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Tuesday

9th March, 2010

18 Phalguna, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, 9th March, 2010/18th Phalguna, 1931 (Saka)*

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

**REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR**

**Reference to the victims of earthquake in Chile**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, as you are aware, a massive earthquake measuring 8.8 on the Richter scale devastated Chile on the 27th of February, 2010, causing a large-scale destruction of infrastructure and property. More than 700 people are reported to have been killed and two million rendered homeless.

The Government of India has sanctioned US\$ 5 million in cash towards relief assistance as an expression of our solidarity with the people of Chile.

I am sure, the whole House will join me in sending our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the people of Chile, who have lost their near and dear ones in the earthquake and pray for the early recovery of those who were injured.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence for one minute as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in this tragedy.

*(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 161. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, we want to have....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 161. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Let the question Hour proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री कमल अख्तर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ये आरक्षण देने से मना कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रिपोर्ट ले हो चुकी है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.161. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places and allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... There will be no waving of papers. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please don't indulge in behaviour unbecoming of Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़, प्लीज़, आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप भी बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, उनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : तिवारी जी, आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... It seems that the Members do not want Question Hour to run day after day. It is a very unfortunate thing. The Chair has no choice but to adjourn the House till 12 O' clock.

*The House then adjourned at three minutes past eleven of the clock.*

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**The House re-assembled at twelve noon.**

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

**Under payment in NREGA Projects**

\*161. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people employed under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) are getting wages less than that stipulated by the Act;

(b) if so, the average wage earning by workers under NREGA, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating any measures to compensate them?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI) : (a) No, Sir. Wages paid to workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA are based on task rate fixed by the respective State Governments and output of the workers.

(b) State-wise average wage paid per persondays and wage rate notified by the Central Government as per the revised wage policy are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*State-wise revised wage policy under NREGA*

Sl. No.	State	Notified wages	Average wage paid per persondays
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80	74.64
3.	Assam	100	86.00
4.	Bihar	100	95.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	100	95.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	100	87.00
7.	Haryana	141.02	141.02
8.	Himachal Pradesh	100	100.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	84.00
10.	Jharkhand	99	98.00
11.	Karnataka	100	100.00
12.	Kerala	125	125.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	100	90.00
14.	Maharashtra	66-72	66-72
15.	Manipur	81.4	81.40
16.	Meghalaya	100	70.02
17.	Mizoram	110	101.32
18.	Nagaland	100	99.29
19.	Orissa	90	90.00
20.	Punjab	100	100.00
21.	Rajasthan	100	90.00
22.	Sikkim	100	100.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	100	100.00
24.	Tripura	100	100.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	100	100.00
26.	Uttarakhand	100	100.00
27.	West Bengal	100	84.00
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	130-139	130-139
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108.2	108.20
30.	Daman and Diu	102	NR
31.	Goa	110	72.00
32.	Lakshadweep	115	112.22
33.	Pondicherry	80	77.00
34.	Chandigarh	140	NR

NR: Not Reported.

### **Investment Commission**

\*162. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government constituted the Investment Commission in December, 2004;

(b) if so, the details of its constituents indicating the tenure of the Commission and the terms of reference entrusted to it;

(c) the extensions of tenure granted to the Commission so far and cost incurred from the exchequer on this account;

(d) the salient details of recommendations made, if any, by the Investment Commission from time to time indicating the number of its recommendations implemented so far;

(e) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to further extend the term of the Commission; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) As a sequel to an announcement made by the Finance Minister in the Budget Speech 2004-05, to make the environment attractive for investors in India, an Investment Commission with Shri Ratan Tata as Chairman and Dr. Ashok Ganguly and Shri Deepak Parekh as Members was set up on December 13, 2004. The terms of reference of the Commission are given in the Statement (*See below*). The Commission was initially constituted for a period of three years, which was further extended upto December 31, 2009. From 2004-05 to 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 2.07 crore has been reimbursed to Investment Commission against the expenditure incurred.

(d) The Investment Commission had submitted its first report titled "Investment Strategy for India" in February, 2006 and its second report titled "Thrust Areas" in December, 2007. The first report contained multi-sectoral recommendations in 25 key sectors spanning infrastructure, manufacturing, service sectors as also on knowledge economy. The second report contained recommendations in four thrust areas viz. tourism, agriculture and food processing, textiles and garments and power. The recommendations have been communicated to the concerned Ministries and Departments who are responsible for their implementation.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

### ***Statement***

#### *Terms of reference of 'Investment Commission'*

(a) The Investment Commission will be constituted initially for a period of 3 years.

(b) The Investment Commission will be located within the Government (in the Ministry of Finance as decided by the Prime Minister) and will enjoy operational autonomy and Government support.

(c) The Commission will seek meetings and visit with industrial groups/ houses in India and with large companies abroad, particularly in sectors where there is a dire need for investment but adequate investment has not flowed so far. The commission will interact closely with the Boards of Directors of potential investing companies.

(d) In respect of Indian investors, the Commission would also address the issue of bridging the gap between "announcements" and "proposals" and also the gap between "proposals" and "project implementation".

(e) The Commission will endeavour to secure a certain level of investment every year and its progress will be reviewed at the end of every quarter.

(f) The Commission will make recommendations to Government both on policy and procedures to facilitate greater FDI flows into India.

#### **Off-shore Centres of Medical Universities**

\*163. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government allows Medical Universities to establish Off-shore Centres outside the country;

(b) if so, the details of such permissions given so far;

(c) the details of applications pending in this regard, with the period of pendency in each case; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to clear such pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No provision exists in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, for granting permission to establish off-shore campus(es) by the medical universities. The Ministry of Human Resource Development in the Government of India allows private universities and deemed to be universities, under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, to establish off-shore campus(es) in foreign countries, whose procedure is regulated by the University Grants Commission (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 after obtaining no objection from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in respect of medical courses.

(b) Following Deemed Universities were granted permission by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in respect of medical courses:—

(i) Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai (in Mauritius).

(ii) Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka (in Malaysia).

(iii) Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem, Tamil Nadu (in Thailand).

(c) and (d) As per information provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, two applications for starting medical course in off shore campus are pending, namely that of Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune, Maharashtra and Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Vadodara, Gujarat.

#### **Placing of MGNREGS on mission mode**

\*164. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is actively considering to appoint DG rank officers to head Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Prime Minister has suggested that MGNREGS be placed on mission mode in order to implement the Scheme with proper funding; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) At present there is no such issue under consideration.

#### **Rural indebtedness**

\*165. SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the impact of rural indebtedness on the marginal and small farmers in the country; and

(b) if so, whether any assessment of this situation would be made and relief measures would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Report on the "Indebtedness of Farmer Households" (NSS 59th Round) released by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in May, 2005 States that of the 89.35 million farmer households, 43.42 million farmer households (48.6%) were indebted to either formal or informal or both sources of credit.

In order to help indebted farmers, the Government in the year 2008-09, announced the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADWDRS). The eligible small and marginal farmers were provided a complete waiver of loan as per the guidelines formulated. A total of 3.01 crore small and marginal farmers and 0.67 crore 'other farmers' were to be benefited by the ADWDRS, 2008 to the extent of Rs. 65,318.33 crore.

Further, in October, 2009 the Government constituted a Task Force under the chairmanship of Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to examine and suggest measures for providing institutional credit to those farmers who are availing credit from informal sources and were thus unable to avail the benefit of the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008.

The Government has also taken several other measures to provide relief to the farmers. These include:—

- (i) Interest Subvention for crop loans upto Rs.3 lakhs to reduce the effective rate of interest for farmers;
- (ii) Debt Swap Scheme to reduce interest burden by enabling the farmers to switch over from high cost loans from private money lenders to low cost institutional loans;
- (iii) Crop Insurance;
- (iv) Kisan Credit Card (KCC) as an innovative credit delivery system, which benefits the farmers, especially small and marginal farmers in reducing the transaction cost in availing timely credit;
- (v) Encouraging banks to take up Financial Inclusion efforts to reach institutional bank credit to farmers.

#### **Allotment of funds to States**

\*166. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has released any fund for the works undertaken by the Panchayati Raj Departments of different State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof, especially for Andhra Pradesh, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the works still pending in each State, especially in Andhra Pradesh, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has released funds under the Capacity Building Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme, Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) and Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) for works undertaken by the State Panchayati Raj Departments through nodal agencies. The status of State-wise funds sanctioned under these schemes during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the Statements-I to III respectively (*See below*).

(c) Such works include development of infrastructure in the training institutions, provision of computers in the Panchayats, Block Resource Centres etc. These works are at different stages of progress.



**Statement-I**

*Status of releases under the Capacity Building Component of BRGF  
as on 04.03.2010*

Amount in Rs. crore

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.0	0.0	22.1	35.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9
3.	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Bihar	0.0	0.0	25.8	25.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.0	13.0	8.5	21.5
6.	Gujarat	0.0	6.0	5.5	11.5
7.	Haryana	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.0	1.9	1.8	5.7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.0
10.	Jharkhand	21.0	0.0	0.0	21.0
11.	Karnataka	10.0	0.0	8.4	18.4
12.	Kerala	2.0	0.0	2.0	4.0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24.0	24.0	5.7	53.7
14.	Maharashtra	0.0	29.8	0.0	29.8
15.	Manipur	0.0	4.6	0.0	4.6
16.	Meghalaya	0.0	3.9	2.4	6.3
17.	Mizoram	0.0	2.0	2.0	4.0
18.	Nagaland	0.0	3.0	6.0	9.0
19.	Orissa	19.0	0.0	23.3	42.3
20.	Punjab	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
21.	Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	32.1	32.1
22.	Sikkim	0.0	1.0	0.7	1.7
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.0	16.3	0.0	16.3
24.	Tripura	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Uttar Pradesh	25.3	0.0	20.3	45.6
26.	Uttarakhand	0.0	9.0	0.0	9.0
27.	West Bengal	5.0	17.0	10.5	32.5
TOTAL :		121.3	135.7	190.7	447.7

**Statement-II**

*(A) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana position of release of grants as on  
4th March, 2010 (Training and Capacity Building Component)*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Component	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Training	82.16	400	622
2.	Assam	Training	326.32	326.32	0
		RC	0	237	237
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Training	0	0	0
		RC	0	600	0
4.	Bihar	Training	0	0	328.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	Training	0	0	192
6.	Gujarat	Training	395	0	0
7.	Goa	Training	34.4	0	0
8.	Haryana	Training	7.5	95	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Training	79.5	106	107
		SATCOM	172.5	0	0
		PRTI-Centre	0	190	0
		RC	0	382	382
10.	Jharkhand	Training	0	0	15.92
11.	Karnataka	Training	—	—	0
12.	Kerala	Training	58.71	58.71	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Training	62.5	1131	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Maharashtra	Training	—	355	0
15.	Manipur	Training	40.35	40.35	0
16.	Orissa	Training	314.71	0	0
17.	Punjab	Training	443.59	0	0
18.	Rajasthan	Training	257.36	0	0
19.	Sikkim	Training	—	0	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	Training	236.04	0	236
21.	Tripura	Training	0	0	0
		TI	0	395	0
22.	Uttarakhand	Training	0	0	207
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Training	0	0	94
24.	West Bengal	Training	100	159	189
		SATCOM	221.25	0	0
TOTAL :			2831.89	4475.38	2610.17

(B) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana position of release of grants as on  
4th March, 2010 (Training and Capacity Building Component)

(Rupees in lakh)

Acronyms : RC : Resource Centre TI : Training Institute

**Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (Infrastructure Development Component)**

Sl. No.	State	Component	2007-08 Grant released	2008-09 Grant released	2009-10 Grant released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Panchayat Ghar	93.75		0
2.	Assam	Panchayat Ghar	722.34		0
3.	Bihar	Panchayat Ghar	—		0
4.	Gujarat	Panchayat Ghar	—		0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Panchayat Ghar	200		0
6.	Karnataka	Panchayat Ghar	0		100
7.	Manipur	Panchayat Ghar	113.91		94.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Orissa	Panchayat Ghar	492		0
9.	Rajasthan	Panchayat Ghar	—		300
10.	Sikkim	Panchayat Ghar	—		0
11.	Tripura	Panchayat Ghar	—		0
12.	West Bengal	Panchayat Ghar	—		0
TOTAL :		—	1622	0	494.19

**Statement-III**

*State-wise information for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2007-08 Funds released	Pending UCs	2008-09 Funds released	Pending UCs	2009-10 Funds released
1.	Assam	—		50.00	50.00	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	75.00	—	—		
3.	Chhattisgarh	—		50.00	50.00	
4.	Goa	50.00	50.00	—		
5.	Haryana	50.00	—	75.00	—	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	—	75.00	—	
7.	Karnataka	100.00	100.00	75.00	75.00	
8.	Kerala	100.00	100.00	150.00	150.00	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	75.00	75.00	150.00	150.00	
10.	Manipur	50.00	—	—		
11.	Orissa	75.00	75.00	—		
12.	Rajasthan	100.00	100.00	—		
13.	Sikkim	50.00	—	75.00	75.00	
14.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	100.00	150.00	150.00	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	—		—		
16.	West Bengal	100.00	100.00	150.00	125.00	
TOTAL :		1000.00	700.00	1000.00	825.00	

### **Lease agreement for acquiring aircrafts**

**\*167. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action is being initiated against Managers/Officers of the National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL) who are responsible for making lease agreements for acquiring aircrafts from lessors, which resulted in difficulty and grounding of aircrafts at various airports including foreign ones due to non-acceptance of the same by lessors; and

(b) what was the total outgo from NACIL, both Indian Airlines and Air India, between April, 2007 to till date?

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

(a) The erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines had entered into lease agreements with the lessors in accordance with international norms. The lease agreement are based on lease terms offered by lessors in response to global tenders issued from time to time, followed by negotiations with lessor and legal vetting of the agreements. At the end of lease, some lessors are very strict in applying lease return conditions to the minutest detail, while others have a more practical approach in receiving the returned aircraft. Difficulties experienced with the lessor while returning aircraft often depend upon the attitude and intention of the lessor. No action against any employee of NACIL was warranted.

(b) The total outgo on lease rental payments for the period 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto February, 10) was Rs. 717.20 crores, Rs. 811.00 crores and 759.25 crores, respectively.

### **Seizure of spurious desi ghee**

**\*168. SHRI AMAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantities of spurious adulterated desi ghee have been seized by Government in Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of such seizures during the last six months in those States;

(c) whether Government proposes to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 to provide death penalty for the persons found involved in the production and sale of spurious desi ghee and milk which is a health hazard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per information received, 11 cases of seizures of desi ghee have been reported only from the State of Rajasthan and details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The Parliament has already enacted a comprehensive "Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006" to replace the existing PFA Act, 1954, and other food related Orders. The new Act provides for different tiers of punishment depending upon the seriousness of the offence, whereby *inter alia vide* sub clause (iv) of section 59, in case of manufacture for sale, storage, distribution and import of any article of food for human consumption which leads to death, may lead to punishment with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and also with fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees. However, these provisions are yet to be notified.

**Statement**

*Detail of Spurious/Adulterated Desi Ghee seizures in State of Rajasthan during the last six months.*

District Name	Name of Establishment	Seizures date	Seizures quantity
Kota	Raju Soni 306 RK Puram, Kota	09.01.2010	485 kg.
Barmer	Naranram Ghanchi Balotra	04.12.2009	15 Tin
Jaipur	Tarun Khandalwal Surajpol, Jaipur	30.09.2009	300 Lt.
	Nirangan Agrawal Mahesh Nagar JPR	06.10.2009	30 Lt.
	Vishnu Agrawal Chomu JPR	09.10.2009	50 Lt.
	Suresh Chand Andhi JPR	10.10.2009	25 Lt.
	Kajod Shahu Andhi JPR	10.10.2009	27 Lt.
Ajmer	Badari Lal Jangid	02.10.2009	548 kg.
Bikaner Zone	Ompraksh Nokha, Bikaner	27.10.2009	124 kg.
Ganganagar	Jeetendra Trading Company Ganganagar	21.02.2010	14.400 kg.
	Kuldeep Gupta Suratgarh	22.10.2009	300 kg

**Regulatory body for private hospitals**

\*169. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a vast difference between the rates of medical tests conducted in Government and private hospitals; and

(b) whether Government is planning to set up a regulatory body or mechanism to monitor the rates and services rendered by the private hospitals?

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

(b) Under the proposed Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010, scheduled to be introduced in Parliament, a regulatory framework is being sought to be created. After enactment of the law, clinical establishments would need to comply with prescribed standards and other conditions of registration to ensure delivery of quality healthcare services.

#### **Introduction of vaccines without proper trials**

\*170. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has introduced many vaccines in the public health system without conducting proper studies and tests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government or Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) have allowed such vaccines under the influence of international agencies and due to vested interests; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to stop such vaccines in the public health system till proper tests and studies are conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Under the Universal Immunization Programme, BCG, Polio, DPT and measles vaccines, apart from tetanus toxoid for pregnant women, have been introduced by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, in the public health system after proper studies/tests and assessment of need.

Vaccines have also been selectively introduced in endemic areas for some diseases like Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Hepatitis B, epidemic meningococcal meningitis, after due consultation with experts to ensure their safety, efficacy and necessity.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) under the Department of Health Research, provides technical inputs when requested by the Department of Health and Family Welfare with regard to vaccines, but does not grant licence for new vaccines or introduce them in the public health system.

#### **Below par performance of CGHS**

\*171. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the below par performance of the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) the number of complaints received from the Central Government employees on poor diagnosis by doctors in CGHS clinics in the country, State-wise, during each of the last three years; and

- (d) the action taken on those complaints, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.  
(c) No complaint has been received regarding poor diagnosis by doctors in CGHS.  
(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

#### **Losses of Air India**

\*172. SHRI B.S. GNANANDESIKAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India will continue to accumulate losses for at least seven more years;  
(b) whether Air India has already accumulated losses of Rs. 7200 crores and is saddled with a debt of Rs. 15,241 crores, and the airline has been able to save only Rs. 700 to 800 crores through cost cutting measures; and  
(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):  
(a) Yes, Sir. Air India had incurred a loss of Rs. 2226.16 crores and Rs. 5548 crores during the financial year 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. Air India is expected to incur a loss of Rs. 5,400 crores approximately during the year 2009-10. The trend of losses is likely to continue for few more years.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. NACIL has initiated action as part of the Turnaround Plan alongwith a cost reduction and revenue enhancement programme focusing on Fleet Rationalization, Route profitability, Manpower Rationalisation and Structural Changes. The cost Reduction/Turnaround plan envisages benefits of Rs. 1,911 crores for FY 2009-10, however NACIL has implemented various initiatives which will only result in savings of Rs. 753 crores in FY 2009-10.

Additional measures to enhance revenues are part of the turnaround plan. These will need to enhance yields and improve load factors that have remained depressed in the recent years. Additional measures to cut costs that include wage rationalization and other expenses are also part of the turnaround process.

#### **Vacant post of Advisor, Unani**

\*173. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the post of Advisor, Unani is lying vacant;  
(b) if so, since when it is lying vacant and the reasons therefor; and  
(c) by when it is likely to be filled up?



THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The post of Adviser (Unani) in the Department of AYUSH has been vacant since 02.12.2006, after the repatriation of the incumbent officer on expiry of his contractual appointment. In the meantime, the Department initiated action to amend the Recruitment Rules for the said post for providing for a composite method of selection, with a view to widen the scope of the selection, in consultation with Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) and the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). This process including consultation with the UPSC took some time. However, keeping in view the legal position, it was decided that the existing vacancy should be filled up as per the existing Recruitment Rules and action for the proposed amendment of the Rules will be taken thereafter.

A proposal was moved on 3rd September, 2009, to UPSC for recommending a suitable departmental candidate for the said post by promotion as per the first option of the existing Recruitment Rules. The Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) met on 21st December, 2009 and found none of the serving departmental candidates in the zone of consideration as 'fit' for promotion to the post of Adviser (Unani). Thereafter, action has been taken for advertising for filling up the post by 'deputation including short term contract' as per the second option of the existing Recruitment Rules.

#### **Issue of price rise**

\*174. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has discussed the issue of price rise with State Chief Ministers in February, 2010;

(b) if so, whether Government announced its decision to set up a standing core group of Chief Ministers and some Union Ministers to address both short term and long term issues relating to price rise;

(c) if so, whether it has been also discussed that the responsibility has to be shared by Government at Centre and in States and a coordinated approach has to be adopted to tackle this issue; and

(d) if so, to what extent these measures have helped in checking price rise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) A conference of Chief Ministers to discuss the issues relating to prices of essential commodities was convened by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on 6th February, 2010. The conference, *inter alia*, was attended by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Chief Ministers/ Food Ministers from several States. The conference recommended to constitute a Standing Core Group of State Chief Ministers and concerned Central Ministers. The mandate of the Core Group is to deliberate on and recommend measures to:—

(i) Increase agricultural production and productivity (including long term policies for sustained agricultural growth);

- (ii) Reduce the gap between farm gate prices and retail prices;
- (iii) Better implementation of and amendment to Essential Commodities Act;
- (iv) Ensure better and effective delivery of essential commodities to the vulnerable sections of society;
- (v) Augmentation of warehousing and storage capacity (including cold chains);
- (vi) Issues relating to inputs viz. seeds/fertilizers etc.

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has initiated action for constituting the Standing Core Group.

Further, the conference underscored the need to understand better the nature of the problems and the respective roles to be played ,by the Government of India and the State Governments in containing the price increase.

Several anti inflationary measures have been taken by the Government in recent past. As a result of these measures, inflation in Primary articles has declined from 16.23 per cent on 6th February, 2010 to 15.00 per cent on 20th February, 2010. The inflation in Fuel group has declined from 9.89 per cent on 6th February, 2010 to 9.59 per cent on 20th February, 2010. The following table gives decline in inflation in select commodities on 20th February, 2010 compared to 6th February, 2010.

*WPI based inflation (Y-O-Y) for select commodities (%)*

Commodities	6th February, 2010	20th February, 2010
Rice	9.64	9.62
Wheat	15.78	14.00
Potatoes	38.02	27.69
Onion	14.48	11.14
Arhar	54.92	48.54

#### **Monitoring of NREGS works in Bihar**

\*175. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees to monitor the construction of roads/approach roads and other works under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) have been constituted in every district of Bihar;

(b) whether these Committees have ever met to consider the ongoing projects;

(c) if so, the number of such meetings held;

(d) whether any deficiency in the execution of the works has been noticed by these Committees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V&MC) are set up to monitor the implementation of all Rural Development programmes, including Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. As reported by the State Government of Bihar, District level V&MC have been set up for all the 38 districts of Bihar.

(b) and (c) As per the guidelines for constitution of V&MC, meetings of the Committees are to be held every quarter. As per reports received from the State Government of Bihar, 40 meetings of the District level V&MC were held during 2008-09 and 38 meetings have been held during 2009-10 so far.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected from the State Government of Bihar.

#### **Establishment of water testing laboratories**

\*176. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is funding the State Governments for establishing district water quality testing laboratories to monitor the quality of water in the areas covered by the district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the districts which are yet to be covered and by when these districts would be provided with water quality testing laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) Support component, for which 5% of the funds are allocated, the Government of India provides 100% financial assistance to States to set up district water quality testing laboratories in all districts. The district water testing laboratories are under the control of the State Governments and/or its agencies dealing with rural water supply. As per the existing norm, the approved amount for setting up a district water quality testing laboratory is Rs. 4 lakh. However, these laboratories can be upgraded based on any other specific testing facilities that are required.

(c) As per the latest reports by States/ UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, 617 water testing laboratories have been set up in different districts. However, there are 111 districts in different States/UTs where either a district water quality testing laboratory has not been set up or an existing one has not been reported on IMIS. State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

From 1.4.2009, the States may utilize the NRDWP (Support) component of 5% of their allocation, to set up such laboratories upto the State Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) sub-divisional office/block level. The powers to plan, sanction and set up such laboratories are also vested with the States.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of water quality testing laboratories in districts as reported by the States on IMIS of the Department*

(As on 4.3.2010)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Number of districts in the State/UT	Number of water quality testing laboratories set up	Number of districts not having or have not reported setting up of water quality testing laboratory
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	48	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	15	2
3.	Assam	27	23	7
4.	Bihar	38	39	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	19	2
6.	Goa	2	NR	2
7.	Gujarat	26	26	0
8.	Haryana	21	16	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	17	0
10.	Jharkhand	24	22	2
11.	Karnataka	29	23	9
12.	Kerala	14	14	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	50	48	2
14.	Maharashtra	33	29	4
15.	Meghalaya	7	7	0
16.	Mizoram	8	8	0
17.	Orissa	30	52	0
18.	Punjab	20	11	10
19.	Sikkim	4	NR	4
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	NR	15

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Manipur	9	NR	9
22.	Nagaland	11	NR	11
23.	Rajasthan	33	32	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	31	43	0
25.	Tripura	4	4	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	70	70	1
27.	Uttarakhand	13	14	4
28.	West Bengal	19	35	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	NR	2
30.	Chandigarh	1	NR	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	NR	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2	NR	2
33.	Delhi	9	NR	9
34.	Lakshadweep	1	NR	1
35.	Puducherry	4	2	2
TOTAL:		626	617	111

NR: Not Reported.

#### Alternative source of gas supply

\*177. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the negotiations in respect of the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by India to augment its gas supply from Central Asian countries, which were formerly part of the erstwhile Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in case the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline proposal does not materialise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) In order to enhance energy security of the country, import of natural gas is being pursued from Iran through Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Gas Pipeline Project. Various important issues concerning the Project are under discussion amongst the participating countries, viz., Iran, Pakistan and

India. Such multilateral projects involve protracted discussions, as all the aspects have to be carefully examined and deliberated upon to the satisfaction of the participating countries to protect each country's interests and to avoid any problems in the future in the successful operation of the project. Implementation of the Project will start only after satisfactory resolution of the issues under discussion amongst the countries participating in the Project.

Import of natural gas is being pursued from Turkmenistan as well. India has been formally admitted as a member of Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline project in the 10th Steering Committee Meeting (SCM) of the Project held in Islamabad on April 23-24, 2008. Various important issues concerning the Project are under discussion amongst the participating countries, viz., Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India.

#### **Customs duty on import of ships**

\*178. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation to reduce the customs duty from 5 per cent to 0 per cent on import of ships for recycling;

(b) whether Government is considering to boost production of secondary steel from ship recycling in view of the rise in steel price; and

(c) whether Government is aware that high customs duty in ship recycling at Alang in comparison to duty on melting scrap is crippling the local industry?

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

(b) No, Sir. The steel sector in India is deregulated with Government playing the role of facilitator.

(c) While the Government had received representations that the customs duty of 5% on ships for breaking was adversely affecting the domestic industry, there has been no decline in the number of ships for breaking.

#### **Decline in production of medicinal plants**

†\*179. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the yield of several rare medicinal plants is going down in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the rare medicinal plants being found during the last decade;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government has formulated a scheme to enhance the production of herbal plants in the country; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the States where this scheme has been implemented at present and the value of annual production of such plants there?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Medicinal plant resources in the country are threatened by over exploitation to meet the demand of herbal industries. As per the information received from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, about 95% of medicinal plants used by the herbal industries are harvested from the wild primarily from forests.

The total annual demand of botanical raw drugs in the country for the year 2005-06 has been estimated as 3,19,500 MT with corresponding trade value of Rs. 1,069 crores as per the collaborative study conducted by the Department of AYUSH with the assistance of the Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT). In addition to above, rapid threat assessment exercises for the wild medicinal plants species occurring in different States have also been taken up. These assessments have involved conducting Conservation Assessment and Management Prioritization using International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List Categories. These exercises have involved undertaking assessments for a total of 359 prioritized wild medicinal plant species. Out of the 359 species taken up for assessment, 335 have been assigned Red List status ranging from Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable to Near Threatened. In addition, a total number of 15 medicinal plants species recorded in trade have been found threatened.

Some of the rare medicinal plants reported to be threatened have been relocated during the last decade including *Utleria salicifolia* and *Hydnocarpus pentandra* in Western Ghats, *Gymnocladus assamicus* and *Begonia tessaricarpa* from Arunachal Pradesh and *Agapetes smithiana* in Sikkim as reported by the Botanical Survey of India.

National Medicinal Plants Board which was constituted on 24th November, 2000 has been implementing a Central Sector scheme for development and cultivation of medicinal plants since the year 2000-01. This scheme was revised and renamed as “Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants” during 2008-09. The States Forest Departments have been granted assistance for protection and propagation of endangered species of medicinal plants, especially used by the herbal industries. Projects for setting up of 29 Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs) have also been implemented in the States covering mainly the medicinal plants viz. Asoka, Guggal and Dashmool varieties. The scheme is being implemented with an outlay of Rs. 321.30 crores during the 11th Plan.

In addition to above, a new “Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants” with a total outlay of Rs. 630 crores is being implemented since 2008-09 by the National Medicinal Plants Board. A total number of 24 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka,

Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have been covered so far under the scheme. Since the implementation of the Mission started only in the year 2008-09, it is too early to make any impact assessment.

#### **Rejection of education loan applications**

\*180. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the application processing and fee payment difficulties of the students applying from inaccessible areas, particularly North-East, border districts and other hilly and tribal areas;

(b) whether Government is aware that the Banks like Syndicate Bank have recently rejected most of the education loan applications in view of the operational and serviceability problems in Meghalaya and Tripura only; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken for providing relief to the students in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As per the revised Model Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA), no processing/upfront charges are to be collected on educational loans for studies in India. Data provided by Reserve Bank of India shows that the number of education loan accounts in the North East has increased from 9036, as on last reporting Friday of March, 2008 to 12443, as on the last reporting Friday of March, 2009. Similarly, the amount of loans outstanding has increased from Rs. 195.12 crore to Rs. 277.14 crore in the North East. This indicates an increase of 38% in respect of number of accounts and 42% in respect of loans outstanding, over the period.

(b) and (c) The Syndicate Bank has reported that it has only one branch in Tripura, where in the last three years (2007/08 to 2009/10) 11 loan applications have been rejected while 43 have been sanctioned. Similarly, in Meghalaya, where it has 2 branches, 8 applications were rejected while 93 were sanctioned. The broad reasons for rejection of loan applications are cited to be the residence of students/parents being located at far flung areas which are at a distance of more than 100 kilometers from their branches.

The IBA has advised its member banks that the educational loan applications should not be rejected or passed on to other bank/branch on the ground of area of operation. Moreover, most of the banks have put in place on-line system of processing of applications so as to minimise any difficulties faced by the students in applying for the loans.



## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Effect of fog on air services

1205. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the air services affected, delayed or cancelled due to fog in Delhi and other airports of the country in the recent winters, airport-wise;
- (b) the losses suffered by the airlines and Government due to this factor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that most of the airlines do not make use of ILS-III system at Delhi airport;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

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

(a) IGI airport New Delhi was most affected airport in the last winter due to fog. 1995 numbers of flights were delayed at IGI airport, Delhi and 339 flights were cancelled due to low visibility in foggy conditions.

(b) Some airlines do not maintain details related to delays and loss of fuel due to 'landing restrictions' or late clearance or fog. It is, therefore, not possible to compute loss on this count.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Most of the airlines are making use of the ILS-III system at Delhi Airport. The details of the airlines having CAT-III compliant aircraft and crew is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had issued guidelines to Airlines and Winter Fog Schedule was provided for Delhi Airport *w.e.f.* 15th December, 2009 to 15th February, 2010 based on deployment of CAT IIIB complaint aircrafts and adequately trained pilots. Airlines and DIAL were advised to ensure proper passenger facilities and timely information for passengers.

#### *Statement*

Airline	Aircraft for Domestic Operations		Cat III Compliant Aircraft		No. of Cat III Trained Pilots as of 17th November, 2009
	Type	Total	2008	2009	
1	2	3	4	5	6
NACIL (I)	A310/A320/A321	75	67	75	294

1	2	3	4	5	6
Alliance Air	04 CRJ/07 ATR	11	0	0	0
Jet Airways (*)	52 B737/14 ATR	66	36	40	437
JetLite (*)	17 B737/07 CRJ	24	0	7	55
Kingfisher Airlines (*)	35 A320 family/29 ATR	64	35	35	277
Spicejet	B737	19	0	19	69
Go Air	A320	8	5	8	36
IndiGo	A320	22	19	22	155
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>289</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1323</b>

(\*) CRJs/ATRs are CAT III non-compliant

#### **Development of Rajkot airport**

1206. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps has been taken by his Ministry for development of Rajkot airport and for inter connectivity of this airport with various parts of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):  
Rajkot airport is an operational airport suitable for B 737 type of aircraft, having runway length of 1845 m. This airport is equipped with Doppler Very Omni Range (DVOR), Instrument Landing System (ILS)/Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) on runway 23 as Navigational Aids and ground lighting facilities. The plan of Airports Authority of India (AAI) for upgradation of Rajkot airport, including runway extension upto 2286 m and construction of new terminal building, envisaged the acquisition of additional 21 hectares, including 14.7 hectares of Indian Railways land and 6 hectares of State Government land for the diversion of Rajkot-Jamnagar State Highway. The State Government of Gujarat has expressed its inability to divert the State highway and efforts to get land from railways have also not materialized.

Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. At present, National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) and Jet Airways provide air services to/from Rajkot airport.

### **Air safety norms**

1207. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked various airlines to follow basic air safety norms strictly or face stiff penalties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the airlines have been found flouting safety norms resulting possible danger to passengers; and

(d) if so, what drastic steps have been taken by Government in this regard against such airlines?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has developed a system of surveillance to ensure continuing organizational as well as individual professional competency of license/rating/certificate/approval holders; continuing capability to maintain safe and regular operations by Air Operators and service providers; continuing capacity to properly maintain aviation related Aircraft Maintenance Organizations and other areas such as, Dangerous goods, Aerodromes and Air Navigation Services. On completion of surveillance the deficiencies observed by the DGCA officers are listed and discussed in a debriefing meeting. For every deficiency observed, the operator/organization is required to set the target date for making good the deficiency and submit the same to DGCA office for acceptance. An Enforcement Manual has been prepared and published by DGCA to standardize the Enforcement action. For serious violations, necessary punitive action is also provided in the rules. DGCA has also laid down the procedure to be followed for Pre Flight Medical Checks and Breath Analyzer Test for Alcohol consumption. DGCA carries out Surveillance Checks on Pre-flight Medical Checks.

### **Installation of full body scanners at airports**

1208. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install imaging scanners for full body scanning at the airports in India;

(b) if so, the airports where Government proposes to install such scanners;

(c) the cost involved in purchasing one scanner;

(d) whether Government has examined privacy angle in this matter;

(e) whether Government has obtained information regarding safety of health with the use of such scanners; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Based on the inputs received from various Agencies, this Ministry is considering installing body scanners at IGI Airport, New Delhi, on trial basis, once the new Terminal is commissioned. The final view on the type of technology to be deployed is yet to be taken.

(c) The proposal is in initial stage, however, the cost will be borne by the airport operators.

(d) to (f) Appropriate safeguards and certification for privacy and health issues will be incorporated.

#### **Foreign pilots**

1209. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic carriers have asked the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to extend the contracts of foreign pilots;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of foreign pilots employed by various airlines in India;

(d) whether the current aviation slowdown has stagnated the opportunities of Indian pilots to enhance their training skills; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by Government to replace foreign pilots with Indian trained pilots and the time-frame thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Domestic carriers submit application to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for extension of validity period of licence of foreign pilots. DGCA takes decision on merit of each cases.

(c) As per the records available with DGCA, as on 01.01.2010, 562 foreign pilots are employed by various airlines in India.

(d) No, Sir. However all airline pilots including Indian Pilots are regularly subjected to training and subsequent checks every six months to enhance their proficiency and also Instrument Rating Checks every year.

(e) DGCA has issued instructions to airline operators to submit details regarding recruitment policy of pilots, plan for conversion of co-pilots to Airline Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL) level and ATPL Co-pilots to Commander level etc. to DGCA. The existing policy for validation of foreign licences is valid upto 31.07.2010, however, a final view on time frame is yet to be taken in consultation with all airlines.

#### **Open skies regime**

1210. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is expected to firm up the open skies regime with India in the next few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefit likely to be accrued to the country in future?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Night landing facilities at North East Region airports**

1211. SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry would arrange to facilitate the night landing and taking off aircrafts from the Tezpur, Lakhimpur, Mohanbari, Silchar, Imphal and Dimapur airports in the North Eastern area considering the importance of International Border Area from National and International security point of view; and

(b) whether his Ministry would examine to facilitate with introducing an air route from New Delhi, Guwahati, Jorhat and Dibrugarh in view of the needs of the people of the area?

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

(a) Airports Authority of India has already provided ground lighting facilities at Lakhimpur (Lilabari), Mohanbari, Silchar, Imphal, Lakhimpur and Dimapur. However, clearance for night operations at these airports is to be obtained from Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). AAI has not provided ground lighting facilities at Tezpur airport. For night operations at Silchar and Tezpur airports, clearance is to be obtained from Indian Air Force (IAF) since these airports are under control of IAF.

(b) Scheduled air services are already available to/from Delhi to Guwahati and Dibrugarh and to/from Guwahati to Jorhat by Alliance Air and Jet Lite.

In addition, Government has laid down the Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulations of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, upto the airlines to provide air service to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

#### **Outstanding fuel bills of NACIL**

1212. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) has emerged as the biggest defaulter with an outstanding fuel bill of Rs. 1725 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to take some drastic steps to recover the fuel bills from the NACIL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The outstanding fuel dues of NACIL till the end of January, 2010 was Rs. 1741 crores.

(c) and (d) The Government has advised NACIL to clear these dues expeditiously.

#### **Sale of air tickets by travel agents**

1213. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 85 per cent of air tickets in the country are sold through travel agents at a fixed commission of upto 5 per cent;

(b) whether foreign airlines operating in India had done away with the fixed commission model for travel agents, replacing it with a transaction fee model ranging from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 5000/- based on the ticket price;

(c) whether Government has taken any final decision on restoring the fixed commission regime for travel agents on sale of tickets of foreign airlines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) This Ministry does not maintain such data. However, bulk of the airlines tickets are sold through travel agents, who are paid commission by the airlines at a mutually agreed rate.

(b) IATA Agents Association of India (IAAI) and the Travel Agents Association of India (TAAI) have reported that several foreign airlines have replaced the commission by the transaction fees to be paid to the travel agents by the customers.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

#### **User development fees at airports**

1214. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to levy User Development Fees (UDF) on all airports of the Airports Authority of India (AAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):  
 (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, it has been decided to levy User Development Fees (UDF) at Jaipur airport at the rate of Rs. 150/- per embarking domestic passenger and at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per embarking international passenger with effect from 01.01.2010. Levy of UDF at other select airports *i.e.*, Amritsar, Udaipur, Varanasi, Trichy, Visakhapatnam, Mangalore, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum, Aurangabad, Dehradun, Srinagar and Surat are subject to examination and approval by the Ministry/ Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA).

#### **Construction of airports in major cities**

†1215. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to build an airport in major cities/districts of each State of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of the cities where such airports are proposed to be built;
- (d) whether Government has persuaded private companies for infrastructural development of airports; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):  
 (a) to (e) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers, which had put pressure on airport infrastructure, Government had announced a policy for greenfield airports in April, 2008 in order to encourage infusion of greater investment into the airport sector.

So far, the Government has given an 'in-principle' approval for setting up of new Greenfield airports for public use at Navi Mumbai and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra; Mopa in Goa; Bijapur, Simoga, Hassan and Gulbarga in Karnataka; Kannur in Kerala; Pakyong in Sikkim; Durgapur in West Bengal; Paladi/Jaipur in Rajasthan and Datia/Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Zero Tolerance Policy for pilots**

1216. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 'Zero Tolerance Policy' has been introduced for all pilots operating International flights as per the Indian safety laws; and
- (b) if so, the mechanism evolved to ensure strict compliance of the safety laws?

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

- (b) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has developed a system of surveillance to ensure continuing organizational as well as individual professional

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

competency of license/rating/certificate/approval holders; continuing capability to maintain safe and regular operations by Air Operators and service providers continuing capacity to properly maintain aviation related Aircraft Maintenance Organizations and other areas such as, Dangerous goods, Aerodromes and Air Navigation Services. On completion of surveillance the deficiencies observed by the DGCA officers are listed and discussed in a debriefing meeting. For every deficiency observed, the operator/organization is required to set the target date for making good the deficiency and submit the same to DGCA office for acceptance. An Enforcement Manual has been prepared and published by DGCA to standardize the Enforcement action. For serious violations, necessary punitive action is also provided in the rules. DGCA has also laid down the procedure to be followed for Pre Flight Medical Checks and Breath Analyzer Test for Alcohol consumption. DGCA carries out Surveillance Checks on Pre-flight Medical Checks.

#### **Fuel wastage due to delay in landing of flights**

†1217. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the value of aviation fuel wasted due to delayed landing at various airports in the country during the year 2009-10;

(b) whether any step has been taken to check this wastage; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Some airlines do not maintain details related to delays and loss of fuel due to 'landing restrictions' or late clearance or fog. It is, therefore, not possible to compute loss on this count.

(b) and (c) Following steps have been taken to improve the situation:—

Construction of new high speed exit taxi-ways, establishment of Clearance Delivery Position and ATC Automation System at Delhi and Mumbai airports; construction of third runway at Delhi airport, parallel taxi track and installation of Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (ASMGCS) at Delhi, Bengaluru and Hyderabad airports; simultaneous use of runways at Delhi and Mumbai airports; beginning of runways 32 and 27 have been joined by constructing new taxi track at Mumbai airport to reduce runway occupancy time; in-house procedures have been developed for use of cross runway at Mumbai airport to ease congestion, improved ATC procedures have been framed; upgradation of Kolkata airport to CAT II ILS; at the time of slot allocation schedule arrival and departure time are spread to avoid bunching; freezing of number of hourly movements of flights at Mumbai and Delhi airports and imposition of ban on general aviation aircraft during peak period at Mumbai airport.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



### **Expansion in coverage of FEMA**

1218. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are planning to expand the reach of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) to encompass more instruments such as partly paid shares issued;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has prepared a detailed note to Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for approval of these changes;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry has been able to get it approved; and

(d) if so, to what extent they have been implemented and to what extent it has helped in raising Foreign Direct Investment?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Issuance of investment instruments on partly-paid basis, such as partly-paid shares, to foreign investors has not been specifically provided in extant FEMA Regulations. However, the issuance of these investment instruments on partly-paid basis to foreign investors is being considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) on a case-to-case basis and as per merits of the case.

(b) No, Sir. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) is the nodal department for FDI Policy related matters.

(c) and (d) In view of (b) above, do not arise.

### **Interest rates on funds to State Governments**

1219. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by his Ministry to reduce interest rates to State Governments while allocating funds from small savings corpus; and

(b) whether the Central Government is aware that due to compulsory allocation of small savings corpus to State Governments, fiscal deficits of State Governments are increasing which adversely impact on various development projects of State Governments?

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

(a) The rate of interest on loans from National Small Savings Funds (NSSF) to State Governments was revised to 9.5 per cent per annum with effect from 1st April, 2003.

Further, the Government has accepted, in principle, the recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission to reset the interest rate on NSSF loans to the States, contracted till the end of 2006-07 and outstanding as at the end of 2009-10, at 9 per cent per annum.

(b) Loans from National Small Savings Funds (NSSF) are one of the sources to finance the Annual Plans of the States. Based on the estimated net collection of NSSF, it is for the States to plan their borrowing programme with respect to other instruments prudently. Mere flow of NSSF loans will not increase the fiscal deficit of the States, as it is only a source for financing their Annual Plans and also fiscal deficit.

#### Shortage of supply of food items

†1220. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep rise in the prices of food items in the country during 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the reasons for this hike in prices can not be attributed to shortage of supply of food items;

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(d) whether it is also a fact that availability of rice, wheat, onion and sugar in the country was not less than their demand; and

(e) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto and whether Government has found out actual reasons behind this inflation?

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

(a) The WPI inflation in food items with a weight of 25.43 per cent is indicated in the table below:—

*Table: Year-on-year inflation in food items (weight 25.43 %) in WPI (%)*

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
2008-09	5.3	5.7	6.4	6.4	7.2	7.6	8.7	8.8	8.6	9.5	9.1	7.4
2009-10	9.0	9.5	10.8	12.7	13.3	14.7	14.3	19.3	19.8	19.1		

P-Provisional

(b) The hike in prices of food items could be attributed to expectations of supply-side constraints of food items, especially due to unfavourable south-west monsoon.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to check inflation in food items, which include:—

(i) Reducing import duties to zero- for rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude) and sugar.

(ii) Reducing import duties on refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.

(iii) Allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under open general licence (OGL).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) Two million tonnes of wheat and one million tonnes of rice have been allocated to States for distribution to retail consumers over and above normal Public Distribution System allocation.
- (v) Banned export of non-basmati rice, edible oils and pulses (except, kabuli chana).
- (vi) Imposed stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, pulses, sugar, edible oils and edible oilseeds.

(d) **Rice:** According to the Second Advance Estimates released by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on 12.02.2010, the production of rice is estimated at 87.56 million tonnes compared to 99.18 million tonnes in 2008-09 (final estimates). The consumption (food use) of rice as per NSSO estimates 63rd round is 86.88 million tonnes. Further, there is demand on account of seed and animal feed besides wastages.

**Wheat:** According to the Second Advance Estimates released by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on 12.02.2010, the production of wheat is estimated at 80.28 million tonnes compared to 80.68 million tonnes in 2008-09 (final estimates). The consumption (food use) of wheat is estimated at 64.56 million tonnes, approximately. Further, there is demand on account of seed and animal feed besides wastages.

**Onion:** The total onion production during 2008-09 was estimated at 76 lakh tonnes, approximately and the total annual consumption demand is estimated at 83 lakh tonnes. The production in 2009-10 is expected to be at the same level as last year.

**Sugar:** The production of sugar in 2009-10 sugar season is estimated at 160 lakh tonnes compared to 260 lakh tones in 2007-08 whereas the demand for sugar is estimated at 230 lakh tonnes, approximately.

(e) As stated above in reply to part (b) of the question, the reason for the hike in prices of food items could be expectations of supply-side constraints of food items, especially due to unfavourable south-west monsoon.

#### **NPA's of Banks**

1221. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Public Sector Banks rose by about 50 per cent in the three quarter of the Financial Year 2010; and

(b) if so, what is the net NPAs of the Public Sector Banks and major Private Sector Banks during the year 2007,2008, 2009 and 2010 so far, and how does it compare with the total advances made by these banks during the period?

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

(a) The Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have shown an increase of around 23% as on 31 December, 2009 *vis-à-vis* the figures as on 31 March, 2009.

(b) The details of net NPAs of PSBs and major Private Sector Banks as on March, 2007, March, 2008, March, 2009 and December, 2009 are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Net NPAs (Rs. crore), Net NPAs to Net Advances and Gross NPAs to Gross Advances*

Bank	Bank Name	Net NPAs				Gross NPAs to Gross Advances				Net NPAs to Net Advances			
		Mar.-07	Mar.-08	Mar.-09	Dec.-09	Mar.-07	Mar.-08	Mar.-09	Dec.-09	Mar.-07	Mar.-08	Mar.-09	Dec.-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Public Sector Banks	Allahabad Bank	470	418	437	149	2.61	2.01	1.83	1.78	1.14	0.84	0.75	0.23
	Andhra Bank	54	54	80	88	1.41	1.08	0.83	0.87	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.17
	Bank of Baroda	999	1009	970	422	2.89	2.18	1.51	1.73	1.48	1.19	0.89	0.36
	Bank of India	603	557	834	1457	2.78	1.95	1.90	3.10	0.89	0.62	0.73	1.21
	Bank of Maharashtra	277	254	272	649	3.50	2.57	2.29	3.19	1.21	0.87	0.79	1.73
	Canara Bank	1026	898	1350	1721	1.51	1.31	1.58	1.79	1.05	0.85	1.00	1.22
	Central Bank of India	878	1060	1063	638	4.95	3.24	2.69	2.71	1.75	1.49	1.25	0.72
	Corporation Bank	152	106	144	266	2.05	1.47	1.14	1.32	0.51	0.27	0.30	0.47
	Dena Bank	365	215	313	335	4.08	2.47	2.14	1.89	2.04	0.94	1.09	1.09
	IDBI Bank Limited	887	925	949	1554	2.20	1.67	1.38	2.07	1.42	1.13	0.92	1.40
	Indian Bank	100	96	81	68	1.89	1.24	0.87	0.87	0.36	0.25	0.17	0.12
	Indian Overseas Bank	244	339	946	1428	2.32	1.60	2.64	4.23	0.55	0.60	1.40	2.03
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	198	518	494	634	3.20	2.31	1.53	1.64	0.45	0.95	0.72	0.81
	Punjab and Sind Bank	77	67	78	103	2.43	0.74	0.65	0.85	0.66	0.37	0.32	0.37
	Punjab National Bank	801	754	264	842	3.45	2.74	1.77	1.84	0.84	0.64	0.17	0.50
	Syndicate Bank	391	621	631	835	3.29	2.97	2.15	2.62	0.85	1.07	0.86	1.10
	UCO Bank	1006	1092	813	657	3.47	3.23	2.40	2.16	2.35	2.16	1.28	0.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Public Sector Banks	Union Bank of India	601	126	193	573	2.94	2.18	1.96	1.97	0.96	0.17	0.20	0.55
	United Bank of India	333	306	525	704	3.61	2.70	2.85	2.51	1.50	1.11	1.49	1.67
	Vijaya Bank	144	182	292	512	2.29	1.60	1.95	2.53	0.59	0.57	0.82	1.32
	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	223	209	253	309	2.23	1.73	1.63	2.01	1.09	0.83	0.85	0.97
	State Bank of Hyderabad	59	160	227	97	1.24	0.87	1.11	1.12	0.21	0.45	0.52	0.20
	State Bank of India	5217	7252	8850	10201	3.25	3.44	3.26	3.33	1.74	2.01	1.94	2.02
	State Bank of Indore	159	134	193	318	1.90	1.45	1.39	2.25	1.04	0.73	0.89	1.51
	State Bank of Mysore	66	81	114	228	2.29	1.69	1.42	1.92	0.40	0.38	0.44	0.82
	State Bank of Patiala	217	197	247	527	1.80	1.42	1.31	2.23	0.75	0.54	0.57	1.18
	State Bank of Saurashtra	78	111	##	##	1.15	1.45	##	##	0.70	0.91	##	##
	State Bank of Travancore	268	268	188	294	2.16	2.01	1.67	1.96	1.08	0.95	0.58	0.82
	Public Sector Banks	15893	18009	20801	25609	2.81	2.34	2.09	2.36	1.18	1.08	1.00	1.13
New Private Sector Banks	Axis Bank Ltd.	265	248	327	311	1.19	0.89	1.24	1.51	0.77	0.46	0.46	0.41
	Centurion Bank of Punjab	142	267	##	##	2.79	3.28	##	##	1.26	1.65	##	##
	Development Credit Bank	44	27	100	136	5.29	1.55	8.78	11.05	1.64	0.66	3.04	4.35
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	203	299	628	533	1.36	1.41	2.00	1.64	0.43	0.47	0.64	0.45
	ICICI Bank Ltd.	1987	3476	4488	4178	2.38	4.16	5.65	6.35	1.16	1.95	2.73	3.15
	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	274	291	179	129	3.07	3.04	1.61	1.34	2.47	2.27	1.14	0.67
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	217	276	397	468	2.57	2.88	4.31	4.25	1.98	1.78	2.39	2.18
	Yes Bank Ltd.	0	8	41	16	0.00	0.11	0.68	0.29	0.00	0.09	0.33	0.09
	New Private Sector	3132	4892	6160	5771	2.10	2.90	3.55	3.39	1.06	1.38	1.61	1.49

	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	14	31	57	84				2.84	0.24	0.42	0.73	1.05
	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	60	53	88	84	4.26	3.95	4.63	4.48	2.01	1.64	2.43	2.28
	City Union Bank Ltd.	37	45	61	72	2.58	1.81	1.80	2.05	1.10	0.99	1.08	1.19
	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	33	19	29	40	5.06	2.95	1.99	1.75	1.79	0.91	0.90	0.91
	Federal Bank Ltd.	65	43	68	137	2.95	2.42	2.57	3.33	0.44	0.23	0.30	0.53
	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	114	103	206	292	1.05	0.79	1.25	1.69	0.95	0.70	1.23	1.67
	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	194	204	270	55	3.08	2.57	2.64	2.17	1.21	1.10	1.29	0.26
Old	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	116	106	116	234	3.95	3.42	3.66	4.50	1.22	0.98	0.98	1.77
Private	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	16	17	26	24	2.82	2.03	1.95	1.69	0.23	0.18	0.25	0.19
Sector	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	57	60	65	91	3.57	3.51	2.71	2.78	1.57	1.55	1.24	1.49
Banks	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	44	##	##	##	7.72	##	##	##	4.37	##	##	##
	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0	0	-1	0	1.95	1.85	1.67	2.70	0.00	-0.04	-0.08	-0.04
	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	10	6	5	9	6.81	6.01	2.13	2.54	1.92	0.99	0.68	1.01
	SBI Commercial and	1	0	0	0	3.28	1.45	1.46	2.06	0.19	0.00	0.08	0.07
	International Bank Ltd.												
	Sangli Bank Ltd.	15	##	##	##	29.06	##	##	##	7.25	##	##	##
	South Indian Bank Ltd.	78	34	134	57	3.94	1.78	2.18	1.46	0.98	0.33	1.13	0.39
	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	39	19	21	21	4.54	2.25	1.81	1.61	0.96	0.36	0.32	0.28
	Old Private Sector	893	740	1145	1200	3.17	2.26	2.36	2.51	0.97	0.67	0.89	0.84

\*Data sourced from off-site Returns submitted by banks (Audited and Domestic). December, 09 data is provisional.

