा ने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ उलगुलान यानी सम्पूर्ण क्रांति का आह्वान किया था और आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी। ऐसे लोग आज भी वहां मौजूद हैं, जो अपने अधिकार के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। उनका कहीं नाम दूसरे तरीके से दिया जा रहा है। सर, हम जानते हैं कि जो आवंटन होता है, वह पूरा खर्च नहीं होता है। जैसे कृषि विभाग में 2001-02 में जो आवंटन हुआ था, उसका 25 प्रतिशत ही खर्च हुआ। वर्ष 2004-05 में जो आवंटन हुआ था, उसका 33 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ और 2006-07 में केवल 24 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ। इसी तरीके से स्वास्थ्य विभाग में 2001-02 में 34 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ, 2004-05 में 18 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ और 2006-07 में 54 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ। ग्रामीण विकास के लिए जो यहां से आवंटन किया गया था, उसका 2001-02 में 35 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ, 2004-05 में 60 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ और 2006-07 में 59 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ। कल्याण विभाग के लिए जो आवंटन हुआ, उसमें से 2001-02 में 25 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ, 2004-05 में 27 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ और 2006-07 में 28 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ। जिस रेश्यो से धन आवंटित किया जाता है, वह आम लोगों पर खर्च नहीं होता है। वह जैसे का तैसा पड़ा रहता है। जो धन दिया जाता है, उसका समुचित उपयोग हो, इसकी एक व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। अंततः मैंने कहा कि

वहां उल गुलाम की शक्ति अभी भी बची हुई है और जब लोग मैदान में आएंगे तो अवस्था खराब हो सकती है। आप चाहे किसी भी आंदोलन का नाम दे दीजिए, वह उचित नहीं होगा, इसलिए उनके संपूर्ण विकास की बात कही जाए। जो धन की बात कही गई है, मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री मंगल किसन : उपसभापति जी।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बात करेंगे? आपने विदग्ध कर लिया है। आप पहले बात कह चुके हैं।..(व्यवधान)..

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उपसभापति जी, वहां पर जिस प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है और पैसे का खर्च नहीं हुआ है, उसके विरोध में हम मंत्री जी का उत्तर नहीं सुनेंगे, इसलिए हम सदन से बहिष्कार कर रहे हैं।

(तत्पश्चात् कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बहिर्गमन कर गए)

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, five hon. Members have participated in the discussion on the Supplementary Budget for the State of Jharkhand and also on the Bill to increase the size of the Jharkhand Contingency Fund from Rs.150 crores to Rs. 500 crores. I thank them all for their valuable suggestions and contribution. Some of them have also shown their concern.

Sir, before coming to the specific issues, I would like to inform the House that the State Government has sought Supplementary Grants to the tune of Rs.1,074.03 crores, out of which, Rs.48 lakh is charged. The Non-Plan Demand is Rs.412.30 crores; of this, Rs.300 crores is to combat drought situation which is prevalent in all the 24 districts of the State; the other major components being election, roads and salary of the Education Department. The Plan Demand is for Rs.661.73 crores, out of which Rs.649 crores is for the State Plan and the remaining Rs.61.24 crores relates to the Central Schemes. The State Plan proposals in the Supplementary Budget are for railway projects, power sub-stations, *Mukhya Mantri Gram Setu Yojana*, *Swarna Jayanti Gram Swaraj Yojana*, etc. The Plan Demand is not creating any extra burden for the State. The amount is being obtained from surrenders and reallocations. For the Non-Plan also, Rs.300 crores is from the Calamity Fund and Rs.40.61 crores is from the State share of the University grant. There is a net burden of only Rs.71.69 crores on the State Exchequer to meet the Non-Plan commitments.

Sir, the Jharkhand Contingency Act entails the State to Rs.150 crores Contingency Fund and it is being enhanced to Rs.500 crores. Sir, Ravi Shankarji has gone. He made certain observations. He said that it is not necessary to come to this House for this Contingency Fund. He is a lawyer. This is a legal requirement. Since the Parliament was not in Session and the circumstances, which were existing, rendered it necessary for a temporary enhancement of the ceiling of the Jharkhand Contingency Fund from Rs.150 crores to Rs.500 in the financial year. This Ordinance was issued, and as soon as the next Parliament Session began, it was our duty — it is the constitutional obligation — to bring it here, and there is no legal infirmity in it.

Again, Sir, some of them had mentioned that elections are on and asked why we had come up with this. Sir, we got permission from the Election Commission of India and they have given the permission. With their permission, we have brought these Supplementary Demands for Grants before the House.

Sir, some questions were raised about the NREGA. Under the NREGA, we had given job cards to 35 lakh households; 87 per cent households are covered. Again, 89 per cent card holders have bank accounts. 1,29,000 schemes were started and almost 57 per cent of the money which was allocated or earmarked for NREGA has been spent. I do not wish to go into details as to what action has been taken, but I would like to mention two or three points here — free food grains are being made available to primitive tribes; BPL families and *Antyodaya* families are being given 34 kg of wheat and rice free of cost every month, and Rs.193 crore have been reallocated for the Energy Department.

Sir, as the Members are aware, State Assembly elections are underway in Jharkhand. Four of the five phases have already been completed. We all look forward to a popular Government in the State, which will take forward the developmental works, so that the targets of the financial year are met. I do agree that less money was spent; only 30 per cent of the Plan money was spent, the reason being that initially, in April, May and June, there was an *acharsamhita*, Code of Conduct. Again, because of these elections, there is a code of conduct and so, the entire money could not be spent. Hopefully, in the remaining months the entire amount which is earmarked for the State will be spent. Sir, with these words, I commend the Supplementary Demands and the Jharkhand Contingency Fund Bills to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall first put the motion for consideration of The Jharkhand Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2009 to vote.

The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2009-10, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2-3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put The Jharkhand Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2009 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to amend the Jharkhand Contingency Fund Act, 2001, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2009

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2009. Mr. Minister, Prof. K.V. Thomas.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to make provisions for validation of certain orders issued by the Central Government determining the price of levy sugar and actions taken under those orders and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Arun Jaitley, not here. Shri Kalraj Mishra.

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, अभी जो विधेयक लाया गया है, जो पहले अध्यादेश के रूप में घोषित किया गया था, आवश्यक वस्तु (संशोधन और विधिमान्यकरण) विधेयक, 2009, इसमें जिस प्रकार के संशोधन हैं, उन संशोधनों को देखने के बाद यह लगता है कि भारत के गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों के साथ विभेदपूर्ण व्यवहार किया गया है और इस प्रकार की स्थिति निर्माण की गई है, जिससे लगता है कि सरकार पूर्ण रूप से मिल मालिकों को हर तरह से समर्थन देने के पक्ष में है। गन्ना उत्पादक किसान का हित जितना भी नुकसान की तरफ हो, उसकी विन्ता नहीं की गई है, लेकिन मिल मालिक को फायदा हो, इस दिशा में प्रयत्न है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

पूरे विधेयक में इसी बात का जोर है, भले ही प्रारम्भ में, उसकी पृष्ठभूमि में विभिन्न मुकदमों का ज़िक्र किया गया है और मुकदमों के माध्यम से ही यह जताने की कोशिश की गई है कि जो लेवी सुगर है, उसका जो Statutory Minimum Price है, इसको इस ढंग से सुनिश्चित किया जाए, जिसके कारण मिल मालिक को फायदा हो। गन्ना उत्पादक किसान की इसमें पूरे तौर पर उपेक्षा की गई है। अध्यादेश के माध्यम से देश के सामने जो बात रखी गई है और आज जो कानून बनाने की बात कही जा रही है, उसमें पूरे देश में fair and remunerative price एक ही होगी, इस प्रकार की बात कही गई और जो भी इस संशोधन के अन्तर्गत धारा थी, जिसके आधार पर State Advisory Price भी सुनिश्चित करेगा और जो अन्तर होगा, SMP और SAP में, उस अन्तर को मिल मालिक और स्टेट, दोनों मिल कर पूरा करेंगे।

इसमें परिवर्तन यह किया गया है कि पूरे देश में एक ही प्राइस होगी। अगर कोई राज्य सरकार इसे बढ़ाती है, तो इस अन्तर को उस राज्य सरकार को पूरा करना पड़ेगा। मान्यवर, इसके कारण किसानों का बड़ा नुकसान होगा, क्योंकि गन्ने की उत्पादकता देश में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की है। वहाँ की जलवायु, वहाँ के कृषि-सम्बन्धी संसाधन, वहाँ के फसल उत्पादन का सुनिश्चित अवसर, अवधि कब हो, आदि ये कुछ ऐसी चीज़ें हैं, जो पूरे देश में अलग-अलग स्वरूप स्थापित करती हैं। इसलिए सब जगह समान रूप से गन्ने का उत्पादन होगा, ऐसा नहीं रहता है और उसी के आधार पर गन्ना मिलों में जब गन्ना जाता है तब उसकी रिकवरी जो होती है, वह अलग-अलग होती है। अभी प्रणब बाबू अपने एक जवाब में बोल रहे थे, तब कह रहे थे कि जहाँ कहीं 8.5 परसेंट की भी रिकवरी है, उसको भी हमें ज्यादा देना पड़ रहा है और कहीं 9.5 परसेंट और उससे ज्यादा की रिकवरी है, जैसे 10 परसेंट या 11 परसेंट की रिकवरी है। वह गन्ना की गुणवत्ता के आधार पर निर्भर करता है। इसलिए जो ज्यादा गुणवत्ता वाले गन्ना को विस्तृत रूप से करने वाले क्षेत्र हैं, कृषि-क्षेत्र हैं, वहाँ तो उन किसानों को लाभ होगा, लेकिन जहाँ इस प्रकार की गुणवत्ता नहीं है, वह चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश हो, बिहार का क्षेत्र हो, जहाँ रिकवरी बहुत कम है, वहाँ बड़ा नुकसान हो जाएगा तथा वहाँ का किसान सर्वाधिक परेशान होगा। मुझे लगता है कि इस संशोधन में इस बात का गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया गया है।

महोदय, आदरणीय पवार जी बड़े योग्य मंत्री हैं। किसानों के बारे में उनकी एक अपनी दृष्टि है। पूरे देश-भर में कृषि उत्पादन क्षेत्र कौन-कौन-से हैं, गन्ना उत्पादन क्षेत्र कौन-कौन-से हैं, उनकी जलवायु कैसी है, उनकी स्थिति कैसी है, उसके बारे में उनको जानकारी नहीं होगी, ऐसा नहीं है। हर चीज के बारे में उनको जानकारी है। लेकिन, जानकारी होने के बावजूद भी यह जो अमेंडमेंट किया गया है, यह बड़ा खतरनाक amendment है। इसमें इन्होंने जो कहा कि खंड 3 बी के रूप में इसमें जोड़ा जाएगा। जो खंड तीन में है, जिसमें जहाँ SMP तय की जाएगी, वहीं यह भी प्रावधान है कि अलग से, SAP के हिसाब से भी, प्राइस सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है। स्टेट एडवाइजरी प्राइस, गन्ना में जो लागत लगती है, वह और लागत के साथ-ही-साथ किसानों को जो लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त हो सकता है, उसको ध्यान में रख कर SAP तय की जाती है। SMP जो तय की जाती है, उसमें जो लेवी सुगर है, उस लेवी सुगर का कम-से-कम कितना दाम सुनिश्चित किया जाए, उसका यह भी भाव रहता है कि उपभोक्ता को सस्ती दर पर चीनी मिले तथा चीनी मिल मालिकों को नुकसान भी न होने पाए। इसीलिए लेवी सुगर के आधार पर SMP तय करते हैं। गन्ना उत्पादन की लागत और किसानों को कैसे लाभ प्रदान हो सकता है, इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए SAP तय होती है। इसलिए SMP और SAP में बहुत फर्क होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में हम SAP तय करते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि SAP और SMP का जो अंतर है, उसका कुछ वर्षों का उदाहरण मैं आपको देना चाहूँगा। उससे यह बात समझ में आ जाएगी कि ऐसा क्यों तय करते हैं। 2001-2002 में SAP 95 रुपए थी और केन्द्र सरकार ने 62.05 रुपए तय किया था।