##Since merged with another banks.

### Complaints about farmer loan

1222. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount of loan sanctioned to farmers and industrial houses since March, 2009 till date, bank-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that banks in public and private sector, are reluctant to sanction loan to farmers;

(c) whether a substantial share of loan is demanded as bribe to sanction loans to poor farmers by corrupt bank officials; and

(d) the details of complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b) The ground level credit flow to agriculture by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 (from April, 2009 to 31 December, 2009) is furnished below:—

(Amount in Rs. crore)

2008-09		2009-10	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
280,000	301,908	325,000	248,510

Source: NABARD.

The Banks have achieved the target fixed by the Government of India for the flow of agricultural credit during the year 2008-09 Details regarding lending to "industrial houses" is not generated.

(c) and (d) No such information has come to the notice of Government. However, for an effective complaint redressal mechanism and for strengthening customer service in banks, Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to all banks for putting in place a four tier institutional arrangement consisting of (i) Customer Service Committee of the Board, (ii) Standing Committee of Executives on Customer Service, (iii) a nodal department/official for customer service at the Head Office and Controlling Offices and (iv) a Customer Service Committee at the branch level.

Banks have been advised to ensure that suitable mechanism exists for receiving and addressing complaints from customers/constituents with specific emphasis on resolving such complaints fairly and expeditiously regardless of the source of the complaints.

### Fund for implementation of Disability Act

1223. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Banks and Financial Institutions have been cornering an estimated Rs. 724 crores annually by rounding up interest tax collections since 1993, despite a Supreme Court's directive in 2004 that this money be used for creating a fund for implementation of the Disabilities Act to benefit disabled persons;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Banking authorities since 2004;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking any action since 2004 and details of action taken at present?

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

(a) to (d) One M/s. Devkala Consultancy Services, a Bangalore based firm, filed a public interest litigation (PIL) against the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) before the Karnataka High Court contending that the banks had recovered excess amount of interest and tax from the borrowers amounting to Rs. 724 crore per year for the period 1991 to 1997 and that the banks should be directed to refund this amount to the borrowers. The Indian Banks' Association (IBA), on behalf of PSBs, contested the case before the Karnataka High Court, refuting the charges of the above firm. The Karnataka High Court passed an order in favour of the petitioner and on appeal by the IBA to the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Supreme Court upheld the orders of the Karnataka High Court with modifications as under:—

(i) that a trust be constituted for the benefit of the disabled persons and the amount of excess interest collected by the banks be paid to the trust. The Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India be appointed as the Chairman of the said trust with Finance Secretary and Law Secretary of the Union of India as *ex-officio* members;

(ii) the concerned banks shall contribute Rs. 50 lakhs each to the said trust.

In compliance with the above Orders of the Supreme Court, all the 27 PSBs computed the excess interest collected by them and deposited the same with State Bank of Patiala, Shastri Bhawan Branch, New Delhi, designated by the Government for payment of the excess interest. The total amount computed by the PSBs through a formula, vetted and approved by an eminent firm of chartered accountants, worked out to Rs. 149.95 crores.

### Legislation for protecting interests of depositors

†1224. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA :

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(a) whether the Central Government proposes to bring any special legislation to safeguard the interest of depositors in financial institutions;

(b) whether after due approval of the Central Government, 14 State Governments have brought in special legislation to protect the interests of depositors in financial institutions;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Act made by the State Government of Tamil Nadu on the pattern of Rajasthan Bill has been legally examined after being given recognition of its legality by the Madras High Court; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not according approval to the Rajasthan Bill having the same provision?

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

(a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. So far, 14 States and one union territory have enacted special laws for safe guarding the interest of depositors in financial establishment. They are namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, New Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(c) and (d) The legislation in respect two States namely, State Government of Tamil Nadu and State Government of Maharashtra have come under judicial scrutiny before the respective State High Courts. RBI has reported that the appeals against Bombay High Court and Madras High Court decisions at present are under consideration of the Supreme Court. Ministry of Home Affairs has indicated to the Government of Rajasthan that it would be appropriate if the Rajasthan Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Bill, 2005 is examined alongwith the Judgment of the Supreme Court.

#### **Recommendations of Swarup Committee**

1225. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swarup Committee has recommended for stopping of giving commission to insurance agents;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations;

(c) whether the agents and others are strongly opposing the move to do away the method of giving commission to agents for rendering the service;

(d) if so, whether any consultations with agents and other stakeholders have been held in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) what are the other recommendations made by the Committee?

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

(a) to (f) The High Level Coordination Committee of Financial Market (HLCCFM) while discussing the issue of investor awareness suggested constitution of an inter-regulatory Committee to suggest measures to strengthen the on-going efforts for imparting financial education and promoting investor protection. Accepting this suggestion, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India constituted the Committee on Investor Awareness and Protection (CIAP) under the chairmanship of Shri D. Swarup, the then Chairman, Pension fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) on 17th March, 2009. The report of the Committee was submitted to HLCCFM on 21.12.2009 which is still to be considered by HLCCFM. The Government will take a final view only after an in-depth study of the final recommendations of the Committee as and when they are received from HLCCFM.

#### **Government shares in NABARD**

1226. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has decided to take over the shares held by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether RBI was consulted by the Central Government before taking this decision;

(d) whether Government has, at the same time, decided to off-load part of NABARD shares into the market; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India (GoI), in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), has decided to take-over 72.5 % of the overall shareholding in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), presently held by RBI, thus taking GoI's holding in NABARD to 100%.

The transfer of RBI shareholdings in NABARD to the GoI is in line with the recommendations of the Narsimhan Committee on Banking Sector Reforms that it was inconsistent with the principles of effective supervision that the regulator was also the owner of a financial entity.

The GoI has already made a Budget provision of Rs. 1,450 crore during 2009-10 for the above purpose.

(d) and (e) The GoI has not taken any decision to offload part of NABARD share into the market.

### **Restructuring of NABARD**

1227. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the aims and objectives of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);
- (b) whether Government has decided to reposition or restructure NABARD for furthering its objectives; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was set up by the Government of India (GoI) under NABARD Act, 1981 as a development bank for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion and development of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto

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

### **Waivers of loans of fisherfolk**

1228. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of loans outstanding with fisherfolk in the country; and
- (b) whether Government plans to waive the loans of tsunami affected fisherfolk?

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

(a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as on 31.3.2008, there were a total of 1,25,045 accounts for Fishing Occupation activities with Rs. 2565.47 crore outstanding credit.

(b) The RBI has issued standing instructions to banks regarding the procedure to be followed for providing relief to bank borrowers in times of natural calamities. These relief measures include:—

- rescheduling of existing loans, fresh loans, moratorium for at least one year, treatment of converted/rescheduled agri-loans as 'current dues'.
- non-compounding of interest in respect of loans converted/rescheduled etc.
- relaxed security and margin norms etc. which covers the borrowers in the fisheries sector.

- in the case of borrowers who have lost their boats, nets and other equipment, reprasing of payment of existing dues may be allowed on merit.
- fresh loans to be granted with loan maturity of 3-4 years.
- loans for repairs to boats of existing borrowers to be considered in coordination with the concerned State Government Department (Department of Fisheries).

#### **Slashing of rates on fixed deposits**

1229. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the interest on savings bank Fixed Deposits (FD) in short and long term period fixed by Government;
- (b) the reasons for slashing the interest rate on FD inspite of rising prices of essential commodities; and
- (c) whether this wouldn't disillusion the public from Public Sector Banks and drive depositors to private sector banks?

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

- (a) With effect from October 22, 1997, barring savings bank accounts, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has given the freedom to all commercial banks to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities with the prior approval of their respective Board of Directors/Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO). Accordingly, the rates of interest on domestic term deposits are being determined by bank themselves. The savings bank interest rate, however, is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and is currently fixed uniformly at 3.5% per annum remaining unchanged since March 1, 2003.
- (b) During 2009, with availability of ample liquidity in the system, reduction in repo rates and significant moderation of WPI based inflation, many banks reduced interest rates on deposits including those on fixed deposits.
- (c) During 2009, deposit growth of Public Sector Banks was higher than that of Private Sector Banks.

#### **Withdrawal of stimulus package**

1230. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Chairman of Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council made a strong case for withdrawal of stimulus given to the industry to combat the impact of the global economic meltdown because the growth impulses are strong now; and
- (b) if so, what is the reaction of his Ministry in the matter?

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

(a) and (b) The Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council in its "Review of the Economy 2009-10" observed that the economy has rapidly rebounded from global crisis and is now under vastly improved circumstances. The council opined that it necessitates that monetary policy revert to a more neutral stance from the excessively accommodative position it had adopted in response to the acute crisis in the second half of 2008-09. It further stated that Government cannot continue with the kind of large revenue and fiscal deficit recorded in 2008-09 and 2009-10. In this context, the Budget for 2010-11 indicated the policy stance thus: "After successfully managing the effects of the global slowdown, we need to strengthen the domestic macroeconomic environment to help consolidate the rebound in growth and sustain it over the medium term. We need to review the stimulus imparted to the economy and move towards the preferred path of fiscal consolidation that facilitated the remarkable growth in the pre-crisis five year period. In shaping the fiscal policy for 2010-11, I have acted on the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. It has recommended a calibrated exit strategy from the expansionary fiscal stance of last two years."

#### **Financial assistance to West Bengal**

1231. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of financial assistance allotted, sanctioned and released to West Bengal for various schemes during the last three years, year-wise and scheme-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the State has sought more funds than allotted for some of the schemes and the same could not be acceded to; and
- (c) if so, the details of the schemes for which more assistance sought but not released by Government and the reasons for not releasing the same?

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

(a) to (c) Allocation of Central Assistance for various State Plan schemes is done by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments. On the non-Plan side Ministry of Finance makes releases to States, based on recommendations of successive Finance Commissions, subject to compliance with any conditions prescribed. Department of Expenditure releases central assistance under Demand no. 35, on the recommendation of Planning Commission and other nodal Ministries concerned. Details of any additional assistance sought by the State from various Ministries/Departments of Government of India are not maintained in this Ministry.

Details of allocation, sanction and release of financial assistance to West Bengal for Plan and Non-Plan schemes under Demand no. 35, during the last three years, are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of Central Assistance to the State of West Bengal*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Year	Plan Scheme (Rs. in Crores)					
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Allocation	Sanctioned/ Released	Allocation	Sanctioned/ Released	Allocation	Sanctioned/ Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Normal Central Assistance	483.35	477.71	584.49	535.78	639.81	586.49
2.	Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	39.40	332.01	625.87	333.09	688.50	850.82
3.	National Social Assistance Programme	97.40	152.20	177.09	170.13	265.30	278.42
4.	Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects	1814.79	1104.42	1896.00	1279.23	1222.51	996.52
5.	Additional Central Assistance for other Projects	100.00	36.08	30.00	45.49	45.00	67.20
6.	Accelerated irrigation benefits Programme	50.00	14.89	15.00	20.34	150.00	32.89
7.	Accelerated Power Development Program	50.00	5.88	13.75	115.10	37.60	16.01
8.	Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	39.56	57.65	39.56	101.64	39.60	90.33
9.	Special Central Assistance-Hill Areas	22.33	28.65		28.65		34.63
10.	National e-Governance Plan	12.95	12.95	14.25	13.29	15.70	14.61
11.	Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls	15.41	6.33	16.95	6.33	18.60	3.70
TOTAL :		2725.19	2228.76	3412.96	2649.05	3122.62	2971.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Non plan scheme</b>							
1.	Grant to cover Deficits on Revenue Account	605.82	605.82				
2.	Contribution to Calamity Relief Fund	181.12	181.12	186.47	186.47	192.07	192.07
3.	Grants for Local Bodies	332.80	332.80	332.80	332.80	332.80	499.20
4.	Equalisation Grant for Education Sector	70.99	35.50	77.73	38.87	85.11	42.56
5.	Grants in aid for Maintenance for Roads and Bridges	103.23	51.62	103.23	154.85	103.23	51.62
6.	Grants in-aid for Maintenance of Public Buildings	45.30	45.30	45.31	22.66	45.32	45.32
7.	Maintenance of Forests	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
8.	Grant in-aid for Heritage Conservation	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
9.	State Specific Needs	222.50		222.50	178.90	222.50	494.29
TOTAL :		1574.76	1265.15	981.04	927.54	994.03	1338.05
GRAND TOTAL :		4299.95	3493.91	4394.00	3576.59	4116.65	4309.67

### **UN assisted projects**

1232. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the United Nations (UN) has assisted in any projects in our country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the funds released and spent so far for each project;
- (c) the demands still pending with the UN; and
- (d) the steps being taken to get the clearance to all the projects in our country, State-wise, especially for the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan?

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

(a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Commercial Papers and Certificate of Deposits**

1233. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is considering to track the activities in the Commercial Papers (CPs) and Certificate of Deposits (CDs) markets for transparency and better price recovery;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the RBI has asked the Fixed Income Markets and Derivation Association to build trading and reporting platform for money market instruments; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) As part of regulation and monitoring of money market, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) collates and disseminates the data related to the primary issuances of Commercial Papers (CPs) and Certificate of Deposits (CDs). This information is periodically placed in the public domain through various publications of the RBI. Trading in CPs and CDs are at present, not reported on any of the reporting platforms and hence there is no dissemination of market information on such trades.

With a view to bring in transparency to the CP and CD market and also reduce settlement risks, RBI is considering to bring in regulatory reporting of all CP-CD trades and non-guaranteed Delivery versus Payment (DvP) based settlements similar to that of Over the Counter (OTC) Trades in corporate bonds. These modalities will be worked out in consultation with all stakeholders.

(c) and (d) RBI has not asked Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA) to build a trading and reporting platform for money market instruments. It may



be mentioned that following the introduction of repo in corporate bonds on January 08, 2010, market participants have been advised to report all repo trade within 15 minutes of the trade on the FIMMDA Reporting platform. The trades are also required to be reported to any of the clearing houses of the exchanges for clearing and settlement.

#### **Estimate of public debt**

1234. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public debt as estimated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) would be to the tune of Rs. 34,06,322 crore by March, 2010 which is nearly double the amount recorded seven years ago; and

(b) what is the precise way through which Government is planning to pay back the loans as the debts set to continue even in 2010-11?

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

(a) The total public debt (Internal debt, external debt and other liabilities) of the Government of India is estimated at Rs. 35,15,606 crore by March 31, 2010 (Revised Estimates 2009-2010) as against Rs. 15,58,901 crore at the end of 2002-2003. This does not include the State Governments debt.

(b) Government is repaying the loans as per repayment schedule largely through debt capital receipts like Market Loans under the scheme of sale of dated Government securities, Short Term Borrowings, External loans etc.

#### **Public debt and GDP ratio**

1235. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the public debt for the financial years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 and the reasons therefor;

(b) what is the debt and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio for the nation for the most recent year;

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to bring the debt and GDP ratio down;

(d) whether the increasing public debts will affect GDP; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The public debt (Internal debt and external debt) of the Government of India for the financial years 2006-2007, 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 are Rs. 16,47,691 crore, Rs. 19,20,390 crore and Rs. 21,51,595 crore respectively. The total debt (Public debt and other liabilities) for the financial years 2006-2007, 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 is at Rs. 25,38,296 crore, Rs. 28,37,125 crore and

Rs. 31,58,878 crore respectively. This includes National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) loans extended to States and external loans at book value. There has been rise in public debt of the Government to finance the developmental expenditure requirements.

(b) The estimated debt to GDP ratio for Central Government is 57 per cent in RE 2009-2010 and 56.9 per cent in BE 2010-2011 respectively.

(c) The Central Government has been following a comprehensive strategy to moderate growth in public debt through a policy of fiscal rectitude including, *inter alia*, recourse to lower cost borrowings, emphasis on raising funds on concessional terms and from less expensive sources with longer maturities, monitoring short term debt and encouraging non-debt creating capital flows. The Central Government has also set up a Middle Office in order to have prudent management of debt and to bring greater focus on carrying cost and secondary market liquidity.

(d) and (e) Increase in the debt, resulting from increased borrowings of the Government to finance its developmental expenditure, may have an adverse impact on the GDP growth, if private sector is crowded out due to Government borrowings. This may in turn impact on the GDP growth, since the private sector is an important driver of economic growth. To ensure that the financing needs of the private sector are fully met, and the public debt is kept at a sustainable level, the Government has embarked on a path of fiscal consolidation to lower fiscal deficit and public debt.

#### **Diversion of black money to Share and realty market**

1236. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the major sources of black money generation and Government's efforts to plug those areas of black money;

(b) the result after imposition of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) and whether sale of goods and articles have been increased or there is diversion of money to other areas like share market and realty market which remain the den of black money;

(c) whether Government has made any study on the role of ill gotten money which contribute rise in prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) It is difficult for the Government to locate the sources of black money generation as most of the transactions generating black money are unrecorded. However, there are several underlying causes of black money generation, including various socio-economic factors, some of which are exogenous to the Direct Tax laws.

The Government takes several punitive and deterrent steps to detect black money. These include scrutiny of returns, surveys, search and seizure action, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Among other efforts to unearth black money, Tax Information Network (TIN) has been set up as depository of important tax related information which can be accessed by the Department. The Income Tax Department is receiving information in respect of specified category of High Value Transactions through Annual Information Returns (AIRs) and Central Information Branches (CIB). The information collected from various sources are also collated electronically to create a 360 degree profile of the High Net Worth assesseees. Under the provisions of section 206A of the Income Tax Act certain entities responsible for paying to resident any income by way of interest (other than interest on securities) without deduction of tax at source are required to furnish quarterly returns. Information as regards suspicious transactions and large cash transactions, as disseminated by the Financial Intelligence Unit of India (FIU-IND), is also investigated by the Income Tax Department. Appropriate action under the provisions of Direct Tax Laws is taken to bring to tax the amount of undisclosed income detected by the Department.

(b) The applicability of TDS provisions has been extended so as to cover wide range of economic activities all over the country. TDS is an effective method of collection of taxes, as it is collected at source at the time of transaction itself.

There is no authentic information as regards diversion of money to other areas like share market and realty market. However, Securities Transaction Tax (STT) is imposed on share transactions through the recognized Stock Exchanges. As regards real estate sector, the construction contracts for building of houses come under the ambit of TDS. Information on sale of immovable property exceeding rupees thirty lakh is also collected through Annual Information Returns (AIRs) and the undisclosed income detected, if any, is brought to tax.

(c) and (d) At the instance of the Government, the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) had in 1985 conducted a study "*Aspects of black money in India*" in which the amount of black money in the country in the year 1983-84 was estimated between Rs. 31,584 Crore and Rs. 36,786 Crore. However, the authors of the study had admitted that their estimate was based on numerous assumptions and approximations, each of which could be challenged. Thereafter, the Government has not made any study on black money.

#### **World Bank assistance for Gujarat**

1237. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal for seeking World Bank assistance to the tune of USD 354 million for improving 2,200 kms. of State Highways;

(b) whether it is also fact that the Central Government has forwarded the proposal to the World Bank with recommendations on 3 October, 2008; and

(c) what has been the progress of the proposal and by when is it likely to be approved?

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

(b) The proposal is in the World Bank pipeline for the current Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) period.

#### **New time schedule at BSE & NSE**

1238. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the new timings of Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) which start from 9.00 a.m. in the morning;

(b) whether the staff of the respective stock exchanges and the stock brokers had agreed to the new timings;

(c) whether the inconvenience to the staff, who have to travel from distant suburbs were taken into consideration; and

(d) the beneficiaries of the new time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):  
(a) Government does not approve the timings of stock exchanges. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that on 23rd October, 2009, it permitted exchanges to set trading hours in cash and derivative segments subject to the conditions that:—

a. The trading hours are between 9 am and 5 pm, and

b. The Exchange has in place risk management system and infrastructure commensurate to the trading hours.

NSE and BSE have subsequently set their trading hours in equity cash and equity derivatives segments from 9:00 am to 3:30 pm with effect from January 04, 2010.

(b) Stock exchanges, brokers and the market have been operating longer trading hours in the currency derivatives segment from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm since October, 2008.

NSE has reported that while their staff has not expressed any concerns, the Stock Brokers had concerns on extending market hours in the afternoon due to banking infrastructure issues. However, on early commencement of trading, many of them were supportive, though a few of them had expressed difficulty.

(c) As indicated in reply to part (b) above.

(d) The new trading hours in equity cash and equity derivatives segments gives the market an enhanced opportunity to participate in the price discovery process of the securities market and hence, benefits the market in general. It enables the investors to buy or sell securities for a longer period of time.

#### **Import duty on capital goods**

†1239. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government feels the need of imposing import duty on capital goods;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if so, whether it would benefit the Indian traders and how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Imported capital goods already attract a general effective rate of basic customs duty of 7.5%, additional duty of customs equivalent to Central Excise duty as well as special additional duty of 4% to counter balance VAT, sales tax and other taxes. Some capital goods have been granted lower concessional customs duty rates including 'nil' duty in public interest.

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

#### **NPAs of banks**

1240. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of different banks as on 31 December, 2008 and 31 December, 2009, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): The details of the Non-Performing Assets of different banks as on 31 December, 2008 and 31 December, 2009 are given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Bank-wise outstanding Gross NPAs*

		In Rs. crore	
Bank Group	Bank Name	Gross NPAs	
		31 Dec.-09	31 Dec.-08
1	2	3	4
Public Sector Bank	Allahabad Bank	1160	1015
	Andhra Bank	447	373
	Bank of Baroda	2045	1759
	Bank of India	3801	2004
	Bank of Maharashtra	1217	744

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
Public Sector Banks	Canara Bank	2544	2487
	Central Bank of India	2454	2288
	Corporation Bank	752	560
	Dena Bank	586	585
	IDBI Bank Limited	2317	1454
	Indian Bank	477	440
	Indian Overseas Bank	3044	1486
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1288	1088
	Punjab and Sind Bank	236	152
	Punjab National Bank	3165	2920
	Syndicate Bank	2015	1760
	UCO Bank	1493	1475
	Union Bank of India	2098	1557
	United Bank of India	1067	976
	Vijaya Bank	995	648
	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	645	437
	State Bank of Hyderabad	549	407
	State Bank of India	17061	12596
	State Bank of Indore	477	245
	State Bank of Mysore	535	394
	State Bank of Patiala	1003	510
	State Bank of Travancore	707	624
PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS—TOTAL :		54179	40988
Old Private Sector Banks	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	232	150
	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	169	166
	City Union Bank Ltd.	125	111
	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	78	66
	Federal Bank Ltd.	892	626
	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	295	194

1	2	3	4
Old Private Sector Banks	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	459	476
	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	612	451
	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	213	226
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	172	147
	Nainital Bank Ltd.	32	21
	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	23	35
	SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	5	5
	South Indian Bank Ltd.	214	208
	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	122	111
New Private Sector Banks	Axis Bank Ltd.	1150	779
	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	373	166
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	1970	1907
	ICICI Bank Ltd.	8702	8950
	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	258	264
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	928	732
	Yes Bank Ltd.	54	48
	PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS—TOTAL :	17080	15837
Foreign Banks	AB Bank Ltd.	3	3
	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	675	472
	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	13	16
	American Express Banking Corporation	34	
	Antwerp Diamond Bank NV	101	0
	BNP Paribas	68	34
	Bank of America N.T. and S.A.	1	1
	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait BSC	11	63
	Bank of Ceylon	5	12
	Bank of Nova Scotia	10	2
	Barclays Bank Plc	2009	688

1	2	3	4
Foreign Banks	Calyon Bank	23	1
	China Trust Commercial Bank	3	0
	Citibank N.A.	1968	1323
	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	312	196
	Development Bank of Singapore Ltd.	94	24
	First Rand Bank	0	
	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	1747	1017
	JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association	82	81
	JSC VTB Bank	0	0
	Krung Thai Bank plc	0	0
	Mashreq Bank PSC	0	0
	Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.	6	7
	Oman International Bank S.A.O.G	0	0
	Shinhan Bank	0	0
	Societe Generale	1	0
	Sonali Bank Ltd.	1	1
	Standard Chartered Bank	1581	882
	State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	17	0
	The Bank of Tokyo — Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	0	0
	UBS AG	0	0
	FOREIGN BANKS—TOTAL :	8764	4822
	TOTAL BANKS (PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND FOREIGN):	80023	61647

\*Data sourced from Off-site Returns submitted by banks (provisional and domestic)

**World Bank's assistance for road projects in Kerala**

1241. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal pending with his Ministry for the State Transport Project



Phase-II for recommendation of financial assistance from the World Bank for upgradation of major roads in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Income Tax exemption to Rural Cooperative Banks**

1242. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has requested the Central Government to restore exemption of Rural Cooperative Banks in Income Tax under section 80(P) of Income Tax Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government intends to free Cooperative Banks from the provision of Income Tax;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Requests have been received from the State Government of Rajasthan as well as Members of Parliament, Union Ministers, State Ministers, other State Governments, various stakeholders and representative bodies for restoration of tax benefits under section 80P of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for State/district cooperative banks and other cooperative banks other than primary agricultural credit societies or primary cooperative agricultural and rural development banks.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Upon due consideration of the representations, the Government has not found it feasible to accept the request made therein for restoration of tax benefits for cooperative banks available earlier under section 80P.

#### **Action on observation of CAG**

1243. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an agreement between the CAG and Government for getting response, within four months, relating to the observations made and sent to Government;

(b) if so, whether 3000 cases are pending with Government for such observations made by CAG during the last ten years;

(c) if so, whether these non-response cases are brought to the notice of the Parliament as is being done in respect of other constitutional bodies like UPSC; and

(d) whether there are adequate provisions under CAG Act of 1971 to ensure timely Government response?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) As per the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee (9th Report), all Ministries/Departments of the Union Government have been advised to furnish Action Taken Notes within a period of four months.

(b) As per information collected from the Office of the C&AG, CAG presented 209 Audit Reports containing 14886 paragraphs to Parliament during 1995-96 to 2008-09, out of which 3370 audit paragraphs/Performance Audit Reports are pending settlement.

(c) Ministry of Finance has issued instructions on 4th November, 2009 to all the Secretaries to the Government of India directing them that, starting from the Financial Year 2010-11, the status of submission of Action Taken Notes in respect of Audit Observations may be included in the Annual Report of their Ministry/Department, which is placed in Parliament.

(d) There are no specific provisions in the CAG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 for ensuring timely Government response on audit observations. The responsibility for ensuring timely action on CAG's Audit Reports lies with the Government Departments.

#### **Cost of goods under GST**

1244. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the long awaited reforms of India's indirect taxes system are set to get a fillip, with a broad consensus forming within his Ministry on a rate of 16 per cent for the proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST) for both Centre and States combined;

(b) whether any limits on the annual minimum turnover is to be levied on the manufacturing company under the proposed GST;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether proposed GST will streamline movement of goods with a single tax structure replacing current multiple taxes; and

(e) how new tax system will reduce cost of goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The design of proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST) and rates of tax are yet to be finalized.

(b) and (c) This issue is yet to be finalized.

(c) The proposed GST, which will have two components viz. Central GST and State GST, is likely to subsume multiple taxes and will help in moving towards achieving the objective of having a common national market.

(d) The proposed GST is likely to remove cascading of tax and thus likely to reduce cost of most of the goods.

#### **PPF scheme by Andhra Bank**

1245. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Sector Banks like Andhra Bank, which were nationalized in 1980 have not so far been allowed to operate PPF scheme, 1968, where as many private banks have been allowed to operate the scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons for neglecting Public Sector Banks nationalized over three decades ago, which have since expanded their operations manifold in the country;

(c) whether representations have been received for including such banks to operate the scheme;

(d) if so, by when all such banks are proposed to be included under PPF scheme, 1968; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(a) and (e) Authorization of banks to handle Government transactions comes within the purview of Controller General of Accounts (CGA). Once the decision in principle is taken to authorize the bank for handling the PPF Scheme, the specific number and location (depending upon existing coverage, volume of transactions, etc.) of branches are decided by the Chief Controller of Accounts (Finance). The PPF Scheme, 1968 is being operated through Post Offices as well as Public Sector Banks. The scheme was initially available through State Bank of India (SBI) and its subsidiaries. In 1987, the scheme was extended to branches of 14 nationalized banks that were engaged in the collection of direct taxes. In 2003, branches of Corporation Bank and in 2005 branches of HDFC Bank, IDBI and UTI Bank were authorized in consultation with Chief Controller of Accounts (Finance) and the CGA to operate the scheme. With regard to authorizing the Andhra Bank to handle PPF Scheme, this Ministry has not received any proposal either from Andhra Bank or CCA (Finance).

#### **Refund of IT**

1246. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-frame has been fixed for settlement of refund of Income Tax (IT) cases;

(b) whether it is a fact that people are not getting their refund order within the prescribed/reasonable time limit and therefor Income tax Department has to pay huge amount as interest; and

(c) how many cases are still pending with the Income Tax Department where refund orders have not been received as yet by the assesseees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Processing of return and issuance of refund is a continuous process in the Income Tax Department. Statutory time limit to process the return of income is with reference to their receipt in the Financial Year. According to the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961, the return received during the Financial Year 2008-09 can be processed upto 31st March, 2010. Guidelines have been issued by CBDT to process all returns and issue refunds expeditiously.

(b) 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 in the processing of returns and issuance of refund due to 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/altered address by the assessee to the Assessing Officer;
- (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.

Interest on refund is paid to the assesseees as per the statutory provisions of the section 244A of the Income Tax, 1961. Interest under this section is payable from 1st April of the Assessment Year to the date of processing of return of income. Thus, interest payment is inescapable in all cases atleast for the period from 1st April of the Assessment Year to the date of filing of return and thereafter, till the return of income is processed.

(c) Total number of pending refund returns (upto January, 2010) is 49 lakh (approx.). The statutory time limit to process the return and issue refund for returns received in Financial Year 2009-10 is 31.3.2011.

#### **Impact of Dubai and European economic crisis**

1247. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Dubai and European economic crisis have had any impact on Indian economy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures/strategies being contemplated by Government to counter adverse effect of these crisis on different sectors of Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In a globalized world, ripple/crisis in any part of the global economy at times get transmitted to other parts of the world through, *inter alia*, changes in investor perception

towards risk, which has implications for stock markets, exchange rates etc. The Dubai World and European economic crisis, however, have had no significant impact on the Indian economy.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Impact of recession on Bank**

1248. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the recession may land banks in big crisis presently and in future also;
- (b) if so, details thereof on the domestic Banks and foreign banks, year-wise;
- (c) the views of the bank officials and experts and international agencies in this regard;
- and

- (d) the estimation of such recession on the banking sector in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

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

(a) to (d) During the year 2009, a report from CRISIL Rating Agency had stated that the Indian banking system's asset quality was expected to deteriorate over the medium term on account of the slowdown in the economy and the seasoning of the loan portfolio after a period of rapid credit growth between 2002-03 and 2007-08. The projections of Non-performing Assets (NPAs) in the CRISIL study appeared to be on the higher side as:—

- (i) It had not accounted for any upgradation of existing NPAs;
- (ii) It had treated even a single day's delay in the re-payment as NPA whereas the RBI definition requires an account to be classified as NPA only if it is overdue for more than 90 days;
- (iii) Between 2009-10 and 2010-11, the report assumed a low average credit growth of 15 to 18 per cent as against a growth of more than 25 per cent between 2003-04 and 2007-08.

The Indian banking system, by and large, remained unscathed in the recent financial crisis. This may be seen from the following facts:—

- During the nine months period ending on 19.12.2008, total Bank Credit of the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) rose from Rs. 23,61,914 crore to Rs. 26,43,734 crore; whereas during the nine months period ending on 18.12.2009, total Bank Credit of the SCBs rose from Rs. 27,75,549 crore to Rs. 29,41,293 crore.
- Gross NPAs to Gross Advances of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) was 2.36% as on 31.12.2009 in comparison to 2.09% as on 31.03.2009 and 2.34% as on 31.03.2008. In case of New Private Sector Banks, Gross NPAs to Gross Advances

was 3.39% as on 31.12.2009 in comparison to 3.55% as on 31.03.2009 and 2.90% as on 31.03.2008. In case of Old Private Sector Banks, Gross NPAs to Gross Advances was 2.51% as on 31.12.2009 in comparison to 2.36% as on 31.03.2009 and 2.26% as on 31.03.2008.

Further, RBI has taken a number of regulatory and supervisory measures in the wake of the Global financial crisis, which includes restructuring of advances, improving asset quality of the banks, and better NPA management in banks including the discussions held with banks on the Annual Financial Inspection Reports, etc.

#### **Audit observations of CAG**

1249. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, has submitted nine thousand (9000) Reports containing the finding from their audits during the last ten years;

(b) if so, whether all these audit observations and objections were duly replied; and

(c) whether the discrepancies pointed out were rectified and the departments concerned took care so that similar audit objections do not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):  
(a) to (c) As per information collected from the Office of the C&AG, C&AG presented 209 Audit Reports containing 14886 paragraphs to Parliament during 1995-96 to 2008-09, out of which 3370 audit paragraphs/performance Audit Reports were still pending settlement. As per procedure, the Action Taken Notes, which are vetted by Audit and sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat, contain the corrective/ remedial measures.

#### **IMF advisory on debt and subsidy**

1250. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund (IMF) asked India to reduce debt as to phase out regressive subsidies in future;

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

(c) the views expressed by the Central Government, the State Governments and experts; and

(d) the implementation status thereof in consultation with the States for the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):  
(a) to (d) On conclusion of 2009 Article IV Consultation with India, the IMF has issued on its

website a Public Information Notice (PIN) dated 4th February, 2010 summarizing the views of the Executive Directors at IMF on India. Last two Para of the PIN are extracted below:—

"Directors welcomed the authorities' announcement to lower the deficit starting from the next budget. With the recovery becoming entrenched and given India's high debt, they encouraged the authorities to lay out a concrete strategy for reducing debt through durable reforms, which would boost credibility and foster growth. Most Directors considered that anchoring India's medium-term fiscal framework with a debt target would be helpful."

"Directors looked forward to the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax and the new Direct Tax Code. They encouraged the authorities to phase out regressive subsidies, introduce market-based pricing for petroleum products. Over time, the subsidies on products consumed predominantly by the poor should be replaced with targeted support. Directors welcomed the Government's focus on raising the quality of public spending and service delivery, and the announcements regarding privatization."

Government has laid the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement and the Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement in the Parliament on 26th February, 2010. The Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement specifies Government's strategy on fiscal consolidation and subsidy reforms. As stated at Para 3 in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement, the Government is also getting benefit of the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission in calibrating the fiscal consolidation path for the period 2010-2015.

#### **Appointment on compassionate grounds**

1251. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all nationalised banks have a policy for appointment on compassionate grounds to dependent of "Next of Kin" of a deceased employee who expires under certain circumstances;

(b) if so, whether Government has advised banks to implement such policies in the right spirit and within a time-frame;

(c) how many such applications are pending with banks like Syndicate Bank and Punjab National Bank for example since 1 January, 2009; and

(d) what steps banks take to be exemplary in ensuring that families of deceased employees are treated with respect?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since 1st January, 2009, one application each is pending with Syndicate Bank and Punjab National Bank.

(d) Banks promptly dispose the applications for compassionate appointments/payment of *ex-gratia*, as per the eligibility norms envisaged in the Scheme, with a human touch. Some of

the Banks extend financial assistance to the family towards funerals expenses of the deceased employee and also under other Welfare Schemes.

#### **Overseas sources of investment**

1252. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to trace overseas sources of investment into India, Government has proposed to create a specialized information tracking system on the lines of Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre;

(b) if so, whether the Australian agency offers expertise to track down money laundering and terrorism financing channels;

(c) whether the proposed agency would also collect and analyse data on the abuse of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement by overseas investors;

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to follow the Australian information tracking system; and

(e) if so, by when that is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Government of India has set up Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) to receive information relating to certain types of transactions including suspicious financial transactions from the financial sector, analyse received information and disseminate information in appropriate cases to relevant intelligence/law enforcement agencies. FIU-IND does not undertake any investigation. It also does not directly trace overseas sources of investment into India.

(b) FIU-IND has been interacting with Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) and has made use of their experience in setting up and operationalising FIU-IND.

(c) to (e) FIU-IND does not propose to collect directly and analyse data on the abuse of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement by overseas investors.

#### **Raising of funds by ADAG**

1253. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a media report captioned as "Let Anil Dhirubhai Ambani Group (ADAG) raise funds abroad; FM to RBI";

(b) if so, the reasons for giving such a permission when several of ADAG companies are involved in cases of alleged violation of RBI guidelines on the use of foreign funds and matter is under investigation of Enforcement Directorate;

(c) whether such a favour being shown to a particular industrial house may create bad precedent for the RBI in dealing with similar cases;



(d) if so, whether Government will give free hand to RBI for dealing such cases in accordance with ECB guidelines; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No favour is shown by the Government to any particular industrial house. As per extant guidelines on External Commercial Borrowing (ECB), corporate which have violated the extant ECB policy and are under investigation by Reserve Bank and/or by Directorate of Enforcement will not be allowed to access the Automatic route for ECB. Any request by such corporate for ECB will be examined under the Approval route.

(d) and (e) RBI has complete freedom to deal with cases in accordance with ECB guidelines.

#### **Re-negotiation with Swiss Government on banking secrecy**

1254. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swiss Government backs its banking secrecy and has rejected India's idea of automatic exchange of information especially on tax matters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government also proposes to begin talk to re-negotiate with Swiss Government on existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement which would allow the handover of details of suspected evaders in requested cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) In terms of existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Swiss Confederation, it has not been possible to obtain information regarding bank deposits in Switzerland. Hence Switzerland was approached in April, 2009 for re-negotiation of the Article concerning Exchange of Information in our existing DTAA so that we can have access to banking information. Switzerland agreed for re-negotiation of this Article as well as other Articles of the existing DTAA. The first round of negotiation was held on 10th — 12th November, 2009. The matter is being actively pursued for early entry into force of the amended DTAA. After entry into force of the amended DTAA, India will be able to obtain banking information in specific cases from Switzerland.

#### **Education loan**

1255. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider to give education loan upto Rs. 4 lakhs at a rate

below Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and the loan of Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs at BPLR;

(b) if not, whether a subsidy is provided so that bank could consider offering interest rate below BPLR; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) The interest rates on loans and advances have been deregulated by RBI and banks are free to decide interest rates on loans and advances above Rs. 2 lakhs with the approval of their Boards, subject to Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLR) and spread guidelines. The loans and advances upto Rs. 2 lakh carry the prescription of not exceeding the BPLR. However, Ministry of Human Resource Development (M/o HRD) has proposed a scheme for interest subsidy, during the period of moratorium, on loans taken by students belonging to economically weaker sections, for pursuing higher education, under the Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA).

#### **Waiver of farmers' loans**

†1256. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers whose loans have been waived so far under the 'Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008' announced by Government and the number of farmers yet to get debt waiver despite their inclusion in the scheme;

(b) the reasons for not waiving the debt till now;

(c) whether Government has set any time-frame for waiving debts of all the farmers falling under this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008 covered only the overdue portion, and not the total outstanding, of the loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Credit Institutions between April 01, 1997 and March 31, 2007, which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008. The Scheme envisaged that nearly 3.6 crore farmers be provided debt waiver or debt relief amounting to around Rs. 65,300 crore under the ADWDR Scheme, 2008.

The provisional State-wise details of the number of farmers covered under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008 along with the total amount waived and eligible for relief is given in the Statement (*See below*).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The portion of the scheme covering debt relief to all eligible small and marginal farmers has come to an end on 30.06.2008. In the Budget Speech 2010-11, it is proposed to extend the scheme for debt relief for 'Other Farmers' upto 30th June, 2010.

**Statement**

*Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008*

*State-wise figures (provisional)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Farmers covered			Total eligible Waiver/ Relief
		SF/MF	OF	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6646198	1109029	7755227	11353.71
2.	Assam	319546	18146	337692	405.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10775	1241	12016	20.47
4.	Bihar	1662971	94548	1757519	3158.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	493828	201119	694947	701.28
6.	Delhi	1324	388	1712	7.36
7.	Gujarat	576137	410605	986742	2395.32
8.	Goa	1592	768	2360	5.58
9.	Haryana	527490	357612	885102	2648.73
10.	Himachal Pradesh	114997	4794	119791	273.82
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	47449	3081	50530	97.06
12.	Jharkhand	639187	27239	666426	789.60
13.	Karnataka	1171983	555360	1727343	4020.29
14.	Kerala	1390546	40192	1430738	2962.97
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1715624	659202	2374826	4203.25
16.	Maharashtra	3023000	1225000	4248000	8951.33
17.	Meghalaya	40885	2129	43014	77.94
18.	Mizoram	18699	1641	20340	34.22
19.	Manipur	56670	1393	58063	57.49
20.	Nagaland	12623	2290	14913	22.39
21.	Orissa	2377022	135935	2512957	3277.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Punjab	227416	193862	421278	1222.91
23.	Rajasthan	1111821	732765	1844586	3795.78
24.	Sikkim	7140	651	7791	13.39
25.	Tamil Nadu	1427280	328206	1755486	3365.39
26.	Tripura	60502	1101	61603	97.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4794348	621693	5416041	9095.11
28.	Uttarakhand	154962	18733	173695	317.65
29.	West Bengal	1445743	16590	1462333	1882.27
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1537	958	2495	1.96
31.	Chandigarh	148	79	227	1.35
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	351	137	488	0.69
33.	Daman and Diu	65	38	103	0.15
34.	Lakshadweep	130	2	132	0.25
35.	Puducherry	26247	5055	31302	59.37
TOTAL :		30106236	6771582	36877818	65318.33

#### Corporate fixed deposit rate

1257. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that investors are finding Corporate fixed deposit rates hard to resist because banks have not revised their interest rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what Government proposes to do to attract investments in public sector projects?

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

(a) and (b) During the current financial year scheduled commercial banks have reduced their term deposit interest rates on various maturities. The mobilization of time deposits by banks during the first ten months of 2009-10 has also been lower compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. However, given the differing risk appetites and preferences of investors this may not be directly attributable to interest rates offered on corporate fixed deposits. Corporate fixed deposits compared to bank deposits carry higher risks, are unsecured

and do not have an insurance cover that is available under the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (DICGCI).

(c) The Government proposes to continue with the reform process to make recovery stronger and broad based which, in turn, is essential for attracting more investment including for public sector projects. Some of the proposals contained in the Budget 2010-11 on investment promotion include making the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy more user friendly and strengthening the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited for providing enhanced refinance facilities and take-out financing for infrastructure projects.

#### Estimates of growth

1258. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) estimated that the economy will grow in 2009-10 at a rate of 7.2 per cent per annum;

(b) the estimates of the growth, sector-wise?

(c) whether advanced estimates indicate that there might be a downward revision of the growth figure pertaining to agriculture sector;

(d) to what extent are these figures based on loose estimates sent by the State Governments; and

(e) the full details of any changes in the estimates expected?

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

(a) As per the Advance Estimates of GDP released by Central Statistical Organisation, the growth rate of GDP at factor cost, at constant (2004-05) prices, for the year 2009-10 is estimated at 7.2 per cent.

(b) The industry-wise growth rates for the year 2009-10 are given in the following:—

Industry	Percentage change in 2009-10 over previous year
1	2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.2
Mining and quarrying	8.7
Manufacturing	8.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	8.2
Construction	6.5
Trade, hotels, transport and communication	8.3

1	2
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	9.9
Community, social and personal services	8.2
GDP at factor cost	7.2

(c) and (d) The advance estimates show a decline of 0.2 per cent in agriculture and allied activities during 2009-10. The estimates for this sector are based on the production estimates of different crops, livestock products and fish, as furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(e) As per the Advance Release Calendar of CSO, the revised estimates of GDP for 2009-10 will be released on 31st May, 2010, alongwith the fourth quarter estimates of GDP for the year.

#### **MoU on hospitals along railway networks**

1259. SHRI N.K. SINGH:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Railways for developing health care infrastructure along the railway networks across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Railways has since handed over the plots of land to his Ministry for construction of health care institutions/hospitals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such health institutions along railway networks are likely to be started?

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

(b) The MoU has been signed for development of Health care infrastructure facilities both for allopathic and Indian systems of medicine by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Railways on the land identified by the latter, through Public Private Partnerships.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **National Public Health Board**

†1260. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:  
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the present health care system in the country is getting out of reach of common man and steps need to be taken for comprehensive and urgent reforms in it;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government has formulated a proposal to set up a National Public Health Board in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outlines of this proposal and by when it is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (b) No. The primary health care facilities are available in rural areas, to serve the vulnerable section of the society, through a network of Sub Centres [SCs], Primary Health Centres [PHCs] and Community Health Centres [CHCs]. These health centers are set up by the State/UT Governments based on population norms, case/work load and accessibility. Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] in 2005 to support State/UT Governments to rejuvenate the public health system to provide quality and affordable health care to rural population. Under the Mission, funds are provided to State/UTs to strengthen their health infrastructure, improve the availability of human resource and improve the service delivery.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Branch of NICD at Gujarat**

1261. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to set up a branch of National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) at Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): There is no proposal to set up a branch of National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) in Gujarat.

#### **Mother-Child Welfare Programme under NRHM**

†1262. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

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

(a) whether it has been suggested to the State Government of Rajasthan to work out a special scheme in order to run Mother-Child welfare programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) effectively;

(b) if so, the outline of this scheme;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has asked for Rs. 1550 crore from the Central Government for Mother-Child welfare programme for the next year; and

(d) if so, by when this amount would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No special scheme has been suggested by Government of India to Rajasthan to run Mother-Child welfare programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Under NRHM, the States have been provided flexibility to plan and propose their financial requirements as per local needs and strategies, including strategies for maternal and child health in their annual Project Implementation Plan (PIP).

(c) and (d) The State Government of Rajasthan has proposed an outlay of Rs. 1550 crore in their Project Implementation Plan (PIP) for the year 2010-11, which includes provision for mother and child welfare programmes also.

The State NRHM PIP of Rajasthan for 2010-11 has been considered and the funds as approved by the Government of India will be provided in the financial year 2010-11.

#### **National Urban Health Mission**

1263. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), a national programme to provide quality health care to the country's urban poor living in slums in the country has been shelved for the time being; and

(b) if so, the details of the Mission and reason for keeping it in deep freeze?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Brain drain of doctors from Government hospitals**

1264. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of brain drain of doctors from major Government hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the eminent doctors of the Government hospitals are either joining the corporate hospitals or going abroad for practice;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check such brain drain of doctors?



THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Javed A Chaudhary Committee which was set up to look into the reasons for attrition in Government Health Organisations/Institutions and suggest measures to arrest the outflow of doctors, has stated that though there is an element of attrition in CHS, it is not calamitous. The doctors of Central Health Service (CHS) resign on personal reasons. Statement containing the number of doctors who resigned on personal reason during last three years is enclosed herewith (See below).

Following steps have been taken to improve the service conditions of CHS doctors:—

- (a) Age of superannuation of Teaching Specialist of CHS has been enhanced to 65 years.
- (b) Age of superannuation of Non-Teaching and Public Health Specialist has been enhanced to 62 years.
- (c) The Dynamic Assured Career Progression Scheme has been extended up Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) posts under which promotion of CHS Officers up to SAG level are made on time bound basis and without linkage to vacancies.

**Statement**

*Statement containing the number of CHS doctors who resigned on personal reason during last three years.*

Sub-Cadres	No. of doctors resigned on personal reason during last three years		
	2007	2008	2009
GDMO	9	15	12
Teaching	2	3	1
Non-Teaching	1	2	2
Public Health	—	—	—

**Proposal to scrap MCI and DCI**

1265. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to scrap the Medical Council of India (MCI) and the Dental Council of India (DCI);
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what is the alternative body which is likely to take their places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Ministry has proposed to set up a National Council for

Human Resources in Health (NCHRH) as a regulatory body for health sector to reform the current framework and enhance supply of skilled personnel. A Task Force was setup to workout the modalities of setting up the regulatory body to coordinate among various councils.

The Task Force has *inter-alia* recommended creation of regulatory body in the field of medical and paramedical education to achieve the objective of enhancing the supply of skilled human resources in the health sector by bringing in the required reforms in the regulatory framework.

Comments and suggestions have been sought from State Governments and other stakeholders on the recommendations of the Task Force.

#### **Pending proposals of Madhya Pradesh**

†1266. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals relating to health received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years alongwith the total number of pending proposals as on date and the amount involved therein and the amount released against these proposals;

(b) the reasons for their pendency; and

(c) whether any time-frame has been set for disposal of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The details of proposals and amount released to State Government of Madhya Pradesh under various programme/schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*). No proposal is pending in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Amount released to Madhya Pradesh under various Scheme/Programmes*

#### **I. Reproductive Child Health (RCH) Programme**

Under RCH-II Programme, funds are approved to the States every year on the basis of their project Implementation Plans. The details of approved budget for Madhya Pradesh and the amount released thereon for the last three years is as under:—

(Amount in crores)		
Year	Approved budget	Released amount
2006-07	121.86	114.35
2007-08	115.74	230.65
2008-09	313.74	316.84

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

## II. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) Approval of Madhya Pradesh NRHM-PIPs is as under:—

(Amount in crores)

Year	Amount proposed	Approval amount
2006-07	721.86	514.83
2007-08	921.15	846.96
2008-09	858.90	962.36

## III. National AIDS Control Organization (NACO)

The amount released for the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	AAP	Opening balance	Funds released	Total funds available
2007-08	1359.55	330.75	1310.09	1640.84
2008-09	2458.36	757.38	1583.96	2341.34
2009-10	3217.32	1000.90	1478.83	2479.73

The reason for release of less funds during 2009-10 as compared to Annual Action Plan (AAP) is due to low pace of utilization of available funds. The Cash balance as on 31st December 2009 available with State AIDS Control Society (SACS) was Rs. 1208.06 lakhs. The Annual Action Plan proposed by Madhya Pradesh for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 3707.95 lakhs and the proposal approved by the Ministry is Rs. 3547.89 lakhs.

## IV. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

For implementation of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, all the States submit their Annual Action Plan in the form of PIP under NRHM which is appraised and the approval is accorded considering the demand of the States including Madhya Pradesh. For prevention and control of vector borne diseases like Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis, no separate proposal has been received from the State during the last three years and therefore no proposal is pending.

The assistance provided to the State of Madhya Pradesh for National Vector Borne Disease Control programme during the last three years, is indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation			Release/Expenditure		
	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
2006-07	495.76	1578.26	2074.02	1087.97	481.20	1569.17
2007-08	712.36	1466.77	2179.13	534.27	1096.41	1630.68
2008-09	1136.53	875.26	2011.79	326.77	413.06	739.83
2009-10	714.50	729.94	1444.44	831.04	924.95	1755.99

#### V. National Tobacco Control Programme

In the pilot phase of National Tobacco Control Programme, an amount of Rs. 17.24 lakhs was released for setting up one State tobacco control cell and two districts tobacco control cells in Gwalior and Khandwa Districts of Madhya Pradesh for effective implementation of the Tobacco Control Act and Rules framed there under, as also to create awareness about ill effects of cigarettes and other tobacco products in the year 2007-08.