इसमें 32.95 का अंतर है। वर्ष 2002-03 में एसएपी 95, एसएमपी 64.50 है और अंतर 30.50 है। इसी ढंग से 2004-05 में एसएपी 107, एसएमपी 74.50, 2005-06 में 115 एसएपी और एसएमपी 79.50, 2006-07 में एसएपी 125 और एसएमपी 80.25, 2007-08 में एसएपी 125 और एसएमपी 81.18, 2008-09 में एसएपी 140 और एसएमपी 81.18 और 2009-10 में 165 एसएपी और एसएमपी 107.76 था, लेकिन इसी 2009-10 में यह जो अध्यादेश के माध्यम से 129.84 की घोषणा की गई। अब 129.84 पूरे देश के लिए - और अगर इसमें एसएपी तय करते हैं तो राज्य सरकार को अलग से देना पड़ेगा। राज्य सरकार देने में सक्षम नहीं है। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान परेशान होगा। उसे गन्ने का सही दाम प्राप्त नहीं हो पाएगा और यह हालत होगी कि किसान आंदोलन करने के लिए बाध्य होगा। इसीलिए क्लॉज 3 में 3(बी) करके जोड़ा जा रहा है, जिसमें साफ-साफ यह कहा गया है कि इसमें एसएपी तय करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। आप कोई additional price तय नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर कोई प्राइस तय करते हैं तो यह उनको खुद देना पड़ेगा, राज्य को खुद देना पड़ेगा। इन्होंने 5(ए), जो 1974 के अमेंडमेंट के अंतर्गत था, जिसके अंदर प्रावधान था कि एसएपी तय की जाएगी और स्टेट-मिल मालिक, ये मिलकर गन्ना किसानों को दाम देंगे। उस फायदे को भी समाप्त कर दिया गया कि फायदे उसमें नहीं रहेंगे। इसलिए दो धाराओं को, एक क्लॉज का एडिशन और दूसरे क्लॉज का समापन, ये दोनों चीजें मिल कर गन्ना किसानों के लिए जबर्दस्त समस्या पैदा कर रही हैं। इसी का परिणाम है कि चारों तरफ आंदोलन प्रारंभ हो गए। इधर, जिस तरीके से लेवी शुगर के आधार पर एसएमपी तय हो रही है, उसमें जिस ढंग से प्राइस राइज़ हुई है, शुगर की प्राइस राइज़ हुई है, अगर उसके आधार पर भी तय किया जाए, तब भी उसके अनुरूप गन्ना किसानों को दाम नहीं मिल पा रहा है। अब चालीस रुपये किलो चीनी मिल रही है और गन्ना किसान को 129 रुपया आप देंगे! इसका कोई तालमेल नहीं बैठ रहा है। उस हिसाब से भी अगर हम देखें तो यह गन्ना किसानों के साथ ज्यादाती है। इतना ही नहीं, यह जो विधेयक आया है, अगर इसके खिलाफ आप कहीं किसी प्रकार का केस करना चाहें तो इस विधेयक में यह साफ है कि आप वह नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह नहीं सुना जाएगा। कोई बात, किसी भी प्रकार का केस आप नहीं कर सकते हैं। मूल अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (3ग) के अधीन जारी किए गए विनिर्दिष्ट आदेशों के अधीन की गई कार्रवाई आदि का विधिमाम्यकरण और उसमें जितना भी है, उसमें इन्होंने कहा है कि “किसी न्यायालय, अधिकरण या अन्य प्राधिकरण में कोई दावा या चुनौती इस आधार पर ग्रहण नहीं की जाएगी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किसी विनिर्दिष्ट आदेश के अधीन उद्ग्रहीत चीनी की कीमत के अवधारण में मूल अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (3ग) में विनिर्दिष्ट कारकों में से किसी कारक पर विचार नहीं किया था।”

यह साफ तौर पर किसानों के साथ जबर्दस्त ज्यादाती की जा रही है और यह ऐसे समय में की जा रही है, जब चीनी की आवश्यकता है। यह ऐसे समय में की जा रही है जब स्वयं कृषि मंत्री ने इस बात को बताया है कि चीनी की मांग 230 लाख टन है और चीनी का उत्पादन 160 लाख टन है। जिसमें 70 लाख टन का अंतर पड़ता है। इस समय डिमांड और सप्लाई में काफी अंतर है, डिमांड ज्यादा है और सप्लाई कम है, डिमांड ज्यादा है, उत्पादन कम है। जब पहले ही उत्पादन कम है और ऐसी स्थिति में जो यह कानून आप ला रहे हैं, तो फिर गन्ना किसान गन्ना बोने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। अभी तो गन्ना किसानों ने ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी है जिसमें 14.9 परसेंट गन्ने का उत्पादन कम हुआ है और गन्ना खेत में भी अब गन्ना किसान गन्ना बोने के लिए आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं, वे उसमें दूसरी फसल ले जाने के लिए तैयार हो रहे हैं। तो गन्ना उत्पादन का क्षेत्र भी कम हो गया है, गन्ना उत्पादन भी कम हो रहा है और इस कानून के बन जाने के बाद तो बहुत निराशाजनक स्थिति निर्मित हो जाएगी क्योंकि गन्ना किसान गन्ना बोने के लिए आगे नहीं बढ़ेंगे और उसके स्थान पर किसी दूसरी फसल के उत्पादन के लिए वे प्रयत्नशील होंगे। इसलिए इसको बहुत गंभीरता से लेने की आवश्यकता है। अगर इसको गंभीरता से नहीं लेंगे तो आगे चलकर बड़ी खराब स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में

गन्ना किसानों का वैसे ही बकाया पड़ा है, 1500 करोड़ रुपए वैसे ही बकाया हैं और पिछली बार SMP और SAP का जो अंतर था, उस अंतर को भी नहीं दिया गया। यह सब मिलाकर और इसका जो इंटररेस्ट बनता है, इन सबको मिलाकर 4000 करोड़ रुपए का गन्ना किसानों का एरियर है। गन्ना किसान अनुभव करने लगे हैं कि अगर यही स्थिति बनी रही तो आगे चलकर हम क्या कर सकते हैं। इसलिए, मैं चाहूंगा कि गन्ना किसानों को इस दिशा में प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, इस प्रकार के जो कानून आ रहे हैं, जिनसे किसानों के बीच में संदेश जा रहा है कि यह जो संशोधन किया जा रहा है, यह मिल-मालिकों और गन्ना मिलों को लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए किया जा रहा है, उनसे बचा जाए। पिछली बार भी यह अनुभव हुआ था कि गन्ना मिलों को पूरा गन्ना नहीं मिल पाया था और इस बार तो पूरा लगने लगा है कि किसान गन्ना मिलों को गन्ना नहीं दे रहे हैं, खेत में जला रहे हैं, लेकिन मिलों को गन्ना नहीं दे रहे हैं। क्रेशर के पास जा रहे हैं, उसको दे रहे हैं, वहां गन्ना पेला जा रहा है, लेकिन मिलों को गन्ना नहीं दे रहे। इस संशोधन के कारण यह बड़ी दुर्दयी और विकट स्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है। मैं यह भी आपको कहना चाहूंगा कि जो SAP थी, उसमें मिल मालिक और राज्य सरकार दोनों आपस में सामंजस्य बैठते हुए गन्ना किसानों का पेमेंट करते थे, उसमें किसी तरह का झगड़ा नहीं होता था। न्यायालय में जाते थे, न्यायालय ने भी फैसला किया, न्यायालय ने भी स्टेट एडवाइजरी प्राइस को जस्टिफाई किया और उसके अनुसार पेमेंट भी होता रहा है। यह जो संशोधन लाया जा रहा है और संशोधन के जरिए कहने की जो कोशिश की जा रही है कि मिल-मालिक और गन्ना किसानों में सामंजस्य बैठेगा, झगड़े कम होंगे, बल्कि इससे तो और केसिज़ आगे बढ़ेंगे, इसके कारण विवाद और तेजी के साथ बढ़ता चला जाएगा और हालत ऐसी पैदा हो जाएगी कि गन्ने के लिए लोग तरसने लगेंगे और जिस तरह से चीनी की स्थिति का निर्माण हो रहा है, चीनी का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है, बड़ी तेजी के साथ उसका क्षरण होता चला जाएगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जो 3(b) क्लॉज़ इसमें डालने की कोशिश की जा रही है, जिसके माध्यम से राज्य सरकार अपना कोई मूल्य, गन्ना किसानों की लागत के आधार पर, तय करने की सोचे, वह नहीं तय कर पाए, इसको किया जा रहा है और 5(a) के माध्यम से जो यह अधिकार प्रदान किया गया है राज्य सरकार को कि राज्य सरकार एक प्रकार का परामर्शदात्री मूल्य निर्धारित कर सकती है, राज्य सरकार का नियंत्रण खत्म हो जाएगा।

जब राज्य सरकार का नियंत्रण खत्म हो जाएगा, तो गन्ने की दुर्दशा होगी। इसलिए मैं इस संशोधन का विरोध करता हूं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करे और विचार करके इसको समाप्त करे, यही मैं आपके माध्यम से

इस सदन में आग्रह करता हूं। मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करें और पूरे देश के किसानों को यह संदेश दें कि यह सरकार मिल मालिकों की नहीं है, यह सरकार गन्ना किसानों की है। अगर वे यह संदेश नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं होगा कि यह सरकार गन्ना किसानों के जबर्दस्त विरोधी के रूप में काम कर रही है, इतनी बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Kalraj Mishraji. Now, Shri Sudarsana Natchiappan

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill, but, at the same time, I have to bring forth the matter behind it.

Sir, as it is, we have helped the sugar mill owners. Many of the mills are owned by the cooperative sector in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and other places, but, basically, they are run by many big industrialists. They are having the benefit of bringing raw sugar from foreign countries. Many other benefits have also been given by various Governments. Then, they sell it in the open market. We brought another amendment to the Sugar Act for giving them interest-free loans. About five per cent interest was borne by the Government of India and seven per cent was taken away from the Sugar Fund. Thus, the sugar mill owners are getting funds to repay it to the agriculturists. Without any interest they are getting the capital. Now, we are giving them more opportunities to have a good price when they sell it. There is no doubt, Sir, that the industry has to be protected because we are party to the various nearby countries, ASEAN countries and other countries. We are having an agreement so that the sugar supply could come from the South East Asian countries which are very much dependent on sugarcane. The market will be flooded with sugar and there will not be any deficit at all. But, at the same time, who are the sufferers actually? The Triangle is like this. One part of it is the sugarcane growers; another one is the manufacturers of sugar, and, then, the consumers. Are we protecting the interest of these agriculturists and consumers? This is the question we have to answer. Very often, we are missing that. Already, we have made it plus twenty-five paise, per kilo, for the consumer to pay because we are bearing the interest charges paid to the manufacturers. We pay back to the agriculturists. The agriculturists are already suffering even though under the Essential Commodities Act, the price of sugar is fixed on the basis of by-products, the molasses and alcohol. How are they using it for producing electricity? These are all the calculations made according to the rules made in favour of the sugarcane growers. But to which extent that price is fixed is doubtful. We are not taking into consideration that one unit of electricity that the manufacturers of the sugar factories are selling at Rs.15/-. They can take away the other wastage, and through other process, they can produce electricity. But to that extent they were not paying to the sugarcane growers. Therefore, the ultimate sufferers are sugarcane growers. We have to protect the interests of these growers because we know that the agriculturists are not getting proper protection in various fields. Even the banks which are instructed to give more loans to the agriculturists are not giving. They are only dependent on the sugar factories.

They are giving a lot of money to the sugar factories. But they are not paying the interest properly. Every burden is shifted to the sugarcane growers. Therefore, if you compare the price difference between what the sugar producers are getting and what the actual sugarcane growers are getting, the price which is coming to the hands of the sugarcane growers is less. On this aspect, there was an agitation throughout the country, especially, in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. There was a huge agitation by the agriculturists and the sugarcane growers. So, they should also be heard and made a party to it, when you decide the price. But now we are

lessening the burden of the State Governments because the agitation was in a way compromised by saying that the payment made by the State Government will be compensated. Therefore, there is no need for any worry on the part of the State Governments. But, at the same time, we have to worry about the consumers, as also the sugarcane growers. I would like to request the hon. Minister and the Government to think about this aspect and to protect the interests of these people who do not have any powerful lobby like the sugar manufacturers. They have a very strong lobby. They have got all scientific methods for analysing the issues and to fix the prices. They get every help on every aspect. But the poor agriculturists and the poor consumers do not have such a lobby. It is reflected when we go for seeking votes. Therefore, we have to think about that. In a democratic country we have to consider all the three sectors together and fix the price.

Anyhow, I support this Bill. But I would like to request the Government to call all the three sectors, sit together and decide the price accordingly. Thank you.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, while speaking on this Bill which has come before us on account of the Ordinance, I would like to place some observations on the Bill. This is the Bill which had rocked this House and the other House in the beginning of the session. This is the Ordinance against which the farmers were agitating. When I make these references, definitely there is something wrong in the Ordinance.

Sir, I would like to highlight some of the points. In the Ordinance the SMP was replaced by the FRP ignoring the existence of SAP, that is, the State Advised Price. The State Advised Price was ignored. Moreover, it is stated that if the State Advised Price, that is, SAP, exceeds the FRP, the difference will be borne by the State, not by the mill owners. Thirdly, under the FRP, the sugarcane price was fixed at a very low rate. It was Rs.107 per quintal and now it is Rs.130 per quintal. It is far lower than the prevalent rate in the market. It is lower than the market rate. The reasons why the promulgation of this Ordinance was objected by the farmers and the State Governments are, firstly, there is a change in the policy of the Government. There is a change in the sugar policy. When a change is made, generally, it is customary, it is the convention, to consult the relevant sections. The relevant sections mean, the Parliament, the State Government and the farmers' organisation. None of them was consulted.