#### VI. National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

##### A. District Mental Health Programme:

Sl. No.	District	Year of Initiation	Year of grant	Grant released (Rs.)	Total amount released (Rs.)
1.	Shivpuri	1997-98	1997-98	26,21,428/-	47,71,428/-
			1999-00	21,50,000/-	
2.	Dewas	2003-04	2003-04	26,20,000/-	26,20,000/-
3.	Sehore	2003-04	2003-04	26,20,000/-	26,20,000/-
4.	Mandla	2004-05	2004-05	26,20,000/-	26,20,000/-
5.	Satna	2004-05	2004-05	26,20,000/-	26,20,000/-

##### B. Upgradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical Colleges/General Hospitals:

Sl. No.	Medical College	Year	Amount
1.	NSCB, Medical College, Jabalpur	2005-06	50,00,000/-
2.	M.G.M. Medical College, Indore	2006-07	38,00,000/-

**C. Strengthening and Modernization of State Run Mental Hospitals:**

Sl. No.	Institute	Year	Amount
1.	Gwalior Mansik Arogyasala, Gwalior	2005-06	2,13,00,000/-
2.	Mental Hospital, Indore	2006-07	2,99,75,000/-

**VII. National programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD)**

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted the proposal for inclusion of 3 districts each under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 through their State PIP (Project Implementation Plan). National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) has been implemented in the State of Madhya Pradesh with three districts (Bhopal, Indore and Gwalior) in the year 2008-09. In the year 2009-10, three more districts (Rewa, Jabalpur, Khargaoan) are being added in the programme making it a total of 6 districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Funds (Rs 27.41 lakh) and (Rs 34.00 lakh) were released in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively to the State Health Society of Madhya Pradesh

**VIII. Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)**

The funds released to the State of Madhya Pradesh, during the last three years under State PIPs are as under:

Year	Amount Released (Rs.)
2006-07	5,38,20,385
2007-08	7,40,23,379
2008-09	4,59,77,000

**IX. Department of AYUSH**

Proposals under Hospital and Dispensaries scheme were received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and amount as indicated below were released:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs.)
2006-07	Rs 1914.39 Lakhs
2007-08	Rs 290 Lakhs
2008-09	Rs 398.68 Lakhs

During the current financial year against the proposal received, Rs. 1229.82 Lakhs have already been released under Hospital and Dispensaries scheme for Madhya Pradesh.

A proposal from Directorate of ISM&H, M.P. was received in September, 2008 under Local Health Tradition (LHT) Scheme. However, it was not considered as it was not as per provision prescribed in the scheme.

In so far as the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Institution is concerned, no proposal from the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is pending under the Model College Component and UG components of the said scheme. However, a proposal was received from Government Ayurveda Medical College, Rewa, M.P. for Rs 300.00 lakhs under PG component of the scheme in 2005 but the same could not be considered for want of Utilization Certificates for the grants of Rs. 26.46 lakhs (PG component during 2001-2002) and Rs. 0.85 lakhs (computer lab during 2005-06) from the said college.

#### **Requirement of doctors for rural areas**

1267. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any assessment or survey has been conducted regarding requirements of doctors for rural areas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) to what extent the incentives such as 50 per cent reservation in PG/Diploma courses, 10 per cent marks etc., for doctors working in rural areas helped Government to attract more and more doctors to practice in rural areas; and
- (d) how the uneven distribution of doctors in urban and rural areas would be addressed by Government with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) While no specific assessment or survey regarding requirement of doctors has been conducted in the recent past, however, as per information available, as on March, 2008 there is a shortfall of 3537 doctors at Primary Health Centres and 11033 specialists at Community Health Centres in the country.

(c) and (d) The Medical Council of India's Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations have been recently amended to encourage doctors to serve in the rural areas. It is too early to assess the impact of these measures.

#### **New pharma colleges in Gujarat**

1268. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for setting up new pharma degree colleges in Surat, Mehsana, Rajkot, Amreli and Bharuch;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when this proposal is expected to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not received any proposal from the Gujarat Government for setting up of a new Pharmacy colleges in Surat, Mehsana, Rajkot, Amreli and Bharuch.

#### Financial assistance for NGOs in Assam

1269. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any scheme under his Ministry of providing financial assistance to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) working in Assam;
- (b) if so, the details of funds allocated organization-wise, scheme-wise with year of allocation, for last three years;
- (c) the achievements made so far by Government, scheme-wise; and
- (d) the list of blacklisted NGOs of Assam by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, the NGO Division of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been providing funds to the NGOs under the Mother NGO (MNGO) Scheme.

- (b) The details are given hereunder:—

Year	Amount
2006-07	Rs. 3.00 Lakh
2007-08	Rs. 192.5 Lakh
2008-09	Rs. Nil

The funds are released through State Health Society and not directly to Mother NGOs (MNGOs). From the year 2008-09 onwards, the State Governments have started reflecting their requirement of funds, under the said scheme; in the State Project Implementation Plans (PIPs).

- (c) Under the MNGO scheme, 22 MNGOs and 97 Field NGOs (working under MNGOs) have been selected in Assam covering 27 districts.

- (d) No discrepancy has, so far, been reported by the State Government, under the scheme. No MNGOs/FNGOs have been blacklisted in Assam.

#### Deaths due to swine flu

†1270. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of deaths taken place due to swine flu in the country so far along with the steps taken by Government to check its spread and prevent further fatalities;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the total number of deaths taken place due to encephalitis in the last three years alongwith the steps taken by Government for its prevention; and

(c) whether Government has set any target for its elimination from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 1383 laboratory confirmed cases have died due to Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu). Government of India took a series of action to prevent/limit the spread of pandemic influenza A H1N1 and to mitigate its impact. Entry screening of passengers were carried out at 22 international airports. About 600 laboratory confirmed cases were detected through screening. Surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is being done through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. Laboratory network has been strengthened. There are forty five laboratories (24 in Government Sector and 19 in Private Sector) testing the clinical samples. Government of India procured 40 million capsules of which 21 million have been given to the States/UTs which is also used for preventive chemoprophylaxis. Retail sale of Oseltamivir was allowed under Schedule X of Drugs and Cosmetic Act. Three Indian manufacturers of Vaccine are being supported to manufacture H1N1 vaccine. 1.5 million doses of vaccine have been imported to vaccinate health care workers. Training of district level teams is supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. All States were requested to gear up the State machinery, open large number of screening centres and strengthen isolation facilities including critical care facilities at district level. A task force in the I&B Ministry is implementing the media plan. Travel advisory, do's and don'ts and other pertinent information has been widely published to create awareness among public. All such information is also available on the website: <http://mohfw-h1n1.nic.in>.

(b) The total number of deaths due to encephalitis (year-wise) are as under:—

2007	995
2008	684
2009	774

District hospitals as well as some medical colleges in Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)/Japanese Encephalitis (JE) endemic States have been strengthened for disease surveillance and early case management. Guidelines were developed on AES/JE case management and on prevention and control of Enteroviruses which have been circulated to the States. The diagnostic facilities have been strengthened at 50 sentinel and 13 Apex Referral Laboratories in the country including 15 sentinel sites established in Uttar Pradesh. These have been supplied with diagnostic kits free of cost from National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune. In addition Vector Borne Disease Surveillance unit has also been established at BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur for Sero epidemiological surveillance. Field station of NIV Pune has also been established at Gorakhpur for detecting and isolating non-JE viruses which are also responsible for causing encephalitis. For creating awareness towards prevention and control of AES/JE, Advisories are sent to the States every year. Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccination campaign was launched during 2006. Altogether 85 JE endemic districts in the States, of



Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been covered. Re-orientation training course on, AES/JE case management were carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during 2008 and 2009 respectively.

(c) No.

#### **Projected population growth of India**

1271. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest UN projections say India will have two billion people by 2101 if the population continues to grow at the current rate;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the latest UN projections;

(c) the details of the annual population growth of the country;

(d) whether it is a fact that population growth has important implications for socioeconomic development and quality of life of the citizens; and

(e) if so, the details of the fresh initiatives taken by Government to check population growth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per information received from United Nations Population Fund, United Nations has not made any such populations projections saying that India will have a population of two billion by 2101.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The average annual growth rate of population to India has fallen from 2.14 during 1981-91 to 1.93 during 1991-2001.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The following initiatives have been taken in pursuance of the objectives of National Population Policy 2000 under National Rural Health Mission and Jansankaya Sthirata Kosh population growth:—

(i) National Family Planning Insurance, Scheme was started since November, 2005 to compensate the sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and also provides indemnity insurance cover to doctors.

(ii) Compensation Package for Sterilization was increased in September, 2007 *i.e.* in vasectomy from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1500/- and tubectomy from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1000/- in public facilities and to a uniform amount of Rs. 1500/- in accredited private health facilities for all categories in all States for vasectomy.

(iii) Specific action points/strategies have been incorporated in the States Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) under NRHM to address the upgradation of Family Planning Services.

- (iv) Promote of acceptance of No Scalpel Vasectomy to ensure male participation has also been part of NRHM strategy on population stabilization.
- (v) Promote IUD 380A intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs.
- (vi) Fixed day Fixed Place Family Planning Services round the year encouraged through growing number of 24 x 7 PHCs and better functioning CHCs, and other health facilities under NRHM.
- (vii) Increase the basket of choice by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme.
- (viii) The outreach activities through the institution of ASHAs and Monthly Health and Nutrition Days under NRHM have also helped.
- (ix) The Perna strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansakhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) aims at promotion of delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honouring the women who marry after the legal age and ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children.
- (x) The Santushti strategy provides private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- (xi) The JSK Call Centre on Reproductive, Family Planning and Child Health provides authentic information on issues related to reproductive and child health.

#### **Selling of spurious drugs**

†1272. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that percentage of sale of spurious drugs in different parts of the country has increased;
- (b) whether these drugs are harmful for health; and
- (c) if so, the details of cases registered against persons selling spurious drugs and number of guilty persons against whom action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Spurious drugs are normally imitation or substitution products and may or may not contain active therapeutic substance. The administration of such a product may result in harmful effects on the patients.

(c) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules control over manufactures and sale of drugs is exercised by the Licensing Authority appointed by the State Governments.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Information furnished by the State Drugs Control Department the data in respect of last three years is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*No. of drugs samples declared spurious, No. of prosecution launched/number of cases registered for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious drugs and number of persons convicted/number of guilty persons for manufacture, sale and distribution of spurious drugs during last three years as per the feedback available from the States*

Sl. No.	Year	No. of drugs samples declared spurious	No. of prosecution launched/number of cases registered for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious drugs	No. of persons convicted/number of guilty persons for manufacture, sale and distribution of spurious drugs	No. of persons arrested
1.	2006-07	58	115	89	12
2.	2007-08	46	115	54	85
3.	2008-09	68	57	8	37

**Absence of male doctors in CGHS dispensary**

1273. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CGHS dispensary at Sector 12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi despite being the only fullfledged CGHS Homoeopathic dispensary is run by female doctors against the laid down norms;

(b) the reasons for which a senior-most MD male doctor is not posted in this dispensary; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to post the doctors in CGHS dispensaries as per the laid down male-female doctor ratio?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are no guidelines for gender based posting of doctors in the CGHS.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

**Deaths during clinical trials at AIIMS**

1274. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of children died during human clinical trials in AIIMS during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any investigation to find out the factors responsible for such deaths;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such investigation; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per information provided by AIIMS, there is no report of any death during clinical trials related to children during the year 2009-10. However, it was reported in the media that 49 babies had died during clinical trials etc. during the period from January, 2006 June, 2008.

(c) and (d) The matter was investigated by an inquiry committee constituted for the purpose. Findings of the Inquiry Report stated that all studies had scientific rationale, were duly approved by Ethics Committee and Drug Controller General of India (wherever required), followed consenting procedure, and none of the deaths were attributed to the modalities tested.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Selling of prohibited drugs**

1275. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medicines which are prohibited from selling in advanced countries are sold in India; and

(b) if so, whether they have been examined/tested as to ensure that they are not harmful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), a statutory body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act examines the safety issues related to continued marketing of certain drug formulations, in context of current knowledge, which have been withdrawn/restricted in some other countries. Certain drugs or formulations withdrawn in one or some countries are continued to be marketed in India after examination by the Expert Committees set-up under DTAB, and wherever necessary, restrictions are imposed on their use for certain indications only. These are based on the risk assessment process which includes disease pattern in the country, indications and dosage of the drug permitted, availability of safe substitutes and overall safety profile of the drug.

#### **Empanelment of multi-speciality hospitals under CGHS**

1276. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new multi-speciality private hospitals have recently been empanelled under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in Delhi and National Capital Region, as the present availability for such hospitals in the area is woefully inadequate and the CGHS card holders, particularly pensioners find it difficult to receive treatment on payment, for which reimbursement is made later and that too not in full and in certain cases only a fraction of the amount spent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to empanel more such hospitals under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The CGHS, Delhi has around 115 private hospitals empanelled under it to provide treatment to CGHS beneficiaries. This number is not considered to be inadequate to meet the health care requirements of CGHS beneficiaries. If a pensioner CGHS beneficiary is referred to an empanelled private hospital by CGHS, the hospital provides cashless treatment to the beneficiary and forwards bill in respect of the treatment to CGHS for payment.

#### **Implementation status of NRHM in Jammu and Kashmir**

1277. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets and achievements of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether the achievements are below targets, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken or intended to ensure proper implementation of NRHM in Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) whether funds have been provided for establishment of trauma hospitals at different locations on Pathankot-Srinagar National Highway; and

(e) if so, the funds provided as also the actual requirement for establishing such hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) NRHM is a initiative for sector wide rejuvenation of Public Health delivery system in all States in accelerated mode over the period 2005-2012. The NRHM does not have a target based approach for States/UTs but there are expected outcomes outlined in the NRHM Implementation Framework which are as follows:—

- IMR reduced to 30/1000 live births by 2012.

- Maternal Mortality reduced to 100/100,000 live births by 2012.
- TFR reduced to 2.1 by 2012.
- Malaria Mortality Reduction Rate — 50% up to 2010, additional 10% by 2012.
- Kala Azar Mortality Reduction Rate — 100% by 2010 and sustaining elimination until 2012.
- Filaria/Microfilaria Reduction Rate — 70% by 2010, 80% by 2012 and elimination by 2015.
- Dengue Mortality Reduction Rate — 50% by 2010 and sustaining at that level until 2012.
- Cataract operations-increasing to 46 lakhs until 2012.
- Leprosy Prevalence Rate — reduce from 1.8 per 10,000 in 2005 to less than 1 per 10,000 thereafter.
- Tuberculosis DOTS series — maintain 85% cure rate through entire Mission Period and also sustain planned case detection rate.
- Upgrading all Community Health Centers to Indian Public Health Standards.
- Increase utilization of First Referral units from bed occupancy by referred cases of less than 20% to over 75%.
- Engaging 6,00,000 female Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) etc.

Since the launch of NRHM, the Jammu and Kashmir State has reported effective and efficient implementation of NRHM. As per the latest report, 6788 Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHSCs) have been constituted and 5215 Joint Accounts are operational in the State. Rogi Kalyan Samiti is operational at 14 District Hospitals, 87 Community Health Centres (CHCs) and 375 Primary Health Centres (PHCs). All the districts have started developing their own Integrated District Health Action Plan (IDHAP). 44 CHCs and 14 District Hospitals are functioning as First Referral Units (FRUs).

9500 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been selected and 9500 are trained in 1st Module. About 9500 ASHAs have been provided with drug kits. 1742 Sub-centres are functional with an ANM.

295 Sub-centres (SCs) are strengthened with 2nd ANM, 346 Staff Nurses, 375 ANMs have been recruited on contractual basis.

State of Jammu and Kashmir have been advised to accelerate the implementation of steps for better health care services at grass root level. Regular State visits and hand-holding workshops are conducted to address the areas which need support in the State. Experience sharing workshops are also convened where States share their best practices for benefit of other States.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Government of India has provided funds for establishment of trauma hospitals at different locations on Pathankot-Srinagar National Highway and the financial assistance provided is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Government Hospital at Gund, Srinagar	2006-07	Rs. 150
Government Hospital at Qazigund, Anantnag	2006-07	Rs. 150
PHC Mahanpur, Dist. Kathua	2006-07	Rs. 131.38

#### Healthcare system in India

1278. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- the number of registered nurses as on 31 December, 2009, State-wise;
- the number of registered/unregistered nursing homes in India; and
- the number of unregistered/private hospitals in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of registered nurses, State-wise, available as on 31.12.2008 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Health being a State subject, such information is not being maintained Centrally.

#### Statement

##### State-wise number of registered nurses in India

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Registered Nurses in India as on 31.12.2008		
		A.N.M.	G.N.M.	L.H.V.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107986	109597	2480
2.	Assam	18266	13982	N.A.
3.	Bihar*	7501	8883	511
4.	Chhattisgarh	1900	2876	1352
5.	Delhi	2020	22113	N.A.
6.	Gujarat	36216	87379	N.A.
7.	Haryana*	13727	17821	694
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10152	8550	491
9.	Jharkhand*	3405	1998	137

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	48174	109140	6838
11.	Kerala*	28378	85624	7897
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	26438	95135	1069
13.	Maharashtra*	31101	90386	566
14.	Meghalaya	751	1811	100
15.	Mizoram	1639	1809	NA
16.	Orissa*	39805	54499	238
17.	Punjab*	18152	45801	2584
18.	Rajasthan*	22239	37667	850
19.	Tamil Nadu	53904	179082	11109
20.	Tripura	987	1194	148
21.	Uttar Pradesh	27279	19708	2763
22.	Uttaranchal*	700	92	11
23.	West Bengal	56302	48470	11938
TOTAL :		557022	1043617	51776

Note: \*Last Year Data for registered nurses in India

ANM : Auxiliary Nurse Midwives

GNM : General Nursing and Midwives

LHV : Lady Health Visitors

Assam = Assam + Arunachal Pradesh + Manipur + Nagaland

Maharashtra = Maharashtra + Goa

Punjab = Punjab + Jammu and Kashmir

Tamil Nadu = Tamil Nadu + Andaman and Nicobar Islands + Pondicherry

West Bengal = West Bengal + Sikkim

NA: Not Available

#### Doctors with foreign degrees

1279. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the future of the Doctors who study in other countries especially in China and come back to India for practice;

(b) whether they have to clear an examination conducted by the Medical Council of India; 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) An Indian student who graduates from a Medical Institution abroad has to follow the procedure to get permanent registration, entitlement for practice and further studies in India:—

- (i) Obtain eligibility certificate issued by the Medical Council of India at the time of admission;
- (ii) Appear for Screening Test conducted by National Board of Examinations;
- (iii) On successful completion of Screening Test, provisional registration for internship training is awarded by the Medical Council of India;
- (iv) After completion of internship training, permanent registration is granted by the Medical Council of India.

#### **Consumption of junk food**

1280. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether studies have revealed that consumption of junk food causes obesity;
- (b) if so, whether his Ministry has taken/proposed to take measures discouraging the consumption of junk food by children; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) There are a few studies to indicate a positive co-relation between consumption of junk food and obesity leading to diet related chronic non communicable diseases.

(b) and (c) The Government is making efforts to make people aware of nutritious and healthy foods. Ministry has made request to all the States/UTs to consider issuing instruction for withdrawing Junk food/fast food and carbonated drinks from schools and colleges canteens. This Ministry has also developed IEC material *i.e.* posters and folders on Micronutrient deficiencies, diet related chronic disorders, promotion of healthy life styles for different age groups.

#### **Purchasing of Unani medicines**

1281. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the time taken in making local purchase of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Unani medicines is unduly long compared to that in CGHS Allopathy;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There are only five dispensaries/units under CGHS, Delhi which offers treatment to CGHS beneficiaries under Unani system of medicine. In view of the fewer number of beneficiaries opting for treatment under Unani system of medicine, CGHS has designated only one chemist for supply of medicines on local purchase basis, which is done centrally and the medicines are supplied directly to the concerned dispensary/unit by the chemist. This takes a little longer, in some cases, than the time taken for receipt of allopathic medicines. The position is likely to improve after all Unani dispensaries/units are computerised and connected through network.

#### **Augmenting of medical seats in the country**

1282. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to increase the number of seats in medical colleges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether this proposal would stop migration of students to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) In order to increase the number of Post Graduate (PG) seats, the Central Government has revised the teacher student ratio from 1:1 to 1:2 to enable the medical colleges to increase seats in postgraduate medical courses. There is also an approved scheme for strengthening and upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges by way of one time grant of Rs. 1350 crores with funding pattern of 75% by Central Government and 25% by State Government for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats by central funding during Eleventh Plan.

- (c) No.

#### **False scare on swine flu**

1283. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of some reports in the Indian media that swine flu (H1N1) pandemic was a canard created by certain experts of the WHO advisory bodies with the objective of helping the sales of a certain drug of a pharmaceutical company;
- (b) whether any expert of Indian origin was associated with this conspiracy; and
- (c) what measures Government intends to take against the parties involved and in order to prevent a recurrence of such a scam?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Reports appeared in the media in January, 2010 about a resolution tabled by Dr. Wolfgang

Wodrag, Chairman of the Health Committee in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe that in order to promote their patented drug and vaccines against the Swine flu, pharmaceutical companies influenced scientists and official agencies, responsible for public health standards to alarm Governments worldwide and make them squander, scarce health resources.

The matter was raised by the Government of India in the Executive Board meeting of World Health Organization held at Geneva in January, 2010 and asked WHO to clarify to all member countries the factual position so that the credibility of public health programmes does not get eroded by such allegations.

World Health Organization has thereafter written to all member countries refuting the allegation and confirming that the outbreak of Influenza A H1N1 was indeed a pandemic.

- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Fake drugs in the market**

1284. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that large scale fake drugs are supplied in the market;
- (b) if so, the number of raids occurred during the last three years;
- (c) what action Government has taken against those persons who are involved in this;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that some Government officials are also helping in this illegal business; and
- (e) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) As per the details provided by the State Drugs Controllers, 9765 raids were conducted in the last three years.

(c) Investigations have been carried out in all the cases leading to filing of criminal prosecutions and cancellation of licences.

(d) No reports have been received in respect of involvement of Government officials in the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs.

- (e) Does not arise.

#### **Opening of medical colleges in Bundelkhand, Uttar Pradesh**

†1285. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether suggestions have been received to open All India Institute of Medical Sciences like medical institute in Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government has received requests for establishing an AIIMS-like institution in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. However, Ministry has already finalized the first and second phase of PMSSY in which AIIMS-like institution in Bundelkhand area is not included.

#### **Fraudulent tactics employed by medical colleges**

1286. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that touts/brokers are used by several medical colleges for obtaining clearance for various medical courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to check these touts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Honorarium for ASHA**

†1287. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the honorarium being given to the Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers is sufficient in this period of inflation;

(b) if not, whether there is any plan to give dearness allowance to them on the line of Government employees;

(c) whether Government has any information of running 'trade union' amongst these employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Ministry is in a position to accept the demand being raised by these employees in an organized manner to increase the honorarium and to give them status of Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) ASHA is an honorary volunteer who has been selected by the Community and are entitled to performance based incentives as decided by the State. She is not intended to be full time or regular employee.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) No.
- (c) and (d) No.
- (e) No.

#### **Paucity of hospital beds in Delhi**

1288. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the patients coming from different States of the country for better treatment in the capital are not able to get beds in the hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is going to take immediate steps for adding more beds in the hospitals in the capital; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No, in Central Government Hospital in Delhi, namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals, medical treatment is provided to the patients coming to these hospitals without any discrimination of caste, creed/region and status they belong to.

Expansion/modernization of hospital which includes beds is an on going process and the same are undertaken as per the requirement.

#### **Elevation of Ayurveda colleges as National Institutes**

1289. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for elevation of seven Ayurveda colleges in the country as National Institutes; and
- (b) if so, whether there is any proposal to include Kannur Ayurveda College among them?

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

- (b) No.

#### **Affordable medicines**

†1290. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether common people have to spend substantial amount on healthcare despite the growth of pharmaceutical industry in the country and it is still a great challenge to make the medicines available at affordable rate to patients in the country; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the steps taken during last three years with the objective of making medicine available at affordable rate to the people of the country particularly to those living below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers have stated that under the provisions of the Drugs (Price and Control) Order, 1995 the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA/Government fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the Drug Price Control Order (DPCO), 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Government. In respect of drugs not covered under the DPCO order 1995, *i.e.*, non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R&D, cost of utilities/packing material, sales promotion cost, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc.

(b) For making available medicines at affordable prices, a campaign by the name of 'Jan Aushadhi' has been launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals. The aim of this campaign is to ensure making available quality medicine at affordable prices for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. Under this campaign, low priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi stores which inherently are less priced but are of same and equivalent quality, efficacy and safety as compared to branded generic medicines.

#### **Introduction of pentavalent vaccine**

1291. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ambitious plan of Government to introduce a pentavalent vaccine to fight five diseases in the National Immunization Programme has received a setback;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has asked Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to conduct tests etc., before introducing the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No final view has been taken on introduction of a five in one Vaccine to protect against Diphtheria-Pertusis-Tetanus, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenza under the Universal Immunization Programme.

(c) and (d) Department of Health Research is consulting experts working in the field of immunization to review the available evidence on vaccine preventable diseases and assess the

merits and de-merits of introducing newer vaccines including Pentavalent vaccine at this stage of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) implementation.

**Separate cadre for pharmacists under CGHS**

1292. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending before Government for having an organized cadre for pharmacists serving in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(b) whether it is a fact that many State Governments have provided better career prospect to the pharmacists who are serving under the State Governments; and

(c) the reasons for not considering the basic demand of pharmacists for creation of a separate cadre in order to provide them promotional avenues?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Pharmacists in the CGHS is a Group C post. Group C posts have individual cadres for each city in which CGHS is functioning.

Service matter relating to Pharmacists in CGHS is not compared with what individual State Governments have done for Pharmacists who may be working there.

Service matters of Central Government employees were considered by the Sixth Central Pay Commission and appropriate orders have been issued by the Government on the basis of only those recommendations of the Commission that have been accepted.

**Allocation of hospital beds for the poor**

1293. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the allotted number of beds to treat Below Poverty Line (BPL)/economically deprived patients in private and Government hospitals in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Delhi High Court order directs hospitals to make their bed occupancy public;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of private hospitals are not adhering to the Hon'ble High Court's order; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken against such hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Health being a State listed subject, the functioning of private hospitals in Delhi are governed by the Government of NCT of Delhi. As such no information is maintained centrally.

In so far as Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC and its associated hospitals are concerned, there are no special beds earmarked for Below Poverty Line (BPL)/economically deprived patients. These hospitals provide medical treatment to all the patients free of cost irrespective of their status.

(b) to (d) Yes. In pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court, Delhi in Writ petition No. 2866/2002 titled "Social Jurist Vs. Government of NCT of Delhi and others", all the private hospitals in Delhi, to whom land has been allotted on concessional rates, have been directed to comply the conditions of free treatment to poor persons to the extent of 25% OPD and 10% IPD.

#### **Ayurveda College as Centre of Excellence**

1294. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for Vaidyarathnam P.S. Varier Ayurveda College, Kottakkal, as Centre of Excellence; and

(b) if so, what is the present position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration for Vaidyarathnam P.S. Varier Ayurveda College, Kottakkal, as Centre of Excellence. However, proposal received from this college under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme Development of AYUSH Institutions during the year 2008-09 was considered and a sum of Rs 300.00 lakh was released for the same.

#### **Diabetic patients in the country**

†1295. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the report of International Diabetic Federation, India has the largest number of diabetic patients in the world;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per this report, nine per cent of India's population is likely to be in the grip of diabetes by the year 2030;

(c) if so, the details of the report alongwith the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) what are Government's plan to save the citizens in the country from diabetes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per the report published by International Diabetes Federation (IDF: 9th Edition, 2009), estimated cases of diabetes patients (20-79 years) in the year 2010 in India are projected to be around 50.7 million, the highest in the list of countries reported in IDF, 2009 report.

Further, it is anticipated that regional prevalence would increase to 8.4% in 2030 as compared to 7% in 2010 in South East Asia region (of which adult population in India will account for 85% of SEA region's total population in 2010).

(d) The Planning Commission has earmarked Rs. 1660.50 crore in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Cardio-Vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPDCS) and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has formulated a National Programme for prevention and control of diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and stroke, which is presently before the Expenditure Finance Committee for its consideration and approval.

#### **Maharatna status to PSUs**

†1296. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to give Maharatna status to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) so as to give them more autonomy for investment and other decisions;

(b) if so, whether applications have been invited for this purpose by the Department of Public Enterprises from the Public Sector Undertakings and the number of applications received so far from the PSUs;

(c) whether any enquiry committee has been constituted for considering the applications for giving Maharatna status to the PSUs; and

(d) if so, the main features/conditions considered upon for giving Maharatna status to PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Government has already approved the proposal for introduction of "Maharatna" category for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and guidelines in this regard have been sent to all administrative Ministries/ Departments. A proposal from Ministry of Power for grant of Maharatna status to NTPC Limited has been received in Department of Public Enterprises (DPE).

(c) In terms of laid down guidelines, DPE would process the proposal(s) for grant of Maharatna status to CPSEs for the consideration of the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). After the consideration by the IMC, such proposal(s) would be considered by the Apex Committee,

(d) The CPSEs fulfilling the following criteria are eligible to be considered for grant of Maharatna status:—

- i. Having Navratna status
- ii. Listed on Indian stock exchange, with minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations
- iii. An average annual turnover of more than Rs. 25,000 crore during the last 3 years
- iv. An average annual net worth of more than Rs. 15,000 crore during the last 3 years

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- v. An average annual net profit after tax of more than Rs. 5,000 crore during the last 3 years
- vi. Significant global presence or international operations.

#### **Shifting of heavy industries**

1297. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to shift the heavy industries to the administrative control of Corporate Affairs Ministry; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

#### **Rural Business Hubs**

1298. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is going to implement a scheme of Rural Business Hubs for promoting manufacturing of products using raw materials/skills available in rural areas, and some of these products may reach the export markets as well;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount estimated to implement the scheme, State-wise;
- (d) whether the scheme has achieved the desired targets; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is implementing a Scheme of Rural Business Hubs (RBHs) for promoting manufacturing of products using raw materials/skills available in the rural areas. Some of these products may reach the export market as well. The scheme works on a 4P (Public-Private-Panchayat-Partnership) model and is applicable in all the BRGF districts and all the districts in the North Eastern Region. Setting up of RBHs is primarily done through convergence of resources from various ongoing schemes. Assistance under the RBH scheme is available for professional support services, training/skill development and for purchase of minor equipment.

(c) RBH is a demand-based and hence a proposal-based scheme. Financial assistance under the RBH scheme is not earmarked State-wise but provided to the implementing agency for implementation of RBH.

(d) and (e) The RBH Scheme became operational only from September, 2007, and is gradually picking up. As per allocation of funds, the desired targets have been achieved.

### Assistance to Odisha and BRGF

†1299. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Odisha from Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) till date;

(b) the amount spent by the State Government from the allocated funds alongwith the details of programme and scheme wherein this amount has been spent;

(c) whether any mechanism is in place for social auditing of expenditure incurred under BRGF; and

(d) if so, the method in which it is carried out and the details thereof, particularly in reference to Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Nineteen districts of Orissa (Odisha) are covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme which was launched in 2006-07. The details of the entitlement, fund released to and utilised by the State under the BRGF is given in the Statement (*See below*). In Orissa the Development Grants under the BRGF are being utilised in implementing works related to construction of roads, Anganwadi Centres, multi purpose resource centres, play grounds, hostels and class rooms in schools, water supply and minor irrigation projects, street lighting, culverts, bridges, etc. The Capacity Building Grants under BRGF are being utilized for development of training infrastructure and conducting training courses in the State.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Programme Guidelines of the BRGF provide for social audit and vigilance at grass roots level through Gram/Ward Sabhas.

### Statement

*Status of Entitlement, Release and Utilisation of BRGF Funds in Orissa*  
(As on 05-03-2010)

Component	Entitlement per annum from 2007-08 onwards	Amount in Rs. crore					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Release	Utilisation	Release	Utilisation	Release	Utilisation
Development Grant	305.67	264.02	262.72	227.83	177.8	200.40	23.90
Capacity Building	19.00	19.00	11.92	0.00	0.00	23.27	0.00
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>324.67</b>	<b>283.02</b>	<b>274.64</b>	<b>227.83</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>223.67</b>	<b>23.90</b>

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### **Allocation of natural gas for fertilizers units**

1300. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:  
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the steps taken by his Ministry to allocate natural gas to fertilizers producing units of our country, as delay in gas allocation has an adverse impact on the fertilizers sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): In the meeting of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Pricing and Commercial Utilization of Gas under NELP held on May 28, 2008, it was decided to give the highest priority to existing gas-based urea plants in allocation of KG D6 gas. In compliance of the decision, 15.33 mmcmd gas was allocated to existing gas-based urea plants to meet their existing shortfall to enable their full capacity utilization. Subsequently, in the meeting of EGoM held on October 27, 2009, allocation of 0.178 mmcmd gas has been made to Deepak Fertilizers, the only existing gas-based plant producing subsidized fertilizers other than urea.

Regarding demand emanating beyond 2008-09 from de-bottlenecking of and expansion of fertilizer plants, conversion of Naphtha based and fuel oil based fertilizer plants and revival of closed fertilizer plants, it was decided in the EGoM meeting held on May 28, 2008 that it would be given the highest priority at that stage and will be met from production in subsequent years. Further, in the EGoM meeting held on 27.10.2009, it was also decided that such plants would be supplied natural gas as and when they are ready to utilize the gas.

#### **Cess on sale of petroleum products**

†1301. 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 cess is being charged on the sale of diesel and petrol from the consumers in order to mobilise funds for construction of roads in the country;

(b) if so, the rate at which cess is being charged and the funds collected in this way till December, 2010;

(c) whether it is a fact that highways are now being constructed in the country on public and private participation model;

(d) if so, whether Government has decided to stop charging this cess from consumers; 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) Ministry of Road Transport

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Highways has informed that at present, an Additional Excise Duty of Rs. 2/- per litre on Petrol and Diesel is levied. The collection on this account is credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and thereafter, Parliament, by appropriation, credits such proceeds after adjusting cost of collection to the Central Road Fund (CRF). The CRF is, thereafter, distributed by the Planning Commission amongst three Ministries *i.e.* Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in the manner prescribed under Section 10 (viii) of the Central Road Fund Act, 2000. The revenue realized on this account is Rs. 3,421 crore and Rs. 10,280 crore on Petrol and Diesel respectively during the year 2009-10 (upto January, 2010).

(c) The construction and expansion of projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase III and onwards is undertaken on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis with Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) as the preferred mode.

(d) to (e) Ministry of Finance has informed that at present, there is no proposal under consideration to withdraw the above stated additional Duties on Petrol and Diesel.

#### **CAG's scrutiny of RIL accounts**

1302. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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) approached the Ministry's help in getting complete access to Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) financial records and computer data pertaining to its gas producing Krishna-Godavari basin (KG-D6);

(b) if so, what is Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards inflated capital expenditure made by RIL; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto and steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry took up the matter with the operators of KG-D6 block immediately. The Principal Director of Audit Economic and Service Ministries (PDA ESM) has conveyed through their letter dated 12.02.2010 that there has been progress in receipt of requisitioned documents etc. with regard to access to the records/documents in respect of KG-D6 block.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

#### **Regulation of selling prices of petroleum products**

†1303. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that selling prices of petroleum products in the country are brought at proper level by increasing or decreasing the prices;

(b) if so, the names of the products whose prices are fixed by Government and the names of the products whose prices are fixed according to market forces;

(c) when were the selling prices of petroleum products last revised by Government; and

(d) the names of said products and the increase or decrease registered in selling prices of these products due to such revision, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Government abolished the Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) with effect from 1st April, 2002 and decided that pricing of all petroleum products, except PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, would be market-determined.

However, to protect the consumer and the economy from the increasing price volatility and uncertainty of the international oil prices since 2004-05, Government has been modulating the retail selling prices of the four sensitive petroleum products; namely Petrol, Diesel, Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene. The prices of other petroleum products are de-regulated and fixed by the OMCs themselves, on commercial considerations.

(c) to (d) The details of the last revisions in the retail selling prices of the sensitive petroleum products (at Delhi) with corresponding revisions in the rest of the country are as below:—

(Rs. per litre/cylinder)

Product	Pre-Revision	Post-Revision	Increase/ Decrease	Date of revision
PDS Kerosene	7.35	8.98	1.63	1.3.2002
Domestic LPG	304.70 *	279.70 *	(-)25	29.1.2009
Petrol	44.72	47.43	2.71	27.2.2010
Diesel	32.92	35.47	2.55	

\*After considering Delhi State Government subsidy of Rs. 40/- per cylinder with effect from 9.6.2008.

#### Fluctuating price of crude oil

†1304. 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 selling price of crude oil in international market has not remained stable but has gone up and down during 2008-09 and remained so, till December, 2009-10;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the monthly average selling price of it from the viewpoint of Indian basket during the above mentioned period; and

(c) the quantity of crude oil purchased during each year of the above mentioned period and average price thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) International prices of crude oil and petroleum products have remained highly volatile in the recent past. The price of the Indian Basket of crude oil, which averaged \$ 79.25 per barrel during 2007-08, had gone up to an unprecedented level of \$ 142.04 per barrel on 3rd July, 2008 before declining sharply. However, the crude prices have been steadily increasing since December, 2008, largely due to the global economic recovery and increase in demand from the emerging economies.

The monthly average prices of Indian basket of crude oil since April, 2008 are given in the Statement (*See below*), wherefrom it would be evident that the prices have not stabilised and are fluctuating even after December, 2009.

(c) The details of the crude oil imports during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (April-December, 2009) are given below:

Period	Crude Oil Import (MMT)*	Import Value in Rs. Crores	Average price (Rs./MT)
2008-09	132.8	348,149	26,221
2009-10 (April-December 2009) (Provisional)	114.5	260,087	22,712

\*Includes import data up to November 2009 for RIL (SEZ).

MMT-Million Metric Tonne

Source: Oil Companies

#### ***Statement***

##### *Monthly Average Price of Indian Basket of Crude Oil*

	Crude oil (Indian Basket) \$ per barrel
1	2
April, 2008	105.72
May, 2008	120.91
June, 2008	129.72
July, 2008	132.47

1	2
August, 2008	113.05
September, 2008	96.81
October, 2008	69.12
November, 2008	50.91
December, 2008	40.61
January, 2009	43.99
February, 2009	43.22
March, 2009	46.02
<b>Average for 2008-09</b>	<b>83.57</b>
April, 2009	50.14
May, 2009	58.00
June, 2009	69.12
July, 2009	64.83
August, 2009	71.98
September, 2009	67.70
October, 2009	73.07
November, 2009	77.39
December, 2009	75.02
January, 2010	76.61
February, 2010	73.65
March, 2010 (upto 2nd March)	76.43
<b>Average for 2009-10 (upto 2nd March, 2010)</b>	<b>68.98</b>

*Note:* Composition of Indian Basket of Crude represents average of Oman and Dubai for sour grades and Brent (Dated) for sweet grade in the ratio of 63.5:36.5 for 2009-10 and 62.3:37.7 for 2008-09.

#### Formula for fixing prices of petroleum products

†1305. 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 Government has received the Kirit Parikh Committee report;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) if so, whether the Committee has suggested any formula for fixing consumer selling price of petroleum products in the country; and

(c) if so, the formula thereof and Government's reaction with regard to implementation of this formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) An Expert Group, constituted by the Government on "A Viable and Sustainable System of Pricing of Petroleum Products" under the chairmanship of Dr. Kirit Parikh, has submitted its Report on 3rd February, 2010. The main recommendations of the Group are as under:—

- (i) Prices of Petrol and Diesel should be market determined, both at the refinery gate and at the retail level.
- (ii) PDS Kerosene allocation across States should be rationalized, which will bring down all-India allocation by at least 20%. Further reduction in PDS Kerosene allocation can be done on the basis of progress of rural electrification, LPG and piped gas availability.
- (iii) The price of PDS Kerosene needs to be increased by at least Rs. 6 per litre. Thereafter, price can be raised every year in step with the growth in per capital agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at nominal price.
- (iv) Prices of Domestic LPG can be increased by at least Rs. 100 per cylinder. Thereafter, the price of Domestic LPG should be periodically revised based on increase in paying capacity as reflected in the rising per capita income. The subsidy on Domestic LPG should be discontinued for all others except the BPL households once an effective targeting system is in place.
- (v) A transparent and effective distribution system for PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG can be ensured through UID/Smartcards framework.
- (vi) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) marketing PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG should be compensated fully for their under-recoveries. The mechanism for financing under-recoveries on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG would involve the following:—
  - a. Periodic reduction in PDS Kerosene allocation,
  - b. Increase in prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG from time to time,
  - c. Mopping up a portion of the incremental revenue accruing to ONGC/OIL from production in those blocks, which were given by the Government on nomination basis.
  - d. Providing cash subsidy from the Budget to meet the remaining gap.

The Government has not taken a decision on the implementation of the Expert Group's recommendations.

### Gasoline exporting companies

1306. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

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

(a) the details of the gasoline exporting companies which are exporting gasoline to different countries alongwith the names of countries to whom they are supplying gasoline;

(b) whether the United States of America has raised objection alleging that gasoline supplied by Reliance Industries Ltd. from Jamnagar refinery to Iran is being used for suspected nuclear weapons programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereon;

(d) whether in January the United States Senate passed a legislation that would allow the United States President to penalize companies that export gasoline to Iran; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The names of the Oil Companies of India which exported gasoline during the period April-December, 2009 are as follows:—

**Public Sector** — Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemical Ltd.

**Private Sector** — Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) and Essar Oil Ltd. (EOL).

During the said period, gasoline was exported by these companies to Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Yemen and UAE. Supply of gasoline to Iran was made only by RIL in April and May, 2009.

(b) The US Government has not raised the matter with the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The United States (US) Senate passed the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions and Divestment Bill (S2799) on 28th January, 2010, which authorizes the US President to apply the sanctions under the Iran Sanctions Act 1996 to foreign entities that invest in Iran's domestic refining sector (above US\$ 20 million), sell refined petroleum products to Iran (above US\$ 200,000 in a year) or provide supporting services for investment, construction and trade in this sector (including brokering, insurance, underwriting, consulting etc.)

The Bill also authorizes US Federal and State agencies to divest in any company that is engaged in Iran's energy sector; imposes prohibition on federal procurement from any entity that supplies Iran with hardware and software that enables Iran to monitor, disrupt or restrict free

speech on information flow; calls for closer scrutiny for export control of countries through which sensitive technologies of US origin are transshipped or diverted to Iran. The bill also has a Sense of US Congress calling for sanctions against Iran's Central Bank under existing powers of the President, targeting of IRGC and pursuit of multilateral sanctions.

The Government of India has conveyed to the US Government that sanctions on Iran have proved to be counter-productive and that all differences with Iran should be resolved peacefully through dialogue and negotiation.

**Alternative location for IOC depot at Sitapura, Jaipur**

†1307. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI :

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

(a) whether no other alternative location has been identified till date for the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC)'s depot located at Sitapura in Jaipur after incident of fire there;

(b) whether the victims of this accident are still waiting for their compensation;

(c) whether the traders of Alwar and Bharatpur have come together after cases of mixing water into petrol have come to notice;

(d) whether inadequate and erratic supply of gas by IOC has encouraged the black marketing of gas;

(e) whether all these proofs are not sufficient to prove that all is not well in the IOC; and

(f) whether Government would punish the corrupt officials by investigating all matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has reported that application has been submitted to District Magistrate for allotment of land for resitement of the Depot. After the allotment of land, the site will be visited for conducting feasibility study.

(b) Disbursement of money have been made to all identified victims.

(c) IOC has reported that there was no mixing of water into petrol. However, traces of water are found in High Speed Diesel (HSD) Tank Lorries at Bharatpur Depot due to the pocketed trapped water present in the delivery line. IOC had ensured that these droplets are removed before sending the products to the customers.

(d) to (f) Domestic production of LPG is not sufficient to meet the demands in the country and therefore, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are importing LPG to meet this deficit and maintain smooth supplies of LPG in the country. Such

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

imports are planned by the OMCs on year to year basis based on the projected demand and the projected LPG availability from indigenous LPG production sources.

The supply demand scenario is monitored on a regular basis and as and when required, additional imports are also tied up in case there is a spurt in demand or if there is production loss from indigenous LPG sources.

Despite much higher volumes of domestic LPG made available as above, the spike in demand during end December-January due to unprecedented cold climatic conditions, coupled with prolonged intense fog in the northern region, law and order problem in some parts of the country causing disruptions and delays in rail as well as road movements of LPG resulted in a demand supply gap of a few days in some areas for solution.

LPG bottling Plants are being operated on Sunday/Holidays as well as their working hours being extended to meet the increased demand. Some cases of diversion of LPG to commercial use, overcharging etc. are reported from time to time. Action is taken on malpractices/irregularities established as per Dealership/Distributorship Agreement.

#### **Modernization programme of ONGC**

1308. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is planning a capital expenditure of about Rs. 26,000 crore for financial year 2011, up from Rs. 24,000 crore programmed for this fiscal, for expansion, exploration and modernization;

(b) if so, whether the phases I and phases II of the modernization undertaken by ONGC has been completed and the third is being implemented;

(c) whether the modernization plan covers replacement of old structures and pipelines; and

(d) to what extent ONGC would be able to fulfil the needs of the oil demands in the country after investing this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has approved plan outlay of Rs. 24,720.21 crore for 2009-10 and Rs. 26,523.02 crore for 2010-2011 for exploration, production and allied activities.

(b) Exploration and Production operations are continuous process and different field development programmes and facility upgradation are planned in different phases for hydrocarbon production and suitable facility optimization as and when warranted.

(c) and (d) The modernization plan includes replacement and revamping of old structures, pipelines, facilities etc., which are primarily meant for maintaining the facilities for processing of crude oil and natural gas in compliance to statutory requirements with no direct relation to

production improvement. The extent of ONGC's crude oil contribution is anticipated to be 25.425 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) in 2010-11 and 26.582 MMT in 2011-12.

#### **Gas exploration in Rajouri and Poonch, Jammu and Kashmir**

1309. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that search for possibility of presence of gas etc. had been launched in Rajouri and Poonch areas of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) whether that survey/exploration is continuing and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Commission carried out some regional geo-scientific evaluation and structural modeling to ascertain prospectivity in the nomination block 'Poonch-Rajouri' in Jammu and Kashmir.

However, as the operational area lies close to the Line of Control and environmentally sensitive, no further exploratory activities could be undertaken and subsequently the block was surrendered by ONGC on 31.1.2006.

#### **Exploratory works of ONGC in Gujarat**

1310. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has not started exploration in most of the nominated Blocks in the country, particularly in Mehsana, Bharuch and Surat;

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

(c) by when the exploration work is likely to be started in the remaining blocks of Mehsana, Bharuch and Surat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) ONGC has commenced exploration work in all the nomination blocks except three nomination exploration blocks in Nagaland viz. Singphan, Bhagty Bhandari and Dimapur. Exploration activities in these three blocks could not be started as the requisite permission have not been given by the Government of Nagaland.

#### **Oil and gas reserves in Rajasthan**

†1311. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has found reserves of oil and gas in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the areas of the State where reserves of Oil and Gas have been found,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and the amount of production of oil and gas started from these reserves in the year 2009; and out of the total oil production in the country in the year 2010 the percentage of production likely to take place from Rajasthan; and

(c) the areas of Rajasthan where oil and gas have been found in abundance, the monthly volume of the production started there from alongwith the cost thereof and the percentage share Rajasthan would get out of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Out of 18 exploration blocks awarded under Pre-NELP and NELP rounds in PSC regime, oil and gas discoveries have so far been made in two (2) blocks. In the Block RJ-ON-90/1 falling in the districts of Barmer and Jalore, 17 discoveries (13 oil and 4 gas) have been made. In the Block RJ-ON/6 falling in the district of Jaisalmer, two (2) gas discoveries have been made.

In the Block RJ-ON-90/1, operated by Cairn Energy India Limited (CEIL), commercial production of crude oil has commenced *w.e.f.* 29.8.2009. The rate of crude oil production at present is varying between 5,000 to 20,000 barrels per day based on off-take by the buyers. The estimated cost of crude oil production in Block RJ-ON-90/1 is estimated to be US \$ 5.5/barrel, at present.

Gas production from Block RJ-ON/6, operated by Focus Energy Limited, is expected to commence from next financial year.

Besides, ONGC has also established till date seven gas bearing structures in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan State viz. Manhera Tibba (1967), Ghotaru (1983), Kharatar (1990), Bakhri Tibba (1990), Bankia (1990), Sadewala (1997) and Chinnewala Tibba (2003). The total Quantum of gas established by ONGC in Jaisalmer Basin is 3.80 BCM as on 1.4.2009. Out of these fields, gas is being produced by ONGC from Manhera Tibba field and 9.5 MMSCM of gas has been produced during 2009-10.

Oil India Limited (OIL) has also discovered reserves of heavy oil and bitumen in Bikaner - Nagaur Basin of Jaisalmer district and natural gas in Jaisalmer Basin of Jaisalmer district in Rajasthan.

OIL is producing natural gas from Tanot, Dandewala and Bagitibba Fields in Jaisalmer district. OIL is currently producing gas @ 0.93 MMSCMD and produced a total of 206.72 MMSCM of natural gas in the year 2009 (January to December, 2009).

Based on the current estimates, 1.4 % of estimated total crude oil production in the country will be produced from Rajasthan during FY 2009-10, which is likely to go up to 15% during next financial year.

The State Government of Rajasthan will receive royalty on crude oil and natural gas, as per gazette notification by the Central Government, Mining Lease Fee and other applicable statutory levies.

### Tax on petroleum products

1312. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of a average taxation per litre by the Central Government and the State Governments on four oil products viz. petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG;

(b) the details of corresponding subsidies given by Government on these products; and

(c) what would be the impact on inflation if the recommendations of the Expert Group on Viable and Sustainable System of Pricing of Petroleum Products are implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The amount of taxes levied by the Central Government and the State Government on Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG (at Delhi) as on 1st March, 2010 are given below:

Product		Central Taxes		State Taxes	Total Taxes
		Custom Duty	Excise Duty		
Petrol	Rs./ltr	1.73	14.78	7.90	24.41
Diesel	Rs./ltr	1.80	4.74	4.19**	10.73
PDS Kerosene	Rs./ltr	Nil	Nil	0.35	0.35
Domestic LPG	Rs./cylinder	Nil	Nil	10.81	10.81

*Note:* Central taxes are inclusive of levy of Education Cess at 3% thereon. Custom Duty is based on the Refinery Transfer Prices applicable for the 1st Fortnight of March, 2010.

\*\*includes Re. 0.25 per litre of pollution cess levied by the Delhi Government

(b) Under the 'PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002', Government is providing a subsidy of Re. 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 22.58 per cylinder on Domestic LPG from the fiscal budget.

In addition, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are compensated for their under-recoveries on the sale of sensitive petroleum products *i.e.* Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, caused due to non-revision of the retail selling prices of these products in line with the international oil prices. During the year 2009-10 (April-December, 2009), the OMCs have incurred under-recoveries of Rs. 29,353 crore on the sale of these products.

Under the burden sharing mechanism, Ministry of Finance have confirmed a budgetary support of Rs. 12,000 crore as the share of the Government towards meeting the under-recoveries for the year 2009-10. The PSU Upstream Oil Companies have contributed

Rs. 8,364 crore to the OMCs for their under-recoveries on Petrol and Diesel by way of discount on crude oil/products during the first three quarters of 2009-10.

(c) The Government has not taken a decision on the implementation of the Expert Group's recommendations.

#### **Deepwater gas pipeline project**

1313. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for natural gas pipeline *via* Pakistan is getting bogged down with security concerns and Government is considering a proposal to bring gas from the Middle East through a deep sea pipeline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed South Asia Gas Enterprises Pvt. Ltd's deep water pipeline would be routed through the exclusive economic zones of the transit countries thereby ensuring the security of supply;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is expected to transport 30 million cubic meter gas per day the same value that Iran earmarked for India in proposed Iran-Pakistan-India pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) India is pursuing the import of natural gas from Iran through Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Gas Pipeline Project. Various important issues, *viz.*, pricing of gas, delivery point of gas, project structure, security of supplies, payment of transportation tariff and transit fees for passage of natural gas through Pakistan, etc., are under discussion amongst the participating countries. Such multilateral projects involve protracted discussions, as all the aspects have to be carefully examined and deliberated upon to the satisfaction of the participating countries to protect each country's interests and to avoid any problems in the future in the successful operation of the project.

In recent years, there have been significant technological advancements in the field of Deep Sea Gas transportation technology. Accordingly, for the last few years, interest has been revived in deep sea gas pipeline route from Middle-East to India. Gas supplies from several gas rich countries of Middle East through Gas Gathering pipeline with hub in Oman (or its proximity) have been proposed, so as to supply gas to Indian Coast through the said Deep Sea Pipeline. GAIL (India) Ltd. has entered into a Principles of Cooperation with M/s SAGE in the month of July, 2009 for developing the pipeline Project. As such, the proposal is at its initial stage.



### **CNG as fuel for public transport system**

1314. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per vision 2015 of Oil and Gas sector, 201 more cities including Kolkata will be provided with CNG for public transport system;

(b) whether Government is aware that as per order of Hon'ble Calcutta High Court 3-wheeler public transport vehicles are being changed to suit LPG as auto-fuel;

(c) if so, whether change over from LPG to CNG would entail additional cost to the 3-wheeler vehicle owners; and

(d) the policy of Government *vis-à-vis* LPG and CNG as preferred auto-fuel?

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

(c) Yes, Sir. However, conversion of any vehicle from LPG to CNG is the choice of the vehicle owner.

(d) Use of both LPG and CNG as automotive fuel in motor vehicles is permitted under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Providing of CNG in a city/area depends upon availability of natural gas and gas transportation infrastructure. Government is taking steps to increase the availability of natural gas in the country and to expand the natural gas transportation infrastructure.

### **Availability of petroleum products in rural areas**

1315. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to make Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), petrol and diesel available in rural areas;

(b) the details of rural areas covered thereunder during the last two years and the current year; and

(c) the proposals for the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have freedom to set up LPG distributors/Retail Outlet (RO) dealerships as per their commercial consideration based on feasibility and economic viability of the locations as per their own guidelines, which are available on the websites of the concerned OMCs as well as at their Regional/State Offices.

As per the "Vision 2015" adopted for LPG sector, a target has been given to the OMCs to raise the over-all LPG population coverage to 75% in the country by releasing 5.5 crore new

LPG connections by 2015 especially in rural areas and uncovered areas and also examine the possibility of providing more Retail Outlet/Kisan Seva Kendra (KSK).

In order to increase rural penetration and to cover remote as well as low potential areas, a new scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana" (RGGLVY) for establishing small size LPG distribution agencies for locations having potential of 600 or more refill sales per month has been formulated.

The scheme has been launched on 16.10.2009 and subsequently advertisement inviting applications for distributors under the scheme have been released by OMCs in 8 States where the reach of LPG is very low namely, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal covering 1266 locations.

The setting up of LPG distributors under this scheme will now be a continuous process till all parts of the country deficient in LPG were covered by LPG network.

During the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and between April and December 2009, OMCs have commissioned 325 LPG distributors and 3250 ROs including 1866 KSKs in the country.

As regards CNG agencies, Government is taking multi-pronged steps to increase the availability of natural gas in the country. Further, Government is undertaking efforts to ensure development of natural gas transportation infrastructure. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has been set up to encourage investment in natural gas transportation infrastructure and City Gas Distribution projects.

#### **Drop in crude oil output**

1316. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of crude oil output in the country for December and January;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the reports that the crude oil output has dropped recently; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) the amount of crude oil production in the country for December'09 and January'10 is 2.9052 million metric ton (MMT) and 2.9194 MMT respectively.

(b) and (c) Although the crude oil production has gone up for OIL and Pvt./JVs for the period April'09 to January'10 as compared to the same period in the last year, there is a marginal decline in ONGC's crude oil production mainly due to following reasons:—

- New wells under Heera Redevelopment Plan could be put on production only recently.

- Less inputs in terms of side track wells in Mumbai High.
- Less than envisaged gain from new side-tracked wells from Mumbai High and Vasai East field.
- Decline in base production in Assam Asset and increase in water cut in major matured fields of Ankleshwar and Ahmedabad Assets.
- Less than envisaged gain from ongoing IOR schemes in Assam Asset and EOR schemes in Mehsana Assets.

#### **Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme**

1317. SHRI B.K. HARI PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the sharp sugarcane production shortfall this year will affect Government's Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) and whether sugar mills are likely to default on ethanol supply in the previous round of contracts;

(b) whether the recent changes in the Sugarcane Control Order, 1966 allows ethanol supplies to EBP only after meeting domestic sugar needs and ethanol needs of other sectors like alcohol and chemicals;

(c) whether last month Brazil cut the mandatory amount of ethanol mixed into gasoline to 20 per cent from 25 per cent due to lower sugarcane production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The sugar industry has submitted to MoPNG that the potential alcohol production during the year 2009-10 was likely to be 160 crore litres. After supplying 90 crore litres alcohol for potable purposes, the balance available alcohol for fuel ethanol and other purposes would be about 70 crore litres. There have been shortfalls in the supply of ethanol in the period 2006-09.

(b) No. There is no such law, order, instructions or rule which provides that ethanol supplies to EBP are to be made only after the needs of alcohol and chemicals sectors are met.

(c) The Government of India has launched the EBP Programme based on the indigenous availability of ethanol. The Government of India is not importing ethanol for this programme. Therefore, level of sugarcane production in Brazil is of no consequence to the EBP Programme in India.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Natural gas reserves in the country**

1318. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated and actual reserves of natural gas in the country;

(b) whether Government could furnish the actual shortage of surplus estimates of natural gas in India for the next ten years;

(c) what are the projected supply and demand of natural gas for the next ten years;

(d) what are the steps and programmes announced by Government on issues of Energy Security of India in terms of natural gas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The balance Natural Gas reserve as on 1.4.2009 is 1004.74 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM).

(b) and (c) Based on the projection of Working Group of Planning Commission on Petroleum and Natural Gas for the Eleventh Plan Period (2007-12), the estimated demand and supply of gas till 2011-12 is given below:—

(MMSCMD)

Year	Demand projection	Supply projection
2009-10	225.52	242.47
2010-11	262.07	267.09
2011-12	279.43	285.42

(d) to (f) Several measures have been taken to accelerate hydrocarbon exploration and production activities to meet our maximum requirement from indigenous sources, which include the following:—

- (i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane Policy (CBM).
- (ii) Quicker development of discovered reserves for enabling commencement of production.
- (iii) Use of stimulation techniques for increasing production from existing fields.
- (iv) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- (v) Acquisition of exploration acreages and producing properties overseas to bring in equity oil.
- (vi) Arresting decline from ageing fields.
- (vii) Substitution of oil through use of non-conventional source of energy such as bio-diesel, ethanol etc. Extraction of gas from gas hydrates under National Gas Hydrates Programme (NGHP) by evolving suitable production technology.

#### **Allocation of gas from D-6**

1319. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that based on recommendation of Group of Ministers, priority has been finalized for allocation of D-6 gas for various sectors;

(b) whether Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have been included under the priority;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested the Central Government to include SMEs in the priority list; and

(d) if so, the response of the Central Government thereon?

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

(d) Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 27.10.2009 has decided that allocation of 2 mmscmd (million metric standard cubic meters per day) of KG D6 be made on fallback basis to City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for supply to their industrial and commercial customers, whose total consumption of natural gas (including KG D6 gas) does not exceed 50,000 scmd. Many cities in Gujarat, including Surat, Bharuch, Ankaleswar, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Ahmedabad, are having City Gas Distribution Networks. The allocated 2 mmscmd KG D6 gas will be allotted to various CGD entities, including those located in Gujarat, for supply to their industrial and commercial customers, which would include SMEs, having consumption up to 50,000 scmd.

#### **Oil refinery in Barmer**

†1320. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the kind of assistance being provided by the Central Government to Rajasthan for establishing refinery in Barmer;

(b) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation and Indian Oil Corporation are ready to establish refinery in Barmer; and

(c) if so, the time by which this process will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The Government of Rajasthan has not yet firmed up its nature of assistance for establishing refinery in Barmer.

(b) and (c) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has regretted its participation as equity partner in the proposed Barmer Refinery due to the financial constraints faced by the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Corporation. However, the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited is in consultation with the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) on the feasibility of setting up a refinery at Barmer. For this purpose GoR has set up a high level Committee on the 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.

#### **Shortage of LPG in the country**

1321. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of LPG in several States, including Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether cases of hoarding and black marketing of LPG by certain gas agencies/dealers have been reported;
- (d) if so, the details of such cases and the steps taken by Government to meet the demand of the consumers and prevent black marketing and hoarding of LPG;
- (e) whether Government proposes to increase price of cooking gas by Rs. 100 per cylinder; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that at present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country including in the State of Rajasthan and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs through indigenous production and imports in accordance with the genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

OMCs have reported that they have supplied 10636.49 Thousand Metric Tonne (TMT) of domestic LPG in the country between April, 2009 and January, 2010 as against 10298.56 TMT of domestic LPG during the corresponding period of last year, showing a growth rate of 3.28%. Similarly, OMCs have reported that they have supplied 414.89 TMT of domestic LPG in the State of Rajasthan between April, 2009 and January, 2010 as against 380.52 TMT domestic LPG during the corresponding period of last year, showing a growth rate of 9.03%.

(c) and (d) While no case of hoarding of LPG cylinders by the distributors has been established, OMCs have reported that based on the established complaints of black marketing/diversion of domestic LPG by LPG distributors, action has been taken in 336 cases in the country between April — December, 2009 as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement.

The possibility of blackmarketing/diversion of subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the wide gap between the retail price of LPG for domestic use and the market price for commercial LPG.

In order to stop blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG cylinders, the Government has enacted "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" and formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001" which provides for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in diversion/ blackmarketing of LPG.

Whenever OMCs receive complaints on diversion/blackmarketing of LPG against their LPG distributors, these are investigated. If the complaint is established, action is taken against the LPG distributor in accordance with the provisions of the MDG.

MDG provides for following action against the distributor:—

- Fine of Rs. 20,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 1st offence.
- Fine of Rs. 50,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 2nd offence.
- Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

In addition to the action taken by the OMCs, State Governments are empowered under the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000 to take action against blackmarketing/ diversion of domestic LPG. Similarly, the Weights and Measures Departments of the States/UTs initiate legal action against those LPG distributors found blackmarketing or diverting LPG cylinders.

(e) and (f) At present, there is no proposal to increase the retail price of domestic LPG.

#### **Existing gas pipelines**

1322. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and length of existing gas pipelines in India;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to connect new States and areas with gas pipeline in the next ten years;
- (c) whether Government has any new plan to start National Gas Grids in India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) There are following four main trunk natural gas pipelines:—

Sl.No.	Name	Length (in km)
1	2	3
1.	HVJ/GREP	3397
2.	DVPL	770

1	2	3
3.	DUPL/DPPL	581
4.	East West pipeline	1375

In addition, there are regional pipelines in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Assam spread over a length of approximately 4677 km.

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. Government is taking steps to expand natural gas transportation infrastructure. Authorizations have been issued for laying of the following trunk natural gas pipelines:—

- (i) Dadri-Bawana-Nangal Pipeline
- (ii) Chainsa-Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Hissar Pipeline
- (iii) Jagdishpur-Haldia Pipeline
- (iv) Dabhol-Bangalore Pipeline
- (v) Kochi-Kanjirkkod-Mangalore-Bangalore Pipeline
- (vi) Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah Pipeline
- (vii) Vijaywada-Nellore-Chennai Pipeline
- (viii) Chennai-Tuticorin Pipeline
- (ix) Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore Pipeline

Further, in order to encourage investment in gas sector, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006 has been enacted. The Board is *inter alia* responsible for giving authorizations for building trunk pipelines.

#### **Joint Venture of Panna, Mukta and Tapti gas**

1323. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Panna, Mukta and Tapti (PMT) gas Joint Venture partners invited the bids for sale of natural gas upto 4 MMSCMD from 1 April, 2006 from various companies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPCL) offered the highest price for gas amongst the bidders;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has made representation to the Central Government to follow the rules of tender procedure and offer gas to GSPCL since their bid was the highest;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government;

(e) whether the State Government of Gujarat has also requested the Central Government to allocate 3.15 MCMD gas for Pipavava Project; and

(f) if so, the response of the Central Government thereto?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government and the Joint Venture (JV) provides that the entire gas would be sold to the Government nominee.

However, during 2004-05, Government allowed PMT JV to directly sell 4.6 mmscmd gas, while the remaining about 6 mmscmd gas continued to be supplied to power and fertilizer consumers through GAIL. Further, it was decided that the position would be reviewed at the end of the year. In the meantime, perhaps on the understanding that the gas being marketed by GAIL might be released for direct marketing to JV from 2006-07, PMT JV solicited Expression of Interests (Eoi) from prospective buyers to purchase gas up to 4 mmscmd from 1st April, 2006 for a period of two years with a caveat that the JV reserved the right to decide the quantity to be sold. As informed by PMT JV, GSPC and another buyer offered the highest price for this gas. The issue of continuing gas supplies to the power and fertilizer sector consumers by GAIL beyond 31.3.2006 was reviewed in the Ministry in March, 2006 and it was decided that this arrangement needed to be continued for a further period of 2 years, *i.e.*, upto 31.3.2008, as then there were no alternative sources of gas supplies and any disruption in gas supplies would have resulted in idling of the existing assets in these important sectors.

Subsequently, it was decided in 2007 that, in accordance with the provisions of the PSC, all gas produced by PMT JV would be sold to Government nominee, *i.e.*, GAIL, from 2008-09. Accordingly, the entire production of PMT JV is being supplied to GAIL from 1.4.2008.

(c) and (d) This Ministry had received through Prime Minister's Office a copy of the letter dated 8.3.06 addressed to the Prime Minister by Members of Parliament. As mentioned above, it has been decided in 2007 that, from 2008-09, all gas produced by PMT JV should be supplied to GAIL for marketing according to Government's directions.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The entire gas produced from PMT is already committed and is being sold by the Government nominee, *viz.*, GAIL (India) Limited, to various priority sectors customers. As regards gas produced from KG D-6 field, it has been decided that, subject to the availability of gas, necessary allocations from KG D-6 fields will be made to these projects as and when they are ready to commence production.

#### **Kirit Parikh Committee Report**

†1324. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kirit Parikh Committee has submitted its report;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the suggestions given by this committee regarding hiking the prices of petroleum products and its distribution;

(c) whether it is a fact that Parikh Committee has also recommended that income tax payers would be provided only six subsidized gas cylinders in a year;

(d) whether implementation of such recommendation would be amounting to discrimination against income tax payers and it would discourage them to pay income tax; and

(e) the details of the action taken by Government till date on this report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) An Expert Group, constituted by the Government on “A Viable and Sustainable System of Pricing of Petroleum Products” under the chairmanship of Dr. Kirit Parikh, has submitted its Report on 3rd February, 2010. The main recommendations of the Group are as under:—

- (i) Prices of Petrol and Diesel should be market determined, both at the refinery gate and at the retail level.
- (ii) PDS Kerosene allocation across States should be rationalized, which will bring down all-India allocation by at least 20%. Further reduction in PDS Kerosene allocation can be done on the basis of progress of rural electrification, LPG and piped gas availability.
- (iii) The price of PDS Kerosene needs to be increased by at least Rs. 6 per litre. Thereafter, price can be raised every year in step with the growth in per capital agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at nominal price.
- (iv) Prices of Domestic LPG can be increased by at least Rs. 100 per cylinder. Thereafter, the price of Domestic LPG should be periodically revised based on increase in paying capacity as reflected in the rising per capita income. The subsidy on Domestic LPG should be discontinued for all others except the BPL households once an effective targeting system is in place.
- (v) A transparent and effective distribution system for PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG can be ensured through UID/Smartcards framework.
- (vi) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) marketing PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG should be compensated fully for their under-recoveries. The mechanism for financing under-recoveries on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG would involve the following:—
  - a. Periodic reduction in PDS Kerosene allocation,
  - b. Increase in prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG from time to time,
  - c. Mopping up a portion of the incremental revenue accruing to ONGC/OIL from production in those blocks, which were given by the Government on nomination basis.
  - d. Providing cash subsidy from the Budget to meet the remaining gap.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The Government has not taken a decision on the implementation of the Expert Group's recommendations.

#### **Shortage of LPG in Bihar**

1325. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that consumers of LPG of State-run oil marketing companies have to wait for days to get the LPG refills;
- (b) whether Government is aware of newspaper reports that consumers are agitating in different towns of Bihar because they are not getting the refills on time;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure timely supply of LPG refills to the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that at present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country including the State of Bihar and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs through indigenous production and imports in accordance with the genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

OMCs have reported that they have supplied 259 TMT of domestic LPG in the State of Bihar between April, 2009 and January, 2010 as against 230.64 TMT domestic LPG during the corresponding period of last year, showing a growth rate of 12.29%.

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 prolonged intense fog, bulk shortage and delays in rail as well as road movements of LPG.

Whenever OMCs receive complaints on deliberate delay in refill supplies, these are investigated. If the complaints is established, action is taken against the erring LPG distributor in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

#### **Consultant for evolving pricing formula for KG Basin crude oil**

1326. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to appoint a global consultant to evolve a pricing formula for crude oil produced at KG fields;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the proposal ensures that Government gets the best value for its share of crude oil produced from the two fields at KG Basin; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Article 19 of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the block KG-DWN-98/3 provides for the methodology for determination of price of Crude Oil. Government has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Director, Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC). The terms of reference of the Committee *inter alia* include finalization of the terms of reference for the tender for getting the valuation of the crude done from an international pricing expert. In this regard, PPAC has floated a global tender for appointment of a consultant whose scope of work is as follows:—

- (a) Study the available crude assays of the above two samples of crude oil, *i.e.* Rajasthan field and KG Basin field.
- (b) Identify suitable single crude oil or a blend of crude oils in the International trading market as a benchmark for the PSC crude oils to be studied. Each of the crude oils may have a different benchmark. The selected crude oil/oils should be regularly traded with reasonable volumes and the FOB selling prices should be continuously available in daily Platt's crude oil market wire.
- (c) Recommend a mechanism for accounting the differences between the PSC crude oils and international benchmark in terms of the following factors:—
  - (i) Yield of main products (LPG, Naphtha, Kerosene, Gas oil and Residue)
  - (ii) Crude properties like API, Sulphur, Metal content, Pour point, Acidity, Viscosity and any other property which may have an impact on the pricing of crude oil.

#### **Gap between supply and demand of gas**

†1327. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there was no shortage of cooking gas and its distribution during the National Democratic Alliance Government;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the shortage of cooking gas during the United Progressive Alliance Government; and
- (c) whether Government has any data to find out the gap between the demand and the supply of cooking gas at present; and the details thereof and by when it can be bridged?

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†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) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that at present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs through indigenous production and imports in accordance with the genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

For the current year 2009-2010, against the projected demand of about 13.7 million metric tonnes (MMT), indigenous LPG availability is only 10.2 MMT and therefore an import of 3.75 MMT has already been tied up by the Industry. As on 02.03.2010, the stock of LPG on all India basis including stock on wheels is about 335 TMT, which is equivalent to 8.5 days cover.

OMCs have reported that they have supplied 10636.49 Thousand Metric Tonne (TMT) of domestic LPG in the country between April, 2009 and January, 2010 as against 10298.56 TMT of domestic LPG during the corresponding period of last year, showing a growth rate of 3.28%.

#### **Night time delivery of LPG cylinders**

1328. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce delivery of LPG cylinders in the night also; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Contingency plan for availability of petroleum products**

1329. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the event of border conflicts, the requirement of petroleum products will go up suddenly;

(b) if so, whether Government has firmed up supplies and build up storage capacity for four months requirement;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, Government has built up sufficient storage capacity through its Public Sector Oil Companies for building oil supplies to meet any eventualities arising out of border conflict.

In this connection, apart from the existing storages of crude oil and petroleum products available with the Oil Companies, the Government is 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. 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 the end of 2012.

#### **Expenditure on NREGS advertisement**

1330. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:  
SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:  
SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the money allocated and spent on advertisements of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government has decided to increase the allocation for advertisement of NREGS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The budget allocated under Communication Head of account and funds earmarked for publicity under the different Rural Development schemes are pooled together and accordingly comprehensive publicity campaign, including advertisement on press, TV and Radio is undertaken. One of the programmes for which publicity campaign had been undertaken was Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Under this head, Rs. 18.00 crore were allocated and utilized during 2006-07, Rs. 18.00 crore during 2007-08 and Rs. 19.00 crore during 2008-09.

In addition, funds were also earmarked under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA publicity head for publicity of the Act and the same had been utilized. Year-wise details are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount allocated	Amount utilised
1.	2006-07	2.80	2.80
2.	2007-08	2.00	2.00
3.	2008-09	2.00	2.00

### Quality of rural roads

†1331. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads constructed till 31 December, 2009 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise;

(b) the number of such roads inspected till now by national quality controller and number of roads out of these found satisfactory; and

(c) the action taken by Government against contractors who are not constructing quality roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Till 31st December, 2009, a total of 66,016 roads have been constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). State-wise detail is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) During the period January 2007-October 2009, 13,297 works have been inspected by National Quality Monitors as per record available. Out of these 11,647 (88%) works have been graded as 'Satisfactory'.

(c) As per the guidelines of PMGSY, ensuring the quality of the road works is responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. Under the third tier of quality monitoring, National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are sent for inspection of works at random. The NQMs carry out the inspection of works as per prescribed guidelines and give quality grades to the works inspected by them in any of the three categories viz. Satisfactory 'S', Satisfactory Requiring Improvement 'SRI' and Unsatisfactory 'U'. The observations of the NQMs are shared with the State Governments for taking preventive and corrective actions.

State Governments take action against contractors who are not constructing roads as per the guidelines. Actions include filing criminal cases against contractors, permanent debarment, debarment for specific periods and cancellation of contracts. As per available information, as on November, 2009, action has been taken against 141 contractors.

### Statement

#### Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

#### Statement showing Road Works completed upto December, 2009

#	States	No. of road works completed (upto Dec., 2009)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5141

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	438
3.	Assam	1565
4.	Bihar	1605
5.	Chhattisgarh	3084
6.	Goa	72
7.	Gujarat	2360
8.	Haryana	316
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1310
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	254
11.	Jharkhand	707
12.	Karnataka	2432
13.	Kerala	455
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7318
15.	Maharashtra	3699
16.	Manipur	638
17.	Meghalaya	330
18.	Mizoram	98
19.	Nagaland	217
20.	Orissa	3482
21.	Punjab	647
22.	Rajasthan	10878
23.	Sikkim	152
24.	Tamil Nadu	3118
25.	Tripura	472
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13501
27.	Uttarakhand	293
28.	West Bengal	1434
TOTAL :		66016



### Plugging of loopholes in implementation of NREGA projects

1332. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale diversion and leakage of funds allotted to National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) projects has been detected in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to plug the loopholes in it implementation;

(c) whether Government is considering a proposal to introduce biometric cards and electronic attendance systems to prevent the leakages of funds allotted to the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry has received a total of 27 complaints relating to diversion and leakage of funds under MGNREGA. The following steps have been taken by the Ministry to plug the loopholes in its implementation:—

- (i) A Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) ([www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in)) has been made operational which places all critical parameters such as job cards, muster rolls, wage payments, number of days of employment provided and works under execution online for monitoring and easy public access for information.
- (ii) Wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to MGNREGA workers. To cover the gaps in financial services and outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards and biometrics have been initiated.
- (iii) The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. Modifications have been made in para 13 of Schedule-I of the Act to provide for procedures on conducting social audits. The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments for enforcement of the new social audit provisions under MGNREGA.
- (iv) Scheme for Independent Monitoring by eminent citizens has been approved.
- (v) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up for monitoring of rural development programmes including MGNREGA.

- (vi) Order dated 7.9.2009 has been issued by the Ministry of Rural Development directing all States to establish district level ombudsman.

(c) and (d) Wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to MGNREGA workers. The innovative financial inclusion models alongwith ICT enabled financial transactions in rural areas can increase outreach of financial services and provide easy access for MGNREGA workers. Business correspondent/facilitator models, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards and biometrics, mobile banking are some of the measures for initiation.

#### **Budgetary support for NGOs**

1333. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL:  
SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to reduce their grant-in-aids in the next financial year for the NGOs;
- (b) if so, what are the reasons for reducing grant-in-aids to the NGOs;
- (c) how much is the budget under grant-in-aids to NGOs in last three financial years; and
- (d) how much grants have already been sanctioned during last three financial years *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The budgetary provision for Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) for the year 2009-10 has been Rs. 50.00 crores. The provision for 2010-11 is Rs. 100.00 crores. The Ministry of Rural Development does not release funds to NGOs directly. The funds are released to CAPART which releases funds to the NGOs for implementing its schemes.

(c) The funds released by the Ministry of Rural Development to CAPART during the last three financial years has been as follows:—

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	2007-08	60.00
2.	2008-09	52.20
3.	2009-10	50.00

- (d) CAPART sanctions funds to NGOs under its schemes in a project mode. The

funds released by CAPART to NGOs during the last three financial years have been as follows:—

Sl. No.	Year	Funds released (Rs. in crores)
1.	2007-08	42.56
2.	2008-09	36.43
3.	2009-10	3.50
		(till December, 2009)

**Private sector in MNREGS**

1334. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has expressed concern on the implementation of the Government's flagship programme Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS);

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to rope private sector into the rural MNREGS programme;

(c) whether the scheme was not successful in West Bengal and Kerala; and

(d) if so, what are the concrete measures Prime Minister has initiated in removing the lapses and also improving the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which is one of the flagship programmes of the Government, is regularly monitored in the Prime Minister's Office through District Monitoring Unit (DMU) reports. These reports are available at NREGA website [www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) MGNREGA is demand based. The Act provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of wage employment in a year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. As per reports available from West Bengal, 30.84 lakh households were provided employment in 2006-07; 38.43 lakh in 2007-08; 30.26 lakh in 2008-09 and 31.08 lakh have been provided employment in 2009-10 so far. Average number of days of employment per household was 14 days in 2006-07 which has gone up to 32 days during the current year so far. In Kerala, 0.99 lakh households were provided employment in 2006-07; 1.85 lakh in 2007-08; 6.92 lakh in 2008-09 and 7.83 lakh have been provided employment in the current year so far. The average number of days of employment in the State has gone up from 21 days in 2006-07 to 28 days in the current year so far.

(d) On the basis of DMU reports, the PMO raises issues from time to time and guides the Ministry for further improvements in the implementation of the Act.

**Total Sanitation Campaign in Rajasthan**

1335. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in Rajasthan;

(b) the sanitation coverage in Rajasthan as per census 2001 data;

(c) the present coverage and how does it compare with all India percentage coverage;

(d) the total number of villages yet to be covered under TSC in the State; and

(e) the reasons for slow pace of implementation of TSC in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) All 32 districts of Rajasthan have been covered under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

(b) Rajasthan had rural sanitation coverage of 14.61% as per Census 2001 data.

(c) Rajasthan at present has rural sanitation coverage of 45.45% as per progress reported by the State through online monitoring system of Department of Drinking Water Supply. The rural sanitation coverage of the country is 62.41% as per progress reported by all the States.

(d) Total Sanitation Campaign is a demand driven, project based programme taking district as a unit. The district project includes all Gram Panchayats in the district requiring sanitation facilities as per the TSC guidelines.

(e) The rural sanitation coverage in the State of Rajasthan has increased from 14.61% in 2001 to 45.45% that is an increase of 30.84 per cent points over a period of nine years.

**Electronic payment system in NREGS**

1336. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it takes about a month for National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) payments to reach the actual beneficiaries;

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

(c) whether Government is considering a plan to introduce a smart card-based Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) system to pay wages to beneficiaries of the NREGS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Section 3(3) of MGNREGA provides that the disbursement of wages shall be made on weekly basis or in any case not later than a fortnight after the date on which such work was done. All State Governments are required to make wage payment to the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the Act. However, instances of delayed payment of wages have been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Government. Wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to MGNREGA workers. The innovative financial inclusion models alongwith ICT enabled financial transactions in rural areas can increase outreach of financial services and provide easy access for MGNREGA workers. Business correspondent/facilitator models, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards and biometrics, mobile banking are some of the measures for initiation.

#### **Fresh survey for BPL families**

1337. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fresh survey of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families has been carried out by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the criteria adopted to identify the poor and by when the survey is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise, Sir.

#### **Special attention for SC/ST population village**

1338. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for special attention for development of the villages having more than 50 per cent SC/ST population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development has no plan for special attention for development of the villages having more than 50 per cent SC/ST population.

- (b) Does not arise.

#### **Status of IAY**

†1339. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the present nature and status of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is receiving complaints of large scale irregularities at lower level in IAY;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has contemplated to take any action against officers responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a Centrally Sponsored allocation-based Scheme being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs except Delhi and Chandigarh. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers, physically handicapped persons, minorities and other below the poverty line non-SC/ST rural households for construction/upgradation of dwelling units. The ceiling on construction assistance under IAY is Rs. 35,000 per unit in the plain areas and Rs. 38,500 in hilly/difficult areas and Rs. 15,000 for upgradation of a house. The funding pattern of IAY is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 in the case of non North-Eastern States. In the case of North-Eastern States, the funding is shared in the ratio of 90:10. The criteria for allocation of IAY funds to the States and UTs involves assigning 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio. Under the scheme, houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves by putting their own family labour, as far as possible. Since inception of the Scheme about 223.54 lakh houses have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 54688.11 crore. Details showing the financial and physical progress for the current financial year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme is being implemented by the States/UTs. Accordingly, whenever, any complaint in respect of irregularities/deficiencies is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/UT. In the case of complaints received from VIPs, National Level Monitors (NLMs) on the panel of this Ministry, are asked to investigate the complaints. If irregularities are established, the State Governments are instructed to take appropriate action. The details of the irregularities noticed in this regard during the current financial year and action taken thereon are given in the Statement-II.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*Physical and Financial Performance under Indira Awaas Yojana during 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total Available Funds	Utilisation of funds	Physical Target	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75900.82	85629.11	122091.43	99416.27	371982	251036
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2935.66	1655.82	1919.28	1218.59	10873	3336
3.	Assam	64914.87	46310.08	83188.66	57791.23	240446	117943
4.	Bihar	224039.39	168888.72	408454.96	266935.18	1098001	542762
5.	Chhattisgarh	11737.44	13611.68	37941.19	18281.62	57520	14016
6.	Goa	467.49	375.86	584.17	273.57	2291	1173
7.	Gujarat	37223.48	31734.10	59105.77	47172.12	182429	121647
8.	Haryana	5226.21	5242.22	8498.18	5156.24	25611	14111
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1843.31	1651.47	2775.42	1912.18	8212	4894
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5725.42	4146.68	7195.64	3412.32	25508	7201
11.	Jharkhand	19983.33	14863.17	34721.80	24293.46	97926	47460
12.	Karnataka	29242.52	35627.03	81034.07	31682.76	143311	108054
13.	Kerala	16261.55	19118.37	32123.30	14853.97	79695	34124
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23343.61	23604.51	32628.51	18613.37	114396	61085
15.	Maharashtra	45773.50	41625.96	61242.23	56661.72	224323	99575
16.	Manipur	2548.30	1926.19	3025.47	1110.71	9439	2073
17.	Meghalaya	4438.24	3178.47	3949.81	2340.21	16440	6362
18.	Mizoram	945.84	929.86	1047.45	867.33	3504	2561
19.	Nagaland	2936.92	2785.95	3255.77	2127.50	10878	7848
20.	Orissa	44016.50	31108.12	85952.41	45509.52	215715	81594
21.	Punjab	6463.27	3633.73	7273.16	4945.12	31674	17934
22.	Rajasthan	18705.35	17671.65	32490.34	22134.13	91670	53392
23.	Sikkim	561.69	644.99	819.53	391.49	2080	1160

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	30388.96	30388.93	41242.09	50175.46	148929	107722
25.	Tripura	5718.48	4704.41	5251.78	2088.77	21182	6928
26.	Uttar Pradesh	100629.31	98146.25	146737.23	124548.42	493156	297525
27.	Uttarakhand	5044.94	4131.03	9545.95	5390.60	22476	11192
28.	West Bengal	60717.10	53113.67	105116.18	63475.34	297564	162194
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	962.66	98.04	450.72	39.86	2750	92
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	160.40	80.20	80.20	0.00	458	0
31.	Daman and Diu	71.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	205	0
32.	Lakshadweep	62.21	62.21	67.15	56.72	229	88
33.	Pondicherry	479.48	239.74	253.24	19.20	1370	22
TOTAL :		849470.00	746928.22	1420063.09	972894.98	4052243	2187104

**Statement-II**

*Details of the complaints received regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY during the current financial year, 2009-10*

**1. Bihar**

(a) A complaint was received from Shri Ramnath Raman, Block Pramukh on 10/2/10 alleging large scale irregularities in the implementation of IAY committed by the Block officials in various Gram Panchayats of Block-Jandaha, District-Vaishali, Bihar by allotting the IAY houses out of turn, and also to non-BPL persons, by allotting IAY houses to more than one member of the same family, giving IAY benefit twice to one beneficiary, allotting houses to the Government officials, transferring of IAY funds of one Panchayat to other Panchayat, taking bribe etc.

**Action Taken**

The complaint has been forwarded the State Government of Bihar on 19/2/2010 for submitting an Action Taken Report.

**2. Uttar Pradesh**

(a) A complaint was received from applicants, Shri Mahesh and others, District-Badaun, Uttar Pradesh through PMO on 12/2/10 regarding large scale corruption and misappropriation of funds in the implementation of IAY committed by the district officials, BDO, leaders by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible families after taking bribe, involvement of middlemen etc. in Kadarchouk Block of district-Badun, Uttar Pradesh.



### **Action Taken**

The complaint has been forwarded the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 19/2/2010 for furnishing an Action Taken Report.

### **3. Assam**

(a) A complaint was received through e-mail from the applicant, Shri Rohit Coudhary regarding major scams in the implementation of IAY in the two blocks namely Boko and Rampur Blocks of Kamrup district of Assam on 12/8/2009.

### **Action Taken**

The complaint was forwarded the State Government of Assam on 20/8/2009 for furnishing an Action Taken Report.

### **Financial assistance to NGOs in Assam**

1340. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme of financial assistance under his Ministry is provided to NGOs in Assam;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated organization-wise, scheme-wise with, year of their allocation in last three years;

(c) the achievement made so far, scheme-wise; and

(d) the list of blacklisted NGOs of Assam by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) releases financial assistance to NGOs under its schemes which are applicable in all the States including the State of Assam. Following are the schemes of CAPART:—

(i) Public Cooperation (PC)

(ii) Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB)

(iii) Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS)

(iv) Disability Action

(v) Marketing — Gram Shree Mela

The details of funds allocated by CAPART, organisation and scheme-wise alongwith the year of allocation during last three years in the State of Assam are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) One NGO viz. Swahid Kanaklata Silpakala Kendra Kowripathar, P.O. Kowripathar (Helem) Dist. Sonitpur in the State of Assam has been blacklisted by CAPART.

***Statement***

*Scheme-wise and year-wise details of Funds allocated to Organization*

**Year: 2006-07**

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Scheme name	Amount sanctioned	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Integrated Development Association	Public Cooperation	403000	Terminated
2.	Social action for appropriate transformation and Adv. in Rural Area	Public Cooperation	105200	Completion report awaited
3.	Asha Darshan	Workshop	100000	Completed
4.	Rural Women Upliftment Association of Assam	Workshop	100000	Completed
5.	Shanti Sadhana Ashram	Workshop	100000	Completed and Closed
6.	Social action for Appropriate Transformation and Adv. in Rural Area	Workshop	66740	Completed and Closed
7.	Society for Social Development Training and Research	Workshop	74600	Completed
8.	Shanti Sadhana Ashram	Swarnajayanti Gramin Swa-Rojgar Yojana	1084000	Scheme Terminated

**Year: 2007-08**

1.	Guwahati Youth Society	Public Cooperation	201168	Terminated
2.	Lotus Progressive Centre	Public Cooperation	98800	Completion report awaited
3.	Rural Organisation for Social Service (Ross)	Public Cooperation	310300	Completion report awaited

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Agro-Horticulture Society	Organisational Beneficiaries	90000	Completed
5.	Salita Sikha	Organisational	236350 Beneficiaries	Completion report awaited
6.	Amateur Group (N.G.O.)	Advancement of Rural Technology	405304	50% Completed
7.	Gaon Unnayan Sangha	Advancement of Rural Technology	316200	Completion report awaited
8.	Jiroi (NGO)	Advancement of Rural Technology	190090	Completion report awaited
9.	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development	Advancement of Rural Technology	800510 Technology	Completion report awaited
10.	North East Welfare Society (News)	Advancement of Rural Technology	92400	Terminated
11.	Sankardev Mission Assam	Advancement of Rural Technology	418000	Transferred to HQ
12.	Vision Millennium	Advancement of Rural Technology	267000	Completion report awaited
13.	Anchalik Gram Unnayan Parishad	Gram Shree Mela	429200	Completed
14.	Assam Center for Rural Development	Gram Shree Mela	1000000	Completed
15.	Gauripur Vivekananda Club	Gram Shree Mela	450000	Completed

16. Gramya Unnayan Sangha	Gram Shree Mela	400000	Completed
17. Janakalyan Khadi Gramodyog Unnayan Kendra	Gram Shree Mela	419510	Completed
18. Randia Youth Centre	Gram Shree Mela	500000	Completed
19. Rural Women Upliftment Association of Assam	Gram Shree Mela	1000000	Completed
20. Sankar Madhab Kristi Bikash Kendra	Gram Shree Mela	444500	Completed
21. Shanti Sadhana Ashram	Gram Shree Mela	889222	Completed
22. Ankan Academy	NiramI Gram Abhiyan	171950	Terminated
23. Arun Jyoti Yuva Sangha	NiramI Gram Abhiyan	171950	Terminated
24. Sankardev Mission Assam	NiramI Gram Abhiyan	171950	Transferred to HQ
25. Space (Society for People's Advancement Co-operation and Education)	NiramI Gram Abhiyan	171950	Terminated
26. Deshabandhu Club	Gramin Vikash Andolan	1038560	Completion report awaited
27. Friend for Rural Empowerment Society.	Gramin Vikash Andolan	845500	50% Completed
28. Integrated Rural and Library Development Committee	Gramin Vikash Andolan	309950	Completion report awaited
29. Krishak Nyas (KIN)	Gramin Vikash Andolan	300350	Completion report awaited
30. Multipurpose Vocational Training Institute	Gramin Vikash Andolan	353275	Completion report awaited
31. North East Development Society	Gramin Vikash Andolan	1869650	Terminated
32. Randia Youth Centre	Gramin Vikash Andolan	656550	Completion report awaited
33. Samriddhi	Gramin Vikash Andolan	353275	Completion report awaited

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Ankan Academy	Workshop	75300	Completed
35.	Bhagya Lakshmi Anchalik Sishu Kalyan Kendra	Workshop	85000	Completed
36.	Xavier's Foundation for Social and Education Development and Research	Workshop	100000	Completed
37.	Bosco reach out Sacred Heart College	Swarnajayanti Gramin Swa-Rojgar Yojana	542000	Terminated
<b>Year: 2008-09</b>				
1.	Seven Star Gram Unnayan Sangha	Public Cooperation	96596	50% Completed
2.	Eight Brothers Social Welfare Society	Public Cooperation	216200	50% Completed
3.	Babashahab Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Society	Public Cooperation	280885	50% Completed
4.	Nirman Ashram	Public Cooperation	357350	50% Completed
5.	Aranyak	Public Cooperation	548180	Sanction Withdrawn
6.	North Eastern Nature Cure and Yoga Centre	Public Cooperation	177800	Sanction not accepted
7.	Centre for Rural Development	Public Cooperation	503016	Sanction withdrawn
8.	Xavier's Foundation for Social and Education Development and Research	Public Cooperation	394850	50% Completed
9.	Gramya Unnayan Santhan	Gram Shree Mela	450000	Completed
10.	Sankar Madhab Kristi Bikash Kendra	Gram Shree Mela	444500	Completed
11.	Assam Educational and Social Welfare Society	Workshop	71000	Completed

### **Monitoring of NREGS work**

1341. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for expanding the scope of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) to some other rural development schemes is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of the proposal and by when the proposal is likely to be approved;

(d) whether Government has constituted any Central Committee for monitoring the works being carried out under NREGS;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal for expanding the scope of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA to some other rural development schemes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. The Government has not constituted any Central Committee for monitoring of the works carried out under the Act. However, monitoring of implementation of the Act is a regular process. The status of implementation of the Act is monitored in the Performance Review Committee meetings held on quarterly basis. State specific reviews are also undertaken by the Ministry. National Level Monitors and members of the Central Employment Guarantee Council monitor the progress of the Act during their visits to various districts. A scheme of Independent Monitoring by Eminent Citizens has also been approved.

### **Rural development scenario in Jharkhand**

1342. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of households in rural areas of Jharkhand having piped drinking water facilities;

(b) the percentage of households there having sanitation facilities;

(c) the percentage of villages of Jharkhand having road connectivity under Rural Development Plan;

(d) the percentage of villages having civic facilities;

(e) the plan of Government for improving these facilities in rural Jharkhand; and

(f) how much provision has been made under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) for Jharkhand during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As per the on line reports received from State Government, 1.04 lakh schemes sanctioned for Rural Drinking Water Supply in the State, out of these 486 schemes are for piped water supply.

(b) to (d) As per on-line monitoring reports, the Government of Jharkhand has achieved 35.76% sanitation coverage and 60% of rural habitations have rural connectivity out of total number of habitations under rural road development plan respectively.

(e) Improving facilities in rural areas of Jharkhand is a continuous process depending upon the resources available to the State.

(f) An amount of Rs. 623.12 crore has been released (upto January, 2010) to Jharkhand State to implement Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). It is a demand based scheme.

#### **NRDWP in Rajasthan**

†1343. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the additional amount to be allocated in the current financial year to Rajasthan under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in light of the status of special category of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): Rajasthan State does not fall in the special category States. However, considering the reduced allocation provided to the State under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during 2009-10, the State has been released an additional amount of Rs. 340.00 crore in the month of March, 2010 under NRDWP.

#### **Setting up RIDC**

1344. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Rural Infrastructural Development Corporation (RIDC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development is not proposing to set up a Rural Infrastructural Development Corporation (RIDC) at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Rural development schemes in Tamil Nadu**

1345. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the amount allocated to Tamil Nadu for implementation of Central Schemes for rural development during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount actually spent for each of the schemes during each of the last three years;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment of the achievements as a result of implementation of this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Central funds allocated and utilized by the Government of Tamil Nadu under various rural development schemes during the last three years *i.e.* 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development is regularly assessing the physical achievement made by the Government of Tamil Nadu under various rural development programmes through various mechanism such as Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee Meetings, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District Levels with greater involvement of members of Parliament, National Level Monitors to Monitor quality of work and adherence to implementation of schemes as per programme guidelines.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Central Allocation and Utilisation under different Programme in Tamil Nadu State*

(Rs in lakh)

Program Name	Year : 2006-2007		Year : 2007-2008		Year : 2008-2009	
	Central Allocation	Total Expenditure	Central Allocation	Total Expenditure	Central Allocation	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SGRY	18850.46	26802.50	15960.80	27086.78	N/A	N/A
NREGA	N/A	15163.63	N/A	51642.38	N/A	100404.37
SGSY	5204.41	7342.13	7940.46	8973.95	9387.22	12055.51
DRDA- ADMIN	1214.68	2614.58	1167.33	1006.84	1304.25	2686.37
IAY	10385.44	20434.91	14424.69	20091.19	20192.94	33943.24
PMGSY	8500.00	6809.00	9000.00	10865.00	9000.00	12787.00
DPAP	N/A	3063.00	N/A	3201.00	N/A	3549.00
IWDP	N/A	2692.45	N/A	2707.01	N/A	3160.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ARWSP/ RWS	12057.00	16111.32	19090.00	17042.50	25011.48	62043.77
TSC	N/A	3596.93	N/A	5405.73	N/A	2427.37

N/A : Not Applicable

NREGA, IWDP, DPAP and TSC are demand driven Schemes, allocation is not done.

Total Expenditure is out of available funds which includes opening balance + Central and State release+misc. receipts.

#### Implementation of PMGSY

1346. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the money spent on Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the last four years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the length of roads built under the scheme, State-wise;
- (c) by when every village of the country would be connected under this scheme; and
- (d) the details of villages which have not yet been connected by roads, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) State-wise expenditure incurred on implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the last four years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State-wise details of the length of roads built under the programme is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) All eligible habitations, under the scheme are to be connected depending upon the executing capacity of States, availability of land, availability of resources etc.

(d) State-wise details of eligible habitations, which are yet to be provided connectivity under PMGSY is given in the Statement-III.

#### Statement-I

*Year-wise expenditure under PMGSY from 2005-06 to 2008-09*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2005-06 Expenditure	2006-07 Expenditure	2007-08 Expenditure	2008-09 Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106.79	265.27	381.89	494.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.20	64.15	131.76	152.01
3.	Assam	255.88	461.66	608.75	1007.05
4.	Bihar	184.67	458.36	580.68	1067.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	442.19	652.01	932.50	863.34
6.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	79.98	109.51	156.99	255.26
8.	Haryana	48.42	136.52	216.51	313.09
9.	Himachal Pradesh	122.73	288.59	281.98	240.51
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.95	35.24	105.09	190.71
11.	Jharkhand	64.78	56.76	63.18	211.47
12.	Karnataka	57.58	132.52	349.12	550.37
13.	Kerala	15.76	25.19	61.32	84.41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	587.72	1007.69	1358.73	2198.06
15.	Maharashtra	178.32	218.75	637.33	929.98
16.	Manipur	29.21	13.42	64.28	37.97
17.	Meghalaya	11.18	16.75	15.59	12.64
18.	Mizoram	43.94	37.85	59.47	54.55
19.	Nagaland	20.86	32.63	20.42	87.31
20.	Orissa	377.36	582.81	677.41	1163.01
21.	Punjab	51.60	79.94	366.95	269.02
22.	Rajasthan	608.27	1228.89	1455.44	1695.54
23.	Sikkim	30.36	43.86	88.81	103.99
24.	Tamil Nadu	52.22	68.09	108.65	127.87
25.	Tripura	18.09	40.82	155.60	315.77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	367.68	709.93	1201.04	2000.07
27.	Uttaranchal	28.55	67.00	99.73	152.79
28.	West Bengal	295.95	470.06	439.47	583.18
TOTAL :		4100.39	7304.27	10618.69	15161.98

**Statement-II**

*Length of road works completed during the year 2005-06 to 2008-09*

Sl. No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
		Length completed	Length completed	Length completed	Length completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1404.35	2194.94	1656.80	1885.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	136.37	272.05	271.90	317.43
3.	Assam	477.9	1546.97	1141.00	1985.11
4.	Bihar	895.26	1078.54	1665.35	2532.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	2005.09	2988.89	2719.36	2427.08
6.	Goa	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	652.65	585.80	830.24	1262.07
8.	Haryana	321.68	373.55	670.21	969.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1361.72	1502.93	1555.20	1360.10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.25	46.82	140.69	469.80
11.	Jharkhand	519.47	308.60	277.15	214.97
12.	Karnataka	802.09	366.45	1427.01	2099.13
13.	Kerala	46.52	77.27	100.54	240.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2961.98	3788.50	5231.45	7893.72
15.	Maharashtra	322.96	1599.23	2942.19	4138.65
16.	Manipur	282.58	199.55	265.99	78.95
17.	Meghalaya	75.07	38.35	52.47	30.80
18.	Mizoram	174.37	146.81	207.43	195.18
19.	Nagaland	355.76	9.50	398.42	298.53
20.	Orissa	1494.44	2069.85	1836.04	2641.00
21.	Punjab	96.86	440.50	1036.49	751.62
22.	Rajasthan	4014.99	6216.63	9887.50	10349.93
23.	Sikkim	191.99	204.22	142.47	308.57
24.	Tamil Nadu	501	519.03	747.90	609.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tripura	3.6	175.61	59.51	361.27
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2452.87	2656.39	3551.98	6461.02
27.	Uttarakhand	92.61	105.89	842.08	645.60
28.	West Bengal	1220.02	1197.58	1573.81	1877.11
GRAND TOTAL :		22891.29	30710.45	41231.18	52404.52

**Statement-III**

*State-wise details of eligible Habitations under PMGSY which  
are yet to be provided connectivity*

Sl. No.	States	Eligible unconnected Habitations	Habitations connected upto 31.01.2010	Habitations covered by other schemes and not feasible	Balance still to be connected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1901	886	363	652
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	819	215	9	695
3.	Assam	12185	5309	1316	5560
4.	Bihar	10034	2954	0	7080
5.	Chhattisgarh	9855	4623	7	5225
6.	Goa	20	2	0	18
7.	Gujarat	3661	1901	371	1389
8.	Haryana	2	1	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3861	1758	110	1993
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2792	654	68	2070
11.	Jharkhand	10006	1574	2236	6196
12.	Karnataka	274	269	5	0
13.	Kerala	454	330	19	105
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19615	8926	37	10652
15.	Maharashtra	1925	1062	364	499
16.	Manipur	654	118	0	536

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	756	164	0	592
18.	Mizoram	251	79	6	166
19.	Nagaland	116	74	3	39
20.	Orissa	18339	4608	208	13523
21.	Punjab	536	406	9	121
22.	Rajasthan	11235	10368	385	482
23.	Sikkim	318	126	0	192
24.	Tamil Nadu	2402	1948	199	255
25.	Tripura	1952	775	0	1177
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28842	10720	14869	3253
27.	Uttarakhand	2531	383	92	2056
28.	West Bengal	22932	6147	11127	5658
TOTAL :		168268	66380	31804	70084

#### Maintenance of muster rolls for NREGS

1347. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether irregularities have been noticed in the maintenance of records and payment under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) at various places;
- (b) whether muster rolls are not being maintained at various work sites as mandated;
- (c) if so, whether it prevents the social auditing of work days and payments; and
- (d) the details of steps taken to rectify these anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Para 9.1 of Chapter 9 of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Operational Guidelines provides that information on critical inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes have to be meticulously recorded in prescribed registers at the levels of District Programme Coordinators, Programme Officer, Gram Panchayats and other Implementing Agencies. Para 9.4.2 of these Guidelines further provide that Muster rolls will be maintained by the Gram Panchayats and other Executing Agencies. However, some cases of irregularities in the maintenance of records and payment have been received in the Ministry.

(d) With a view to rectify the anomalies in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, the following steps have been taken:—

- (i) A Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) ([www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in)) has been made operational which places all critical parameters such as job cards, muster rolls, wage payments, number of days of employment provided and works under execution online for monitoring and easy public access for information. 9.4 crore job cards and 2.9 crore muster rolls have been up loaded on the web site.
- (ii) Wage disbursement to NREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to NREGA workers. 8.66 crore bank/post office accounts have been opened so far. To cover the gaps in financial services and outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards and biometrics have been initiated.
- (iii) The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. Modifications have been made in para 13 of Schedule-I of the Act to provide for procedures on conducting social audits. The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments for enforcement of the new social audit provisions under NREGA.
- (iv) Scheme of Independent Monitoring by eminent citizens has been approved.
- (v) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up for monitoring of rural development programmes including NREGA.

#### **Advance payment of wages**

1348. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to pay part of the entitled wage in advance keeping in view the reports of the delay in wage payment of workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS); and

(b) if so, the status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. MGNREGA does not provide for advance payment of wages to the workers.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Construction of Panchayat Houses under MNREGS**

†1349. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to conduct Panchayat houses in two and half lakhs villages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS);

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

(c) whether some experts have objection over this scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra 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. It will serve as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and also as Gram Panchayat Bhawan.

(c) and (d) Some of the members of the Central Employment Guarantee Council sought clarifications in this regard which were duly provided to them.

#### **Acquisition of land for industrial projects**

1350. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of farmers displaced due to various industrial projects in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of agricultural land acquired and the number of farmers displaced due to such acquisitions in Karnataka, district-wise;

(c) the details of agricultural land acquired in Nelamangala Taluk in Bangalore rural district to provide industrial facility till date;

(d) whether agricultural land of 149 acres, 5.5 guntas was allotted to some industrial groups in Yedehalli Grama, in Bangalore rural district; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith measures adopted to rehabilitate thousands of poor farmers of Yedehalli Grama?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected from the State Governments including that of Karnataka and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

#### **Job cards under NREGS**

1351. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of job cards prepared and issued to the NREGS beneficiaries in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa;

(b) whether all the beneficiaries under the scheme were paid dues for 100 days in the preceding year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Cumulative number of job cards issued up to January, 2010 in Bihar is 12248026; in Uttar Pradesh is 11506207; in Madhya Pradesh is 11308268 and in Orissa is 5447476.

(b) and (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. The Act provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of wage employment in a Financial Year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Number of days of employment provided to a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household. Further, workers are paid wages for the number of days for which they have actually worked. During 2008-09, 6521268 households completed 100 days of employment under the Act.

#### **Construction of Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras**

1352. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any decision/proposal to construct the Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

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

(c) whether this decision has been taken after consultation with the appropriate stakeholders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra 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. It will serve as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and also as Gram Panchayat Bhawan.

(c) and (d) Amendment in Schedule-I of MGNREGS *vide* Notification dated 11.11.2009 has been made in accordance with the powers vested with the Central Government in Section 29(1) of the Act. The relevant provisions in the Act is as given below:—

"If the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by notification, amend Schedule I or Schedule II and thereupon Schedule I or Schedule II, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly."

#### **Payment of non-employment allowance under NREGS**

1353. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether the States concerned should pay non-employment allowance under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) to those beneficiaries who were registered but not provided employment; and

(b) what is the mechanism to ensure this benefit to the persons not employed, though registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Section 7(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005 provides for payment of unemployment allowance. A registered job seeker needs to submit a written application for work. In case an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days of receipt of application seeking employment or from the date on which the employment has been sought in case of an advance application, whichever is later, he is eligible to receive unemployment allowance as per the provisions of the Act. Unemployment allowance is paid by the concerned State Government from its own resources.