It was not discussed with anybody. Nobody was invited to give his suggestions and opinion. I think there is something wrong in computing the SMP. In this Bill, some formula has been given for making payment to the producer. But I do not find in the Bill how the FRP will be calculated. Previously, there was no proper system for computing the SMP and now also there is no criterion for assessing the FRP. As I stated earlier, the Government wants to help the

6.00 P.M.

mill owners. The difference between the SAP and the FRP would be borne by the State Government, not by the mill owners. But the sugarcane farmers have not been taken into account. Their interest has not been taken care of while formulating the FRP and while deciding about paying the difference between the FRP and the SMP. It is due to the policy of the Government that the sugarcane farmers are withdrawing from the fields. I would like to quote some figures. In 2006-07, the production was 282 lakh tonnes and after two years, in 2008-09, the production was 145 lakh tonnes. It has gone down drastically. What are we doing? Why are the sugarcane farmers averse to sugarcane cultivation? This needs to be looked into. The reason is, when they sell the sugarcane produce to the mill owners, they do not get the payment on time. There is a rule that within 14 days they should get the payment. But not to speak of 14 days, they do not get the payment for months together. I would like to quote some figures. Till 31st March, 2009, Rs. 1,225 crores was the arrear towards sugarcane farmers. It is nearly seven to eight per cent of the total cost. Nobody is bothered about the farmers who are not getting their dues. Nobody from the Government side is caring about them. The sugarcane farmers are not getting any support. So they are withdrawing from the fields. What is the acreage? How much is the area under sugarcane cultivation? It has come down from 52 lakh hectares to 37 lakh hectares. It is very serious that the sugarcane farmers are switching over to other cultivations because they are not getting their dues.

Lastly, our aim is to achieve self-dependence and self-reliance in foodgrains. One of the items is sugarcane. If we think deeply, if we study deeply, we can see that we are not successful in any area. We are already importing pulses, edible oil and wheat. So far as paddy is concerned, we have attained some sort of self-sufficiency. Now we are importing rice also.

And, in the sector of sugar, we had the capacity to export. We were the second largest producer of sugar in the world; and to export it. But, now, this time, we have come in the list of importers. We are importing sugar. So, what freedom are we attaining? The cultivators, whether in respect of wheat, pulses, rice or sugar, in every corner, they are in a fix. They are perplexed. They give their share of produce, but they do not get remunerative prices. Finally, I would like to say that trying to push the country from a position of selfdependence to the position of dependence on others will not be tolerated by the patriotic people of the country. People want justice; farmers want justice. The bias towards the mill owners should stop, and the bias towards the sugarcane growers should be established. Otherwise, the people will come to the streets. They have no other option left. Sir, I have seen in newspapers that the Prime Minister himself has intervened in the matter. I do not know what intervention he has made. I would like

to hear from the hon. Minister as to how the Government is going to solve the woes of the sugarcane farmers. If this is not done, I don't think it is going to be accepted by anyone. With these words, I conclude, Sir.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, this Amendment to the Essential Commodities Act was brought by an Ordinance, and the ostensible reason, as to why the Government brought it by an Ordinance, is that the Government felt the Validation Act was required, because of the judgement of the Supreme Court, some huge arrears had to be paid to the sugar mills. The fact of the matter was that the Supreme Court Judgement really pertained to only the four or five petitioners before the Court. It did not pertain to the entire industry. And the judgement, specifically, said that it pertained to those people only; the others have not come over. But there was an apprehension that the Government had was that the others might approach some other Court. Therefore, a figure of about Rs.14,000 crores was being mentioned, which the Government will have to pay. Now, to get over that liability, this Ordinance was promulgated, which has now come up before us. But, along with this Ordinance, after a gap of just two or three days, the Sugarcane Control Order was also amended. Now, the Amendment of the Sugarcane Control Order clearly showed that the intention of the Government was otherwise. The Amendment to the Sugarcane Control Order did not have anything to do with the arrears of Rs.14,000 crores. But it only related to somehow eliminating the primacy of the State Advised Price, which the State Governments have been making, to ensure that the farmers' sugarcane is bought by the mills at some remunerative prices. Now, there was a protest in this House, and there was consultation. The Government agreed to re-look into the matter. I hope and we want an assurance from the hon. Minister that that part of the intention of the Government, which was brought about, eliminating the primacy of the State Advised Price, will be completely gone for good, that there will be no effort, either direct or indirect, to bring that back.

Sir, having said this, sugar itself, and, sugarcane has a very important component in the Indian economy. We are the second largest growers of sugarcane after Brazil. About three per cent of the cultivated area in India is sugarcane, and in terms of the number of farmers, it is almost 50 million people who are involved as far as sugarcane cultivation is concerned. We manufacture, and also export, and domestically consume almost 15 per cent of the world's sugar. Our total investment in the sugar industry is about Rs.50,000 crores. Our annual turn over is about Rs.27,000 crores. And this includes the payment that is made to farmers, etc. Now, there has been a big conflict — which was apparent when this amendment came, and also when the Sugarcane Control Order came — pertaining to the jurisdiction of the Central Government and the State Governments. There are about 20 States which have sugar mills. We have approximately, I am told, 516 sugar mills. Some are in the cooperative sector; some are in the private sector. Most of these mills are spread over 7-8 States, though 20 States have different sugarcane cultivation.

Now, sugarcane is an item which falls in the Concurrent List. It comes under List III, Entry 33. The Central Government has a power under the Essential Commodities Act; earlier, it was licensed and you required a license under the IDR Act for setting up a sugar mill; that licensing was waived off in 1998 and you didn't require a license thereafter.