#### **PMGSY in Tamil Nadu**

1354. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many phases of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have so far been implemented in the country;

(b) the length of roads constructed in Tamil Nadu during these phases under PMGSY district-wise;

(c) whether any proposal for road works under PMGSY, from Tamil Nadu is pending with Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when these proposals would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000. PMGSY is being implemented in different Phases in different States as and when the proposals are received from States and cleared by Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) So far, seven Phases have been sanctioned under PMGSY for the State Tamil Nadu. Details of road length constructed under PMGSY district-wise in the above phases is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No proposal is pending under PMGSY from the State of Tamil Nadu.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*District-wise road length completed in Tamil Nadu (Phase-wise)*

(in Km.)

Sl. No.	District	Phases							Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kancheepuram	54.25	31.24	6.28	24.800	37.616	130.811	61.346	346.338
2.	Coimbatore	48.86	34.20	36.72	40.280	48.956	3.3	50.82	263.136
3.	Cuddalore	59.83	19.93	23.00	28.625	15.15	88.223	113.122	347.875
4.	Krishnagiri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	37.24	57.43	131.43	226.100
5.	Dharmapuri	40.10	45.80	9.00	44.450	37.2	37.377	95.175	309.102
6.	Dindigul	53.45	44.31	65.65	36.450	29.98	58.9	61.045	349.785
7.	Kanniyakumari	34.92	13.61	21.56	13.840	0	0	28.84	112.763
8.	Karur	36.66	20.15	64.48	11.580	12.125	8.36	121.35	274.704
9.	Madurai	39.80	41.81	61.18	44.360	42.51	19.285	103.15	352.093
10.	Nagapattinam	32.67	30.88	51.77	48.870	52.17	31.102	128.381	375.839
11.	Namakkal	47.11	20.88	0.00	37.290	13	42	152.395	312.669
12.	Anyalur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	47.815	65.895	113.710
13.	Perambalur	45.10	16.16	17.50	16.720	20.61	5.93	75.35	197.370
14.	Erode	56.22	53.55	132.36	70.500	60.52	102.5	59.304	534.956
15.	Pudukkottai	49.31	29.03	107.24	24.660	30.425	4.6	134.521	379.784
16.	Ramnad	48.23	33.24	113.77	15.385	19.53	78.308	91.83	400.283
17.	Salem	42.40	37.24	22.80	34.300	38.225	166.432	115.64	457.032
18.	Sivaganga	45.52	21.70	20.73	11.020	25.56	38.764	132.721	296.015
19.	Thanjavur	92.29	21.97	48.40	51.885	23.379	154.046	77.448	469.413
20.	The Nilgiris	16.20	3.40	5.00	3.600	4.2	100.93	90.027	223.357
21.	Theni	23.48	30.25	36.17	4.800	7.6	1.3	2.61	106.200
22.	Thiruvallur	41.72	27.21	21.96	7.200	27.14	7.546	125.099	257.875
23.	Thiruvarur	28.43	15.22	25.89	18.540	31.9	39.13	120.315	279.424
24.	Trichy	79.00	22.50	55.69	24.550	24.1	89.735	93.346	388.921
25.	Tirunelveli	70.77	37.75	46.38	31.230	32.575	36.323	95.918	350.943
26.	Tiruvannamalai	109.00	29.40	0.00	23.190	21.98	177.695	133.16	494.425

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27. Thoothukudi		55.60	39.16	28.64	35.250	51.181	4.74	100.222	314.793
28. Vellore		65.46	28.44	24.41	21.800	10.095	253.461	159.881	563.542
29. Villuppuram		82.08	33.36	38.82	42.340	21.925	247.599	180.413	646.537
30. Virudhunagar		43.70	21.33	12.10	20.450	22.8	48.9	50.227	219.507
31. Tiruppur		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.11	80.110
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>1442.12</b>	<b>803.70</b>	<b>1097.49</b>	<b>787.97</b>	<b>799.69</b>	<b>2082.54</b>	<b>3031.09</b>	<b>10044.60</b>

#### **Integrating NRLM with MNREGS**

1355. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to integrate Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) with the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM);

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

(c) whether there is any attempt to seek the help of private institutions to impart training to BPL households to augment functional capability of workers in rural areas;

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

(e) the details of job opportunities envisaged due to above initiatives, if any, State-wise, category-wise as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. At present, No, such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Surrendering of MNREGS funds**

1356. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated Rs. 39100 crores for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) for the year 2009-10 but this amount could not be utilized and the substantial amount has been surrendered;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of allocation of fund to various States, during last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of the fund allocated to Uttar Pradesh during last three years, alongwith details of utilized fund, year-wise and district-wise;

- (d) whether Government is aware that this scheme has failed totally; and
- (e) if so, the details of complaints received from Azamgarh, JP Nagar, Mau, Gonda, Basti, Raebareli and Amethi till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) MGNREGA is demand based. Central Government releases funds to the States/Districts based on the labour demand arising at the field level. For the Financial Year 2009-10, a budget provision of Rs. 39,100 crore has been made by the Government for implementation of the Act. As on 5.3.2010, Rs. 30126.87 crore have been released to the States/districts under MGNREGA. Budget allocations made for MGNREGA for the year 2009-10 can be released to the States/districts up to 31.3.2010. No funds have, therefore, so far been surrendered under MGNREGA.

(b) State-wise funds released by the Centre during the three years is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) District-wise details of funds released by the Centre and utilized by them for the last three years for Uttar Pradesh are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) No, Sir. Under MGNREGA, 90.50 crore persondays of employment was generated during 2006-07 out of which 8.23 crore were in Uttar Pradesh; 143.59 crore persondays generated during 2007-08 out of which 13.63 crore were in UP and 216.32 crore persondays during 2008-09 out of which 22.72 crore were generated in Uttar Pradesh.

(e) Number of complaints received are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the district	No. of complaints received so far
1.	Azamgarh	5
2.	JP Nagar	2
3.	Mau	1
4.	Gonda	12
5.	Basti	3
6.	Raebareli	5
7.	Amethi	0

**Statement-I**

*State-wise funds released by centre during last three years*

Sl.No.	States	Central Release		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102541.43	137105.40	321910.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1450.85	1265.38	2948.84

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	26550.85	52175.01	95872.16
4.	Bihar	54831.38	46707.83	138819.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	71850.74	114415.71	166449.34
6.	Gujarat	7433.94	5915.71	16419.2
7.	Haryana	3589.39	4840.97	13656.65
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4667.64	12754.06	40974.63
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4136.37	7071.37	10472.53
10.	Jharkhand	55854.59	65069.07	180580.14
11.	Karnataka	24850.69	25298.49	39851.14
12.	Kerala	3739.51	6900.55	19887.32
13.	Madhya Pradesh	190944.20	260279.82	406111.54
14.	Maharashtra	21815.64	2923.75	18756.08
15.	Manipur	1692.89	6184.13	36540.97
16.	Meghalaya	3224.68	5918.73	7802.6
17.	Mizoram	2023.90	3343.49	15194.15
18.	Nagaland	910.11	4399.59	26805.72
19.	Orissa	78380.49	53695.69	87843.67
20.	Punjab	3445.75	2972.32	6775.32
21.	Rajasthan	78041.00	105600.20	652157.16
22.	Sikkim	691.50	629.75	4097.14
23.	Tamil Nadu	18409.21	51609.09	140126.58
24.	Tripura	2754.66	17016.45	46036.6
25.	Uttar Pradesh	56914.69	166589.89	393390.127
26.	Uttaranchal	4470.60	11003.65	10116.44
27.	West Bengal	38868.84	88262.88	92275.09
28.	Andaman and Nicobar		135.00	702.75
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		45.00	45.1
30.	Daman and Diu		90.00	21.86
31.	Goa		114.00	618.21
32.	Lakshadweep		45.00	262.26
33.	Pondicherry		45.00	419.44
34.	Chandigarh		45.00	20
TOTAL :		864085.53	1260467.98	2993960.00

**Statement-II**

*District-wise funds released and utilised during last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	FY: 2006-07			FY: 2007-08			FY: 2008-09		
		Central released	Total available funds	Utilization of funds	Central released	Total available funds	Utilization of funds	Central released	Total available funds	Utilization of funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Azamgarh	4000	4490.38	4225.5	5570.14	6815.24	5766.04	10381.84	12490.43	11975.90
2.	Banda	1438.88	2555.62	1559.22	3411.89	4908.17	3727.23	8494.95	10774.97	6592.20
3.	Barabanki	3000	6551.92	4482.75	7477.78	9994.36	9592.04	13872.52	15687.35	10793.70
4.	Chandauli	2612.15	3303.32	2407.73	2688.51	4089.88	3360.98	7955.84	9112.79	6085.25
5.	Chitrakoot	590.66	1033.83	971.15	4616.92	5778.74	4832.2	6302.13	8079.50	6476.50
6.	Fatehpur	2938.07	5864.11	5002.1	4132.28	5935.32	5386.36	10808.41	12569.14	9672.92
7.	Gorakhpur	3000	3733.53	2936.89	2314.14	3588.28	2990.03	6397.62	7108.96	5159.06
8.	Hamirpur	2203.92	3729.47	2665.78	5354.01	7210.90	5334.19	8621.57	11552.45	8612.25
9.	Hardoi	2500	8185.74	6344.26	8433.20	11549.05	9397.5	12372.12	15665.84	10334.60
10.	Jalaun	3414.68	4091.44	2322.76	4612.68	7450.63	5833.76	8015.72	10675.33	8070.68
11.	Jaunpur	3500	4256.44	2498.23	3309.33	5823.28	4496.86	6789.36	8142.18	7114.36
12.	Kaushambi	2436.23	3367.7	2992.91	2631.03	3515.82	2924.22	5393.12	6163.78	5347.59
13.	Kheri	2593.57	5267.54	4066.84	5588.83	7617.87	7405.22	10775.33	12257.28	9244.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Kushi Nagar	2362.03	4385.99	3235.38	7012.16	9207.77	9042.45	12767.55	14442.52	12151.50
15.	Lalitpur	1195.85	2886.78	2357.56	3728.63	4643.37	3113.71	5830.59	7941.39	6831.20
16.	Mahoba	928.23	1757.77	1109.1	3331.18	4451.79	3087.98	5058.01	6825.43	5196.85
17.	Mirzapur	2361.22	4916.57	3045.77	4525.32	6786.67	6231.03	9224.89	11155.29	9025.34
18.	Pratapgarh	3000	3735.44	2731	5240.44	6994.50	6465.13	9591.89	11536.90	7376.23
19.	Rae Bareli	3500	6770.86	4992.04	6317.00	10377.10	9305.28	11681.81	15314.01	7791.91
20.	Sitapur	3500	8106	6620.88	8813.33	11774.31	10907.64	15757.16	18441.27	16627.30
21.	Sonbhadra	2839.2	6314.69	5061.74	6539.64	9042.39	8461.76	17726.46	19957.45	17242.60
22.	Unnao	3000	7566.09	6337.87	5081.74	7078.60	6817.01	11441.82	13020.38	12406.20
23.	Ambedkar Nagar				2402.57	3292.17	2571.51	3900.07	5356.40	4157.68
24.	Bahraich				5815.78	6477.98	5296.78	11325.21	12835.61	11283.80
25.	Ballia				1780.44	3895.88	3800	7020.62	7899.89	4146.30
26.	Balrampur				3571.19	4333.50	3915.5	5993.04	7107.16	6403.95
27.	Basti				3543.85	4195.47	2636.46	5336.61	7211.31	4901.25
28.	Budaun				3006.13	3955.11	3369.17	5568.08	6908.49	5590.34
29.	Etah				2841.24	3688.46	2710.39	5615.45	7089.23	5695.58
30.	Farrukhabad				1186.76	2164.92	1710.35	3561.73	4113.49	2133.23
31.	Gonda				6052.53	6724.47	6197.08	6169.00	7137.18	5962.39
32.	Jhansi				2412.60	3411.32	3073.69	7269.74	8500.53	6528.41

33.	Kanpur dehat	2336.65	2906.10	1944.3	2545.24	3580.74	2284.66
34.	Maharajganj	4144.30	5717.14	3723.77	6138.93	8299.09	7318.35
35.	Mau	2075.02	2647.68	2311.62	6019.75	6459.44	3570.95
36.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	2523.43	2951.72	2186.79	5907.98	7307.12	4812.00
37.	Shravasti	1970.06	2226.76	1935.05	4299.66	4951.75	2489.40
38.	Siddharth Nagar	3273.00	3676.58	3664.75	9701.72	10904.09	10221.40
39.	Sultanpur	4987.16	5826.89	4299.28	10785.71	13068.44	9292.89
40.	Agra				1589.41	1781.24	1306.73
41.	Aligarh				1621.63	1997.10	1392.15
42.	Allahabad				5342.59	6918.69	5712.09
43.	Auraiya				2068.72	2472.55	2135.71
44.	Baghpat				376.74	438.37	242.08
45.	Bareilly				5761.30	6656.24	4555.60
46.	Bijnor				2151.05	2419.94	2027.29
47.	Bulandshahr				2070.79	2314.61	979.38
48.	Deoria				4896.80	5352.02	3319.57
49.	Etawah				1194.20	1475.94	934.32
50.	Faizabad				3082.16	3774.50	2778.46
51.	Firozabad				1351.94	1603.30	1318.88
52.	Gautam Buddha Nagar				202.55	259.91	77.33



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
53.	Ghaziabad							298.23	416.26	360.40
54.	Ghaziipur							2067.56	2447.59	2175.86
55.	Jyotiba Phoole Nagar							1395.51	1623.04	1178.86
56.	Kannauj							1866.36	2200.80	1545.00
57.	Kanpur Nagar							4758.69	5202.48	3426.93
58.	Lucknow							3130.18	4077.46	2853.41
59.	Mahamaya Nagar							1000.50	1459.29	869.79
60.	Mainpuri							4331.15	4641.88	3228.16
61.	Mathura							1833.11	2072.18	1435.61
62.	Meerut							330.10	436.93	242.22
63.	Moradabad							2081.86	2436.72	2204.04
64.	Muzaffarnagar							1007.29	1216.77	950.76
65.	Pilibhit							2072.38	2412.05	2103.28
66.	Rampur							1067.39	1195.34	1193.46
67.	Saharanpur							3207.82	3452.89	1793.43
68.	Sant Ravidas Nagar							2081.34	2559.53	1443.46
69.	Shahjahanpur							3914.58	4387.38	3662.59
70.	Varanasi							2816.94	3345.30	2520.15
TOTAL :		56914.69	102871.23	77967.46	164652.89	222726.19	189825.11	393390.12	470692.85	356887.84

### Upgradation of waterways

1357. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of waterways in the country;
- (b) the details of the steps to upgrade these waterways to international standard; and
- (c) the details of the revenue accrued from these waterways during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) to (c) Five waterways have so far been declared as National Waterways (NWs). First three NWs *i.e.* NW - 1, 2 and 3 are being developed as per the projected requirement for shipping and navigation by providing basic transport infrastructural facilities. These include navigational channel with targeted depth and width for most part of the year, aids for day and night navigation and terminals at selected locations for berthing and loading/unloading of vessels.

Since substantial cargo is yet not being transported on NWs, not much revenue is generated/accrued on these NWs. Inland Waterways Authority of India however collects charges such as pilotage charges, berthing charges, storage charges as well charges for transporting cargo under demonstrative cargo services. During 2008-09 the revenue generated from these charges was Rs. 5.32 lakhs.

### Protection of cargo in ports

1358. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the projections of cargo for the period of 2010-2015 in the various parts in India;
- (b) the details of warehousing capacity to manage the cargo port-wise;
- (c) whether the current warehousing infrastructure is able to meet the requirements;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the measures proposed by Government to augment the additional warehousing capacity at ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Projection of Cargo

(In Million Tonnes)

Name of the Port	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kolkata	45.58	48.05	50.84	53.60	56.50
Paradip	62.00	68.20	74.80	80.80	86.30
Visakhapatnam	72.80	79.30	89.40	95.00	105.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chennai	65.20	68.46	71.88	75.48	79.25
Mumbai	53.00	57.00	66.00	71.50	73.50
Jawaharlal Nehru	54.70	61.18	68.80	76.93	90.93
Tuticorin	23.11	26.77	30.37	31.94	33.59
Cochin	17.52	21.18	26.22	28.21	30.37
New Mangalore	38.00	41.80	45.98	50.57	55.63
Mormugao	50.72	51.53	52.32	52.71	54.24
Kandla	78.00	80.00	84.50	88.00	92.50
Ennore	13.20	22.10	30.20	30.25	39.65

(b) Existing warehousing capacity

Name of Port	Warehousing capacity
Kolkata	1,55,000 Sq. m
Paradip	23,771 Sq. m
Visakhapatnam	65,326 Sq. m
Chennai	45,766 Sq. m
Mumbai	1,78,457 Sq. m
Jawaharlal Nehru	JNPT has no warehousing facility inside the port area. Warehousing facility is available at all container fright stations (CFS's) in and around on JN port. At present 22 CFS's are operational in and around JN Port having capacity of 1.5 million TEUs per annum.
Tuticorin	1,07,104 Sq. m.
Cochin	64,000 Sq. m
New Mangalore	21,000 tonnes
Mormugao	35,348 Sq. m
Kandla	1,44,000 Sq. m
Ennore	Nil

(c) and (d) Current warehousing infrastructure in respect of Paradeep, Chennai, Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru, Visakhapatnam, Tuticorin, Cochin, New Mangalore and Mormugao Ports is able to meet the requirements. Current warehousing infrastructure in respect of Kolkata and Kandla ports is not able to meet the requirement and needs to have more warehousing facilities.

In Ennore Port the nature of cargo handled at present and projected to be handled during the next 5 years does not require warehousing infrastructure to be developed in Ennore.

(e) In Kolkata port possibility of expanding the warehouse facility in the vicinity of the dock is being explored in consultation with customs authority. At Haldia Dock Complex (HDC) warehousing capacity is able to meet the cargo being presently handled. However, keeping the increased requirement of storage area action has already been initiated for creation of additional storage area. Kandla port is regularly constructing new godowns and open plots to meet the cargo storage requirements. At some ports Container Freight Station's (CFS's) to cater the future need of exim traffic are being developed.

#### **Development of Vizhinjam Port in Kerala**

1359. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has approached the Central Government for assistance for the development of the Vizhinjam Port in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Vizhinjam Port is a Non-Major Port. As per Indian Ports Act, 1908, Non-Major Ports are under the overall jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. The responsibility for development of Vizhinjam Port, therefore, vests with the Government of Kerala.

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#### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

##### **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1742/15/10]

....(Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**I. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of NRRDA, New Delhi**

**II. Report (2008-09) on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act**

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ  
(SHRI C.P. JOSHI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

**I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—**

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1766/15/10]

**II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.**

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1767/15/10]

...(*Interruptions*)...

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping**

**II. Administrative Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, Kolkata**

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

**I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—**

- (1) G.S.R. 920 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2009, publishing the Visakhapatnam Port Employees (Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1769/15/10]

- (2) G.S.R. 921 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2009, publishing the Mumbai Port Trust Digest of Pay and Allowances, Leave and Pension (Amendment) Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1770/15/10]

**II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 5(E) of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948:—**

- (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1771/15/10]

...(Interruptions)...

**Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of the Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited, New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):  
Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited, 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.
- II. Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1833/15/10]

...(Interruptions)...

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**
- II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited, Kolkata**
- III. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of NABARD, Mumbai**
- IV. Report on Trend and Progress of Housing in India**
- V. Accounts (2008-09) of SEBI, Mumbai**

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. 851 (E), dated the 1st December, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.

- (2) G.S.R. 895 (E), dated the 14th December, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
- (ii) 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 Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1753/15/10]

- (1) F.No.LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/23/186926, dated the 11th December, 2009, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
- (2) F.No.LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/25/189240, dated the 1st January, 2010, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1752/15/10]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi), of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970

- (1) G.S.R. HO/IRC/533/2009, dated the 15th to 21st August, 2009, publishing the Dena Bank (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2008.
- (2) No. SMR/02, dated the 31st October to 6th November, 2009, publishing the Union Bank of India (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (3) No. ISC/522/2009-10, dated the 7th to 13th November, 2009, publishing the Indian Bank (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2008.
- (4) No. ACC/IRC/314/2009-10, dated the 9th to 15th January, 2010, publishing the Indian Overseas Bank (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2008.
- (5) G.S.R. HO/SD/660, dated the 9th to 15th January, 2010, publishing the Allahabad Bank (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1747/15/10]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. HO/MBD/H-14569-A/09-10, dated the

9th to 15th January, 2010, publishing the Oriental Bank of Commerce (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2009, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1747/15/10]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, 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 Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2058/15/10]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (5) of Section 48 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2059/15/10]

- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on Trend and Progress of Housing in India, for the year ended June 30, 2006, under Section 42 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1950/15/10]

- V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 15 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1756/15/10]

...(Interruptions)...

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

**II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Minister, New Delhi**

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 Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:—

- (1) G.S.R. 50 (E), dated the 28th January, 2010, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Carbon Black used in rubber applications, originating in, or exported from Australia, People's Republic of China, Russia and Thailand for the period of five years.
- (2) G.S.R. 51 (E), dated the 28th January, 2010, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 558 (E), dated the 30th July, 2009.
- (3) G.S.R. 853 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2009, seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty on imports into India of ceramic glazed tiles from the People's Republic of China.
- (4) G.S.R. 854 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2009, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 418 (E), dated the 15th June, 2009.
- (5) G.S.R. 855 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2009, seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Acrylic Fibre, originating in, or exported from Japan pending finalization of Sunset review investigations.
- (6) G.S.R. 861 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, seeking to impose provisional safeguard duty at the rate of 15 per cent ad-valorem on imports of Caustic Soda Lye imported into India from the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Thailand.
- (7) G.S.R. 867 (E), dated the 8th December, 2009, seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on synchronous digital hierarchy transmission equipment, originating in, or exported from the Peoples Republic of China and Israel.
- (8) G.S.R. 870 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, seeking to continue definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Hydrosulphite originating in, or exported from the Peoples Republic of China.
- (9) G.S.R. 871 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Acrylic Fibre, originating in, or exported from Belarus.
- (10) G.S.R. 872 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on Cathode Ray Colour Television Picture Tubes, originating in or exported from Indonesia.
- (11) G.S.R. 873 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, seeking to continue definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Saccharin originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China.

- (12) G.S.R. 897 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Phosphoric Acid of all grades and all concentration (excluding Agriculture or Fertilizer grade), originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of Korea.
- (13) G.S.R. 898 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 438 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2009.
- (14) G.S.R. 915 (E), dated the 21st December, 2009, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Flax Fabric originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong.
- (15) G.S.R. 918 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2009, seeking to continue definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Nitrite originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China.
- (16) G.S.R. 922(E), dated the 23rd December, 2009, seeking to order provisional assessment in respect of Cathode Ray Colour Television Picture Tube exported by M/s. Meridian Solar and Display Company Ltd. producer/exporter from the People's Republic of Korea.
- (17) G.S.R. 26 (E), dated the 11th January, 2010, seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), originating in, or exported from Russia.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1749/15/10]

- (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) G.S.R. 849 (E), dated the 27th November, 2009, amending notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 850 (E), dated the 27th November, 2009, amending notification No. G.S.R. 627 (E), dated the 29th August, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2060/15/10]

- (3) G.S.R. 859 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2009, amending notification No. G.S.R. 92 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (4) G.S.R. 924 (E), dated the 24th December, 2009, rescinding notification No. G.S.R. 843(E), dated the 7th December, 2008.
- (5) G.S.R. 925 (E), dated the 24th December, 2009, exempting iron ore fines when exported out of India, from the duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (6) G.S.R. 926 (E), dated the 24th December, 2009, amending notification No. G.S.R. 458 (E), dated the 13th June, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 939 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, amending notification No. G.S.R. 393 (E), dated the 30th June, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 940 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, amending notification No. G.S.R. 394 (E), dated the 30th June, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 941 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, amending notification No. G.S.R. 33 (E), dated the 15th January, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 942 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, seeking to prescribe preferential tariffs for the import of specified goods under the India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA).
- (11) G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, exempting certain goods from the duty of customs leviable thereon when imported into India from the Republic of Korea.
- (12) G.S.R. 944 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, seeking to prescribe preferential tariffs for specified goods imported under the Trade in Goods Agreement between India and the ASEAN.
- (13) G.S.R. 36 (E), dated the 15th January, 2010, amending notification No. G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 43 (E), dated the 19th January, 2010, amending notification No. G.S.R. 575 (E), dated the 13th July, 1994, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1748/15/10]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:—

- (1) S.O. 3245 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009, publishing the Income-tax (13th Amendment) Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1754/15/10]

- (2) S.O. 67 (E), dated the 12th January, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1246 (E), dated the 29th November, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1755/15/10]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. S.O. 66 (E), dated the 12th January, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 3245 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1754/15/10]

- (v) 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. 860 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 96 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 864 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 10th June, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 62 (E), dated the 6th February, 2010, seeking to exempt certain goods cleared from a unit located in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from excise duty leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1750/15/10]

- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 856 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2009, regarding service tax payable on business auxiliary service provided by the service provider to the service receiver during the processing of alcoholic beverages, under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, together with Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1751/15/10]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, 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. 1757/15/10]

...(Interruptions)...

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.**
- III. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Various National Health Institutes.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

- (1) S.O. 3309 (E), dated the 30th December, 2009, regarding Appointment of Government Analysts at Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata, for carrying out test or analysis of samples of drugs.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1761/15/10]

- (2) G.S.R. 917 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2009, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (7th Amendment) Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1760/15/10]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 607 (E), dated the 28th August, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 46 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2061/15/10]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1957/15/10]

- III. (i) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1958/15/10]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) (Formerly known as National Illness Assistance Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1959/15/10]

...(Interruptions)...

**I. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi.**

**II. Annual Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.**

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 Central Council of Indian Medicine, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1762/15/10]

- II. (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1763/15/10]

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present a copy of the Thirty-seventh Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on "Working of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)".

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**

DR. PRABHA THAKUR (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Second Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject Working Conditions of Women in Prasar Bharati.

*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statement by Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

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**MOTION RE. SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS**

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, I move:

"That Sarvashri Kamal Akhtar, Veer Pal Singh Yadav, Ejaz Ali, Sabir Ali, Subhash Prasad Yadav, Amir Alam Khan and Nand Kishore Yadav be suspended from the services of the House for the remaining part of the current session".

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sarvashri Kamal Akhtar, Veer Pal Singh Yadav, Ejaz Ali, Sabir Ali, Subhash Prasad Yadav, Amir Alam Khan and Nand Kishore Yadav are suspended for the remaining part of the current session. *...(Interruptions)...*

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past twelve of the clock.

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The House reassembled at two of the clock,  
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : The House stands adjourned to meet at 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at one minute past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at three of the clock,  
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### GOVERNMENT BILL

#### The Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we resume the consideration of the Constitution Amendment Bill...(Interruptions)... I call on the first speaker...(Interruptions)... I call on the first speaker, the Leader of the Opposition...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, Sir...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप लोग चुप हो जाइए और अपनी जगह वापस जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग अपनी जगह वापस जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... राजनीति जी, प्लीज़ आप अपनी जगह जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी सीटों पर वापस जाइए, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... अपनी बात कहने का बेहतर तरीका यही है कि आप अपनी जगह वापस जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... राजनीति जी, प्लीज़ अपनी जगह वापस जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... Please, go back. ...(Interruptions)... आप बहुत सीनियर मैम्बर हैं ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, आप अपनी जगह वापस जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... राजनीति जी, साहू जी, प्लीज़, आप लोग अपनी जगह वापस जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, कमाल अख्तर साहब, डॉक्टर साहब, आपके लिए यह करना मोहज़िब नहीं है, आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... खान साहब, प्लीज़, आप अपनी जगह वापस जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... डॉक्टर साहब, प्लीज़, आप वापस जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... आप वापिस जाइए! ...(व्यवधान)... आप जाइए प्लीज़! ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, आप जाइए! ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग अपनी जगह चले जाइए, डिबेट शुरु होने वाली है! ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए ....(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप लोग अपनी जगह पर चले जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...कृपया आप लोग अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... I shall now put the motion to vote. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आप इसको बिना बहस के कैसे कर सकते हैं? ..(व्यवधान).. हम लोग बहस करने के लिए बैठे हुए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु** (कर्नाटक): सर, यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। सर, ऐसा पहली बार हो रहा है।..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

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, hon. Leader of the Opposition wants to start the debate...(Interruptions)... Please sit down ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Leader of the Opposition wants to speak on this...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition will speak...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)... The Leader of the Opposition wants to speak...(Interruptions)...

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

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र:** सर, हम कैसे बैठ जाएं ? सर, हमारी सीट के नीचे कांच के टुकड़े पड़े हुए हैं?...(व्यवधान).... अगर आप हमारी बात नहीं सुनेंगे, तो हम बाहर चले जाएंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश):** यह बिल दलित महिलाओं के खिलाफ आ रहा है। पहले इस पर डिबेट होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप बैठ जाइए।

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** सर, इस ऐतिहासिक विधेयक का समर्थन करते वक्त...(व्यवधान).... जिस उत्साह के साथ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I want to speak. I am sitting here. Now, I cannot sit here. यहां पर कांच के टुकड़े पड़े हुए हैं। यहां पर बैठने की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। आप हाउस को आर्डर में लीजिए।...(व्यवधान).... I want to sit in my seat...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Leader of the Opposition speak ...(Interruptions)... Please...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Where should I sit?...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप अगली सीट पर बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र:** सर, पहले हाउस में व्यवस्था करवा लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** वह हो जाएगी।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र:** सर, यहां पर बैठने की जगह नहीं है, कांच के टुकड़े पड़े हुए हैं, कैसे हम अपनी सीट पर बैठेंगे, कैसे हम पार्टिशिपेट करेंगे? पहले आप हाउस को आर्डर में करिए।...(व्यवधान).... Where should I sit, Sir? ...(Interruptions)... Or, I am also supposed to stand here? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सभापति :** प्लीज।...(व्यवधान)...

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): There is a procedural mistake, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Withdraw all the security, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... The House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र:** सर, हम कैसे अपनी सीट पर बैठेंगे ?...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप अगली सीट पर बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... मिश्र जी, यहां पर बहुत जगह है।...(व्यवधान).... वह हो जाएगा।...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठ जाइए। ....(व्यवधान).... आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: They should leave the House. (Interruptions) They should not remain here. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक** (उत्तर प्रदेश): जब तक हाउस आर्डर में नहीं होगा, तब तक आप कैसे बहस करा सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, ऐसे बहस कैसे हो सकती है ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Leader of the Opposition to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: They should leave the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... They should not remain here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सभापति**: आप प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपसे गुजारिश है आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा** (मध्य प्रदेश): यह हाउस है या पुलिस थाना है ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि यह हाउस है या पुलिस थाना है ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, क्या ऐसे सदन चलेगा ?...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति**: प्लीज आप चले जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप यहां मत आइए। आप यहां से नहीं बोल सकते हैं? आप अपनी जगह से बोलेंगे, आप अपनी जगह से बोलेंगे ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I came to the House, today morning, I thought that, along with Members of this House, I would be a party to a great history in the making because we are all discharging a historical responsibility by becoming instrumental in legislating one of the most progressive legislations in recent times. On behalf of my party, let me state, at the very outset, that we all unequivocally support this law. But, then, Sir, this privilege, which we have all got, has been substantially diluted today. We have seen not one, but two histories in this House. The first, of course, will be a matter of privilege that we are enacting one of the most progressive legislations. The second is, and I have no doubt, all of us will hang our heads in shame because we have seen some of the most shameful incidents in India's parliamentary democracy. I only wish that the situation, by all concerned, should have been handled with a great deal of maturity and restraint. Thus, the privilege of enacting this particular law would have been far more enjoyable for all of us.

This debate on women's reservation, through a constitutional amendment, has been on for a decade-and-a-half. There is a myth that the reservations create a privileged class in the society. The truth is that the nature has created all of us as equals. Our Constitution provided for that equality but the situation in our society was such that some of our equals became unequals and the best evidence of that inequality is that 63 years after Independence, 50 per cent section of our society has at best 10 per cent representation in the Lok Sabha. In the State Assemblies also, the situation is not far different. Sir, today, we have all assembled here to enact a law or to initiate the process of enacting a law of affirmative action. The reservation quotas that we are going to provide for the women in the Lok Sabha and also the State Assemblies will become an essential instrument in giving a jump start to our object of equality which this country has always envisaged. Sir, we had the 15th General Elections to the Lok Sabha. The first 15 elections have seen between 7 per cent to 11 per cent women being elected to the Lok Sabha. वह संख्या जिसमें महिलाएँ चुन कर आती रही हैं, वह इन 15 चुनावों में सात फीसदी से लेकर 11 फीसदी तक रही है।

...(व्यवधान)... आज 63 साल बाद भी यह आंकड़ा मौजूदा लोक सभा में भी 10.7 परसेंट पहुँचा है। यह जो तर्क दिया जाता है कि बिना आरक्षण के...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House has taken a decision; it stands. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह हाउस का decision है, आप interrupt मत कीजिए। आप बोलिए, अरुण जी।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** सभापति जी, यह जो तर्क दिया जाता है कि स्वाभाविक रूप से समाज जो आगे बढ़ रहा है तो महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व भी अपने-आप बढ़ता चला जाएगा, 63 वर्षों तक हमारे सामने जो अनुभव आया है, उसमें हमने देखा है कि 63 वर्षों तक यह परिस्थिति नहीं बदली और अगर यह कानून नहीं आता तो हम यह सम्भावना भी मान लें कि शायद अगले 63 वर्षों तक भी यह परिस्थिति नहीं बदलने वाली है।...(व्यवधान)... इसीलिए, आज यह आवश्यक हो चुका है कि भारत की संसद और विधान सभाओं में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व भी पूर्ण मात्रा के रूप में सामने आये। सभापति जी, हम देश को एक बहुत बड़ी आर्थिक शक्ति के रूप में बनाना चाहते हैं। आज हम वह देश हैं जिसकी अपनी परमाणु शक्ति है, but two-third of Indian children are born to women without medical help. ...*(Interruptions)*... आज जितनी कन्याएँ स्कूल छोड़ती हैं, who drop out, उनकी संख्या male child की तुलना में आ गयी है। अगर हम आज की परिस्थिति को देखते हैं, demographically, it is said that there are 933 women for every 1000 men in India. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our laws, some of them, in implementation, are still discriminatory as far as one section of the society is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, if you look at the state of our personal laws, a large number of our personal laws still have inequality ...*(Interruptions)*... I have always believed that it is the lesser participation of women in our Parliament and our State Assemblies which has still created ...*(Interruptions)*... a discriminatory position that we do not have the courage even to say that personal laws which violate the polity and dignity must all be replaced. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we have practised enough the politics of tokenism as far as the system is concerned ...*(Interruptions)*... This politics of tokenism, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... requires to be replaced ...*(Interruptions)*... by the politics of ideas ...*(Interruptions)*... and the politics of ideas...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति:** आप लोग अपनी जगह वापिस जाइए, प्लीज़।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: ..must now translate ...*(Interruptions)*... into politics of representation as far as women are concerned.

**श्री सभापति:** आप लोग अपनी जगह वापिस जाइए, प्लीज़।...(व्यवधान)... You have no right to be in the well. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपको यहाँ रहने का कोई हक़ नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी जगह पर वापिस जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो कुछ कहना है, बाद में कहिए, अभी जो बोल रहे हैं, उनको बोलने दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए, इससे कुछ नहीं होगा। हाउस का जो डिजीजन है, वह हाउस तय करता है, आप तय नहीं कर सकते ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप interrupt कर रहे हैं, आप interrupt करना बंद कीजिए। देखिए, आप रूल्स से वाकिफ़ हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** सभापति जी, जो संविधान संशोधन पेश किया गया है, उसका जो सार है, वह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। इस संविधान संशोधन में प्रावधान है कि 15 वर्ष के लिए देश की लोक सभा में और विधान सभाओं में महिलाओं को एक-तिहाई आरक्षण प्रदान किया जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** सभापति जी, इस एक-तिहाई आरक्षण के सिद्धांत को लागू करने के लिए एक रोटेशन की प्रक्रिया लागू की जाएगी। हर विधान सभा में और लोक सभा में एक-तिहाई सीटें हर आम चुनाव के अंदर आरक्षित की जाएंगी और अगले चुनाव के अंदर वे बदली जाएंगी। हम देखते हैं कि संविधान में 73वें और 74वें संशोधन के बाद ग्राम पंचायतों में और अन्य पंचायतों में तथा local self bodies में जब से महिलाओं की भागीदारी आरंभ हुई है, उसका प्रत्यक्ष असर आज यह है कि इन 15-17 वर्षों के बाद हालांकि कानून में उनके लिए केवल 33 फीसदी आरक्षण है, लेकिन वास्तविकता में इन 15 वर्षों के बाद करीब 43 प्रतिशत महिलाएं आज ग्राम पंचायतों में चुने हुए पदों पर कायम हैं।

सभापति जी, अगर हम दूसरे देशों का अनुभव देखते हैं, तो आज यह कानून केवल भारत में नहीं आ रहा है, दुनिया के विभिन्न देशों के अंदर यह प्रयोग में लाया गया है और दुनिया के विभिन्न देशों में इसको तीन अलग-अलग प्रक्रियाओं के माध्यम से लागू करने का प्रयास किया गया है। पहला सुझाव यह रहा कि कुछ देश राजनीतिक दलों के लिए एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी कोटा फिक्स कर लेते हैं। राजनीतिक दलों के लिए जो कोटा फिक्स होता है, उसके माध्यम से आरक्षण लेने का प्रयास करते हैं। कुछ देशों के अंदर लिस्ट सिस्टम के माध्यम से हुआ और कुछ देशों के अंदर ऐसे चुनाव क्षेत्र हैं, जिनको आरक्षित किया जाता है। जब हम इसका अध्ययन करते हैं और इन व्यवस्थाओं को अपने देश में लागू करने का प्रयास करते हैं, तो अनुभव में यह आया कि जिन देशों के अंदर चुनाव क्षेत्रों को आरक्षित किया गया है, यह प्रयोग सबसे ज्यादा उन्हीं देशों के अंदर सफल हो पाया है। दुनिया के जो पिछड़े देश हैं, अफ्रीका के देश हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** आप लोग अपनी सीट पर जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** Rawanda जैसे देश में वहां की संसद के अंदर महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व दुनिया में सबसे अधिक हो गया है, क्योंकि वहां चुनाव क्षेत्रों का आरक्षण किया गया था। अफगानिस्तान और पाकिस्तान जैसे देश, जहां चुनाव क्षेत्रों का आरक्षण किया गया था, उन देशों के अंदर भी आरक्षण की प्रक्रिया सफल हुई। इस प्रयोग को जब हम अपने देश के ऊपर लागू करने का प्रयास करते हैं, तो इसके जितने भी आलोचक हैं और मेरे मित्र, जिनके अन्यथा विचार हैं, मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि इस पर हमारी जो धारणा है और उसका जो विश्लेषण है, वे उसे भी एक बार समझाने का प्रयास करें। राजनीतिक दलों के ऊपर कोटा बन जाए, यह सुझाव आता रहा है। शायद आज का जो संविधान है, उस संविधान की धाराएं जब मैं पढ़ता हूँ, तो बिना उसको तब्दील किए हुए यह अपने देश में संभव नहीं हो सकता।

लेकिन जिन देशों ने लागू किया है, उनमें एक युनाइटेड किंगडम का उदाहरण है। आज युनाइटेड किंगडम के अंदर, राजनीतिक दलों के ऊपर कोटा लागू है। वे चुनाव क्षेत्रों के अंदर महिला उम्मीदवार उतारते हैं। उस कानून के अंदर कितनी संख्या है, इसका उसमें प्रावधान है। यदि आज हम वहां का अनुभव देखें, तो ब्रिटेन में पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान की तुलना में कम फीसदी महिलाएं हैं, जो उस प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स के अंदर जीतकर आई हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... पाकिस्तान में चुनाव क्षेत्रों में लागू करना, अफगानिस्तान में चुनाव क्षेत्रों में लागू करना — जहां की महिलाओं को हम पिछड़ा मानते हैं, उनको अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व मिल पाया है, बनिस्पत युनाइटेड किंगडम जैसे देश में, जहां राजनीतिक दलों के ऊपर एक कोटा लागू हुआ था...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि चुनाव क्षेत्रों द्वारा...*(व्यवधान)*... यह निश्चित करना ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस देश की वर्तमान भूमिका के अंदर ज्यादा सफल रहने वाला है। सभापति जी, यह आलोचना की जाती है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो रोटेशन की प्रक्रिया है, उस रोटेशन की प्रक्रिया को नहीं रखना चाहिए। यह कानून पंद्रह वर्ष के लिए है। पंद्रह वर्ष में अगर तीन आम चुनाव होते हैं और हर चुनाव के अंदर अगर एक तिहाई सीटें आरक्षित रहती हैं, तो पंद्रह वर्ष के बाद महिला आरक्षण देश के माध्यम से हर चुनाव क्षेत्र तक पहुंच चुका होगा...*(व्यवधान)*... There will be a horizontal spread of women activism and women candidates across various constituencies and each constituency would have been represented

by women candidates at one point of time or other year. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, when this, coupled with reservation in the Assemblies, local-self Governments and the Panchayats, is thrown open after this Amendment after 15 years from today, it will throw up millions of women activists who will be available to various political parties to contest. ...*(Interruptions)*... सभापति जी, यह भी आलोचना की गई कि यह आरक्षण देते वक्त समाज में कुछ और वर्ग हैं, जिनके लिए सब-कोटा रखना चाहिए। आज हमारी संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के तहत जो एस.सी. और एस.टी. समुदाय हैं, उनके लिए चुनाव क्षेत्रों में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है, किसी अन्य के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं है...*(व्यवधान)*... There is no provision for any other reservation of parliamentary and Legislative seats except Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Those seats are already reserved amongst women constituencies also for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot possibly have reservations for communities or groups which are not provided in the larger election to have those reservations only for a sub-section of the constituencies as far as women are concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, having said this, let me tell my friends in the Congress party that they must have a uniform practice across the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... आज देश की विभिन्न विधानसभाएं कानून बना रही हैं। एक तिहाई के स्थान पर, पचास फीसदी तक महिलाओं को ग्राम पंचायतों में लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट में आरक्षण दिया जा रहा है...*(व्यवधान)*... कई विधान सभाओं में बहुत सफलता से कई राज्यों में लागू हुआ है...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन जहां आपको पसंद नहीं आता...*(व्यवधान)*... गुजरात का उदाहरण है ...*(व्यवधान)*... चार महीने पहले कानून पारित हुआ था, लेकिन आज तक उस कानून को वहां के राज्यपाल स्वीकृति नहीं दे रहे...*(व्यवधान)*... इस प्रकार के दोहरे मापदंड कांग्रेस पार्टी द्वारा भी नहीं चल पाएंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... सभापति जी, मैं यह मानता था, जो मैंने आरंभ में कहा...*(व्यवधान)*... कि आज हम इतिहास बनाने जा रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... It is a new gender justice history that we are writing and, therefore, we should all be enthusiastic in supporting it. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, at the same time, incidents, which have taken place to which a large number of people have contributed, I think, have soured our very spirit by supporting this legislation. ...*(Interruptions)*... All I said, while I unequivocally support this law, I cannot but unequivocally also condemn what has happened in the House today. ...*(Interruptions)*... We did not enter this House to see some of our colleagues being physically manhandled and being taken out of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It would have been better if we have been able to conduct it in a more congenial method. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let us not forget that this country once passed the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution by imprisoning each person who was opposed to that Amendment...*(Interruptions)*... All those who opposed the 42nd Amendment could have opposed it but they were jailed during the Emergency. The effect was that the Emergency was lifted and that Amendment had to be revoked substantially. Therefore, our experience has been that even though I disagree with my friends who are protesting against this, we should give them a voice to be heard to vote against this law because an overwhelming majority — I believe, 85 to 90 per cent of us — is in support of this Bill. I would also appeal to my friends who are opposed to it to support it because a vast majority in this House is supporting the Bill.

You must also respect the spirit of democracy. If 85-90 per cent of the Members are supporting it, allow them to exercise the right of majority. A small minority group cannot

pressurise them into not allowing the proceedings to be conducted. And, therefore, you must impress upon your colleagues, who have been asked to withdraw from the House, to allow a congenial environment of this House to continue. You have a right to speak against this Bill; you have a right to dissent; but, certainly, you have no right to disrupt the mandate of the majority. If we respect each other, then I am sure this Bill would have been passed in the very spirit with which we have wanted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, I appeal to you while we unequivocally support this legislation, let us think in terms of steps that you must also initiate, so that a congenial environment can be created in this House; and those dissenting against us also have a voice to be heard as far as this House is concerned. With these words, I support this legislation. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, I would like to begin on behalf of all the women of this country who have been waiting for over 62 years for justice, for reservation in this Parliament, for an equal voice in the development in this country, to thank the Congress President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, and the entire UPA for bringing this historic legislation to vote, which no other party in 62 years has had the courage or the political will to deliver to the people of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, I would like to point out in the two minutes that have been given to me that this is a logical continuation of Rajiv Gandhi's dream by which 33 per cent of seats were reserved in local bodies for women. As a result of which more than 10-12 lakh women are in local government bodies in every village in the country today. ...*(Interruptions)*... More than 50 lakh women have fought elections for those seats; and a large number of women in the villages are now enjoying the fruits of political power. ...*(Interruptions)*...

At that time as well, Sir, there were people who opposed reservation and sharing of political space by women. But the Indian National Congress, the Congress President, and the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, have never lagged behind in fulfilling the promise that was made in our manifesto. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was our solemn promise. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even yesterday, all the time, colleagues, both within and outside the House, doubted the commitment of this Government and made uncharitable allegations against us. We stand vindicated. We have fulfilled our promise to the women of this country. Sir, it is the promise of the UPA that women will get justice and women will get a share in development and a share in the political space and political decision-making of this country.

Sir, I would like to say this. Mr. Jaitley has already spoken. A wrong canard is being spread. Even those who oppose the Bill more strongly keep talking about reservation for *dalits*. I would advise them to read the Bill. There is reservation for *dalit* women in the Constitution

(Amendment) Bill and also for tribals. And that reservation has been mandated by the Constitution of India. I would also like to say that my party was the first party to reserve 33 per cent seats for women at all levels of the party structure. Therefore, we are totally committed to gender parity. Sir, I would also like to point out that it was our Prime Minister who introduced ...*(Interruptions)*... this piece of legislation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति:** आप यहाँ से नहीं बोल सकते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**(तत्पश्चात् कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बहिर्गमन कर गए)**

**SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN:** And raised the 33 per cent of reservation at the local body level to 50 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... And now at the local government level, the quota has been raised to 50 per cent by the Cabinet.

Therefore, Sir, we have fulfilled our commitment and our mandate to the women of this country. Sir, I would like only to conclude by making two observations. People talk about equality. There can be no equality among unequals. The rights of equality of gender parity that have been mentioned in the Constitution are completely meaningless on the ground. Sir, Indian women fought shoulder to shoulder with men in response to the call from Mahatma Gandhi for freedom. Indian women went to jail; Indian women kept the home fires burning; and yet, Sir, after Independence, although the Constitution guarantees equality, Indian women lag far behind in education, health and so many other parameters of development. The way has been shown by the trailblazers at the local government level where Indian women who have been elected to local government have shown tremendous interest in basic issues like sanitation, education, child health and every basic issue to which attention needs to be paid for the development of this country. Therefore, Sir, when this Constitutional amendment is enacted and Indian women get an equal space in decision-making, the concerns of our women will be adequately represented in Parliament. And, I daresay, scenes like what we have seen today for which all of us apologise to you most unreservedly will never happen again and our democracy will be well set on the path of gender parity, on the path of development and on the path of true social justice because women cut across every community. Sir, women are the most deprived in every community and that lowest level will get justice finally. Thank you, Sir.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, Shrimati Brinda Karat.

**SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal):** Sir, before I speak, my colleague just wants to make a point.

**SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal):** Sir, she is making a substantive contribution from my party, but, I just want to make one comment on behalf of my party CPI (M).

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You are not listed here.

**SHRI SITARAM YECHURY:** Sir, with your permission, I will take two minutes of her time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, on behalf of CPI (M), we are very honoured that we are part of this august House in making history in our country by enacting this legislation. Sir, I have stood up to make this point that it is not only acceding to demands of the women, but we are doing our social duty to the country by discharging this responsibility and that we are going to unleash a lot of hidden potential that is there, so far suppressed, in our country to build a better India. With that spirit, Sir, despite the fact that the ruling alliance does not have two-thirds majority in this House, all of us together, are supporting it to enact this legislation and create history in our country.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, with a sense of deep satisfaction, I stand in this House to offer the unstinting and unambiguous support of my party and also the women organisations with whom I have been working for the last several decades in support of this Constitutional amendment which is a very historic legislation that is certainly going to change the face of Indian politics. And, I believe, it is a change for the better. It is a change which will not only address the long-standing discrimination that women in India have faced in the political sphere, but also, I believe, Sir, it is path-breaking because it is going to deepen democratic processes. This is a legislation which ensures that the slogan of inclusion is transformed from rhetoric to guarantees — to legislative and Constitutional guarantees — and that is where the significance of this legislation lies. Sir, for 13 years or more, the women of this country have been fighting for such a legislation. And we have heard the most outrageous arguments against this legislation. We understand that when there are path-breaking measures of social reform, there is opposition. I recall today with pride the words of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar when in the Lok Sabha, there was such a long debate on the Hindu Reform Bill, there was such strong opposition to that. He did say that no country can go forward which leaves the women behind. And, therefore, Sir, today, I believe, it is a memory of our male reformers, although I would hate to just say male as far as Dr. Ambedkar is concerned. But as far as gender is concerned, this is a fact of history that in India it has not been male versus female, and female versus male. But some of the greatest social reformers in our country have been male, and we believe that this role also can go forward only with the support of democratic male, democratic-minded male, and therefore, I believe it is only fitting today that I congratulate all the men in this House, all the men in the country who have supported the Bill. I am serious because I want to say that this is not a narrow approach of women versus men.

Sir, the other two, three points which I would like to make, and which I think are very much required, and that is, in our politics, I think, one of the most historic experiences in the Indian politics over the last two decades has been the role played by grass roots women in the panchayats. आज हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की पंचायतों में जो सबसे गरीब औरतें हैं, उन गरीब औरतों को जब यह मौका मिला तो इस मौके का फायदा उठाकर उन्होंने गाँव के लिए, पंचायत के लिए, जिला के



लिए और ब्लॉक लेवल पर किस रूप में काम किया। उन्होंने यह अपने उत्थान के लिए नहीं किया बल्कि पूरे गाँव के उत्थान के लिए किया। यह एक रिकार्ड है। लोग कहते हैं कि इसमें प्रॉक्सी पॉलिटिक्स दिखाई देती है। मुझे पता है, मैं सुनती हूँ कि लोग कहते हैं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की पंचायत में एक नया phenomenon, प्रधान पति पैदा हो गया है। आज मैं चुनौती देती हूँ, अगर प्रधान पति होते हैं तो प्रधान पति का जो ...(व्यवधान)... जी?

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** पति-प्रधान।

**श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत:** अब पति प्रधान हो या प्रधान पति हो...(व्यवधान)... क्यों कि प्रधान तो महिला ही होती है। उसका पति तो केवल माला लगा कर पंचायतों में जाकर काम करता है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह मैं सही कह रही हूँ। इसीलिए मैं यह कहती हूँ कि आज हम सब लोगों को यह समझाना है कि प्रॉक्सी पॉलिटिक्स भी पुरुष प्रधान मानसिकता का एक reflection है। औरत काम करना चाहती है, लेकिन जब उसका पति वहाँ खड़ा हो जाता है और बी.डी.ओ. खड़ा होकर उसका हस्ताक्षर घर में ही करवा कर कहता है कि तुम्हें आने की जरूरत नहीं है तो उसके खिलाफ औरतें खड़ी होती हैं। इसीलिए मैं कहती हूँ कि आज हम उन लाखों औरतों को सलाम करते हैं, क्योंकि अगर उन्होंने इस प्रकार का सही काम पंचायतों में नहीं किया होता तो आज हम लोगों की यह हिम्मत नहीं होती कि हम इस विधेयक को पास करते। इसलिए पंचायत की औरतों की भी इसमें एक जबर्दस्त भूमिका है, जिसे हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

सर, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहती हूँ। मैं इसकी पॉलिटिक्स में नहीं जाना चाहती हूँ कि किसको श्रेय मिलना चाहिए इत्यादि, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ और जयन्ती जी को यह सुन कर शायद अच्छा लगेगा कि 1988 में जब महिलाओं के लिए National Prospective Plan बना था तो उस समय ruling party की तरफ से एक सुझाव आया कि हम एक-तिहाई nomination के रूप में पंचायतों में देना चाहते हैं। सर, उस समय National Prospective Plan की debate में महिला संगठनों ने कहा कि हम किसी भी संस्था में backdoor से नहीं जाना चाहते हैं और ये वे महिला संगठन थे, जिन्होंने कहा कि we do not want nomination; we want elections. So, when we talk about the contribution today of various individuals and personalities, please do not forget that today, if the Bill is alive, it is because of the efforts of women's organizations, women's movement who kept reminding political parties that they cannot forget it, and it is they who we also have to salute today. I want to put this with the record, and I hope, if the Prime Minister is going to speak today, it will be so excellent if he could also salute those women's organizations and movements who have ensured that the Bill is alive.

Sir, I want to address two, three more issues. मुझे इस बात को सुन कर बहुत दुःख होता है जब यह कहा जाता है कि यह बिल केवल एक वर्ग की महिलाओं के लिए है। अगर हम अनुभव को देखते हैं तो हकीकत यह है कि जब हम आज भी बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर महिलाओं की संख्या को देखते हैं तो यह स्पष्ट होता है कि राजनीति में ओ.बी.सी. की बेटी होना कोई disadvantage नहीं है। आज बिहार के अंदर 24 महिलाओं में से 60% से अधिक पिछड़ी जातियों से हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर 423 MLA हैं..

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र:** 403 हैं।

**श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत:** सॉरी, बिहार में 243 हैं, जिनमें से अगर आप संख्या को देखें, क्योंकि यह जो मिथ क्रिएट हो रहा है कि SC, ST और OBC को नहीं मिलेगा, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यू0पी0 में 23 महिलाओं में से over 65% SC, ST, OBC और हमारी माइनॉरिटी की बहनें हैं। अगर हम बिहार में देखते हैं तो 243 सीटों में से केवल 24 महिलाएं हैं, जिनमें से वहां भी 70.8% या तो OBC, SC या हमारी मुस्लिम महिलाएं हैं। इसलिए

यह कहना कि केवल जनरल कांस्ट की महिलाएं, जो बहुत सम्पन्न वर्गों से आती हैं, उन्हीं का यहां फायदा होता है, यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। आंकड़े यह दिखाते हैं कि जहां महिला रिजर्वेशन होता है, वहां निश्चित रूप से वे जो हमारी बहनें हैं, उनको और मौका मिलेगा, वे और आगे आएंगी। मैं मानती हूं कि मंडल कमीशन के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की पॉलिटिक्स में एक बुनियादी परिवर्तन हुआ जिनकी अपर कास्ट मोनोप्लीज़ थी, OBCs की सेल्फ मोबलाइजेशन से वह टूटा। यह एक सकारात्मक चीज थी, लेकिन उसमें OBC महिलाओं को वह हिस्सा नहीं मिला। आज हम यह गारंटी के साथ कहते हैं कि अगर आरक्षण होगा, महिला सीट अगर आप आरक्षित करेंगे तो जो पार्टियां कास्ट के आधार पर सीट देंगी, उसमें फर्क होगा — जाति का फर्क नहीं होने वाला है, कास्ट का फर्क होगा, भाई की बजाए बहन आएगी, लेकिन कोई परिवर्तन होगा, कास्ट कम्प्लेक्शन में कुछ परिवर्तन होकर कोई कन्वर्जन होगा कांस्टिट्यूशन गेरंटी आफ इक्वेलिटी का, यह होने वाला नहीं है, यह हकीकत है।

मैं यह मानती हूं आज कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनवादी प्रणाली में सबसे बड़ी कमजोरी है कि हमारे माइनोंरिटीज़ की, हमारी संख्या बहुत कम है, हम मानते हैं। यह हमारे लिए, हरेक के लिए यह शर्म की बात है। क्यों हमारी माइनोंरिटीज़ इतनी कम हैं? क्यों आबादी के मुताबिक उनकी संख्या पार्लियामेंट में, स्टेट असेम्बली में नहीं हैं? निश्चित रूप पर यह हमारी कमजोरी है, कहीं न कहीं हमारे जनवाद में यह एक कमजोरी है। इस कमजोरी को हम कैसे दूर करें? अगर कोई सोचे कि इस कमजोरी को दूर करने के लिए महिला बिल एक जादू की छड़ी है, जिसे घुमाकर हिन्दुस्तान की जनवादी प्रणाली में जितनी भी कमजोरियां हैं, सब खत्म हो जाएंगी, यह होने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन मैं अपने अनुभव से जानती हूं कि जहां महिला आरक्षण है, लोकल लेवल पर, हमारी माइनोंरिटी कम्युनिटी की बहनों को मौका मिला। सर, आप हैदराबाद को ही लीजिए। हैदराबाद में कॉरपोरेशन में 150 सीट्स हैं, वहां 50 सीट्स आरक्षित हैं महिलाओं के लिए। उन 50 सीटों में 10 सीटों पर हमारी मुस्लिम बहनें चुनाव लड़कर जीतकर आई हैं। क्यों जीतकर आई हैं? क्योंकि वे सीटें महिला आरक्षित सीटें थीं। इसलिए, महिला रिजर्वेशन का फायदा उठाकर हमारी बहनें खड़ी हो सकती हैं, जीत सकती हैं और आज मैं यह उम्मीद जताती हूं कि महिला आरक्षण के बाद निश्चित रूप से जो हमारी गरीब महिलाएं हैं, पिछड़ी हैं, माइनोंरिटीज़ हैं, SC हैं, ST हैं, निश्चित रूप से उनको इसका फायदा मिलेगा और मैं पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ से भी यह अपील करना चाहूंगी कि इस आरक्षण का फायदा उठाकर उन महिलाओं के लिए विशेष प्रावधान करना अनिवार्य है, मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं।

सर, रोटेशन के बारे में लोगों ने कहा कि यह रोटेशन क्या है, यह रोटेशन बिल्कुल गलत है, लेकिन हम यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि एक कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी में जहां ढाई या तीन लाख वोटर हैं, वहां क्या एक ही प्रतिनिधि है, जो ज़िंदगी भर, जब तक जीएगा, वहीं प्रतिनिधित्व करेगा। क्या वहां और कोई नहीं है, और कोई काबिल नहीं है? यह बिल्कुल गलत समझ है। हम लोगों की पार्टी में, हम लोगों ने कोशिश की कि हम कम से कम दो टर्म, राज्य सभा में तो दो टर्म हमने लागू कर लिया, लेकिन लोक सभा में भी जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं, हमारा यह प्रयास है कि कम से कम दो या तीन टर्म के बाद कोई और साथी आए और करे। चूंकि हम यह नहीं मान सकते, मोनार्की के खिलाफ है, लेकिन इन्डायरेक्ट मोनार्की है कि भइया, हम एक बार जीते तो हम कभी नहीं इससे हट सकते और अगर हटेंगे तो लोग कहेंगे कि इनस्टेबिलिटी होगी।

That is the stability of democracy that you have more and more people who can take the responsibility. मैं बता रही हूं, मैंने “प्रयास” शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है और इसीलिए मैं कहती हूं कि यह अनिवार्य है और यह बात सही है, जो अरुण जेटली जी ने कही कि horizontal spread of reservation. We don't want monopolies to develop that only in one constituency there will be reservation and only that one constituency that women can develop. We want horizontal strength of development by

women leaders just as has happened in panchayats where because of merit — please remember those of us who talk about merit — we are over 33 per cent. In many panchayats, we are 40 per cent. I don't want to scare you too much. I certainly hope that in the Assemblies and the Parliament also very soon women, through their own work, capacity and sacrifice, will cross 33 per cent and reach 40 per cent or 50 per cent. This is a promise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep an eye on the watch.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I am keeping an eye on the watch. मैं चेयर को भी address कर रही हूँ और मैं बाकी सदस्यों को भी address कर रही हूँ।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Should we keep a watch on the time or on the numbers, Sir?

**श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत:** सभापति जी, मैं इस बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ कि लोग पूछते हैं कि बिल के बाद क्या होगा, क्या पूरी पोलिटिक्स बदल जाएगी, क्या करप्शन खत्म हो जाएगा, क्या सब कुछ हो जाएगा? हम कहते हैं कि औरत कोई super woman नहीं है कि वह पार्लियामेंट में आएगी और पूरी दुनिया और देश को बदल देगी, हालांकि उसमें ताकत है बदलने के लिए। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि that don't expect women to treat themselves superwomen just to fight against the discrimination which is there in politics. I don't think it is required for us to prove that by fixing 33 per cent for women that they don't want to reach there. However, I do believe that the entry into the electoral politics is most definitely going to lead to a more sensitive politics and we believe it is going to be our efforts that the core political agenda, the so-called hard issues and the soft issues...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, this is the problem. What are the hardships? What are the core political issues? Is not violence against women a core political issue? Is not female foeticide a core political issue? Yet, when these are discussed, these are not considered to be core political agenda. Many people asked: Why is there only one-third? It is a threshold. It is a critical mass which is going to affect the policy and, therefore, I believe it will change. Lastly, Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Your time is over, Mrs. Karat.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Yes, Sir. Just a little bit of indulgence since you make so much of adjustments. One more point. I believe, all this is also going to change the culture because women today, whether we accept it or not, in most of the modern societies, are still caught in a cultural prism. To be an equally independent citizen we have to fight every day. ...(*Time-bell*)... In our country, in the name of tradition, in the name of culture, stereotypes are imposed and, I believe, when so many women are there in public life, these stereotypes and cultures, those bars, which imprison women will also be broken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Therefore, I once again congratulate the House and I do express my disappointment that the floor management yesterday was very poor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: You didn't take everyone into confidence. When I believe, Sir, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I am afraid I can't allow you any more time.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: ... I also hope there will be no delay in the Lok Sabha passing it. Don't do it that नाम के वास्ते राज्य सभा में कर लिया भइया, लेकिन लोक सभा में क्या दिया?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Please observe time.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Please don't do that. We want this Bill to be passed in the Lok Sabha in this session itself. Thank you.

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम लोग बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से आपके समक्ष यह रखना चाहते हैं कि बहुजन समाज पार्टी की हमारी राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष एक महिला हैं और बहुजन समाज पार्टी महिला आरक्षण के पक्ष में है। बहुजन समाज पार्टी का यह मत है कि अगर महिलाएं पचास फीसदी हैं, तो 33 फीसदी reservation क्यों किया जा रहा है? महिलाओं के लिए पचास फीसदी आरक्षण होना चाहिए। महिलाओं के अनुपात को देखते हुए 33 फीसदी reservation की बात करके महिलाओं के साथ discrimination करने की बात इस बिल में कही गई है, जो कि बहुत ही अफसोस की बात है। अगर आप बराबरी पर लाना चाहते हैं, तो जो उनका अनुपात है, उसके हिसाब से बराबरी पर लाना चाहिए, पचास प्रतिशत के हिसाब से लाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा इस बिल के संबंध में हमारी राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखकर यह बात कही कि महिला आरक्षण पर जो बिल आया है, उसमें कुछ कमियां हैं। इसलिए इन कमियों को पहले दूर करना चाहिए और तब इस बिल को यहां पर पेश करना चाहिए। इस तरीके से बिल को नहीं लाना चाहिए। जो कमियां इंगित की गई हैं, उन कमियों के बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि महिला आरक्षण में आप किन महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण करना चाहते हैं? महिलाओं को आप आरक्षण इसलिए देना चाहते हैं कि जो महिलाएं socially, educationally, economically backward हैं, जिनको आगे आने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है, उस वर्ग के लोगों को आगे आने का मौका दिया जाए। ऐसी महिलाओं को opportunity मिले और वह संसद में भी आ करके और विधान सभा में अपने पचास प्रतिशत अनुपात के साथ में अपनी भागीदारी कर सके। ऐसी महिलाएं कहां पर हैं? ऐसी महिलाएं दलित वर्ग में, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, Backward Class और Minorities में हैं, जिनको कि आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिला है और सवर्ण जाति में भी जो महिलाएं educationally backward हैं, economically backward हैं, ऐसी महिलाओं को आगे आने की opportunity मिलनी चाहिए। अगर आप reservation कर रहे हैं, तो उनके लिए भी आपको अलग से Quota फिक्स करना चाहिए कि आपको भी पूरा मौका मिलेगा और आपके लिए भी हम इंतजाम कर रहे हैं कि आप भी सामने आएंगे। लेकिन इसकी जगह आपने इसमें जो reservation किया है, जैसा कि श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन जी कह रही थी और श्री अरुण जेटली जी कह रहे थे कि इसमें Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes के reservation को लेकर विरोध हो रहा है। यह गलत है। मैं आप लोगों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में जो reservation किया गया है, आपने इसमें कोई extra चीज नहीं दे दी है कि जो आप बताना चाहते हैं कि Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes को दे दिया है। उनके लिए जो reservation है, वह reservation तो जो पूरी सीटें हैं, उनमें से निकाल कर आप दे रहे हैं। अब आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? उन्हीं में से काट कर इस बिल के तहत Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes वर्ग को reservation यहां पर देंगे, तो जो इस category के लोगों का main reservation है, उसको कम करके यहां

पर देने जा रहे हैं, जिसका कि हम विरोध कर रहे हैं। हमारा यह कहना है और हमारी पार्टी की यह मांग है, हमारी पार्टी ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक पत्र भी लिखा है, उसमें भी इस बात को लिखा है कि उनको जो reservation दिया जाए, इस वर्ग की जो महिलाएं हैं, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, economically और socially backward class की जो महिलाएं हैं और Upper castes तथा Minorities में भी जो इस category में आते हैं, उनके लिए आप reservation अलग से, जो category 33 percent आप अगर दे रहे हैं, हमारी मांग है कि आप पचास प्रतिशत दीजिए, लेकिन इसके तहत आप इनके लिए जो reservation करें, तो जो मुख्य reservation पहले से है, उसमें से काट कर के reservation नहीं दें। आपको वह reservation बरकरार रखना चाहिए। अगर आप उसमें से काट कर दे रहे हैं, तो कोई खैरात नहीं दे रहे हैं, बल्कि इस वर्ग के लोगों को पीछे ढकेलने का काम कर रहे हैं। डा. बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर, जो कि संविधान के जन्मदाता हैं और जिन्होंने संविधान को बनाने में बहुत योगदान दिया, उन्होंने right of equality का अधिकार संविधान में दिया है, Congress ने अच्छा व्यवहार उनके साथ नहीं किया है। ठीक है, आप दलितों का उत्थान नहीं चाहते हैं। आपने इतने वर्षों में दलितों का उत्थान नहीं किया है, उनको पीछे ढकेलने का काम किया है। Backward Class के लोगों को पीछे ढकेलने का काम किया है। डा. बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जैसे व्यक्ति को भी “भारत रत्न” पाने के लिए कितने वर्ष लग गए। 1990 में जब कांग्रेस पार्टी सरकार में नहीं थी, तब जाकर उनको “भारत रत्न” मिल पाया। इस बात का सबको ज्ञान है कि Congress का दलितों के लिए कितना प्रेम है। लेकिन इस बिल को लाकर आपने अपना यह व्यवहार और उजागर कर दिया है। आपने यह दिखाया है कि जब इन महिलाओं को आप अलग से रिज़र्वेशन नहीं देंगे, तो इस तरह से इनको आप आगे नहीं बढ़ने देंगे। बिल में आप कह रहे हैं कि हम रोटेशन करेंगे, पांच साल में आप रोटेट कर देंगे। आप एक महिला को जिस constituency में पांच वर्ष के लिए काम करने का मौका देंगे, उसको पहले ही दिन बता देंगे कि आप पांच साल के बाद इस constituency में काम नहीं कर सकती हैं और आप सिर्फ पांच साल के लिए यहां पर हैं। इससे यह होगा कि वे पहले ही दिन अपनी क्षमता से कमजोर हो जाएंगी। इस तरह से इस बिल में एक नहीं, अनेकों खामियां हैं, लेकिन जल्दी में आप बिल ला रहे हैं। आप बिल ला सकते थे, बिल लाने से पहले इन चीजों को देख सकते थे। पिछली बार भी जब बिल लाने की बात हुई थी, ऐसा नहीं है कि हम लोग यह बात कोई आज ही कह रहे हैं या बहुजन समाज पार्टी पहली बार ऐसी बात कह रही है, इसके पहले भी जब आप यह बिल लाए थे, तब बहुजन समाज पार्टी ने आपके सामने यह बात रखी थी कि आप इनको 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दीजिए। अगर आप 33 प्रतिशत ही आरक्षण लाना चाहते हैं, 50 प्रतिशत देने की मंशा अगर आपकी नहीं है, तो 33 प्रतिशत में आप Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward classes, minorities और upper castes की महिलाएं, जो educationally backward हैं, economically backward हैं, उनके लिए आरक्षण घोषित कीजिए और जब आरक्षण घोषित कीजिए, तो हमारा जो main आरक्षण Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes का है, उसको disturb नहीं कीजिए, लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं किया। इसके बावजूद भी आपने ऐसे बिल को यहां पर पेश करने का काम किया, जिस बिल में इस तरह का प्रावधान किया गया है कि आरक्षित category की जो महिलाएं हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका देने की जगह आप लिमिटेड लोगों को, ऐसे लोगों को, जो इस category में नहीं आते हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए आप इस बिल को पेश कर रहे हैं। अतः हमारी यह मांग है कि इस बिल पर वोटिंग कराने से पहले या इसे पास कराने से पहले आप इसको दोबारा देखें। दोबारा देखकर इसमें संशोधन लाएं और संशोधन लाने के बाद आप इस बिल को दोबारा पेश करें, तब हम आपको पूरा समर्थन देंगे, लेकिन अगर आप इसको यहां पर इस तरीके से नहीं लाते हैं या आप ये अमेंडमेंट्स नहीं लाते हैं और रिज़र्वेशन के नाम पर यह जो दलित विरोधी बिल आप लाए हैं, अगर आप इसको वोटिंग के लिए भी पेश करते हैं, तो बहुजन समाज पार्टी इसका विरोध करेगी, क्योंकि इसमें आपने आरक्षण में minorities का विरोध किया है, आपने उनका ध्यान नहीं रखा है, आपने Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes का ध्यान नहीं रखा है,

आपने Backward Class का ध्यान नहीं रखा है। जिन लोगों को आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका न मिले और जहां पर वे हैं, उससे और पीछे उनको धकेल दें, इस तरह की आपकी मंशा है, इसलिए मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा.... जैसे कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष ने भी पत्र लिखकर आपसे मांग की थी, मैं दोबारा मांग करूंगा कि आप इस बिल को दोबारा देखें और देखने के बाद इन चीजों पर गौर करके, इस बिल को संशोधित करके, दोबारा से House में रखें, तब बहुजन समाज पार्टी आपका पूरा समर्थन करेगी, वरना बहुजन समाज पार्टी इस बिल का इस condition में समर्थन नहीं करेगी।

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the AIADMK, and on behalf of the General Secretary of my Party, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, we extend our whole-hearted support to the Women's Reservation Bill. Yesterday was to be a historic day. But history is being made, at least, today. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said, "To watch history is good. But to be a part of the history is even better." And, we are proud to be a part of the history as is being made when this historic Bill is being passed today.

Sir, we are very sorry to be a witness to the various incidents which have happened yesterday and today, and I, on behalf of my party, sincerely apologise to the Chairman for whatever has happened.

I gladly recall that when the AIADMK was a part of the Central Government, in 1998-99, during the NDA regime, my party colleague, Dr. Thambi Durai, who was the then Union Law Minister, had an opportunity to pilot the Bill on the Women's Reservation Bill. Mr. Chairman, Sir, when India attained independence, people in the Western democracies were stunned on one singular issue, that is, the issue of Universal Adult Franchise. When many people believed that democracy was being incubated there, the West did not give Universal Adult Franchise to their women. There were restrictions on the women to vote and express their freedom of choice. Great Britain, Germany, France, Switzerland and even the U.S. successfully relented and reversed their decision on the Universal Adult Franchise only in the second half of the 20th Century. So, it is no wonder that the world was stunned to see the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution work out the universal adult franchise without virtually any discussion of discrimination against the weaker sex.

India is one ancient land that has acknowledged the feminine divinity and the divinity in the feminine. Though apparently separate issues, these two concepts are intricately woven and are symbiotically interlinked to each other. The Western civilization is still in the formative years, as far as these concepts are concerned. It is, therefore, natural for an Indian male to recognize the power of mathru-shakti, while his counterpart in the West feels shy of recognizing that. No wonder, we celebrate Indian women and they celebrate and worship women. And this idea cuts across castes and communities in India, making it the most secular idea in modern India. In the mid-sixties, when Panditji and Lal Bahadur Shastriji died in quick succession, the mantle of leading the country fell on Indira Gandhi. The West, as well as the rest of the world, perhaps, with a few exception of certain Asian countries, was aghast. The reason was, how could a

woman lead a country that too, as vast and complicated and convoluted as India. But, Indira Gandhi, not only led India for sixteen years but several times she took on the might of the world as only an Indian woman could do. Who can forget the big snub to the U.S. in the height of creation of Bangladesh? No wonder, Shri Vajpayeeji equated Indiraji as Mata Durga.

The rich tradition of Indian women occupying the political leadership continues from then on. My leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi is the most towering woman leader from the South. Similarly, the Congress Party, the Trinamool Congress and the Bahujan Samaj Party are some of the major political parties which are headed by women. It is not only that women have been dominating the political scene. There are several women who have been dominating the literary, arts, films, science, sports and what not. On this great occasion, on behalf of my party, and my party General Secretary, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, I salute all the women who have done India proud. Much as we celebrate the Indian women, there is one class of Indian woman who is uncelebrated, unrecognized and un-debated. It is the Indian housewife. It is the power of this lady that propels every single house in India. Her dexterity in handling the finances of the house far exceeds the ability of all the Finance Ministers of the Government of India. Undeterred by all odds, she has ensured that Indian households are far more viable than even the Government of India. Today, the Indian domestic savings stands at approximately 37 per cent of the GDP. Today the Indian domestic savings approximately funds 90 per cent of the Indian investment requirement, virtually making India less dependent on the FDI than all other peer countries. All these have happened simply because of the innate discipline of the Indian housewife of managing the Indian households.

The West is in deep economic crisis and also in financial crisis. And the reason for the same is that while the West has liberated its women, the women have liberated themselves from the responsibilities of the family. The net result is the gargantuan spending with little or no savings. In contrast, the Indian women may not be liberated in the strictest sense of the term, but have carried with far more responsibility, dignity and discipline than their western counterparts. In short, the Indian model of preserving the space for women in the society by providing her respect instead of rights is the singular distinction between our society and the western society.

It is, therefore, incumbent that we continue to preserve this — not as a right to women but as a mark of respect by the society to the contribution by the Indian women to the development of our country for the past five thousand years of recorded history.

Realizing the need for gender equality in politics, the AIADMK under Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi played a pioneering role by reserving 33% of all party posts for women as early as in the 1990s. It was when Madam was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu that the Cradle Baby Scheme was first introduced in 1990s to prevent female infanticide under which the State adopted abandoned female infants.

It was under Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi that all women police stations were introduced in Tamil Nadu in 1992 to exclusively handle cases relating to the offences against women, particularly domestic violence.

It was again she who constituted an exclusive commandor battalion comprising only women. She also accorded the maternal role of woman the due legal recognition by legitimizing the rule of one's mother's name as the initial instead of or in addition to the father's name. Again, it was Puratchi Thalaivi who provided impetus for the growth of woman's self-help groups to make women economically free.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Our party, headed by Puratchi Thalaivi, in our election manifesto for the Parliamentary elections in 2009, made a provision for 33 per cent women in the Lok Sabha polls. We reiterate that this is not a right conferred upon the women of India; rather, it is recognition of the fact that India is feminine, her economy is feminine, and her soul is feminine.

It is a small tribute made out by the people of this great country to the better-half of India. To this extent, AIADMK whole-heartedly supports this Bill.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं जनता दल यूनाइटेड की ओर से इस वूमेन रिजर्वेशन बिल के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सभापति महोदय, हमको इस बात का फख है कि बिहार में नीतीश कुमार जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी जो सरकार है, वह सरकार चल रही है। वह पहली ऐसी सरकार है जिसने औरतों को 50 परसेंट आरक्षण देने का काम किया है। मुझको इस बात की भी खुशी है कि उसका अनुकरण न सिर्फ कई राज्य सरकारें कर रही हैं, बल्कि केन्द्र सरकार ने भी पंचायती राज में 33 परसेंट आरक्षण को 50 परसेंट करने का निर्णय लिया है। हम लोगों को इस बात की खुशी है।

**(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)**

उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोग आरक्षण के भीतर आरक्षण की मांग काफी दिनों से करते आए हैं और उसके पीछे हमारा एक तर्क रहा है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में जाति व्यवस्था वाला समाज है और पैदाइश के आधार पर गैर-बराबरी को हमारे समाज में लम्बे समय से मान्यता रही है। उसी का परिणाम है कि 1952 में जो पहला चुनाव हुआ, आपने देखा होगा लोक सभा में जो ओ0बी0सी0 है, जो पिछड़ी जातियां हैं, उनका प्रतिनिधित्व मात्र 12 प्रतिशत था, ऐसे हिन्दी बैल्ट से 64 प्रतिशत ऊंची जाति के लोग लोक सभा में जीतकर आते थे, यह स्थिति थी। लेकिन वोट की राजनीति ने इस स्थिति को बदला और धीरे-धीरे जो अन्य पिछड़ी जातियां जिनकी तादाद ज्यादा थी, जिनकी संख्या ज्यादा थी, उनका प्रतिनिधित्व लोक सभा में बढ़ने लगा। आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि 1977 में जब पहली दफे कांग्रेस की सरकार दिल्ली से हटी उसके बाद ऊंची जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व घटा और पिछड़ी जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व लोक सभा में बढ़ा। आज यह हालत है कि लोक सभा में 30 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा ओ0बी0सी0 के सदस्य उपस्थित हैं। यह वहां स्थिति है। ऊंची जाति के लोग जो वहां 64 परसेंट से ऊपर सिर्फ हिन्दी बैल्ट से आते थे, आज उनकी तादाद 33 परसेंट और उससे भी कम हो गई है। यही हाल सारे राज्यों में हुआ है। हमको लगता है कि शायद हिन्दुस्तान में एकमात्र पश्चिम बंगाल ऐसा राज्य है, जो उल्टी दिशा में चल रहा है। 1972 से 1996 के बीच में अगर आप वेस्ट बंगाल असेंबली के सोशल कम्पोजिशन को देखेंगे तो वहां 38 परसेंट से 50 परसेंट तक ऊंची जाति के लोगों का रिप्रजेंटेशन हो गया है। बाकी राज्यों में ऊंची जाति का रिप्रजेंटेशन घट रहा है लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल में जहां 30 वर्षों तक क्रांतिकारी सरकार रही है, वहां पिछड़ी जातियों की तादाद घटी है और 50 फीसदी ऊंची जातियों का वहां



प्रतिनिधित्व हो गया है। यही नहीं, उपसभापति महोदय, जो वहां का मंत्रिमंडल है, उस मंत्रिमंडल में भी देखिएगा कि 50 परसेंट से अधिक लोग वे सिर्फ एक ही बिरादरी, वैध बिरादरी, ब्राह्मण बिरादरी, ब्राह्मण बिरादरी इन दो-तीन बिरादरियों में से हैं। यह फेक्च्युअल स्थिति है। आरक्षण के भीतर आरक्षण हम अब भी चाहते हैं, लेकिन किस का? ओ0बी0सी0 एक बहुत बड़ा तबका है और ओ0बी0सी0 में ऐसी-ऐसी जातियां हैं, एक तो जिनका संख्या बल ज्यादा है, जिनको हम मिडिल क्लास कहते हैं और ऐसी भी जातियां हैं जो छोटी-छोटी संख्याओं में, अनेकों जातियों में बंटी हुई हैं, वे चुनाव लड़ नहीं पाती हैं। हमको इस बात का फख है कि बिहार में हमारी सरकार ने पंचायती राज व्यवस्था में नगर निकायों में जिनको एक्सट्रीमली बैकवॉर्ड कहा जाता है, अति पिछड़ी जातियों में कहा जाता है, उनको हम लोगों ने आरक्षण दिया। इस आरक्षण का यह नतीजा निकला कि हमारे यहां समाज का लोकतांत्रिकरण हुआ और जो हमारा उग्रवाद है, वह इसकी वजह से कमजोर हुआ। हमारे यहां जो उग्रवाद था, हम लोगों ने उसकी रीढ़ को भी कमजोर किया। जो उग्रवाद का सामाजिक आधार था, जहां से उनको ताकत मिलती थी, उस ताकत को हम लोगों ने कमजोर किया। हमारे यहां ऐसी-ऐसी जातियों के लोग प्रमुख बने हैं, जिला परिषद के अध्यक्ष बने हैं, जो वार्ड का चुनाव लड़ने की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते थे। हम यह चाहते थे कि ऐसी जातियों को चिह्नित किया जाता और उनको इस आरक्षण में जगह दी जाती। मैं एक गंभीर और महत्वपूर्ण बात और कहना चाहता हूं, यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं, उनके सामने कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने कई मुसलमान साथियों से बात की है और मैं आपको ईमानदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि उनके मन में इस बात की आशंका है कि आज का जो लोकतंत्र है, इस लोकतंत्र में, आबादी के अनुपात में उनके प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिल रहा है। लोक सभा में मुस्लिम समाज के 27 या 28 लोग हैं और 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार उनकी आबादी 13.4 है। उनके 60 या 62 प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिए थे, जबकि वे कुल 27 या 28 हैं। उनको इस बात की आशंका है कि यह जो महिलाओं का आरक्षण होगा, तो उसमें करीब 279 या 280 जनरल सीट लड़ने के लिए होंगे। उनका यह कहना है कि हमारे मर्द तो जीत नहीं पाते हैं। हमारे यहां मुस्लिम महिलाएं कितनी हैं, तो इससे हमारी तादाद और घट जाएगी। उनमें एक प्रकार से अलगाव की भावना पैदा हो रही है। आपको याद होगा pre independence era में जब यह सवाल उठा था कि इस तरह का लोकतंत्र आएगा, वोट का राज होगा तो बहुमत में हिन्दू हैं, हम मुसलमान माइनोरिटी में हैं, हमको हमारा हिस्सा नहीं मिल पाएगा। यह जो उनके मन में आशंका थी, उस समय उस आशंका को देश का नेतृत्व निर्मूल नहीं कर पाया, उसका नतीजा हुआ कि देश का विभाजन हुआ। देश के विभाजन के बाद भी संविधान सभा बैठी हुई थी, उस संविधान सभा में कुछ मुस्लिम प्रतिनिधियों ने इसको उठाया था कि जिस तरह से अंग्रेजों के समय में एक मुसलमानों का सेप्रेट इलेक्टोरल था, वह आजादी के बाद भी उनको मिले। आप उस Constituent Assembly की डिबेट को पढ़िए प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप तो बड़े विद्वान आदमी हैं। आपने पढ़ा होगा कि किस तरह से धमकी देकर मुसलमानों को चुप करा दिया गया। उनके मन में जो आशंका है, उस आशंका को निकालने का इंतजाम भी आपको करना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो देश का जो वातावरण है, इतनी ज्यादा आबादी, 13.6 प्रतिशत आबादी, इस आबादी की मन में आशंका हो कि हमारे साथ भेदभाव हो रहा है, हमको इन्साफ नहीं मिल रहा है, तो यह देश के स्वास्थ्य के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि आप इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखेंगे। रंगनाथ मिश्र कमेटी ने, जो मुसलमानों में दलित जातियां हैं, उनको भी हिन्दू दलित जातियों के समान आरक्षण देने की बात कही है। आज जो शैखुल्ल क्लास का रिजर्वेशन असेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट में है, उसका लाभ मुस्लिम समाज के कुछ तबके को मिल सकता था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ये जो आशंकाएं हैं, इन आशंकाओं को आपने दूर किया होता, इन आशंकाओं को आपने इस बिल में दूर किया होता, तो यह बिल ज्यादा बेहतर बनता। मैं एक अंतिम बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। हमारे साथी विरोधी दल के नेता, श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने कहा कि बेहतर है, सबसे बेहतर है कि आप जो आरक्षण देने जा रहे हैं, इस आरक्षण के बारे में ऐसा कानून बनाइए कि पॉलिटिकल पार्टियों के लिए कम्पलसरी हो जाए कि 33 परसेंट उम्मीदवार वे महिलाओं को बनाएं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ये जो आप रोटेशनवाइज सीटें रिजर्व करने जा रहे हैं, पंचायतों में हमने इसको रोटेशनवाइज किया था, उसका परिणाम बहुत अच्छा नहीं आया, उसको हम लोगों को बदलना होगा।

**श्री उपसभापति :** तिवारी जी, आप समाप्त कीजिए। श्री तारिक अनवर ।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** इसलिए बेहतर होगा, ज्यादा उम्मीदवार महिलाएं बन पाएंगी, अगर आप इलेक्शन लॉ में परिवर्तन करके पार्टियों के ऊपर बंदिश लगा दें कि हर पार्टी को 33 प्रतिशत उम्मीदवार महिलाओं को बनाना होगा। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह जो सुझाव आया है, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उस सुझाव को आप इस बिल में इनकारपोरेट करेंगे, ताकि सब लोग उत्साह के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन कर सकें। इसी के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

**श्री मोहम्मद अमीन** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, पश्चिमी बंगाल में जात-पात का भेदभाव बहुत ही मामूली है और जो झगड़ा होता है, उसको वे लोग अपनी समझदारी से हल करते हैं।

جناب محمد امين : سر، پشچہمی بنگال میں جات پات بھید بھاؤ بہت ہی معمولی ہے اور جو جھگڑا ہوتا ہے، اس کو وہ لوگ اپنی سمجھداری سے حل کرتے ہیں۔

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, ठीक है।

**श्री तारिक अनवर** (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी एन0सी0पी0 की ओर से इस ऐतिहासिक संशोधन बिल के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। उपसभापति महोदय, आजादी के बाद लम्बा समय बीत जाने के बाद, लगभग 63 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद आज यह संशोधन हम करने जा रहे हैं। ..लेकिन देर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद। कहावत है कि जब आंख खुले, तभी सवेरा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि महिलाओं को उनका यह राजनीतिक अधिकार — बहुत पहले मिलना चाहिए था। देर से ही सही, लेकिन आज हम इस फैसले पर, नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं। जहां तक पंचायती राज की बात कही गई, यह बात सही है कि हमारे पास एक उदाहरण है कि जब पंचायती राज में महिलाओं को आरक्षण दिया गया, तो जो महिलाएं अपने आपको यह महसूस करती थीं कि उनको समाज में, देश की राजनीति में, देश की सत्ता में भागीदारी नहीं मिल रही है, उन्होंने उस आरक्षण का लाभ उठाया। उन्होंने हमारे पंचायती राज में, लोकल बॉडीज में, जिला परिषद में जिस प्रकार से नेतृत्व संभाला और धीरे-धीरे अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल किया, उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि उनके अंदर वह क्षमता है, वह सलाहियत मौजूद है। बार-बार यह जो कहा जाता है कि राजनीति औरतों के बस की बात नहीं है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बात बहुत पुरानी हो चुकी है। यह बात सही है कि हमारी आबादी की लगभग पचास प्रतिशत आबादी महिलाएं हैं। जब तक इन पचास प्रतिशत महिलाओं को देश की राजनीति में और देश की सत्ता में भागीदारी नहीं देंगे, तब तक एक मजबूत भारत का, एक शक्तिशाली भारत का हमारा जो सपना है, वह सपना साकार नहीं हो सकता है। जब तक देश की मुख्यधारा से इस पचास प्रतिशत आबादी को नहीं जोड़ा जाएगा, तब तक यह संभव नहीं है। मुझे खुशी है कि आज हम यह फैसला ले रहे हैं, यह ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं। अच्छा यह होता कि यह बिल आम सहमति से पास किया जाता, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ राजनीतिक दलों ने अपना मन बना लिया था कि हम इस बिल का विरोध करेंगे। यहां तर्क दिया गया, बहुत तरह की बातें कही गईं, पिछड़े वर्ग और ओ.बी.सी. की बात कही गई, अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय की बात कही गई, लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, मुझे लगता है कि इसके पीछे उनकी नीयत साफ नहीं थी। वे उसमें सिर्फ अपना राजनीतिक लाभ देख रहे थे, वे पोलिटिकल कैपिटल बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। वृंदा जी ने ठीक कहा कि यह महिलाओं का सवाल है। उन्होंने आंकड़े बताए कि पंचायती राज और लोकल बॉडीज में जो इलेक्शन हुए, उसमें पिछड़े वर्ग, ओ.बी.सी. और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय की जो महिलाएं हैं, उसमें उनकी भागीदारी आई है और इससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि अगर उनको मौका मिलेगा तो वे यकीनन आगे आएंगी। राजनीतिक दलों का काम यह है कि उनको प्रोत्साहित करें — अल्पसंख्यक की बात ठीक है, हमारे यहां मुस्लिम समुदाय में पर्दा सिस्टम है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद आज मुस्लिम महिलाएं आगे आ रही हैं। आज तमाम राजनीतिक दल उनकी तरफदारी की बात कर रहे हैं, अगर सही मायनों में उनको प्रतिनिधित्व

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script]

दिया जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे आगे आएंगी। जो ओ.बी.सी. की बात कर रहे हैं, जो अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय की बात कर रहे हैं, ये सभी वे राजनीतिक दल हैं, जो किसी न किसी रूप में सत्ता में रहे हैं, ये दल राज्यों में सत्ता में रहे हैं। जब उनको सत्ता भोगने का मौका मिला, तब उनको ध्यान नहीं आया कि इस सेक्शन के लोगों को आगे बढ़ाया जाए, उनको मौका दिया जाए। वे परिवारवाद से ग्रस्त हैं। वे उससे ऊपर कभी भी नहीं उठ पाए, लेकिन आज बड़ी-बड़ी बातें और सिद्धांतों की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं यह बात स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कोई सच्चाई नहीं है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इतना ही चाहूंगा कि आने वाले समय में यह बिल सही मायनों में हमारे लिए, हमारे समाज के लिए और देश के लिए बहुत ही लाभदायक होगा। एक लंबे समय से महिलाओं का जो शोषण हो रहा था, उनका राजनीतिक शोषण हो रहा था, इसके जरिए उनको उससे निजात मिलेगी और आने वाले समय में भारत की जो तस्वीर है, वह उभरकर सामने आएगी। हम दुनिया को यह बता सकेंगे कि भारत हिंदुस्तान; हिंदुस्तान की महिलाओं को बराबरी की निगाह से देखता है और उनको वे तमाम अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, जो यहां पर पुरुषों को प्राप्त हैं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Thank you, Sir.

Sir, my party — Communist Party of India — expresses its total support to this historic legislation. On this occasion, I would like to give my *Lal Salam* — Red Salute — to com. Gita Mukherjee, one of the outstanding Parliamentarians of our country and the galaxy of women leaders who championed the cause of women's reservation in this country.

Sir, what the august House doing today is not just giving some charity to the Indian women, but giving their due place in the decision-making bodies of the country. Sir, gender equality and women empowerment are the fundamental requirements of any society to grow into a civilized nation.

It is a Constitutional Amendment Bill. The august House is debating this Bill. I would like to remind this House what happened to the chief architect of the Indian Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar. While addressing a group of several thousands of women of depressed classes, on 18th July, 1927, Dr. Ambedkar said, "I measure the progress of community by the degree of progress which women have achieved." That is what Dr. Ambedkar said. The same Dr. Ambedkar moved the Hindu Code Bill on 11th April, 1947. The discussion on the Bill took place for several years — till 1951. Unfortunately, that revolutionary Bill could not see the light of the day. In view of the growing opposition, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister, decided to drop the Bill. Dr. Ambedkar was so disgusted that he resigned from Shri Nehru's Cabinet. While resigning, Dr. Ambedkar said, "The Hindu Code Bill was killed and buried un-wept and unsung." Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. I would like to tell the Prime Minister that he should not face similar fate that Shri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru faced. Our Prime Minister, with complete support from us, will be able to pass the Bill by both the Houses of Parliament and this becomes an Act of the country very soon.

Having said this, I would like to address two issues. The first one is: I appeal to the political parties which are opposing this Bill. They are opposing on the question of reservation to OBCs or reservation within reservation. I would like to tell them that the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Chief of the DMK, Mr. Karunanidhi, and the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar, Mr. Nitish Kumar, have made a sensible suggestion. They said that let the Bill be passed and those issues

can be addressed at a later stage. That is the spirit that the parties which are opposing should have.

Then, Sir, I would like to address one more issue. It is the issue of reservation for SC/ST. The Bill says that rotation can take place after five years for fifteen years. The hon. Law Minister, in course of his reply, may have to address one issue and the Government will have to consider that issue in the coming days *i.e.*, amending article 334 of the Constitution which deals with reservation to SC/ST. It may appear as a challenge before the Government, because after every ten years we renew reservation. But, in order to strengthen this historic legislation, it may require some amendment to article 334. I would like to be corrected if there is any contradiction; and, legal experts must be consulted. The other issue is, I don't think this legislation is an end of all. It is just a beginning to provide space for women for their comprehensive development, for their political empowerment, for their economic empowerment, for their cultural and social empowerment. Gender equality must be the objective of the entire Parliament and the entire nation.

With these words, my party totally supports this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, among others, there are about sixteen names. Out of them, there are certain smaller parties who have given all the names of their Members. But, we would only be picking up only one, one name from each party. So, only about three minutes are possible for each Member. Now, Shri Malihabadi. You have only three minutes.

**श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिमी बंगाल):** मोहतरम डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आपका शुक्रिया। आज के इस तारीखी दिन में दस्तूरे हिन्द के 108वीं तरमीम के ज़रिए खवातीन रिज़र्वेशन बिल हम पास कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए हम इसका खैर मक़दम करते हैं। हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि जो हमारी खवातीन हैं, क़ौमी जिन्दगी में उनका जो मुनासिब हक़ और हिस्सा है, वह उनको मिलेगा।

हमारे मुल्क में इतने बरसों से औरतों को एक मज़लूम का दर्जा हासिल था। हमने इसके बारे में बहुत सी कहानियां सुनी हैं। दहेज के लिए औरतों को मारना, यहां तक कि माँ के पेट में जो बच्चा है, अगर वह फीमेल है, तो उसको जान का ख़तरा है। आज हम उनको रिज़र्वेशन दे रहे हैं, तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि हमको रिज़र्वेशन की भी ज़रूरत है कि हम औरतों की जिन्दगी को बचा कर रखें। हम यह समझते हैं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसे सिम्ट की तरफ़ क़दम बढ़ा रहा है, जहां क़ौमी जिन्दगी का समाजी हिसाब हमारे उस हिस्से को भी मिलेगा, जिसको हम खवातीन का दर्जा देते हैं।

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कई ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स ने यह बात उठाई है कि आज जो बिल हमारे सामने है, उसमें मुस्लिम खवातीन के लिए कोई हिस्सा रिज़र्व नहीं किया गया है। हम उन मैम्बर्स का शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं। सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट ने न सिर्फ़ पूरी मुस्लिम कमेटी को बैकवर्ड घोषित किया है, बल्कि उन्हें दलित के लैवल पर भी ला कर खड़ा कर दिया है और वह रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट में पेश हो भी चुकी है एवं मंज़ूर भी हो चुकी है। जस्टिस रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमिशन ने पहली बार मुसलमानों का नाम लेकर उनके लिए 10 फीसदी रिज़र्वेशन की बात की है।

हम यह बात देखते हैं कि जब रेवड़ियां तक्रसीम करने का सवाल आता है, तो वे सिर्फ़ अपनों में ही बांट दी जाती हैं। इसमें हमें किसी से कोई भी शिकायत नहीं है कि अपनों को यह न दिया जाए, लेकिन हिस्सा सबको मिलना चाहिए। जब अक़लियतों की बात आती है, खास तौर पर जब मुस्लिम माइनॉरिटी की बात आती है, तो कुछ लोगों को यह बात पसन्द नहीं आती है। यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

یہ بیل اب پاس ہو رہا ہے اور نافیج بھی ہوگا، امالی شکرل اسخیار کرےگا، لکین ہم اس باا کی امی کرے ہیں کی جو ہماری سیاسی پارٹیاں ہیں، جو ہمارے پولیٹی سسٹم کو چلائی ہیں، جینکے جریہ ہمارے دونوں ہاؤس کانسٹیٹوٹ ہوئے ہیں، اگر وہ اساف کرےگی، جو جیادہ مونسب ہوگا۔ اس ارہ وہ ان تمام ااوں کو، چاہے وہ شیکوڈ کاسٹ ہوں، شیکوڈ ڈاڈس ہوں یا بکوارڈ ہوں، کیوںکی بکوارڈ میں سب لوگ آ جاتے ہیں، جو مریب ہیں، جو سوشلی، اکنومیکلی اور ایجوکیشنلی پیڈھے ہوئے ہیں، انکا ہر دےگے۔ ہماری یہ مانگ ہے اور ہم یہ سمجھتے ہیں کی اگر ہماری سیاسی پارٹیاں اس مکر کے اندر اساف کا سسٹم کرایم کرنا چاہتی ہیں، تو ان تمام لوگوں کو اساف دیا جانا چاہیے، ساا ہی کومی جیندگی میں انکو انکا ہسسا دیا جانا چاہیے۔

مسلم خواتین کے بارے میں ہم لوگوں نے بہو سی کھانیاں سنی ہیں کی انکے رور بہو جلم ہوتا ہے۔ اس بارے میں مسلمان ماری کو اک جالم کے اور رر یر کیا جاتا ہے۔ آج اس مکر کے اندر اس باا کا اسٹ ہوگا کی جو لوگ مسلمان اوراں کو مزلوم کا ارجا دےتے ہیں، اب وہ انکے ساا کیا اساف کرےتے ہیں۔ ہم اپنی سیاسی پارٹیاں سے اس باا کی امی کرےتے ہیں کی انکے ساا اساف ہوگا، اسکے ساا ہی ہم اس بیل کا خیر مکر م کرےتے ہیں اور اسکو سارٹ کرےتے ہیں۔ آپکا بہو-بہو شکیا۔

† جناب احمد سعید ملیح آبادی (مغربی بنگال): محترم ڈپٹی جینرمین صاحب، آپ کا شکر ہے۔

آج کے اس تاریخی دن میں اسور ہنڈ کے 108 ویں ارمیم کے اریے خواتین ررویشن بل ہم پاس کر رہے ہیں، اس کے لئے ہم اس کا خیر مقم کرےتے ہیں۔ ہم یہ امید رےتے ہیں کہ جو ہماری خواتین ہیں، قومی زندگی میں ان کا جو مناسب حق اور حصہ ہے، وہ ان کو ملے گا۔ ہمارے ملک میں اتنے برسوں سے عورتوں کو ایک مظلوم کا ارجہ حاصل تھا۔ ہم نے اس کے بارے بہت سی کھانیاں سنی ہیں۔ جہیز کے لئے عورتوں کو مارنا، یہاں تک کہ ماں کے پیٹ میں جو بچہ ہے، اگر وہ فیمیل ہے، تو اس کو جان کا خطرہ ہے۔ آج ہم ان کو ررویشن دے رہے ہیں، تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہم کو ررویشن کی بھی ضرورٹ ہے کہ ہم عورتوں کی زندگی کو بچا کر رکھیں۔ ہم یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ آج ہندوستان ایک ایسی سمت کی طرف بڑھ رہا ہے، جہاں قومی زندگی کا سماجی حساب ہمارے اس حصے کو بھی ملے گا، جس کو ہم خواتین کا ارجہ دیتے ہیں۔

اس سلسلے میں، میں ایک باا اور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے کئی آنریبل ممبرس نے یہ باا اٹھائی ہے کہ آج جو بل ہمارے سامنے ہے، اس میں مسلم خواتین کے لئے کوئی حصہ ررو نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ ہم ان ممبرس کا شکر یہ ادا کرےتے ہیں۔ سچر کمیٹی کی رورٹ نے نہ صرف پوری مسلم کمیٹی کو بیکسورڈ گھوشت کیا ہے، بلکہ انہیں انا کے لیول پر بھی لا کر کھڑا کر دیا ہے اور وہ رورٹ پارلیمنٹ میں یر ہو بھی چکی ہے اور منظور بھی ہو چکی ہے۔ جسٹس رنگناٹھن مشرا کمیشن نے پہلی بار مسلمانوں کا نام لے کر ان کے لئے 10 فیصد ررویشن کی باا کی ہے۔

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script]

ہم یہ بات دیکھتے ہیں کہ جب ریورٹیاں تقسیم کرنے کا سوال آتا ہے، تو وہ صرف اپنے میں بانٹ دی جاتی ہے۔ اس میں ہمیں کسی سے کوئی بھی شکایت نہیں ہے کہ اپنوں کو یہ نہ دیا جائے، لیکن حصہ سب کو ملنا چاہئے۔ جب اقلیتوں کی بات آتی ہے، خاص طور پر جب مسلم مائنارٹی کی بات آتی ہے، تو کچھ لوگوں کو یہ بات پسند نہیں آتی ہے۔ یہ بات ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔

یہ بل اب پاس ہو رہا ہے اور نافذ بھی ہوگا، عملی شکل اختیار کرے گا، لیکن ہم اس بات کی امید کرتے ہیں کہ جو ہماری سیاسی پارٹیاں ہیں، جو ہمارے پالیٹکل سسٹم کو چلاتی ہیں، جن کے ذریعے ہمارے دونوں ہاؤس کانسنٹنٹیوٹ ہوتے ہیں، اگر وہ انصاف کریں گی، تو زیادہ مناسب ہوگا۔ اس طرح وہ ان تمام چیزوں کو، چاہے وہ شیڈول کاسٹ ہو، شیڈول ٹرائبس ہوں یا بیک-سورڈ ہوں، کیونکہ بیک-سورڈ میں سب لوگ آ جاتے ہیں، جو غریب ہیں، جو سوشلی، اکانومکلی اور ایجوکیشنلی پچھڑے ہوئے ہیں، ان کا حق دیں گے۔ ہماری یہ مانگ ہے اور ہم یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ اگر ہماری سیاسی پارٹیاں اس ملک کے اندر انصاف کا سسٹم قائم کرنا چاہتی ہیں، تو ان تمام لوگوں کو انصاف دیا جانا چاہئے، ساتھ ہی قومی زندگی میں ان کو ان کا حصہ دیا جانا چاہئے۔

مسلم خواتین کے بارے میں ہم لوگوں نے بہت سی کہانیاں سنی ہیں کہ ان کے اوپر بھگت ظلم ہوتا ہے۔ اس بارے میں مسلمان مردوں کو ایک ظالم کے طور پر پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ آج اس ملک کے اندر اس بات کا ٹیسٹ ہوگا کہ جو لوگ مسلمان عورتوں کو مظلوم کا درجہ دیتے ہیں، اب وہ ان کے ساتھ کیا انصاف کرتے ہیں۔ ہم اپنی سیاسی پارٹیوں سے اس بات کی امید کرتے ہیں کہ ان کے ساتھ انصاف ہوگا، اس کے ساتھ ہی ہم اس بل کا خیر مقدم کرتے ہیں اور اس کو سپورٹ کرتے ہیں۔ آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔

ڈا. (ش्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान): शुक्रिया, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब कि आपने मुझे यहाँ बोलने की इजाजत दी। कल 8 मार्च को मेरे दिमाग में तस्वीरों की तरह से, फिल्म की तरह से दृश्य घूम रहे थे। आज आप जिस चेयर पर बैठे हैं, उस चेयर से मैंने 1996 में इस हाउस में एक resolution move किया था और मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि उस वक्त कोई dissent नहीं था। जब मैंने यह डिमांड की थी कि महिलाओं को adequate representation यानी सत्ता में भागीदारी मिलनी चाहिए तो सारे हाउस ने ही तालियाँ बजाकर उसका खैर मक़दम किया था। मुझे आज थोड़ा दुःख हुआ कि कुछ लोग इसके खिलाफ थे। सर, एक महिला के तौर पर मैं एक शेर पढ़ना चाहती हूँ,

मैं चमन में चाहे जहाँ रहूँ,

मेरा हक है फसले बहार पर।

आज तक इस चमन में, जिसको हम पार्लियामेंट कहते हैं, जिसमें अलग-अलग वर्गों और मजहबों के लोग आते हैं, रिप्रेजेंटेटिव आते हैं, जो इस अज़ीम हिन्दुस्तान की democracy को represent करते हैं, उसमें मुझे भी हक है कि मैं जिस जगह चाहूँ, रहूँ। चाहे मैं लोक सभा में जीत कर आना चाहूँ, चाहे राज्य सभा में रहूँ। सर, यह तो सरकार को पता है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की यह commitment है कि हम इस बिल का समर्थन करने जा रहे थे, मगर हमारी यह एक मांग थी कि जब हम बिल का समर्थन करें तो मुल्क को यह मालूम होना

चाहिए कि जो एक तब्दीली न सिर्फ लोक सभा में आ रही है, एक silent revolution, जो पंचायत बिल से हमारे देश में आया, उससे एक मिलियन महिलाएँ इस सत्ता में भागीदार हुईं। हम यह क्यों चाहते हैं? इसकी क्या वजह है? चूँकि मैं उस कमेटी की मैम्बर थी और नाट्तीयप्पन साहब उसके चेयरमैन थे, वहाँ इस पर बड़े विस्तार से चर्चा हुई कि कोई और तरीका क्यों इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया, 33 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन की बात क्यों हुई, क्योंकि हमें थोड़ी सी जगह देने में तकलीफ हो रही थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप तो दे देते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं दे देता हूँ?