But sugar remains partly controlled for two reasons. The first reason is that sugar is also distributed under the Public Distribution System to the weaker sections of the society. Therefore, the Essential Commodities Act implies — and that is this amendment — that the sugar, which State Governments have to purchase for distribution to poor people through the PDS, is to be priced by the Central Government and the States will all purchase it at that price. Now, that sugar, since it is meant for the poor people, obviously, has to be very reasonably priced; there cannot be a profit element in that. Therefore, we had a Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane which the Central Government used to notify, which is the SMP and, on the basis of that SMP, the Central Government would fix the sugar prices, the States would buy sugar, which is called the Levy Sugar, from the mills for distribution through the PDS and the rest of the sugar used to be sold in the open market. Now, a difficulty has arisen because it is on the Concurrent List and there is no licensing now. There is a policy that every sugar mill has an area of 15 kilometres around it, which is called its Cane Area. That Cane Area has to be fixed by the State Governments or the Cane Commissioner of every State. Therefore, you have to have a reasonable distance. The second part of control comes in the sugar industry because this Cane Area is fixed by the State Government; so, every mill has an interest in enriching the farmer so that he is able to produce more sugarcane, which goes to the benefit of the mill. But the difficulty now arises that the mill becomes a monopoly purchaser of the sugarcane of that farmer. So, the farmer can be pushed to distress if the mill refuses to buy sugar and if the mill refuses to pay him for the sugar because he has no other sources of selling his sugarcane since he is now bound by law to sell it only to this mill, not to anybody else. Now, it is because of this distress of the farmer that the Central Government fixes the prices under the Essential Commodities Act for the purposes of Levy Sugar alone, which is for the PDS, but State Governments separately fix a State Advised Price for the purposes of payment to the farmer because, otherwise, if the State does not fix the price, it remains a controlled commodity. Then, the mills would exploit the farmer because the farmer has no other option to sell except to the mill within whose cane area the farmer is located. Now, historically, the State Advised Price has always been 30 to 40 to 50 rupees more than the Central Government price. Now, the sugar mills have a grievance as to why this price is higher; they feel they are being robbed of their profits. Sir, there is a good rationale behind this is a higher price. The higher price is for the reason — and that is the error into which the Government fell when it notified the Sugarcane Control Order — that the sugar which the State Governments buy for distribution under PDS, is pure and simple sugar; it has no

other use except consumption by people. It is to be eaten by people. But from the sugarcane which a mill buys, it manufactures sugar; it manufactures *gud*; it manufactures *khandsari*; it is used for power generation; it is used for molasses; it is used for liquor distilleries; it is used for ethanol; it is used for organic chemicals. So, unlike the Central Government's Statutory Minimum Price, which is only for one purpose, that is, the sugar which is to be eaten, the State Advised Price looks at the various uses which the mills put it to and, therefore, it is higher and the farmer, therefore, will always be paid 40-50 rupees more for his produce.

Now, the mills have been agitating that 'we should not have to pay this extra'; and, therefore, they have been litigating for many years. Finally, the Supreme Court resolved this issue by saying, 'well the State-advised price is a sugarcane price for a different purpose. It can't be confused with the price fixed for the purposes of Essential Commodities Act for levy sugar, and, therefore, it is enforceable price.' The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court by a majority opinion has decided this in favour of the State Governments, and, therefore, in favour of the farmers. Now, this entire scheme, which the Food Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry brought out when seen collectively, seemed to upset this whole arrangement. Now, the ostensible purpose indicated was, 'suddenly we have to pay Rs.14,000 crores as arrears because the Supreme Court in another judgement has said that 'for levy sugar, don't give them statutory minimum price; statutory minimum price must have some nexus to the market price'. Sir, I am afraid, I am sorry to say that — certainly, we can express a contrary view — I don't think the Government pleaded its case effectively before the Supreme Court. If market price and profit are all to be read into the price of sugar which the Government has to fix for PDS distribution, then the whole purpose of the Essential Commodities Act will be defeated because then poor people will get it through the PDS system at a very high price. The whole object of the Essential Commodities Act is that the poor people must get it at a very low price. But the Supreme Court judgement curiously says, "No, look at the market price; look at the profit element; look at the various things, and then fix the sugar prices." I don't think so. Either the judgement seems to be somewhat erroneous or it was not effectively pleaded, as a result of which some Rs.14,000 crores of arrears, as what the Government now suspects, it is a liability, has come up. While we support the Government in that move — after all it is the judgement of the Supreme Court, it is a law declared by the Supreme Court — and we are one with the Government if the Government wants to retrospectively amend the law, change the basis of the judgement, with effect from 1974, and avoid over that liability of Rs.14,000 crores. But, we are not with the Government if in the garb of washing off this liability of Rs.14,000 crores, it says that the State-advised price should now be eliminated. This amendment Bill did not say that. But, along with it came a Notification of amending the Sugarcane Control Order, which said, "There will be a fair and reasonable price, and if any State Government fixes a State advised price, then,

the mills will not pay, but the State Government will pay.” The effect of that is that no State Government will want to pay. As a result of which, the State Governments will not fix the State advised price. The mills will benefit; they will pocket the entire profit, and the mills will not pay the farmer that additional price. So, while we will be one with the Government — why I wanted to intervene — in this support, we want an assurance from the Government to this effect. Insofar as you want to wash off this Rs.14,000 crores liability of the mills which has been given as a result of this judgement with effect from 1974, we are one with the Government, we will support that amendment. But, we want an assurance that no effort will be made as a part of this new scheme to anyway dilute the concept of a State-advised price because that is the only relief that the sugarcane farmer today has. If that relief goes, then, the farmer will be reduced to distress and the profit of the sugar mills will keep on increasing.

With these words, Sir, we would like to have an assurance from the Government, and we will consequently support this legislation.

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much. I feel at home and very much elated for two reasons.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Because it is sugar, it is sweet!

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, sugar or sugar-coated?

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I could see Mr. Vice-Chairman, presiding over the proceedings, who has been nice, likeable and pleasant. That is one aspect.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But, keep your time!

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, my most important point is that I am speaking on a subject in which the farming community is interested, to which I belong. That is the most important part of it. Sir, before I come to the discussion, I was casually thinking of the farming community and made a SWOT analysis as to what their strength is, what their weakness is, what their opportunities are; what their threat is. Everybody could see that more than 60 per cent of the total population belongs to the farming community. Secondly, the entire country's food security depends on their contribution. Thirdly, they are in occupation of being eco-friendly which the entire country, even the world at large, is very much interested. Sir, not only that, it is the largest segment of the voting bank.

With this background, when I look upon their weaknesses, they are manifold. They are not at all well-educated, well-informed and they are poor too. Secondly they are most disorganized

and ignorant of the famous mantra of Dr. Ambedkar: “Organise-Educate and Agitate. Another important weakness of this community is, as told by my colleagues that they lack Liaison licence, lobbying and employ pressure groups to get the things done.

On the weakness side, the next point is, their occupation depends on several ifs and buts, particularly depending on the vagaries of monsoon and seasonal eccentricities also and uncertainties. It is risky. On the weakness side, Sir, the demand and supply will never go together. They are not able to obtain due prices. Lastly, due to lack of infrastructure facilities, storage facilities, transport facilities, and marketing facilities, they are very much handicapped.

Their threats are more than opportunities. In such a situation, when I come to the core of the Bill, after listening to the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, who was able to give the statistical data, historical background and the legal background, my job is pretty easy. I would not repeat the points already raised.