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला:** आप दे देते हैं। आपसे शिकायत नहीं है। शिकायत तो किन्हीं और लोगों से है। सर, तीन बार सुषमा स्वराज जी ने कोशिश की, मगर उस वक्त किसी ने सपोर्ट करने के लिए वहाँ से हाथ नहीं बढ़ाया। प्रधान मंत्री जी आप यहाँ बैठे हैं। आप यहाँ भी बैठते थे। आपको मालूम है कि उस वक्त भी अगर आप सपोर्ट करते तो यह बिल पास हो जाता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने यह बात कही थी और जो कल मैंने प्रेस में दोहराया कि यहाँ सवाल नम्बरों का नहीं है, नम्बर तो लेफ्ट के भी थे और हमारे भी थे, सवाल नीति और नियम का था। आज हमारी नीयत भी साफ है और हमारी नीति भी साफ है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं बाहर सुन रही थी। प्रेस के बहुत से लोग बात कर रहे थे। हो सकता है कि यह बिल पास होने के बाद महिलाओं की वह importance प्रेस के लिए कल यकीनन खत्म हो जाए, मगर हमारी पार्टी के लिए खत्म नहीं होगी। सर, ये बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कही जा रही थीं कि बीजेपी इसके खिलाफ है, बीजेपी इसको लाना नहीं चाहती, क्योंकि बीजेपी ने इसमें अब discussion का अड़ंगा लगा दिया है। सर, यह बात सही है। हमारी जो चीफ व्हीप हैं, जब वह गुरु वार को गयी थीं, उसी वक्त यह तय हो गया था कि आपने इसके लिए चार घंटे तय किए हैं। इस पर discussion की मांग तो हमारी शुरू से ही थी। हम चाहते थे कि लोगों को, इस मुल्क को, इस मुल्क के बाहर के लोगों को मालूम हो कि हम क्यों इसे सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते थे कि महिलाओं को आप खुद ही दिल बड़ा करके दे देते। जब आपने नहीं दिया, तब हमने यह किया।

मैं एक और बात यहां कहूंगी। हिस्ट्री है, सर। 1996 में यह रेजोल्यूशन यहां हाऊस में पास हुआ, फिर इलेक्शन हुए तो सबने अपने मेनिफेस्टो में बड़े जोर-शोर से लिख दिया कि महिलाओं को सत्ता में भागीदारी देंगे। उस वक्त देवेगौड़ा जी जीतकर आ गए। 1997 में इंटर पार्लियामेंट्री यूनियन की कांफ्रेंस हुई, towards partnership between men and women, वहां संगमा जी ने और मैंने यह बात रखी, देवेगौड़ा जी सत्ता में थे, देवेगौड़ा जी से कहा, तो देवेगौड़ा जी ने हां भर ली, मगर बिल लाने की हिम्मत नहीं हुई। बिल आया और गीता मुखर्जी कमीटी में गया। फिर, हिस्ट्री है। सर, आज हम पंचायत की बात करते हैं, जो हमने बिल पास किया, मुझे याद है कि वह बिल रात के 12:00 बजे इसी हाऊस में तीन वोटों से डिफीट हुआ था। फिर दोबारा वह बिल लाया गया, दो-तीन साल के गैप के बाद, तब वह बिल पास हुआ। तो महिलाओं को देते वक्त थोड़ा दुख होता है। मैं समझती हूँ। वह बिल यूनेनिमस यू पास हो गया कि कहीं हिन्दुस्तान के किसी और इलाके में एक मिलियन महिलाएं एक मिलियन पुरुषों की सीटों पर कब्जा करने वाली थीं, मगर यहां लोक सभा में जो उंगली बटन दबा रही है, उसे यह नहीं मालूम कि कल यहां मेरी यह उंगली रहेगी या कहीं बाहर चली जाएगी। सिर्फ यही बात है और कोई बात नहीं है। सर, दुनिया में सब जगह महिलाओं का मूवमेंट है, वहां Women's movement will be led by women, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में, इस मुल्क की हिस्ट्री है कि हमारे जितने बड़े लोग हुए हैं, चाहे वे राजा राम मोहन राय हुए हों, चाहे ज्योति बा फूले हों, चाहे महर्षि करवे हों, चाहे बाबा साहब डा0 भीमराव अम्बेडकर हों, जिन्होंने कांस्टिट्यूशन बनाया, उन लोगों ने यह काम किया। कांस्टिट्यूशन की कापी मेरे पास रखी है, चाहे आप इसके प्रिम्बल में कहें, चाहे उसके डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल में कहें, चाहे फंडामेंटल राइट्स में कहें, महिला को सबसे पहले वोट देने का हक जिस दिन हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान ने दिया, उसी दिन महिला को शक्ति मिल गई थी कि वह अपने प्रतिनिधि चुन सकती है और प्रतिनिधि बन सकती है। सवाल हमारा सिर्फ यह था कि किस हद तक वह महिला प्रतिनिधि बन सकती है। क्या हमारी भागीदारी

नहीं है? वुंदा जी बड़ा अच्छा बोलीं, अरुण जेटली जी ने बड़े विस्तार से इसके कांस्टिट्यूशनल और रोटेशन के बारे में जो बात बताई, मैं उसके ऊपर कोई चर्चा नहीं करूंगी, मेरी पार्टी के पास समय बहुत कम है। मैं केवल दो चीजें बाकी कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपने पॉलिटिकल इम्पावरमेंट दिया है, अभी देने की बात कर रहे हैं, दिया नहीं है। यहां से तो हम पास करके भेज देंगे। सर, आपको याद होगा, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब, मैं बार-बार कहती थी चेयरमैन साहब के चैम्बर में, गुलाम नबी जी आप भी उस समय पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर मिनिस्टर थे, प्रमोद महाजन से भी मैं कहती थी कि राज्य सभा में बिल लाओ, बिल पास कर देंगे, क्योंकि राज्य सभा में कोई समस्या अगर होगी भी तो थोड़ी-बहुत होगी। आज, सर, मुझे थोड़ा दुख हुआ। हमने इस हाऊस में पहली बार ऐसा सीन देखा। पिछले तीस सालों से, जब से मैं इस हाऊस की मैम्बर हूँ, जिसमें से 17 साल मैंने उस कुर्सी पर गुजारे हैं, मुझे दुख हुआ चेयर के साथ जो बदतमीजी की गई, चेयर की शान में जो कुछ हरकतें हुईं, मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगा। मुझे इस बात का बहुत दुख हुआ। चेयर के साथ जो हुआ उसके लिए सारा हाऊस मेरे साथ शामिल होगा माफी मांगने के लिए, हम सब माफी मांगते हैं। मगर, सर, चेयर का दिल बड़ा होना चाहिए, चेयर का दिल छोटा नहीं होना चाहिए। आप बड़ी ऊंची कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं, कोई छोटे दिल के नहीं हैं। आज जिन लोगों को पकड़-पकड़ कर, उठाकर ले जाया गया, मैंने आज तक इस हाऊस में 100-150 लोगों को इस तरह हमला करते हुए नहीं देखा। मुझे खराब लगा। मैं आपसे यह बात अपनी पूरी जिम्मेदारी से कह रही हूँ कि हमारे पूरे इंडिया के लोग जो देख रहे हैं, वे भी देखते हैं कि आज जो कुछ हुआ, वह डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है।

**श्री तारिक अनवर:** उपाय क्या है?

**डा० (श्रीमती) नजमा ए० हेपतुल्ला:** उपाय निकलते हैं, तारिक अनवर साहब, उपाय निकलते हैं।

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** उनको बुलाकर बात करनी चाहिए थी।

**डा० (श्रीमती) नजमा ए० हेपतुल्ला :** हां, मैंने बताया था, बात करनी चाहिए थी, सरकार को डिस्कस करना चाहिए था, सरकार को फ्लोर मैनेजमेंट करना चाहिए था। ऐसा नहीं है कि किसी चीज का हल नहीं निकलता। उनका भी हक है बोलने का। मुझे मालूम है, सर, आपके चेहरे पर खुशी नहीं थी। मैंने डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब का चेहरा देखा है, वे बहुत दुखी थे, वे मना करना चाह रहे थे। वे मना करना चाह रहे थे, अगर उनका हुक्म चलता, तो वे कभी भी ऐसा नहीं करने देते ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप अपनी सीट पर बैठे थे, देखिए, प्रधान मंत्री जी भी नहीं चाह रहे थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे यकीन है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपको भी अच्छा नहीं लगा, क्योंकि आप डेमोक्रेसी को मानते हैं, हम भी जनतंत्र को मानते हैं, हम यह नहीं चाहते कि बिल सिर्फ ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको सत्ता में भागीदारी मिल रही है, झगड़ा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अच्छा नहीं हुआ, कोई भी तारीफ नहीं करेगा, जो हुआ, अच्छा नहीं हुआ। आप खुश हैं, कल आपके साथ भी यह हो सकता है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति जी, हम Institution को बरबाद नहीं कर सकते, Institution को कायम रखना हमारा फर्ज है। सबसे पहले उन्हें भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए था, उन्हें एक हद तक ही बोलना चाहिए था। उन्हें अपनी बात बोलने का हक है, चिल्लाने-चीखने और तोड़-फोड़ करने का अधिकार उन्हें नहीं है। मैं उनके बर्ताव को कंडम करती हूँ, लेकिन हमें भी दिल बड़ा रखना चाहिए। आज अगर वे भी यहां आकर बोलते, वे आकर अपना dissent बताते कि क्या problem है, तो इससे क्या फर्क पड़ जाता ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** नजमा जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला:** सर, आप फिक्र मत कीजिए, मेरी पार्टी का समय अभी बाकी है। आप क्यों दिल छोटा कर रहे हैं, मैं दिल बड़ा करने की बात कर रही हूँ। मेरा तो चिल्ला-चिल्लाकर गला दुख गया। मैं इस दुःख के साथ इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करती हूँ। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि यह बिल आया और हमारी पूरी पार्टी इस बिल के ऊपर आपके साथ है, महिलाओं के साथ है, क्योंकि अगर आप एक अच्छा काम



कर रहे हैं, जो हम भी करना चाहते थे, ये कह रहे हैं कि आपने उस समय हमारा साथ नहीं दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन आज हम आपका साथ दे रहे हैं, आपके पास मैजोरिटी नहीं है, फिर भी हम आपको सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान):** उपसभापति जी, मैं इस महिला आरक्षण विधेयक के समर्थन में बहुत खुशी से अपनी ओर से, सदन की सभी महिलाओं की ओर से, हमारे तमाम उन भाइयों की ओर से जो इस बिल को समर्थन दे रहे हैं, पूरे देश की जनता की ओर से, जिसमें स्त्रियां और पुरुष दोनों शामिल हैं, अपनी खुशी जाहिर करते हुए इस ऐतिहासिक बिल के संबंध में अपने कुछ विचार आज यहां रख रही हूं।

उपसभापति जी, आज जब यह विधेयक यहां पारित होने जा रहा है, तब इस अवसर पर मैं स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री राजीव गांधी जी का स्मरण किए बिना नहीं रह सकती। यह उनकी परिकल्पना थी। वे स्वयं पुरुष थे, लेकिन उनके मन में महिलाओं के प्रति करुणा थी और उन्होंने महसूस किया कि इस देश की स्त्रियों को राजनीतिक हक और राजनीतिक अधिकार तब तक नहीं मिल सकता, जब तक कि आरक्षण जैसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो जाती। उनकी इसी सोच के तहत कांग्रेस सरकार के समय में पंचायतों में हमारी बहनों को 33 फीसदी आरक्षण मिला, नगर निगमों और निकायों में भी हमारी बहनों को 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण मिला। मेरी बहन नजमा जी अभी कह रही थी कि राजीव जी की सरकार के समय में यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत हुआ था और केवल 2 वोटों से गिर गया था, मैं उनसे सिर्फ यह जानना चाहती हूं कि उस समय कौन लोग थे, जो इसका विरोध कर रहे थे और वे किस तरफ थीं, किन लोगों के विरोध के कारण उस समय यह विधेयक गिरा था? आज खुशी की बात है कि देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद, आप लोगों ने यह महसूस किया कि महिलाओं के सशक्तीकरण के बिना, महिलाओं को समर्थन दिए बिना, आपका आपके घर में भी गुजारा नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए मैं श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी, उनकी इच्छा शक्ति को, UPA सरकार को और हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देती हूं कि उन्होंने परमाणु करार जैसी दृढ़ता दिखाई। अगर वे इतनी दृढ़ता नहीं दिखाते, इतनी प्रतिबद्धता नहीं दिखाते, तो मैं नहीं समझाती कि किसी भी सरकार के समय में यह ऐतिहासिक आरक्षण विधेयक इस संसद का मुंह तक देख पाता और पारित हो पाता। लोग तो देख नहीं पाते हैं, बहुत कुछ बातें करते हैं, मगर जनता सब जानती है और मीडिया भी सब समझता है। असलियत सब जानते हैं और जो लोग कह रहे हैं कि मुस्लिम समाज और ओबीसी समाज की महिलाओं को आरक्षण नहीं मिलेगा। मैं भी ओबीसी समाज से आती हूँ। राज्य सभा में मेरी पार्टी ने मुझे लिया, किसी पूंजीपति को नहीं लिया। जो उधर बैठ कर बातें करते हैं, उनमें से कितने कमजोर लोगों को राज्य सभा में लेकर आए, कितनी मुस्लिम समाज की हमारी बहनों को, कितनी ओबीसी समाज की हमारी बहनों को लेकर आए? उस समय उन्हें बड़े नामी-गिरामी लोग, बड़ी हस्तियां या बड़े पूंजीपति लोग याद आते हैं। जो इस तरह की बात करते हैं, मैं उनसे हाथ जोड़ कर कहना चाहती हूँ कि देश की बहनों और इस समाज को गुमराह मत कीजिए। आप चाहें तो 33 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा ओबीसी की बहनों को टिकट दे सकते हैं, Minorities की मुस्लिम समाज की बहनों को टिकट दे सकते हैं। जब यह विधेयक पारित होगा, तब देश की बहनें देखेंगी कि आखिर आपकी कितनी इच्छा शक्ति है। कितने मुस्लिम समाज की बहनों को और कितनी ओबीसी समाज की बहनों को आप उस समय टिकट देते हैं। उस समय यह मत कीजिएगा कि उन समाजों के नाम पर अपने ही घर की बहन, बेटियां, बहू और बीवी नजर आए। उस समय यह जरूर देख लीजिएगा। इस पर भी देश की नजर रहेगी। मैं इस सरकार को बधाई देते हुए अंत में यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिन सबने ने समर्थन दिया है **..(व्यवधान)..** कल जो यहां पर हंगामा हुआ, जिस तरह से सभापति जी के आसन का अपमान किया गया, हम उसका तहे दिल से निंदा करते हैं। उसके खिलाफ यदि कड़ी कार्रवाई नहीं होगी, तो भविष्य में भी राज्य सभा जैसे सदन में इस तरह के उत्पात होते रहेंगे। आगे भविष्य के लिए अनुशासन बनाए रखने के लिए यह कार्रवाई जरूरी थी। हमारे साथियों द्वारा यह कार्रवाई करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया, तब यह कार्रवाई की गई। हम निंदा करते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि भविष्य में कोई

अपना विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए इस हद तक अनुशासनहीनता नहीं करेगा और हम सदन की गरिमा को बनाए रखेंगे। मैं महिला शक्ति को नमन करते हुए, पूरी देश की महिलाओं को नमन करते हुए, श्रीमती सोनिया जी को नमन करते हुए कहना चाहती हूँ कि

“हम उबलते हैं, तो भूचाल उबल जाते हैं,  
हम मचलते हैं, तूफान मचल जाते हैं।  
हमको कोशिश न रोकने की करे अब कोई,  
हम जो चलते हैं, तो इतिहास बदल जाते हैं।”

अब यह नया इतिहास इस देश में आज यूपीए सरकार ने बनाया है। यह प्रधान मंत्री जी की देन है, यह कांग्रेस नीत सरकार की देन है। यह बात पूरा देश जानता है और आप भी जानते हैं। जो पचास फीसदी की बात कह रहे थे, उनसे कहना है कि साथियो, हमारी सरकार पंचायतों और नगर निगमों में आरक्षण को 33 फीसदी से बढ़ाकर 50 फीसदी तक ले गई है और एक बार फिर प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई है, अब देखिए, आगे, आगे होता है क्या। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy; you have three minutes. SHRI

M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on behalf of the Telugu Desam Party. I am proud to take part in this historic debate. There is no doubt that empowering of women will work as an indispensable tool for eliminating gender inequality and discrimination. Mahatma Gandhi had rightly said, “Man’s education is education for himself; woman’s education is education for the society. I strongly feel that empowerment of woman is not only empowering herself but also empowering the society.” Our Party totally, wholeheartedly supports the Constitution Amendment Bill, and it is not out of way to mention that it is the Telugu Desam Party which had first implemented reservation for women in local bodies and N.T.R. was also the first Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh who had given property rights to women in 1986. I want to bring it to the notice of this august House that our Party is committed to reservation for backward-classes women and for the minority community also. If the Government comes forward with official amendment also, our Party will support that official amendment. Our Party wholeheartedly supports this Constitution Amendment Bill. Thank you.

**श्रीमती माया सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे याद है आज से 22 साल पहले पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के माध्यम से, महिलाएं राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में गांव-गांव तक मजबूती के साथ उभरकर आएँ, इसकी पहल की गई थी और बाद में 1992 में 73वां संविधान संशोधन कर केंद्र सरकार ने पंचायती राज में एक-तिहाई महिलाओं की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की थी। उस वक्त यह एक क्रांतिकारी पहल थी और इसके माध्यम से महिलाओं का एक नया स्वरूप राजनीति में उभरकर सामने आया। बिहार सरकार ने इसके अच्छे परिणामों के कारण पंचायतों में महिलाओं का आरक्षण 33 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 50 प्रतिशत कर दिया और इसका अनुसरण अन्य प्रदेशों ने भी किया, जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान, केरल और गुजरात की राज्य सरकारें शामिल हैं। इस आरक्षण के कारण ही गांवों के स्तर पर एक ओर तो महिलाओं में उम्मीद से ज्यादा जागरूकता पैदा हुई, दूसरी ओर पढ़ी-लिखी और अनपढ़, दोनों ही तरह की महिलाओं की नेतृत्व क्षमता भी सामने उभरकर आई। यह महिलाओं की इच्छाशक्ति और लगनशीलता का प्रतीक है कि आज गांवों में महिलाएं अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हैं और राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में अपनी बढ़ी हुई जिम्मेदारी का बखूबी से निर्वहन कर रही हैं। वे घर के चौके-चूल्हे से लेकर प्रदेश के विकास में भी हाथ बंटा रही हैं।

उपसभापति जी, अभी हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश में पंचायतों के, स्वायत्त संस्थाओं के जो नगरीय चुनाव हुए हैं, मुझे यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि 50 प्रतिशत आरक्षण के कारण गांवों में और शहरों में विकास की बागडोर 2,00,000 से ज्यादा महिलाओं के हाथ में आई है। वहां 1,80,000 से ज्यादा महिलाएं पंच बनी हैं, 11,520 महिलाएं सरपंच बनी हैं, 3,400 महिलाएं जनपद की सदस्य बनी हैं, 415 महिलाएं जिला पंचायत की अध्यक्ष हैं, 25 महिलाएं जिला पंचायत महिला अध्यक्ष बनी हैं, 1,780 महिलाएं पार्षद चुनकर आई हैं और हमारे यहां 8 महिलाएं नगर निगम की महापौर बनी हैं, जिसमें भोपाल में सामान्य महिला की जो सीट आरक्षित थी, उस पर ओ.बी.सी. की महिला महापौर चुनकर आई है। ये आंकड़े बताते हैं कि यह कितना क्रांतिकारी बदलाव है।

उपसभापति जी, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने तो सर्वप्रथम विधान सभा और संसद में महिलाओं की 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण की शुरुआत बड़ौदा राष्ट्रीय परिषद में जून, 1994 में प्रस्ताव पास करके की। महोदय, उस समय महिलाओं को यह जानकारी भी नहीं थी कि महिलाओं को राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में अधिकार सम्पन्न बनाने के लिए इस तरीके का कोई प्रस्ताव हमारी पार्टी पास करेगी, लेकिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने महिलाओं के लिए यह प्रस्ताव पास किया और इसके बाद हमारी पार्टी ने संगठन में 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण महिलाओं को देकर राजनीति में आगे बढ़ाने का काम पहले से ही शुरू कर दिया। मुझे याद है कि एन.डी.ए. के कार्यकाल में दो बार पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने इस विधेयक को पास कराने के लिए आम सहमति बनाने के प्रयास किए और सुषमा स्वराज जी, जो उस समय पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर थीं, उन्होंने इसके लिए बेहद परिश्रम किया और इसे संसद में चर्चा के लिए रखा, पर उस वक्त हमें सफलता नहीं मिली। महोदय, इस महिला आरक्षण विधेयक का मेरी पार्टी समर्थन करती है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी हमेशा ही महिलाओं को संसद और विधान सभाओं में आरक्षण देकर उन्हें समाज की मुख्य धारा में निर्णायक भूमिका देने की पक्षधर रही है। हम कोई राजनैतिक खेल खेलना नहीं चाहते और न ही श्रेय लेने की होड़ में इस विधेयक में रोड़ा डालना या अवरोध पैदा करना चाहते हैं, जो दल विरोध कर रहे हैं, उनसे भी मेरा आग्रह है कि महिला आरक्षण विधेयक में संशोधन और सुधार की गुंजाइश हमेशा हो सकती है। संसद में बहस के दौरान सभी दल अपनी भावनाओं और विचारों को रखते हुए विधेयक में उसे समाहित करने का प्रयास करें। लेकिन मेरा यह भी आग्रह है कि इस विधेयक को उसके वर्तमान स्वरूप में ही पास कराया जाए। आने वाले समय में अनुभव के आधार पर विधेयक में संशोधन और परिमार्जन किए जाने की संभावना सर्वथा बनी रहेगी। उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले कई वर्षों से संसद में महिला आरक्षण विधेयक लम्बित रहने से आम जनता में यह संदेश जा रहा है कि हमारी संसद महिलाओं के अधिकारों के प्रति संवेदनशील नहीं है जबकि वास्तविकता यह है कि इसी संसद ने महिलाओं के हितों और अधिकारों की रक्षा तथा उनकी तरक्की के लिए कई कानून बनाए हैं। इसीलिए मेरी सबसे यह अपील है, मैं सबसे यह आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ कि सब इस विधेयक के प्रति उदार भाव रखें ताकि इसके पारित होने की सूरत उभर सके। महोदय, भारतीय जनता पार्टी शुरू से ही इस विधेयक की पक्षधर रही है। आज, जब सदन में यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत हुआ है और इस पर मैं अपनी बात रख रही हूँ तो इस विधेयक पर अपने विचार रखते हुए मैं स्वयं को गौरवान्वित महसूस कर रही हूँ। लेकिन दो दिन का जो घटनाक्रम था, उसने जो पीड़ा पहुंचाई है, अगर हम पहले से इसका थोड़ा सा होमवर्क कर लेते तो शायद ऐसी कटुतापूर्ण स्थिति न आती और हमें उन भाइयों का, उन दलों का समर्थन भी मिलता, या उनकी सहमति भी हो सकती।...(समय की घंटी)... एक जिम्मेदार विपक्ष के रूप में हम आज इस विधेयक का जिस तरीके से समर्थन कर रहे हैं...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माया सिंह जी, अभी आपकी पार्टी से एक और मैंबर बोलने वाले हैं।

**श्रीमती माया सिंह:** मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी भी ऐसी ही जिम्मेदारी का परिचय देकर इस विधेयक का समर्थन करती तो एनडीए के शासनकाल में ही यह विधेयक पारित हो गया होता और इसका लाभ हमारे देश की महिलाएं ले रही होतीं। यह विधेयक भारतीय लोकतंत्र की मजबूती की

दिशा में एक ऐसा ऐतिहासिक कदम है, जो हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं के उस सपने को मूर्त रूप देगा, जो महिलाओं और पुरुषों के बीच में गैर-बराबरी को मिटाने की हसरत रखता था। मुझे यह बताने की जरूरत नहीं है कि भारतीय समाज में महिलाएं किस तरीके से अत्याचार, शोषण, उत्पीड़न और दूसरी नागरिकता का शिकार रही हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... संसद के भीतर और बाहर महिलाओं के हितों और अधिकारों की रक्षा के जो भी प्रयास हुए हैं, उनमें से महिला आरक्षण विधेयक एक ऐसा मील का पत्थर साबित होगा जो उन्हें राजनैतिक और शासन चलाने की प्रक्रिया में अधिकार सम्पन्नता के साथ सबद्ध करता है। दुनिया भर में चल रहे नारी मुक्ति आंदोलन और स्वतंत्रता आंदोलनों से भी आगे बढ़कर यह महिलाओं को अधिकार देगा। सर, आजाद भारत के इतिहास में महिलाओं को मजबूत करने का, महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण का हमारा इतिहास रहा है। आज जब संसद में महिलाओं को यह कानूनी अधिकार मिलने जा रहा है, मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि मेरी पार्टी इस ऐतिहासिक प्रसंग की मूक गवाह नहीं है, बल्कि इसकी सक्रिय भागीदार बनने जा रही है। मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से इस महिला आरक्षण विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करती हूँ और अन्य दलों से अपेक्षा करती हूँ तथा उनसे आग्रह करती हूँ कि वे भी इस विधेयक का समर्थन करें ताकि यह विधेयक सर्वसम्मति से पास हो। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. (SHRIMATI) KAPILA VATSYAYAN (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise here on behalf of the nominated Members of the Rajya Sabha. We belong to no parties but we belong to the human race. At this momentous moment, all that I can say is to remind this House of one sentence of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, writing to Julian Huxley in 1946 when UNESCO was started. What did he say? He said, I learnt from my illiterate but wise mother. that all rights to be deserved and preserved came from duty well done. Today, I think whether illiterate mothers or literate mothers, they will have to bring about a civilised society; a civilised society which cannot, in the very nature, indulge in the kind of action that we saw yesterday.

With these words, Sir, I say this is a momentous moment, but it will be for us to show in action what we have shown in this legislation. Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

सरदार **तरलोचन सिंह** (हरियाणा): शुक्रिया डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आज इस हाउस को यह श्रेय जाता है कि हम यह हिस्टोरिक बिल पास करने जा रहे हैं। अभी किसी सदस्य ने कुछ कहा, किसी ने कुछ कहा, लेकिन इस बिल की हिस्ट्री यह है कि 1997 में जब श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, तो पहली बार यह बिल लाया गया, दो बार श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी भी लाए, लेकिन पास नहीं हुआ। अब जब इस हाउस में आया तो एक कमेटी बनाई गई, पार्लियामेंट्री स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने इस पर दो साल काम किया, जिसका श्रेय इस कमेटी को जाता है। इस कमेटी के पहले चेयरमैन श्री नाच्चीयप्पन थे और फिर श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन चेयरमैन बनीं। मैं भी उस कमेटी का मेंबर था। इस कमेटी ने पूरे देश में जाकर अध्ययन किया और आज यह बिल आया है। मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ प्रधानमंत्री जी और लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन को कि आज हमारा हाउस इस बिल को पास करने जा रहा है, इसलिए ये दोनों बधाई के पात्र हैं। हम सारे लोग इकट्ठे होकर इसको आज पास कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं एक और बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुरु नानक देव जी ने 540 साल पहले हिन्दुस्तान में यह जो सोशल रिवोल्यूशन जिसका आज आप जिक्र कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि:

“क्यों मन्दा आखिए जित जम्मे राजान”

वह लेडी जो किंग सेंट को पैदा करती है, वही सबसे ज्यादा सम्मान की पात्र है। मुझे खुशी है कि आज गुरु नानक देव जी के उपासक डा0 मनमोहन सिंह आज इस बिल को पास करवा रहे हैं। मैं ज्यादा बातें न

कहता हुआ, क्योंकि समय कम है, पंजाब और हरियाणा में यह बिल अमली तौर पर ऑलरेडि अपने मन से किया हुआ है। पंजाब में लोक सभा की 13 सीटों में से चार वूमेन इलेक्ट हुईं, जिसमें 33 परसेंट हो जाता है। हरियाणा में 10 सीटें हैं, जिसमें दो वूमेन इलेक्ट हुईं। तो ऑलरेडि पंजाब और हरियाणा इसकी तरफ चल रहा है। हरियाणा की कल्पना चावला astronaut भी बनी। तो औरतों के प्रति सम्मान में हमारे यहां कोई कमी नहीं है। चौधरी देवी लाल को श्रेय जाता है कि सबसे यंगेस्ट सुषमा स्वराज जी को मंत्री बनाया। आज सुषमा स्वराज जी जिस सीट पर बैठी हैं उसका श्रेय चौधरी देवी लाल को जाता है। मैं यह ही नहीं, यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में जब कमेटी ने काम किया तो कई सझाव आए। इसमें यह सुझाव भी आया कि सीटें बढ़ाओ और डबल सीटें करो। यह भी सझाव आया कि अपोजिशन पार्टी को यह मांग करो। लेकिन एक सझाव यह भी आया कि जो आज डिमांड ओबीसी के बारे में है, इसको आप स्टेट्स को दे दें। जैसे पंचायती राज में हर स्टेट को पॉवर है और अगर वह चाहे तो ओबीसी की सीटें कर सकता है। तो इस बिल में भी यह प्रोविजन हो सकता है, तो यह किया जाए। महोदय, मैं एक और बात बिना कहे नहीं रह सकता हूं। जब आज लेडीज के नाम पर हम सब कार्य कर रहे हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री जी, सिख लेडीज की छोटी सी बात पेंडिंग पड़ी हुई है। मझे खुशी है कि लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब ने तथा पिछले लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी प्रोमिस किया था कि आनन्द मैरिज एक्ट जिसमें सिखों की मैरिज होती है, उसमें रजिस्ट्रेशन क्लॉज नहीं है। इतनी छोटी सी मांग जो मैं यहां तीन साल से पेश कर रहा हूं, पूरी नहीं हुई है। इस बारे में तमाम सिख मंबर पार्लियामेंट ने भी कहा है, आज लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं, उसका भी आज यहां वूमेन डे पर ऐलान कर दो, ताकि सिख लेडीज भी आपका धन्यवाद करें। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, voting will be around six of the clock.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, the Bill for consideration before the House is really an important one. I must remind the House that the same Bill came up in the Lok Sabha in 1996. When the debate started in that House, I remember, the Maharashtra Assembly had passed unanimously a resolution which was moved by me as the Chief Minister and that resolution said that Women Reservation Bill should be supported not only by the State of Maharashtra, by all the Assemblies in the country. And, therefore, I must make it clear that this Bill is accepted by my party for a long time, that is, since 1996. Therefore, there was no question before us whether we should support the Bill or we should oppose the Bill.

Sir, I remember that whenever this Bill came up in Parliament for discussion, my party chief, Shri Balasaheb Thakre, had always asked us to vote in favour of the Bill. The only demand right from the beginning from my party was that particular constituencies should not be reserved for women. We wanted, as the Leader of Opposition has already said, the reservation of constituency for women should be decided by all political parties. Every party should decide and the mandate should be given by the Parliament that whichever party contests the elections, either of Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly, 33 per cent of the contestants should be women. And, this was the point for which we had requested different authorities in the Government saying that the experience of reserving particular constituencies is not good because the candidates who contest election are not sure whether next time their constituency will be reserved or not. Therefore, in the larger interest of the people in the constituency, I would still request the hon. Prime Minister because I have spoken to a number of political parties and they

also have expectation that the reservation of 33 per cent should be done by the political parties themselves. Except that, I always thought that by passing this Bill, we will be looking into the interests of our own mother, sister and wife. (*Time-bellings*) Passing this Bill means bringing happiness not only in the constituency but also in your family. And, therefore, Shiv Sena strongly supports the Bill before the House and we expect that after passing of the Bill, the women in the country also start taking keen interest in politics and do the social work as much as possible.

Sir, with these few words, I express the opinion of my party that the entire House should unanimously pass this Bill and also try to find out a way whereby the constituencies will be decided by the parties themselves. Thank you very much.

**श्री राज मोहिन्द्र सिंह मजीठा (पंजाब) :** ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, आज हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट में एक हिस्टोरिकल बिल पेश हुआ है, उस पर आपने मुझे बोलने का टाइम दिया है। भारतवर्ष में औरतों की आबादी तकरीबन आधी या 48 परसेंट है। हजारों सालों से औरतों पर जुल्म होते आए हैं। सबसे पहले औरतों के हक में जिसने आवाज उठाई थी, तो वह सिख कौम थी और बाबा गुरु नानक जी थे। 1526 में जब बाबर ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया था, तब बाबा नानक जी उस समय ऐमनाबाद में घूम रहे थे। जिस तरह आतताइयों ने अपनी बिरादरी को भी नहीं छोड़ा, उस बारे में बाबा नानक जी ने बहुत कुछ कहा है, इसलिए मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरी पार्टी व शिरोमणि अकाली दल के प्रधान की इच्छा के मुताबिक, मैं और मेरे साथी गुजराल साहब और बाजवा जी इस बिल का सपोर्ट करते हैं। शिरोमणि अकाली दल एक ऐसी जमात है कि इसने औरतों के बारे में काफी कुछ किया है। यह SGPC, शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी बड़ी कुरबानियों के बाद बनी। इसको महात्मा गांधी जी, पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने भी सपोर्ट किया। उसका इलैक्शन पिछले सालों में हुआ है और हमारे प्रधान सरदार बादल जी ने 40 परसेंट औरतों को टिकट देकर खड़ा किया और वे कामयाब हुए। ऐसे ही पंजाब में चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी में है, उनके दिमाग में औरतों के बारे में जो इज्जत है, वह और किसी और सूबे में कम होगी। पिछली पार्लियामेंट में 13 में से 4 औरतें जिनकी संख्या 33 परसेंट के करीब बन जाती है, वे हमने भेजी हैं। 50 परसेंट अकाली दल की महिलाएं, इस हाउस की मैम्बर्स बनी हैं। यह ठीक है कि आज इस बिल को प्रधान मंत्री जी की पार्टी ने पेश किया है। इस बिल को पहले भी दो प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स ने पेश किया है। इसका क्रेडिट उनको भी जाता है। पहले 11वीं लोक सभा में गुजराल साहब जी ने और फिर अटल बिहारी वाजपयी जी ने दो दफा पेश करने की कोशिश की है। हमारी पार्टी NDA का हिस्सा है और BJP तथा अकाली दल वाले इस बिल को पास करवाने के लिए कोशिश करेंगे।

**(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)**

\*Ambika Soni ji, please listen to me carefully. I want to speak on the amendment on the basis of my experiences in Punjab.

Panchayati Raj was started in Punjab and women were elected as sarpanches as a result of 33% reservation. When one goes to get some signatures the husbands of the women sarpanches claim themselves to be the real sarpanches; I dread the same here and hope we don't bring illiterate women here and allow their husbands to claim themselves as Members of Parliament. Dear sister I request that matriculation should be the minimum qualification to become a member so that the women understand what they are reading and somebody doesnot compel them to write what they are not aware of.

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\*English Translation of the original speech in Punjabi

With these words I congratulate the Prime Minister who is from Amritsar.

WAHE GURU JI KA KHALSA  
WAHE GURU JI KI FATHEH !!

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I rise here to support this historic Bill on behalf of the DMK and my leader, Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi, who has unflinchingly supported this Bill, who has always stood by the women of this country, and the UPA-II, to make sure and see that it is passed.

Sir, I would like to recollect the words of our social reformer and thinker Periyar who once said that the women of this country are suppressed, are the outcasts and *dalits* of this country, in spite of whichever religion they belong to, whichever community they belong to or whichever caste they belong to. Today, this is an opportunity for us to make right the historical mistakes, the crimes which we have committed against the women of this country.

Sir, we have passed so many Bills. We have made so many amendments. There have been many laws made in this House, in the Parliament and in the State Assemblies. Many Budgets have been passed without hearing the voice, without listening to the opinions of half of the population of this country! Does the price rise not affect us? Does the climate change not affect us? But nobody hears us. Had there been an opportunity awarded to the women of this country to say what they want, the situation would have been quite a different one. Does the allotment of money to education or anything affect the women? Our opinions have not been heard; we have been ignored for many years in this country. Today, I congratulate the UPA Government, the UPA Chairperson Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, our Prime Minister, our President and every political party and leader, who have stood by us and supported this Bill. Yesterday, we started with euphoria; we were all so happy and we were really looking for the day when this Bill was going to be passed. But, unfortunately, we went back with heavy hearts. There were differences of opinion, but Members started blaming each other. We were all worried. But I am proud to say that we have all come back together to pass a Bill which we all believe in. I once again congratulate every leader in this House, every Member in this House, all those who have come together to pass this Bill.

Sir, there are a lot of questions raised about this Bill. A few days ago, our leader Dr. Kalaignar issued a statement, and in that statement, he had quoted Rousseau. In his statement, Dr. Kalaignar said:

“The ‘general will’ reflects the welfare of the overall group, without taking into account the conflicting interests of this constituents. This must not be misunderstood as a suppression of constituent viewpoints, but as a means to execute and implement the common interests of a group initially. Once the execution is carried out, it is important that the ‘general will’ always be open to challenge and questioning.”

So, today, people are talking about reservations within reservation. They were worried about minorities, and I am sure the Government, I am sure all of us who are interested in protecting the interests of the OBCs, and also the interests of the suppressed classes and the minorities, will make sure that the amendments are passed later like what we have done in Tamil Nadu. We had the SC reservations and we realized that a small community, the Arunthathiyar community, within that category, needed more protection, needed more help. So, we have made an exclusive three percent reservation for the Arunthathiyar community. Likewise, we can make changes; we can amend this Bill later. So, I request everybody to let this Bill be passed. Today is a historic day. It is a dream coming true. Especially our Poet Bharathi said:

**(Hon. Member spoke in Tamil)**

Today is the day that we should see that this really happens. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, Shrimati Kanimozhi. Now, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, I rise to support this Bill and I congratulate the Prime Minister and pay tributes to all his three predecessors, Shri Vajpayee, Shri Gujral and Shri Deve Gowda, who had tried to bring the Bill and been frustrated. I congratulate the Leader of the Opposition, the leaders of all political parties, including the Left Parties, and all those who have unequivocally supported you in getting this Bill passed. Please don't keep on harping that so and so has done it. You couldn't pass this Bill on your own strength. Please give everyone his due. That is my plea.

It is unfortunate that in this House the disciples of late Ram Manohar Lohia did create some unfortunate scenes forgetting what Ram Manohar Lohia stood for. He stood for amelioration of the condition, torture of women. He thought women in India, irrespective of caste and class, were tortured, exploited and demeaned by men and, therefore, he wanted some kind of representation by reservation for women of all castes and classes. The Biju Janata Dal, my party, which was named after our great leader, late Biju Patnaik, has deep commitment to the empowerment of women and representation of women in the State Legislatures and at the Centre. Bijubabu, when he was the Chief Minister, said that men had not succeeded in solving the problems of the country and, therefore, the time had come that women should come forward and they should be entrusted with the responsibility of taking the leadership. He reserved one-third of the seats for women in the panchayat raj institutions and urban local bodies well before the Constitution Amendment was made. We have 30 per cent reservation for women in jobs. It is compulsory to put the name of the mother. We did it long before the AIADMK did it in Tamil Nadu. That was done in 1991. While admitting the children to schools, it is compulsory to put the name of the mother. The name of the father is optional. Joint recording of Pattas is compulsory so that the assets would be available to the women also. His son, the present Chief Minister and President of the BJD, Shri Navin Patnaik, has taken women empowerment to new heights. In



the International Women's Year in 2002, he nominated two women Members to the Rajya Sabha. We had one-third Members here. We have, an OBC lady Member, here. You are talking about OBCs and Muslims and saying that we are not taking care of them. We are committed to 50 per cent reservation. Bijubabu, when he was the Chief Minister, in a meeting in the Parliament House Annexe, had demanded 50 per cent reservation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, Mr. Mohapatra, please conclude.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I will take one more minute, please. We have made 50 lakh for women as members of Self Help Groups for empowering them. We have created a number of things.

Sir, for lack of time, I am concluding. In spite of a number of weaknesses in the Bill like rotation system and non-inclusion of OBCs, we support this Bill. All the other things can be taken care of later through discussions and deliberations. My party has abiding faith in woman power and their ability to shape the destiny of the country for the better. Therefore, we support the Bill and we will support any amendment which will be brought forward in future to better the condition of women in this country. Thank you.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to quote the words of Mahatma Gandhi who said, "Man the law-giver will have to pay a dreadful penalty for the degradation he has imposed upon the so-called weaker sex. When woman, freed from man's snares, rises to the full height and rebels against man's legislation and institutions designed by him, her rebellion, no doubt, non-violent, will be none the less effective."

The words of the father of the nation are finally coming alive today in this historic Session of the Indian Parliament. The implication of the Women's Reservation Bill, which recognises the perpetuating inequalities of the sexes and seeks to empower the fairer sex by reserving one-third of the seats in State Legislatures and the Parliament, is indeed a rebellion in some sense against the age-old institutions that have continued to alienate women from politics since the very foundations of democratic institutions were set.

The progressive efforts to make a legal provision for reserving seats for women in State Legislatures and the Parliament came into being during the term of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, as Prime Minister, with the Panchayati Raj Act of 1992. Thereafter, it was Shri I.K. Gujral, who during his Prime Ministerial tenure, personally, piloted the Bill and presented it in the present form in the 11th Lok Sabha. Unfortunately, due to opposition from various quarters and lack of support, the Bill could not be passed. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, as Prime Minister, made two attempts to get this Bill passed, but to no avail.

Sir, it is commendable that today almost all political parties are unanimous in their support of this groundbreaking Bill — a far cry from the Parliamentary proceedings of 1997. This is a true reflection of the fact that the Indian people, as well as their elected representatives, are far more sensitive to the rights and aspirations of the Indian women.

Regrettably, however, I must point out that there has been a lot of \* on the part of certain party leaders who are today pretending to be the champions of democracy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The word \* used by you is unparliamentary. Therefore, that word is deleted.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I withdraw that word. They could easily have given tickets to more women from their parties in the last 13 years. They chose not to do so. However, this law will now force their hand and women will finally find their rightful place under the sun, despite the inactions that have marked the history of this Bill.

Sir, allegations are being made by some political leaders....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Three minutes are over. Please conclude.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: With these words, on behalf of my party,

I support the Bill.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very proud to associate myself with this historic event. I remember, in the year, 1996, for the first time, this Bill was moved during the tenure of the United Front Government. In 1996, myself and my party, totally, supported the Bill. Today again, I am standing here, on behalf of my Party, the Asom Gana Parishad, to support this Bill. Although I strongly support the Bill, yet I must point out that it was initially not done in a proper manner, and this could have been avoided.

Sir, we are here today to pass the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, and I am very sorry about the unwanted situation that happened today. This could have been avoided. Sir, I am coming from the North-Eastern Region of our country where the composition of women is very high. It is known to everybody that in the name of dowry, many women get killed every day in many parts of our country. But this situation is not applicable to Assam and other North-Eastern Region of our country. This is the position of women in our society. Now I recall the role of the women of Assam in the success of the Assam Movement. My Party, the Asom Gana Parishad, was formed after the successful ending of the Assam Movement against the foreign nationals in Assam. I recall that lakhs of Assamese women took part in the struggle; there were a lot of agitations carried out by the Assam Movement. Today, on behalf of my party and on behalf of the people of Assam, I would like to salute the women of Assam who took

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

part in the Assam Movement. After the successful ending of the Assam Movement, the Assam Accord was signed, and our party, the Asom Gana Parishad, was formed. Today, I am standing here to declare our full support to the Women's Reservation Bill moved by the Government. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to speak on behalf of Swatantra Bharat Paksh. The position of my party can be very briefly summarised as follows: Political empowerment for women — a “thumping yes, yes, yes.” Reservation — a fairly big question mark. And, Rotation and lottery system — “An absolute No, No, No.” It was in 1986 that the Shetakari Mahila Aghadi of my party, the Rural Women's Organisation in Maharashtra, decided for the first time to have 100 per cent women's panel for contesting the Panchayati Raj elections. It was the Congress (I) Party, under Shri Shankar Lal Chauhan in Maharashtra, who opposed that idea and postponed all elections to the Panchayati Raj for three years running. And it was only after that that they accepted the concept of 33 per cent reservation. Sir, hon. Mishra of the BSP raised the question: Where does this reservation come from? This is the genesis of 33 per cent. Now, the question is: Has the reservation, actually, ever given benefit to any of the targeted communities? And our experience is not very happy. This problem could have easily been solved by a system of proportional representation rather than the Party List system. That would take care of the entire set of problems connected with reservation. And, the scenes that we have witnessed in the last two days could have also been avoided had we included proportional representation instead of the Party List system.

Lastly, coming to the lottery-cum-rotation system, this is not a minor defect. I still insist that this is a fatal defect in the system. Here, we choose a constituency first, and it is very likely that for that constituency, there may not be an enthusiastic woman candidate. On the other hand, it is likely that a man has nursed that constituency for some time. This will unnecessarily create bitterness against the women's movement. Sir, secondly, it is also likely that this opportunity will be used by established leaders for pushing the candidature of their family members which is not the purpose of this Bill at all. Sir, once a woman is elected, she would know that she does not stand a chance of getting the ‘woman reserved constituency’ again. Therefore, she would not be equally enthusiastic about nursing the constituency. Similarly, the men candidates who get elected would also have doubts about their getting to contest that election once again from the constituency because the chances that it will be available to them would be only 50:50. Under these circumstances, Sir, the major effect will be that all the constituencies will be badly nursed.