If you ask me whether I would support the Bill or oppose it, as far as I could see, I am willing to give a conditional support. The condition which I am going to put is, whether the Minister is able to concede to my points and give an assurance I will have no problem to support. On the other hand, if there is no assurance, I have to oppose it. Sir, without going into the details and background, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Clause 5A of the Sugar Control Order, 1996 is going to be retained which will give two things, namely, the additional price and also the share of 50 per cent of the profit enjoyed by the manufacturer. The second point is the right of the State to fix the State Advisory Price. As far as I could see, any privilege or concession given to any person, the Government can only enhance it but cannot be withdrawn. The basic norm any Government or authority should be the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Mr. Sudarsana Natchiappan also pointed out three sectors—agriculture sector meaning the farmer sector, the consumer sector and the manufacturer. Of all the three, if you ask me whose rights are to be protected first and foremost, I would say that it should be the farmer's. If at all there is the next choice, I would go by the consumer. Thirdly, if possible the manufacturer should be protected. They know how to manage, how to get the things done.

What I would like to say is that if these two major things — retention of clause 5A and the State's power to fix the price—are safeguarded, then the other things are okay. In the absence of it I have to remain with the three mantras of Dr. Ambedkar. In fact, some of the organisations of the agriculturists and farmers came, met me, and briefed me. Sir, this time we are fairly organised, and we are willing to go to any extent. If any of our interest is going to be affected, we are not going to remain idle just like others. Not at all! This time we are going to wage a war. I

am trying to give a caution to the hon. Minister that the protection of the interests of the farmers should be done at any cost failing which Govt. will be in trouble. Thank you.

श्री गोविंदराव आदिक (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, आपने मुझे यहाँ अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का जो अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। मैं यहाँ आपकी अनुमति से आवश्यक वस्तु (संशोधन और विधिमान्यकरण) विधेयक, 2009 को समर्थन देने के लिए खड़ा हूँ।

सर, अगर इस संशोधन को देखा जाए, इस amendment को देखा जाए, तो मामला बहुत छोटा है, लेकिन मामला छोटा होते हुए भी उसका अर्थ बहुत बड़ा है और उसकी व्याप्ति भी बहुत बड़ी है, जैसा मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने इसके बारे में यहाँ जिक्र किया है। सर्वप्रथम मैं आपकी अनुमति से इस संशोधन को समर्थन देते हुए केन्द्र सरकार का अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह संशोधन करके सरकार ने एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, जिसका जिक्र अभी-अभी विपक्ष के नेता अरुण जेटली जी ने भी किया है। मामला थोड़े रकम का नहीं था, बल्कि 14 हजार करोड़ रुपए का मामला था। जो 14 हजार करोड़ रुपए सरकार की तिजोरी से private mill owners की तिजोरी में जाने वाले थे, उनको रोकने का एक ऐतिहासिक काम इस amendment bill ने किया है। इसलिए मैं इस सरकार का बहुत-बहुत अभिनंदन करता हूँ।

यह अभिनंदन करते समय मैं एक और विषय के बारे में भी अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह सरकार और हमारे कृषि मंत्री हैं, श्री शरद पवार जी, जो खुद एक किसान हैं, एक sugar cane grower भी हैं और किसानों की समस्याओं को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, इसीलिए अपने कार्यकाल में उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे निर्णय किसानों के हित में किए हैं। अभी पिछले साल हमने देखा, दुनिया के इतिहास में इसकी मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी, ऐसा एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय उन्होंने किया था। वह निर्णय किसानों को ऋण-मुक्त करने का था, जिसके लिए 70 हजार करोड़ की राशि सरकार ने खर्च की। देश के सारे किसानों को ऋण-मुक्त करने का वादा किया और सिर्फ वादा ही नहीं किया, उस पर अमल भी किया। इसके लिए मैं इस सरकार का खुलेआम अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ... UPA की Chairperson सोनिया गांधी जी, प्रधान मंत्री डा० मनमोहन सिंह जी और हमारे कृषि मंत्री, श्री शरद पवार जी, इन सभी ने मिलकर जिस इतिहास का निर्माण किया है, महोदय, इसकी कोई दूसरी मिसाल आपको कहीं नजर नहीं आएगी। इसलिए मैं इनका इन दोनों कार्यों के लिए अभिनंदन करता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। जैसा कि पहले कहा गया, बहुत सारे वक्ताओं ने जो कहा, उससे मुझे लगता है कि सबको यहाँ बहुत confusion हो रहा है।

यह जो बिल लाया गया है, जैसा जेटली साहब ने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से कहा कि ये दो अलग-अलग बातें हैं। शुगरकेन प्राइस, किसानों के लिए, गन्ना उत्पादकों के लिए तय करना एक अलग बात है और लेवी शुगर की प्राइस तय करना एक अलग बात है। यह जो Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Bill है, यह सिर्फ लेवी शुगर की प्राइस तय करने के लिए लाया हुआ बिल है और किसानों को गन्ने की जो कीमत देनी है, उसके लिए शुगरकेन कंट्रोल ऑर्डर है। शुगरकेन कंट्रोल ऑर्डर के तहत एसएमपी भी गवर्नमेंट तय करती है और उसके मुताबिक प्रोड्यूसर को, मैन्युफैक्चरर को किसानों को कीमत देनी होती है, यह अभी तक का हमारा कानून है। सवाल केवल इतना ही है कि जो एसएमपी तय की जाती है, वह ठीक तरह से तय नहीं की जाती है। यह हमारी शिकायत है। अगर यह एसएमपी ठीक तरह से तय की जाए अथवा निश्चित की जाए और जितना खर्चा किसानों को गन्ना उत्पादन करने के लिए आता है, उसका हिसाब करके, उसके ऊपर अगर - जैसे यहाँ हमने मालिकों के लिए प्रावधान किया है, वह देखने लायक है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी उसके बारे में जरूर खुलासा करें।

इसमें जो अमेंडमेंट किया गया है, उसमें लिखा है कि Reasonable return on the capital employed in the business of manufacturing of sugar. जब लेवी प्राइस तय करनी होगी, तब इसके ऊपर भी विचार

करना होगा, लेकिन जो manufacturer है, उसका जो खर्चा आता है, उसका हिसाब करते समय, यह जो कहा है कि reasonable return, मतलब क्या है reasonable return का? Reasonable return का मतलब होता है, जैसा कि उन्होंने own explanation में दिया है, reasonable return on the capital employed means the return on the net fixed assets plus working capital of producer in relation to manufacturing of sugar including the procurement of sugarcane at a fair and remunerative price determined under this section. सर, इसमें यह बात साफ है कि reasonable return जो तय की जाती है, उसका का मतलब साफ है कि उनका जो capital investment है, उसको भी यहाँ secure किया गया है। जो वे working capital लगाते हैं, उसके लिए भी उनको पूरा-पूरा मुआवजा मिलने वाला है, उसकी कीमत मिलने वाली है और profit मिलने वाला है। ये दो बातें ध्यान में रख कर उनको अगर आप reasonable return देने वाले हैं तो हम कहेंगे कि हमारे किसानों को, जो गन्ना उत्पादन करता है और आपको शुगर बनाने के लिए देता है, उसको भी reasonable price मिलनी चाहिए। आप जिन factors पर विचार reasonable return में manufacturer के लिए करते हैं, आपको शुगरकेन की प्राइस तय करते समय भी उन्हीं factors पर विचार करना चाहिए, जैसा कि उसमें profitability हो। (समय की घंटी) अगर manufacturer को दाम मिलना है और इसमें profit भी include करना है तो किसानों को भी profit देने की जरूरत है। किसान क्यों नहीं profit प्राप्त कर सकते हैं? उनको भी profit मिलनी चाहिए और उनका जो उत्पादन का वास्तविक खर्चा आता है, वह खर्चा पकड़ कर जो कीमत होगी, वह कीमत fair and remunerative price में होनी चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप यह खुलासा जरूर कीजिए कि यह fair and remunerative price का exactly मतलब क्या होगा? पहली बात तो यह है। दूसरी बात यह है कि यहाँ आपने manufacturer को जो reasonable return देने का वादा किया है, वैसे ही किसानों को आप reasonable return देने वाले हैं या नहीं? आप दोनों को एक न्याय दीजिए। अगर आप दोनों को एक न्याय देंगे तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आपको कोई तकलीफ नहीं आएगी। इन्हीं सूचनाओं के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार को एक बार फिर धन्यवाद देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Syed Azeez Pasha.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it is 6.30 P.M. now.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I think this morning we decided that we will sit up to 7.00 P.M.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there are only two or three more speakers. We can go ahead.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We can take it up tomorrow. We don't have business tomorrow. There is no business tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): They are not agreeing.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we have done two financial businesses today. Tomorrow we will take this up first. This will be first item tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): In the morning it was decided that we will sit up to 7.00 P.M.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, last night it rained. It is very cold outside today. Why do you want to kill us? We will do it tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is the sense of the House?

श्री एस०एस० अहलुवालिया : कल पर लगाइए, कल करेंगे। ..(व्यवधान).. कल कुछ नहीं करना क्या? ..(व्यवधान).. कल पास नहीं करना क्या? कल क्या करना है? ..(व्यवधान)..Sir, we will do tomorrow...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwaliaji, there is no consensus...(Interruptions)...They are not agreeing...(Interruptions)...What can I do?...(Interruptions)...They do not agree. What can I do? ...(Interruptions)...There is no consensus.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, listen to the Opposition also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I always do that.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is why I am saying...(Interruptions)...Sir, sometimes, you should also listen to the Opposition...(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, let us continue and finish the debate ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Madam Mabel, you cannot pass the Bill with your own strength...(Interruptions)...You need our help ...(Interruptions)... You need our support also...(Interruptions)...Please, keep this in mind ...(Interruptions)...Please, don't argue...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we can continue...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rajiv Shukla, do you want to say anything?...(Interruptions)...Please, the suggestion from Shri Ahluwalia is that we should adjourn now. The decision taken in the morning was to sit up to 7.00 p.m. I would like to take the sense of the House ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, when the decision was to sit up to 7 o' clock, we can sit up to 7 o' clock...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the decision in the BAC was that we sit up to 6 o' clock...(Interruptions)...That is the decision of the BAC ...(Interruptions)...There was no such decision that the House would sit up to 7 o' clock...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Then, what is the sense of the House?...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we will sit up to 7 o' clock. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, sit down ...(Interruptions)...No, no. Sit down. There is no consensus...(Interruptions)...We will go ahead ...(Interruptions)...Please, Ahluwaliaji...(Interruptions)...There is no consensus.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we can sit up to 7 o' clock.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया : हनुमंत राव, मेरी आवाज बहुत ऊंची है, मेरे को आवाज मत सुनाओ।
..(व्यवधान)..
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is no consensus ...*(Interruptions)*...

Ahluwaliaji, please. There is no consensus ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, please listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why are you insisting? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am not insisting. Just listen to me. If you are interested to run the House with consensus, then, tomorrow onwards we will do that. It is up to you, carry on.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I want your co-operation and proceed with the business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, the BAC takes a decision. Whenever there is some demand in the House, the person who is sitting in the Chair says, 'we cannot go beyond it, because it was the decision of the BAC.' Now, the BAC took a decision to sit up to 6 o' clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is 7.00 p.m.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir. It was 6 o' clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Now, I am asking one question. Under which rule are you taking a decision that we sit beyond 6 o' clock? We know that it will not be over by 7 o' clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will read the decision of the BAC which has already been communicated to this House. It is like this and I quote, 'The Committee also recommended that the House may sit up to 6.00 p.m. and beyond as and when necessary for transaction of the Government Business.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सैयद अजीज पाशा (आंध्र प्रदेश) : सर, 6 o' clock बोले हैं, छोड़ दीजिए। ..(व्यवधान)..
6 o' clock is there ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is up to 6 o' clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...We have gone beyond 6 o' clock. It is 6.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: If you take a decision, we will agree to sit even up to 12.00 p.m....*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Okay. Then, we will adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SPECIAL MENTIONS—*Contd.*

Need for implementation of National Policy on older persons in Assam

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, India has the second largest number of old persons in the world. In 1990, with the objective to provide ease and protection to the vulnerable elder people and to provide health care facilities to the elderly, the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) was announced by the Government of India.

As per the policy, the Government of India formed the National Council for Older Persons (NCOP). The Government also declared concession and facilities to senior citizens by different Ministries/Departments of the Government. Again, for the interest and benefit of the senior citizens, the maintenance and welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007 was introduced.

It is seen that, the maintenance and welfare of the Parents and Senior Citizen Act 2007 is yet to be implemented fully in Assam. On the other hand, the percentage of non-dependent elder persons is a very few. Therefore, the provisions for medical care of senior citizens of this Act very important for the State. As per Section 20, this Act specifically provided that there are earmarked facilities for geriatric patients in every district hospital duly headed by a medical officer with experience in geriatric care but the State has lack of such support for senior citizens. There is every need to establish an independent geriatric ward in every State Medical College and hospital in Assam. It is, therefore, urged that the Government of India take necessary steps for regular monitoring and review the implementation of the said Act, which is the need of the hour.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty-four minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 16th December, 2009.