And, lastly, Sir, this kind of a reservation system will make it impossible for any House to have more than 33 per cent repeaters at any time. So, we will lack the experienced people in the Legislatures and the Parliament. That could prove to be fatal for the Indian Democracy. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री मोहम्मद अदीब** (उत्तर प्रदेश): शुक्रिया। पिछले दो दिनों से जो कुछ हाऊस में मैंने देखा, इससे बड़ा दुख भी है, अफसोस भी है। इसको बयान करने का इजहार मैं इस शेर के साथ करना चाहता हूँ :—

रंगो गुल का है न सलीका, न बहारों का शअुर  
हाय किन हाथों की तकदीर में तकरी हिना ठहरी।

हालत यह है कि जो कुछ हमने देखा, बहुत अफसोसनाक है, लेकिन इस बात की भी एक खुशी हो रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुख्तलिफ लीडरान ने यह फैसला किया कि हम देहात और खलिहानों से औरतों को लाएंगे और हिन्दुस्तान के उस सबसे बड़े मंदिर में, जहां कानून बनाए जाते हैं, वहां लाकर इम्पावरमेंट देंगे। यह एक अलग बात है कि वहां की औरतें आज रोज़ डॉवरी की शिकार हो रही हैं, उधर हमारी तवज्जो नहीं है, वहां की औरतों को नौकरियां नहीं मिल रही हैं, तालीम नहीं मिल रही है, लेकिन हम पार्लियामेंट में उनको लाने के लिए बहुत उत्सुक हैं। जब सबकी यह राय है तो मेरी भी यह राय है। मेरे दिल की जो कैफियत है, वह उधर बैठे तिवारी जी ने बयान की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी कौम के लिए एक तश्वीश का लम्हा आ गया है। यह वह वक्त है, मैंने देखा है पार्लियामेंट के और असेम्बली के इलेक्शनों में, तरीकेकार यह है कि अगर तीन लाख ठाकुर हैं और चार लाख मुसलमान हैं तो फैसला यह किया जाता है कि ठाकुर को वोट दे दो, मुसलमान वोट दे ही देगा, इसलिए कि उसके पास इतना लायक आदमी नहीं है। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस कंडीशन में हमारी औरतें कहां से इलेक्शन में आएंगी।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब मौजूद हैं, मैं इनके सामने एक वाकया बयान करना चाहता हूँ और यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम किस माहौल में हैं और हमने क्या समाज बनाया है। मेरी मां की सगी बड़ी बहन ने सन् 36 में लखनऊ से कांग्रेस की तरफ से मुस्लिम लीग के खिलाफ इलेक्शन लड़ा बुर्का पहनकर। हमारी समाज 80 साल के बाद क्या इस बात के लिए तैयार है कि मैं अपनी बेटी को बुर्का पहनकर इलेक्शन में ले जाऊँ? क्या कहलाएगी वह, आतंकवादी, बैकवर्ड और दकियानूसी? यह हमने समाज बनाया है। हम ऐसी शक्ल में खड़े हैं। इस पार्लियामेंट में हमारी नुमाइंदगी 50 और 55 की थी, आज हम 27 पर आ गए। हमको यह खौफ है, हम जानते हैं, हम इस सरकार से मुहब्बत करते हैं, हमको कांग्रेस से मुहब्बत और अकीदत है, हम कांग्रेस को सपोर्ट करते हैं लेकिन कांग्रेस से पूछते हैं कि हम वोट डालने की मशीन कब तक रहेंगे, कब तक हमारे साथ यह होगा? अगर गिल कमीशन की बात मान ली जाती तो इन पार्टियों में यह कहा जाता कि 33 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन किया जाए, लेकिन यह नहीं किया गया, इसलिए कि लड़कियां, औरतें कैंडिडेट नहीं बन सकती थीं, इलेक्शन नहीं जीत सकती थीं। पार्टियां कमजोर हो जातीं, पार्टियों को कमजोर करना मकसद नहीं है, पार्लियामेंट कमजोर हो जाए, कोई बात नहीं है। हम तरक्की कर रहे हैं! यह हमारा मनसब है। मैं आज प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से गुज़ारिश करना चाहता हूँ और अपने कांग्रेस के भाइयों से और लेफ्ट के भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल आप पास करें, हम आपके साथ रहेंगे लेकिन इस बात का वायदा कीजिए और अज्म कीजिए कि आप जब 33 परसेंट का रिज़र्वेशन कर रहे हैं तो इसमें 15 से 17 परसेंट मुसलमानों का रिज़र्वेशन यकीनी बनाइए और यह कहिए, अगर आपने यह नहीं किया तो यकीनन आप हम लोगों के साथ नाइंसाफी करेंगे।

इन अल्फाज़ के साथ मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं आपको सपोर्ट करता हूँ, आपकी पार्टी को सपोर्ट करता हूँ क्योंकि मेरे पास कोई दूसरा ज़रिया नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में आप ही एक अकेली पार्टी हैं, लेकिन हमें नज़रअंदाज मत कीजिए, हमारे दिल में जो शक-ओ-शुबहात हैं, उनको आप पार्टी के अंदर यह कानून लाकर पूरा कीजिए कि हम रिज़र्वेशन जब देंगे तो मुसलमानों को, बैकवर्ड को और दलितों को 20 से 25 परसेंट इन 33 परसेंट में से देंगे। शुक्रिया।

† جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش) : شکریہ، پچھلے دو دنوں سے جو کچھ ہاؤس میں، میں نے دیکھا، اس سے بڑا دکھ بھی ہے، افسوس بھی ہے۔ اس کو بیان کرنے کا اظہار، میں اس شعر کے ساتھ کرنا چاہتا ہوں :

رنگ و گل کا ہے نہ سلیقہ، نہ بہاروں کا شعور

ہائے کن ہاتھوں کی تقدیر میں تاریک حنا ٹھہری

حالت یہ ہے کہ جو کچھ ہم نے دیکھا، بہت افسوسناک ہے، لیکن اس بات کی بھی ایک خوشی ہو رہی ہے کہ ہندوستان کے مختلف لیڈران نے یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ ہم دیہات اور کھلیہاتوں سے عورتوں کو لائیں گے اور ہندوستان کے اس سب سے بڑے مندر میں، جہاں قانون بنائے جاتے ہیں، وہاں لاکر ایمپاورمینٹ دیں گے۔ یہ ایک الگ بات ہے کہ وہاں کی عورتیں آج روز جہیز کی شکار ہو رہی ہیں، ادھر ہماری توجہ نہیں ہے، وہاں کی عورتوں کو نوکریاں نہیں مل رہی ہیں، تعلیم نہیں مل رہی ہے، لیکن ہم پارلیمنٹ میں ان کو لانے کے لئے بہت اسک ہیں۔ جب سب کی یہ رائے ہے تو میری بھی یہی رائے ہے۔ میرے دل کی جو کیفیت ہے، وہ ادھر بیٹھے ہوئے تیواری جی نے بیان کی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہماری قوم کے لئے ایک تشویش کا لمحہ آ گیا ہے۔ یہ وہ وقت ہے، میں نے دیکھا ہے پارلیمنٹ اور اسمبلی کے الیکشنوں میں، طریقہ کار یہ ہے کہ اگر تین لاکھ ٹھاکر ہیں اور چار لاکھ مسلمان ہیں تو فیصلہ یہ کیا جاتا ہے کہ ٹھاکر کو ووٹ دے دو، مسلمان تو ووٹ دے ہی دے گا، اس لئے کہ اس کے پاس اتنا لائق آدمی نہیں ہے۔ میں نہیں جانتا کہ اس کنڈیشن میں ہماری عورتیں کہاں سے الیکشن میں آئیں گی۔

پرائم منسٹر صاحب موجود ہیں، میں ان کے سامنے ایک واقعہ بیان کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم کس ماحول میں ہیں اور ہم نے کیا سماج بنایا ہے۔ میری ماں کی سگی بڑی بہن نے سن 1936ء میں لکھنؤ سے کانگریس کی طرف سے مسلم لیگ کے خلاف الیکشن لڑا تھا برقعہ پہن کر۔ ہمارا سماج 80 سال کے بعد کیا اس بات کے لئے تیار ہے کہ میں اپنی بیٹی کو

برقعہ پہن کر الیکشن میں لے جاؤں؟ کیا کہلائے گی وہ؟ آتک-وادى، بیک-ورڈ اور دقیانوسی۔ یہ ہم نے سماج بنایا ہے۔ ہم ایسی شکل میں کھڑے ہیں۔ اس پارلیمنٹ میں ہماری نمائندگی 50 اور 55 کی تھی، آج ہم 27 پر آگئے۔ ہم کو یہ خوف ہے، ہم جانتے ہیں، ہم اس سرکار سے محبت کرتے ہیں، ہم کو کانگریس سے محبت اور عقیدت ہے، ہم کانگریس کو سپورٹ کرتے ہیں لیکن کانگریس سے پوچھتے ہیں کہ ہم ووٹ ڈالنے کی مشین کب تک رہیں گے، کب تک ہمارے ساتھ یہ ہوگا؟ اگر گل کیمشن کی بات مان لی جاتی تو ان پارٹیوں میں یہ کہا جاتا کہ 33 فیصد رزرویشن کیا جائے، لیکن یہ نہیں کیا گیا، اسلئے کہ لڑکیاں، عورتیں کینڈیڈیٹ نہیں بن سکتی تھیں، الیکشن نہیں جیت سکتی تھیں۔ پارٹیاں کمزور ہو جاتیں، پارٹیوں کو کمزور کرنا مقصد نہیں ہے، پارلیمنٹ کمزور ہو جائے، کوئی بات نہیں ہے۔ ہم ترقی کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ ہمارا منصب ہے۔ میں آج پرائم منسٹر صاحب سے گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور اپنے کانگریس کے بھائیوں سے اور لیفٹ کے بھائیوں سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ بل آپ پاس کریں، ہم آپ کے ساتھ رہیں گے لیکن اس بات کا وعدہ کیجئے اور عزم کیجئے کہ آپ جب 33 فیصد کا رزرویشن کر رہے ہیں تو اس میں 15 سے 17 فیصد مسلمانوں کا رزرویشن یقینی بنائیے اور یہ کہئے، اگر آپ نے یہ نہیں کیا تو یقیناً آپ ہم لوگوں کے ساتھ نا انصافی کریں گے۔

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں پرائم منسٹر صاحب سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں آپ کو سپورٹ کرتا ہوں، آپ کی پارٹی کو سپورٹ کرتا ہوں کیوں کہ میرے پاس کوئی دوسرا ذریعہ نہیں ہے۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان میں آپ کی ایک اکیلی پارٹی ہے، لیکن ہمیں نظر انداز مت کیجئے، ہمارے دل میں جو شک و شبہات ہیں، ان کو آپ پارٹی کے اندر یہ قانون لاکر پورا کیجئے کہ ہم رزرویشن جب دیں گے، تو مسلمانوں کو، بیک-ورڈ کو اور دلتوں کو 20 سے 25 فیصد ان 33 فیصد میں سے دیں گے۔

**श्री अवनि राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल):** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पहले तो मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और समर्थन के साथ अपनी बात भी यहां कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजीव गांधी जी ने महिलाओं को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की, यह सबको मालूम है, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि महिला आरक्षण बिल को United Front की सरकार के समय में लाया गया था, यह बात भी आपको कहनी चाहिए। हमें संविधान संशोधन बिल के लिए दो-तिहाई मत चाहिए, लेकिन दो-तिहाई का मतलब यह नहीं है कि केवल हमने किया है, आप यह राजनीति मत कीजिए, मैं कांग्रेसियों से यह बात कह रहा हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहूंगा कि इसके लिए बहुत बार प्रयास किया गया था, लेकिन किसी न किसी कारण से यह नहीं हो पाया। कल यह ऐतिहासिक बिल, एक ऐतिहासिक अवसर पर, एक इतिहास की रचना के लिए हम इस संसद में लाए थे, लेकिन कल हम इसे पास नहीं कर पाए और इस बीच एक दूसरा इतिहास भी आपने रच दिया, ऐसा क्यों हुआ? जहां तक हमारे इस सदन की गरिमा और मर्यादा की बात है, कल इस सदन को क्यों चार बार adjourn करना पड़ा, क्यों आपने इसमें दखल नहीं दिया, क्यों आपने इस बिल को कल पारित करने की कोशिश नहीं की? यह सवाल आपके ऊपर आता है और आज भी जो घटना घटी है, यह हमारे सदन के लिए अच्छी नहीं है। मैं दोनों की निंदा करता हूँ। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि अगर सदन की गरिमा को बनाए रखना है, तो Treasury Benches को किसी भी बिल को सदन में रखने से पहले, सदन को confidence में लेना चाहिए।

**(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)**

सभापति जी, कहा जा रहा है कि आज़ादी के 63 सालों के बाद आज यह बिल पास हो रहा है। कांग्रेस की बहुत सारी अच्छी बातें हैं, लेकिन इन 63 सालों में आपने कितने सालों तक राज किया और 1991 से 1995 के बीच आप यह बिल क्यों नहीं ला पाए, इस बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिए। Do not play politics with women. You respect them. आप उनको सम्मान दीजिए और मर्यादा के साथ इस बिल को पारित कीजिए। खाली बिल में रिज़र्वेशन की बात नहीं है, लोक सभा में या विधान सभाओं में आने की बात नहीं है, इसके साथ पूरे देश में नारी जाति को पूरा सम्मान मिलना चाहिए, तभी उनके empowerment की बात आती है...**(व्यवधान)**... जब women empowerment की बात आती है, तो हर जगह, घर से लेकर संसद तक, हर जगह उनके पूरे सम्मान की बात होनी चाहिए। रोजाना अखबारों में जो हम पढ़ते हैं, क्या इसमें हमारी women empowerment की कोई बात आती है? मैं गुज़ारिश करूंगा कि पूरा सदन इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए यह भी कहे कि महिलाओं का भारत में इस तरह से सम्मान होना चाहिए ताकि हमसे दुनिया सीखे कि महिलाओं के साथ किस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है। इसी के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE (Kerala):** Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak. I rise here, on behalf of the Indian Union Muslim League to speak on the Bill. We are discussing on implementation of the reservation for women. But, we hope, the UPA Government, under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh and the UPA Chairperson, would give adequate representation to minorities, especially the Muslims and the backward communities. I wonder, in future, we may have to have another Bill reserving 33 per cent seats for males if this trend continues in the House. After ten years, I think, another Bill has to be brought in this same House even if I am not there because I am retiring on April 2. I am lucky to be here when reservation of seats is being considered in the House. But if this trend continues, the male Members will be in minority here. ...**(Interruptions)**... Brinda Karatji was telling about the representation in Hyderabad Corporation and all that. I thank her for making a mention of Hyderabad Municipality. But what is happening in West Bengal? ...**(Interruptions)**... Muslims

are 25 per cent of the population in West Bengal. What is the representation of Muslims in West Bengal? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are ruling that State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Abdul Wahab, you have limited time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please complete your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mrs. Karat, please allow the debate to go on. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request you to please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Abdul Wahab, you have three minutes and two minutes have already gone. So, you have one minute left.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: I just mentioned two or three places, namely, West Bengal and Kerala. Kerala has adequate number because our party is there. Unfortunately, in West Bengal our party is not there. Anyway, we hope that in future adequate representation, 25 per cent, will come from West Bengal and other States. Sir, I once again thank you for having given me this opportunity, and I support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

**श्री परिमल नथवानी (झारखंड):** सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का और सरकार का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और भारतीय जनता पार्टी जिन्होंने इस ऐतिहासिक बिल का शुरु से समर्थन किया है, उनका भी मैं शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। सारी राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने जो कुछ लोगों को छोड़कर समर्थन किया है, उसके लिए मैं अपनी खुशी व्यक्त करता हूँ। सर, मैं इसलिए अपनी खुशी व्यक्त करता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं झारखंड को represent करता हूँ। झारखंड से लोक सभा के अंदर एक भी महिला चुन कर नहीं आई है। झारखंड में assembly के अंदर भी महिलाओं की संख्या double digit में नहीं पहुंची है, जिसको हम दस कह सकते हैं। इस बिल के माध्यम से हमारे झारखंड की बहनों और महिलाओं को खूब लाभ पहुंचेगा। इतना ही नहीं, यहां से पंचायती राज की बात की जा रही थी। जब से झारखंड अलग राज्य बना है, तब से वहां पंचायतों का चुनाव भी नहीं हुआ है। झारखंड में पंचायतों के चुनाव होंगे, तो जैसे यहां श्रीमती वृंदा कारत जी ने कहा कि पंचायती राज से महिलाओं का योगदान शुरु होता है, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार को मिलकर झारखंड के अंदर भी पंचायती राज को लाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रुका हुआ कोई मामला है। मैं फिर से पूरे सदन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मुझे मौका मिला, उसके लिए मैं सबका आभारी हूँ।

**सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश):** माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जो विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ। इस विधेयक में महिला सशक्तिकरण, आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से बराबरी का दर्जा देने के लिए जो महिला आरक्षण बिल यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसके लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देती हूँ और इसकी प्रशंसा करती हूँ। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारी पार्टी ने सन् 1996 में पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व में लगातार इस महिला आरक्षण को लागू करने का प्रयास किया और उसका ही परिणाम यह है कि आज महिला आरक्षण विधेयक इस सदन में प्रस्तुत हो पाया। मैं इसके लिए हमारी पार्टी के नेता, माननीय जेटली जी, समस्त वरिष्ठ नेताओं और विरोधी दल के तमाम नेताओं को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। एक बात मैं और कहना चाहती हूँ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी, जो विपक्ष की प्रमुख पार्टी है, उसने महिला आरक्षण बिल को दिल से समर्थन दिया है और मैं यह बात दावे से कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी विपक्ष में होती, तो वह महिला आरक्षण बिल का समर्थन नहीं करती।...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय सभापति महोदय...*(व्यवधान)*...



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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): आपकी पार्टी ने किया था।...(व्यवधान)...

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

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश की आधी जनसंख्या ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए.... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए.. समय कम है, प्लीज़।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश की आधी जनसंख्या महिलाओं की है, फिर भी उन्हें समान और पर्याप्त अवसर प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं, जिनकी लंबे समय से मांग की जा रही थी और आज़ादी के 62 वर्ष उपरांत आज यह मांग पूरी होने जा रही है, इसलिए यह महिलाओं के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक दिन माना जाएगा। इसके लिए मैं हमारी भारतीय जनता पार्टी, विपक्ष के नेता और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई और धन्यवाद देती हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interventions please.

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मझे एक बात और कहनी है कि यहां पर हमारे जितने भी सांसद भाई हैं, उन्होंने महिलाओं के लिए समान अधिकार देने की बात कही है। आज मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगी और यह मांग रखती हूँ कि जिस तरह से पांच साल के लिए प्रधान मंत्री पुरुष होते हैं, उसी प्रकार महिला को भी पांच साल के लिए प्रधान मंत्री होना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान).... मंत्रिमंडल में भी 33 परसेंट महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण होना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, this is the best speech. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़... आपका समय खत्म हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: माननीय सभापति महोदय ...

श्री सभापति: अब आप खत्म कीजिए।...(व्यवधान).... प्लीज़...(व्यवधान).... आपके तीन मिनट पूरे हो चुके हैं।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं सभी पुरुष भाइयों से कहना चाहूंगी कि आपका कोई अधिकार कम करके हम उसमें से कुछ नहीं मांग रहे हैं। हमने तो सदैव ही आपको जो भी अधिकार मिलते रहे हैं, उन्हें प्रदान करने में कभी भी किसी प्रकार की रोक नहीं लगाई, किंतु आज जब महिलाओं को कुछ अधिकार देने की बात हो रही है, तो उसमें एकजुटता दिखाई दे रही है, इसके लिए मैं सदन के समस्त सांसद भाइयों का अपनी ओर से बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Chairman Sir, I should begin by expressing my deep sorry over some abnormal developments that took place in this House in the last two days. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of our Government I owe you profound apology on the disrespect that was shown to you and the office bearers. These things should never have happened. They have happened and we have to reflect as to how we can streamline our functioning in future that these things don't take place. Mr. Chairman, despite these abnormal developments the unanimity or near unanimity that has been displayed while considering this landmark legislation is a living proof that the health of Indian democracy is sound and is in the right place. I, therefore, congratulate the hon. Leader of the Opposition, the leaders of all other political parties whose cooperation has made it possible for us to enact a truly historic legislation.

This is a momentous development in the long journey of empowering our women. Mr. Chairman, Sir, that process began with the freedom. When it dawned, our leaders have the wisdom to give all persons — men and women — of the age of 21 years the voting rights. Subsequently, Shri Rajivji, lowered the voting age to 18 years. But, we have also to recognize that despite various efforts that have been made in the Independent India for social and economic development, our women have faced enormous difficulties even when we talk in terms of the benefits of the processes of social and economic development. Our women faced is crimination at home. There is domestic violence. They face discrimination in their unequal access to education, in healthcare, etc. All these things have to end if India is to realize the full potential of its social and economic development. The Bill that is going to pass today is a historic step forward, is a giant step forward in strengthening the process of emancipation of India's womanhood. It is a celebration of our womanhood. It is a celebration of India's regard and respect in our ancient culture and civilization for our women. It is a great remembrance of all those brave women who fought for India's Independence. On this occasion, my thoughts go to Kasturba Mata, Dr. Annie Besant, Smt. Kamla Nehru, Smt. Sarojni Naidu, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Smt. Indira Gandhi. All these brave daughters of India have fought and contributed enormously to the success of our freedom struggle. What we are going to enact today is a small token of our homage to the sacrifices that our women have made in the processes of nation building, freedom struggle and all other nation building activities. I recall also the contribution of late Smt. Gita Mukherjee. She was the Chairperson of the Standing Committee which reported on the first Bill that came before Parliament. I also thank Smt. Jayanti Natarajan, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee, which processed this important Bill.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, don't mention the name of Shri Natchiappan. He was the one who opposed the Bill.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: But, I should also mention his name...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Men have also contributed...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, some hon. Members have expressed some reservations that they would have liked to see some recognition of disabilities of the Minorities, the disabilities of backward classes, of the SC/ST. I do recall and I do recognize that our Minorities have not got an adequate share of the fruits of our development. Our Government is committed to work sincerely for the empowerment of our minority communities. There are many other ways. The process has already begun. We will attend to this task with all sincerity. This Bill is not an anti-minority Bill; it is not an anti-Scheduled Castes Bill; it is not an anti-Scheduled Tribes Bill. It is a Bill that carries forward the process of emancipation of our women. It is a major and a joint step forward. It is a historically occasion that calls for celebration. I thank each one of the Members of this august House. I also thank, Mr. Chairman, your goodself and Mr. Deputy Chairman for your enormous contribution. At the end of the acrimonious events, it is the ending that matters. As

somebody has said, “आगाज को कोई पूछता नहीं, अंजाम अच्छा हो आदमी का।” So, with these words, once again, I express my joy that we are going to enact this very historic path-breaking legislation.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI: M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after having heard the 27 speakers, commencing from Arun Jaitleyji and, finally, finale or climax which was spoken out by our beloved Prime Minister, I don't want to speak much. But, today is a historical day because all of us are paying our debt to our mother. This is the greatest day. The necessity of such a legislation is all the more, today, when the percentage of women in this world's largest democracy has not exceeded 11.25 per cent. In fact, the world average itself is 19 per cent, even the Asian average is 18.7 per cent. That's why, today, the time has come to act and act boldly and with a vision. The momentous days and acts will not come that easily at a normal time. As it is said, any step up for a reform as a precept is ultimately the precept of creative destruction. Whatever happened yesterday and today, I must, ultimately, commend the tolerance, resilience and also the great, great meticulous willpower demonstrated by our great Chairman to withstand that turbulence that was unprecedented. And, yes, he is, now, witnessing today this kind of convergence of unity in diversity. I must also say that our civilization, our history, our philosophy, our religion continue to inspire the people. Our commitment to the principle of non-violence was heralded by the entire world. Today, we have an opportunity to demonstrate to the world that when it comes to the progressive measures our country will not fall back or look back, and that is the great step that was taken today.

I must congratulate all the hon. Members, irrespective of Parties, who have rendered whole-hearted support, which is not a mechanical support. There are some misgivings which have been expressed both inside the House and also outside the House. I need to clarify a few. After passing of this Constitutional amendment, there will be a law which will be passed by the Parliament, which will look into the determination of seats and also decision on quotas, so that some of the concerns expressed today, can, definitely, be addressed. Determination of seats and also reservation will be addressed by a separate law, just like the Delimitation Act. So, that will be addressed. We need to look into those matters and we will come out with a legislation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, you said, 'it is 'quota'.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: That was wrongly said..*(Interruptions)*.. That was slip of tongue. That was wrongly said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): That should be clarified. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I think it is clarified.

The last point which I would like to clarify is about the reservation of the OBCs, minorities and the rest. As you all know, as on today, we have reservation only for the Scheduled Castes/

Scheduled Tribes. We do not have the data for the entire nation because after 1931, no national Census has been done. A backward class in one State may not be the backward class in another State. If we want real reservation for OBCs and minorities, we need to address many other issues. I do not want to prolong this. I commend this Bill for consideration and passing by this House. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. This concludes the discussion on the Bill.

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र:** सर, हमारा दो मिनट का समय बचा है, उसमें से मैं एक मिनट का समय लूंगा।

**श्री सभापति:** जी, फरमाइए।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र:** सभापति महोदय, अभी लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि ओबीसी का रिजर्वेशन वह समझते हैं कि होना चाहिए, लेकिन डाटा नहीं है इसलिए नहीं हुआ। हमें इस बात का बहुत अफसोस है। हम लोगों ने अपनी बात कही कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** देखिए, अब आप इस पर ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र:** सर, मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, उसके लिए आप मझे परमिट कर दीजिए।  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You wanted to say something else.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Yes, Sir, I want to say something else. मझे यह उम्मीद थी कि हमने जो अपनी बात रखी थी, हमारी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष माननीय कुमारी बहन मायावती जी ने रखी थी, उन्होंने जो पत्र में लिखकर कहा था उसको कंसीडर करते हुए शायद यह बिल आज वोटिंग के लिए नहीं रखा जाएगा, उसमें अमेंडमेंट्स करने के बाद आएगा, लेकिन ऐसा मझको नहीं लगता है। जैसा कि आप ने कहा आप वोटिंग के लिए बिल को रखने जा रहे हैं और चूंकि इसमें गरीब महिलाओं को चाहे वह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट हो, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हो, चाहे वह अल्पसंख्यक हो, बैकवर्ड हो या अपर कास्ट की हो, उनकी अनदेखी की जा रही है। इसलिए इस वोटिंग में बहुजन समाज पार्टी participate नहीं करेगी। क्योंकि हम बिल के इस स्वरूप से असहमत हैं और इस बिल पर अपनी असहमति व्यक्त करते हुए, हमारी पार्टी के लोग इस वोटिंग से अपना walk out करते हैं।

*(At this stage, some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, what is it?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have a matter that I think merits your consideration and consideration of the House that after this process is over, I think the House must place on record our deep sense of appreciation to our staff and the marshals for the work they have done and permitted this very, very meaningful discussion. That must be placed on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

**श्रीमती माया सिंह:** सभापति जी, हम आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह आश्वासन चाहते हैं कि यह महिला आरक्षण बिल आज यहां से पास हो रहा है, यह बिल राज्य सभा से पास हो जाएगा। अभी आधा काम हुआ है, लोक सभा में इसी सत्र में ...(व्यवधान)... बल्कि इसी सत्र में लोक सभा से पास होना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, hon. Members do not interrupt now. ...*(Interruptions)*... The question is,

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.

*The House divided*

MR. CHAIRMAN:       Ayes - 186  
                              Noes - 01

**AYES — 186**

Abdul Wahab Peevee, Shri  
Achuthan, Shri M.P.  
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed  
Adik, Shri Govindrao Wamanrao  
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas  
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.  
Alvi, Shri Raashid  
Amin, Shri Mohammed  
Anand Sharma, Shri  
Anbalagan, Shri S.  
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar  
Antony, Shri A.K.  
Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal  
Ashwani Kumar, Shri  
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh  
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad  
Bajaj, Shri Rahul  
Bajwa, Shri Varinder Singh  
Balaganga, Shri N.  
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal  
Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana  
Budania, Shri Narendra  
Chakraborty, Shri Shyamal  
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta  
Chaturvedi, Shri Lalit Kishore  
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj  
Condpan, Shri Silvius  
Daimary, Shri Biswajit  
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal  
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak  
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav  
Deora, Shri Murli  
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao  
Dhawan, Shri R.K.  
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar  
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan  
Elavarasan, Shri A.  
Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
Gill, Dr. M.S.  
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.  
Govindarajar, Shri N.R.  
Gujral, Shri Naresh  
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.  
Hashmi, Shri Parvez  
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A.  
Ismail, Shri K.E.  
Jaitley, Shri Arun  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Jha, Shri Prabhat  
Jinnah, Shri A.A.  
Jois, Shri M. Rama  
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
Kanimozhi, Shrimati  
Kannan, Shri P.

Karan Singh, Dr.  
Karat, Shrimati Brinda  
Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
Keishing, Shri Rishang  
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh  
Khan, Shri K. Rahman  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali  
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar  
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh  
Krishna, Shri S.M.  
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram  
Kurien, Prof. P.J.  
Lad, Shri Anil H.  
Lalhming Liana, Shri  
Madhu, Shri Penumalli  
Mahendra Prasad, Dr.  
Maitreyan, Dr. V.  
Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi  
Majitha, Shri Raj Mohinder Singh  
Malaisamy, Dr. K.  
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed  
Mangala Kisan, Shri  
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash  
Mishra, Shri Kalraj  
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar  
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan  
Mohite-Patil, Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh  
Moinul Hussan, Shri  
Mukut Mithi, Shri  
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah  
Naik, Shri Pravinonandra Rughnathji

Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman  
Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri  
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi  
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana  
Nathwani, Shri Parimal  
Nayak, Dr. Radhakant  
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan  
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh  
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez  
Patel, Shri Ahmed  
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai  
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal  
Pathak, Shri Saman  
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash  
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala  
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar  
Punj, Shri Balbir  
Rai, Shrimati Kusum  
Raja, Shri D.  
Rajan, Shri P.R.  
Rajeeve, Shri P.  
Ram Prakash, Dr.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam  
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.  
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava  
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra  
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha  
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen  
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.  
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.  
Raut, Shri Bhartkumar  
Raut, Shri Sanjay



Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
Rebello, Ms. Mabel  
Reddy, Shri G. Sanjeeva  
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura  
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana  
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami  
Roy, Shri Abani  
Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta  
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai  
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar  
Sabharwal, Shri Dharam Pal  
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar  
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad  
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar  
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar  
Sangma, Shri Thomas  
Sarkar, Shri Matilal  
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu  
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar  
Sengupta, Shri Arjun Kumar  
Shafi, Shri Mohammad  
Shanappa, Shri K.B.  
Shanta Kumar, Shri  
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan  
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar  
Shukla, Shri Rajeev  
Singh, Shri Arjun  
Singh, Shri Ishwar  
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan  
Singh, Dr. Manmohan  
Singh, Shrimati Maya  
Singh, Shri N.K.

Singh, Shri R.C.  
Singh, Shri Shivpratap  
Singh, Sardar Tarlochan  
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi  
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din  
Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi  
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.  
Taimur, Shrimati Syeda Anwara  
Tariq Anwar, Shri  
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji  
Thakur, Dr. C.P.  
Thakur, Dr. Prabha  
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove  
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila  
Tiwari, Shri Sivanand  
Trivedi, Shri Y.P.  
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya  
Vasan, Shri G.K.  
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila  
Verma, Shri Vikram  
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.  
Vora, Shri Motilal  
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal  
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan  
Yechury, Shri Sitaram  
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

**NOES — 1**

Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi

*The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. We will take up clauses 2 to 6.

*The House divided.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes - 186

Noes - 1

**AYES — 186**

Abdul Wahab Peevee, Shri  
Achuthan, Shri M.P.  
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed  
Adik, Shri Govindrao Wamanrao  
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas  
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.  
Alvi, Shri Raashid  
Amin, Shri Mohammed  
Anand Sharma, Shri  
Anbalagan, Shri S.  
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar  
Antony, Shri A.K.  
Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal  
Ashwani Kumar, Shri  
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh  
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad  
Bajaj, Shri Rahul  
Bajwa, Shri Varinder Singh  
Balaganga, Shri N.  
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal  
Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana  
Budania, Shri Narendra  
Chakraborty, Shri Shyamal  
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev  
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta  
Chaturvedi, Shri Lalit Kishore

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj  
Condpan, Shri Silvius  
Daimary, Shri Biswajit  
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal  
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak  
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav  
Deora, Shri Murlī  
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao  
Dhawan, Shri R.K.  
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar  
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan  
Elavarasan, Shri A.  
Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
Gill, Dr. M.S.  
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.  
Govindarajar, Shri N.R.  
Gujral, Shri Naresh  
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.  
Hashmi, Shri Parvez  
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A.  
Ismail, Shri K.E.  
Jaitley, Shri Arun  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Jha, Shri Prabhat  
Jinnah, Shri A.A.  
Jois, Shri M. Rama  
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
Kanimozhi, Shrimati  
Kannan, Shri P.  
Karan Singh, Dr.  
Karat, Shrimati Brinda

Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
Keishing, Shri Rishang  
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh  
Khan, Shri K. Rahman  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali  
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar  
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh  
Krishna, Shri S.M.  
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram  
Kurien, Prof. P.J.  
Lad, Shri Anil H.  
Lalhming Liana, Shri  
Madhu, Shri Penumalli  
Mahendra Prasad, Dr.  
Maitreya, Dr. V.  
Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi  
Majitha, Shri Raj Mohinder Singh  
Malaisamy, Dr. K.  
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed  
Mangala Kisan, Shri  
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash  
Mishra, Shri Kalraj  
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar  
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan  
Mohite-Patil, Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh  
Moinul Hussan, Shri  
Mukut Mithi, Shri  
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah  
Naik, Shri Pravinonandra Rughnathji  
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman  
Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri

Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi  
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana  
Nathwani, Shri Parimal  
Nayak, Dr. Radhakant  
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan  
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh  
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez  
Patel, Shri Ahmed  
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai  
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal  
Pathak, Shri Saman  
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash  
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala  
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar  
Punj, Shri Balbir  
Rai, Shrimati Kusum  
Raja, Shri D.  
Rajan, Shri P.R.  
Rajeeve, Shri P.  
Ram Prakash, Dr.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam  
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.  
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava  
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra  
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha  
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen  
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.  
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.  
Raut, Shri Bharatkumar  
Raut, Shri Sanjay  
Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
Rebello, Ms. Mabel

Reddy, Shri G. Sanjeeva  
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura  
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana  
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami  
Roy, Shri Abani  
Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta  
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai  
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar  
Sabharwal, Shri Dharam Pal  
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar  
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad  
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar  
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar  
Sangma, Shri Thomas  
Sarkar, Shri Matilal  
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu  
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar  
Sengupta, Shri Arjun Kumar  
Shafi, Shri Mohammad  
Shanappa, Shri K.B.  
Shanta Kumar, Shri  
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan  
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar  
Shukla, Shri Rajeev  
Singh, Shri Arjun  
Singh, Shri Ishwar  
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan  
Singh, Dr. Manmohan  
Singh, Shrimati Maya  
Singh, Shri N.K.  
Singh, Shri R.C.  
Singh, Shri Shivpratap

Singh, Sardar Tarlochan  
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi  
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din  
Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi  
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.  
Taimur, Shrimati Syeda Anwara  
Tariq Anwar, Shri  
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji  
Thakur, Dr. C.P.  
Thakur, Dr. Prabha  
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove  
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila  
Tiwari, Shri Sivanand  
Trivedi, Shri Y.P.  
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya  
Vasan, Shri G.K.  
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila  
Verma, Shri Vikram  
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.  
Vora, Shri Motilal  
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal  
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan  
Yechury, Shri Sitaram  
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

**NOES — 1**

Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi

*The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the  
House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the  
Members present and voting.*

*CLAUSES 2 to 6 were added to the Bill*



MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 7. There is one Amendment (No.3) by Shri M.Veerappa Moily.

*CLAUSE 7 — Insertion of new article 334A.*

*Reservation of seats for women to cease after fifteen years*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I beg to move:

3. That at page 4, lines 3 and 4, for the words, bracket and figure “Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Act, 2008”, the words, bracket and figure “Constitution (Ninety-sixth Amendment) Act, 2010” be *substituted*.

*The House divided*

MR. CHAIRMAN:       Ayes - 186  
                              Noes - 1

**AYES — 186**

Abdul Wahab Peevee, Shri  
Achuthan, Shri M.P.  
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed  
Adik, Shri Govindrao Wamanrao  
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas  
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.  
Alvi, Shri Raashid  
Amin, Shri Mohammed  
Anand Sharma, Shri  
Anbalagan, Shri S.  
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar  
Antony, Shri A.K.  
Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal  
Ashwani Kumar, Shri  
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh  
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad  
Bajaj, Shri Rahul  
Bajwa, Shri Varinder Singh  
Balaganga, Shri N.  
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana  
Budania, Shri Narendra  
Chakraborty, Shri Shyamal  
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev  
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Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal  
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak  
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav  
Deora, Shri Murl  
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao  
Dhawan, Shri R.K.  
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar  
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan  
Elavarasan, Shri A.  
Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
Gill, Dr. M.S.  
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.  
Govindarajar, Shri N.R.  
Gujral, Shri Naresh  
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.  
Hashmi, Shri Parvez  
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A.  
Ismail, Shri K.E.  
Jaitley, Shri Arun  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Jha, Shri Prabhat  
Jinnah, Shri A.A.

Jois, Shri M. Rama  
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
Kanimozhi, Shrimati  
Kannan, Shri P.  
Karan Singh, Dr.  
Karat, Shrimati Brinda  
Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
Keishing, Shri Rishang  
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh  
Khan, Shri K. Rahman  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali  
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar  
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh  
Krishna, Shri S.M.  
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram  
Kurien, Prof. P.J.  
Lad, Shri Anil H.  
Lalhming Liana, Shri  
Madhu, Shri Penumalli  
Mahendra Prasad, Dr.  
Maitreyan, Dr. V.  
Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi  
Majitha, Shri Raj Mohinder Singh  
Malaisamy, Dr. K.  
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed  
Mangala Kisan, Shri  
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash  
Mishra, Shri Kalraj  
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar  
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan  
Mohite-Patil, Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh

Moinul Hussan, Shri  
Mukut Mithi, Shri  
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah  
Naik, Shri Pravinonandra Rughnathji  
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman  
Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri  
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi  
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana  
Nathwani, Shri Parimal  
Nayak, Dr. Radhakant  
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan  
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh  
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez  
Patel, Shri Ahmed  
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai  
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal  
Pathak, Shri Saman  
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash  
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala  
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar  
Punj, Shri Balbir  
Rai, Shrimati Kusum  
Raja, Shri D.  
Rajan, Shri P.R.  
Rajeeve, Shri P.  
Ram Prakash, Dr.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam  
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.  
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava  
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra  
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha  
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen

Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.  
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.  
Raut, Shri Bharatkumar  
Raut, Shri Sanjay  
Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
Rebello, Ms. Mabel  
Reddy, Shri G. Sanjeeva  
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura  
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana  
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami  
Roy, Shri Abani  
Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta  
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai  
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar  
Sabharwal, Shri Dharam Pal  
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar  
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad  
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar  
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar  
Sangma, Shri Thomas  
Sarkar, Shri Matilal  
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu  
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar  
Sengupta, Shri Arjun Kumar  
Shafi, Shri Mohammad  
Shanappa, Shri K.B.  
Shanta Kumar, Shri  
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan  
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar  
Shukla, Shri Rajeev  
Singh, Shri Arjun  
Singh, Shri Ishwar

Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan  
Singh, Dr. Manmohan  
Singh, Shrimati Maya  
Singh, Shri N.K.  
Singh, Shri R.C.  
Singh, Shri Shivpratap  
Singh, Sardar Tarlochan  
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi  
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din  
Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi  
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.  
Taimur, Shrimati Syeda Anwara  
Tariq Anwar, Shri  
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji  
Thakur, Dr. C.P.  
Thakur, Dr. Prabha  
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove  
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila  
Tiwari, Shri Sivanand  
Trivedi, Shri Y.P.  
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya  
Vasan, Shri G.K.  
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila  
Verma, Shri Vikram  
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.  
Vora, Shri Motilal  
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal  
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan  
Yechury, Shri Sitaram  
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

**NOES — 1**

Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi

*The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.*

*CLAUSE 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause 8. There is one amendment (No. 4) by the hon. Minister.

*CLAUSE 8 — Amendment not to affect representation in the House of the People or Legislative Assembly of a State or Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

4. “That at page 4, lines 11 and 12, for the words, bracket and figure “Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Act, 2008”, the words, bracket and figure “Constitution (Ninety-sixth Amendment) Act, 2010” be *substituted*.

*The House divided*

MR. CHAIRMAN:       Ayes - 186  
                              Noes - Nil

**AYES — 186**

Abdul Wahab Peevee, Shri  
Achuthan, Shri M.P.  
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed  
Adik, Shri Govindrao Wamanrao  
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas  
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.  
Alvi, Shri Raashid  
Amin, Shri Mohammed  
Anand Sharma, Shri  
Anbalagan, Shri S.  
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar  
Antony, Shri A.K.  
Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal  
Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh  
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad  
Bajaj, Shri Rahul  
Bajwa, Shri Varinder Singh  
Balaganga, Shri N.  
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal  
Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana  
Budania, Shri Narendra  
Chakraborty, Shri Shyamal  
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev  
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta  
Chaturvedi, Shri Lalit Kishore  
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj  
Condpan, Shri Silvius  
Daimary, Shri Biswajit  
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal  
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak  
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav  
Deora, Shri Murli  
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao  
Dhawan, Shri R.K.  
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar  
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan  
Elavarasan, Shri A.  
Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
Gill, Dr. M.S.  
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.  
Govindarajar, Shri N.R.  
Gujral, Shri Naresh  
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.



Hashmi, Shri Parvez  
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A.  
Ismail, Shri K.E.  
Jaitley, Shri Arun  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Jha, Shri Prabhat  
Jinnah, Shri A.A.  
Jois, Shri M. Rama  
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
Kanimozhi, Shrimati  
Kannan, Shri P.  
Karan Singh, Dr.  
Karat, Shrimati Brinda  
Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
Keishing, Shri Rishang  
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh  
Khan, Shri K. Rahman  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali  
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar  
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh  
Krishna, Shri S.M.  
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram  
Kurien, Prof. P.J.  
Lad, Shri Anil H.  
Lalhming Liana, Shri  
Madhu, Shri Penumalli  
Mahendra Prasad, Dr.  
Maitreya, Dr. V.  
Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi  
Majitha, Shri Raj Mohinder Singh  
Malaisamy, Dr. K.

Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed  
Mangala Kisan, Shri  
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash  
Mishra, Shri Kalraj  
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar  
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan  
Mohite-Patil, Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh  
Moinul Hussan, Shri  
Mukut Mithi, Shri  
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah  
Naik, Shri Pravinonandra Rughnathji  
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman  
Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri  
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi  
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana  
Nathwani, Shri Parimal  
Nayak, Dr. Radhakant  
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan  
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh  
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez  
Patel, Shri Ahmed  
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai  
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal  
Pathak, Shri Saman  
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash  
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala  
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar  
Punj, Shri Balbir  
Rai, Shrimati Kusum  
Raja, Shri D.  
Rajan, Shri P.R.  
Rajeeve, Shri P.

Ram Prakash, Dr.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam  
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.  
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava  
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra  
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha  
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen  
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.  
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.  
Raut, Shri Bharatkumar  
Raut, Shri Sanjay  
Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
Rebello, Ms. Mabel  
Reddy, Shri G. Sanjeeva  
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura  
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana  
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami  
Roy, Shri Abani  
Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta  
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai  
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar  
Sabharwal, Shri Dharam Pal  
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar  
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad  
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar  
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar  
Sangma, Shri Thomas  
Sarkar, Shri Matilal  
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu  
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar  
Sengupta, Shri Arjun Kumar  
Shafi, Shri Mohammad

Shanappa, Shri K.B.  
Shanta Kumar, Shri  
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan  
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar  
Shukla, Shri Rajeev  
Singh, Shri Arjun  
Singh, Shri Ishwar  
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan  
Singh, Dr. Manmohan  
Singh, Shrimati Maya  
Singh, Shri N.K.  
Singh, Shri R.C.  
Singh, Shri Shivpratap  
Singh, Sardar Tarlochan  
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi  
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din  
Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi  
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.  
Taimur, Shrimati Syeda Anwara  
Tariq Anwar, Shri  
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji  
Thakur, Dr. C.P.  
Thakur, Dr. Prabha  
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove  
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila  
Tiwari, Shri Sivanand  
Trivedi, Shri Y.P.  
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya  
Vasan, Shri G.K.  
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila

Verma, Shri Vikram  
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.  
Vora, Shri Motilal  
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal  
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan  
Yechury, Shri Sitaram  
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

**NOES — NIL**

*The Motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.*

*CLAUSE 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause 1. There is one amendment (No. 2) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

2. That at page 1, lines 3 and 4, for the words, bracket and figure "Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Act, 2008", the words, bracket and figure "Constitution (Ninety-sixth Amendment) Act, 2010" be *substituted*.

*The House divided*

MR. CHAIRMAN:       Ayes - 186  
                              Noes - Nil

**AYES — 186**

Abdul Wahab Peevee, Shri  
Achuthan, Shri M.P.  
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed  
Adik, Shri Govindrao Wamanrao  
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas  
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.  
Alvi, Shri Raashid  
Amin, Shri Mohammed  
Anand Sharma, Shri  
Anbalagan, Shri S.  
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Antony, Shri A.K.  
Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal  
Ashwani Kumar, Shri  
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh  
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad  
Bajaj, Shri Rahul  
Bajwa, Shri Varinder Singh  
Balaganga, Shri N.  
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal  
Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana  
Budania, Shri Narendra  
Chakraborty, Shri Shyamal  
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev  
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta  
Chaturvedi, Shri Lalit Kishore  
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj  
Condpan, Shri Silvius  
Daimary, Shri Biswajit  
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal  
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak  
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav  
Deora, Shri Murli  
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao  
Dhawan, Shri R.K.  
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar  
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan  
Elavarasan, Shri A.  
Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
Gill, Dr. M.S.  
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.

Govindarajar, Shri N.R.  
Gujral, Shri Naresh  
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.  
Hashmi, Shri Parvez  
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A.  
Ismail, Shri K.E.  
Jaitley, Shri Arun  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Jha, Shri Prabhat  
Jinnah, Shri A.A.  
Jois, Shri M. Rama  
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
Kanimozhi, Shrimati  
Kannan, Shri P.  
Karan Singh, Dr.  
Karat, Shrimati Brinda  
Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
Keishing, Shri Rishang  
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh  
Khan, Shri K. Rahman  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali  
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar  
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh  
Krishna, Shri S.M.  
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram  
Kurien, Prof. P.J.  
Lad, Shri Anil H.  
Lalhming Liana, Shri  
Madhu, Shri Penumalli  
Mahendra Prasad, Dr.  
Maitreya, Dr. V.

Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi  
Majitha, Shri Raj Mohinder Singh  
Malaisamy, Dr. K.  
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed  
Mangala Kisan, Shri  
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash  
Mishra, Shri Kalraj  
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar  
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan  
Mohite-Patil, Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh  
Moinul Hussan, Shri  
Mukut Mithi, Shri  
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah  
Naik, Shri Pravinonandra Rughnathji  
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman  
Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri  
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi  
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana  
Nathwani, Shri Parimal  
Nayak, Dr. Radhakant  
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan  
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh  
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez  
Patel, Shri Ahmed  
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai  
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal  
Pathak, Shri Saman  
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash  
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala  
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar  
Punj, Shri Balbir  
Rai, Shrimati Kusum



Raja, Shri D.  
Rajan, Shri P.R.  
Rajeeve, Shri P.  
Ram Prakash, Dr.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam  
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.  
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava  
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra  
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha  
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen  
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.  
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.  
Raut, Shri Bharatkumar  
Raut, Shri Sanjay  
Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
Rebello, Ms. Mabel  
Reddy, Shri G. Sanjeeva  
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura  
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana  
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami  
Roy, Shri Abani  
Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta  
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai  
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar  
Sabharwal, Shri Dharam Pal  
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar  
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad  
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar  
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar  
Sangma, Shri Thomas  
Sarkar, Shri Matilal  
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar  
Sengupta, Shri Arjun Kumar  
Shafi, Shri Mohammad  
Shanappa, Shri K.B.  
Shanta Kumar, Shri  
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan  
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar  
Shukla, Shri Rajeev  
Singh, Shri Arjun  
Singh, Shri Ishwar  
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan  
Singh, Dr. Manmohan  
Singh, Shrimati Maya  
Singh, Shri N.K.  
Singh, Shri R.C.  
Singh, Shri Shivpratap  
Singh, Sardar Tarlochan  
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi  
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din  
Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi  
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.  
Taimur, Shrimati Syeda Anwara  
Tariq Anwar, Shri  
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji  
Thakur, Dr. C.P.  
Thakur, Dr. Prabha  
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove  
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila  
Tiwari, Shri Sivanand  
Trivedi, Shri Y.P.

Uikey, Miss Anusuiya  
Vasan, Shri G.K.  
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila  
Verma, Shri Vikram  
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.  
Vora, Shri Motilal  
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal  
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan  
Yechury, Shri Sitaram  
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

**NOES — NIL**

*The Motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.*

*CLAUSE 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the Enacting Formula, there is one amendment (No. 1) by Shri M. Veerappa Moily.

**ENACTING FORMULA**

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Fifty-ninth" the word "Sixty-first" be *substituted*.

*The House divided.*

MR. CHAIRMAN:       Ayes - 186  
                              Noes - Nil

**AYES — 186**

Abdul Wahab Peevee, Shri  
Achuthan, Shri M.P.  
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed  
Adik, Shri Govindrao Wamanrao  
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas  
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.  
Alvi, Shri Raashid  
Amin, Shri Mohammed

Anand Sharma, Shri  
Anbalagan, Shri S.  
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar  
Antony, Shri A.K.  
Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal  
Ashwani Kumar, Shri  
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh  
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad  
Bajaj, Shri Rahul  
Bajwa, Shri Varinder Singh  
Balaganga, Shri N.  
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal  
Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana  
Budania, Shri Narendra  
Chakraborty, Shri Shyamal  
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev  
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta  
Chaturvedi, Shri Lalit Kishore  
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj  
Condpan, Shri Silvius  
Daimary, Shri Biswajit  
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal  
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak  
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav  
Deora, Shri Murli  
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao  
Dhawan, Shri R.K.  
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar  
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan  
Elavarasan, Shri A.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
Gill, Dr. M.S.  
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.  
Govindarajar, Shri N.R.  
Gujral, Shri Naresh  
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.  
Hashmi, Shri Parvez  
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A.  
Ismail, Shri K.E.  
Jaitley, Shri Arun  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Jha, Shri Prabhat  
Jinnah, Shri A.A.  
Jois, Shri M. Rama  
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
Kanimozhi, Shrimati  
Kannan, Shri P.  
Karan Singh, Dr.  
Karat, Shrimati Brinda  
Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
Keishing, Shri Rishang  
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh  
Khan, Shri K. Rahman  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali  
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar  
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh  
Krishna, Shri S.M.  
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram  
Kurien, Prof. P.J.  
Lad, Shri Anil H.  
Lalhming Liana, Shri

Madhu, Shri Penumalli  
Mahendra Prasad, Dr.  
Maitreya, Dr. V.  
Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi  
Majitha, Shri Raj Mohinder Singh  
Malaisamy, Dr. K.  
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed  
Mangala Kisan, Shri  
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash  
Mishra, Shri Kalraj  
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar  
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan  
Mohite-Patil, Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh  
Moinul Hussan, Shri  
Mukut Mithi, Shri  
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah  
Naik, Shri Pravinonandra Rughnathji  
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman  
Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri  
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi  
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana  
Nathwani, Shri Parimal  
Nayak, Dr. Radhakant  
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan  
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh  
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez  
Patel, Shri Ahmed  
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai  
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal  
Pathak, Shri Saman  
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash  
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar  
Punj, Shri Balbir  
Rai, Shrimati Kusum  
Raja, Shri D.  
Rajan, Shri P.R.  
Rajeeve, Shri P.  
Ram Prakash, Dr.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam  
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.  
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava  
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra  
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha  
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen  
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.  
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.  
Raut, Shri Bharatkumar  
Raut, Shri Sanjay  
Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
Rebello, Ms. Mabel  
Reddy, Shri G. Sanjeeva  
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura  
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana  
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami  
Roy, Shri Abani  
Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta  
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai  
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar  
Sabharwal, Shri Dharam Pal  
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar  
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad  
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar  
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar

Sangma, Shri Thomas  
Sarkar, Shri Matilal  
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu  
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar  
Sengupta, Shri Arjun Kumar  
Shafi, Shri Mohammad  
Shanappa, Shri K.B.  
Shanta Kumar, Shri  
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan  
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar  
Shukla, Shri Rajeev  
Singh, Shri Arjun  
Singh, Shri Ishwar  
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan  
Singh, Dr. Manmohan  
Singh, Shrimati Maya  
Singh, Shri N.K.  
Singh, Shri R.C.  
Singh, Shri Shivpratap  
Singh, Sardar Tarlochan  
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi  
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din  
Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi  
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.  
Taimur, Shrimati Syeda Anwara  
Tariq Anwar, Shri  
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji  
Thakur, Dr. C.P.  
Thakur, Dr. Prabha  
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove



Tiriya, Ms. Sushila  
Tiwari, Shri Sivanand  
Trivedi, Shri Y.P.  
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya  
Vasan, Shri G.K.  
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila  
Verma, Shri Vikram  
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.  
Vora, Shri Motilal  
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal  
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan  
Yechury, Shri Sitaram  
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

**NOES — NIL**

*The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Title.

*The House divided*

MR. CHAIRMAN:       Ayes - 186  
                              Noes - Nil

**AYES — 186**

Abdul Wahab Peevee, Shri  
Achuthan, Shri M.P.  
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed  
Adik, Shri Govindrao Wamanrao  
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas  
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.  
Alvi, Shri Raashid  
Amin, Shri Mohammed  
Anand Sharma, Shri  
Anbalagan, Shri S.

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar  
Antony, Shri A.K.  
Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal  
Ashwani Kumar, Shri  
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh  
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad  
Bajaj, Shri Rahul  
Bajwa, Shri Varinder Singh  
Balaganga, Shri N.  
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal  
Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana  
Budania, Shri Narendra  
Chakraborty, Shri Shyamal  
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev  
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta  
Chaturvedi, Shri Lalit Kishore  
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj  
Condpan, Shri Silvius  
Daimary, Shri Biswajit  
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal  
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak  
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav  
Deora, Shri Murli  
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao  
Dhawan, Shri R.K.  
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar  
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan  
Elavarasan, Shri A.  
Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
Gill, Dr. M.S.

Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.  
Govindarajar, Shri N.R.  
Gujral, Shri Naresh  
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.  
Hashmi, Shri Parvez  
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A.  
Ismail, Shri K.E.  
Jaitley, Shri Arun  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Jha, Shri Prabhat  
Jinnah, Shri A.A.  
Jois, Shri M. Rama  
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
Kanimozhi, Shrimati  
Kannan, Shri P.  
Karan Singh, Dr.  
Karat, Shrimati Brinda  
Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
Keishing, Shri Rishang  
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh  
Khan, Shri K. Rahman  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali  
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar  
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh  
Krishna, Shri S.M.  
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram  
Kurien, Prof. P.J.  
Lad, Shri Anil H.  
Lalhming Liana, Shri  
Madhu, Shri Penumalli  
Mahendra Prasad, Dr.

Maitreya, Dr. V.  
Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi  
Majitha, Shri Raj Mohinder Singh  
Malaisamy, Dr. K.  
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed  
Mangala Kisan, Shri  
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash  
Mishra, Shri Kalraj  
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar  
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan  
Mohite-Patil, Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh  
Moinul Hussan, Shri  
Mukut Mithi, Shri  
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah  
Naik, Shri Pravinonandra Rughnathji  
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman  
Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri  
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi  
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana  
Nathwani, Shri Parimal  
Nayak, Dr. Radhakant  
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan  
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh  
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez  
Patel, Shri Ahmed  
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai  
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal  
Pathak, Shri Saman  
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash  
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala  
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar  
Punj, Shri Balbir

Rai, Shrimati Kusum  
Raja, Shri D.  
Rajan, Shri P.R.  
Rajeeve, Shri P.  
Ram Prakash, Dr.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam  
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.  
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava  
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra  
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha  
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen  
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.  
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.  
Raut, Shri Bharatkumar  
Raut, Shri Sanjay  
Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
Rebello, Ms. Mabel  
Reddy, Shri G. Sanjeeva  
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura  
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana  
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami  
Roy, Shri Abani  
Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta  
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai  
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar  
Sabharwal, Shri Dharam Pal  
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar  
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad  
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar  
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar  
Sangma, Shri Thomas  
Sarkar, Shri Matilal

Seelam, Shri Jesudasu  
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar  
Sengupta, Shri Arjun Kumar  
Shafi, Shri Mohammad  
Shanappa, Shri K.B.  
Shanta Kumar, Shri  
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan  
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar  
Shukla, Shri Rajeev  
Singh, Shri Arjun  
Singh, Shri Ishwar  
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan  
Singh, Dr. Manmohan  
Singh, Shrimati Maya  
Singh, Shri N.K.  
Singh, Shri R.C.  
Singh, Shri Shivpratap  
Singh, Sardar Tarlochan  
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi  
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din  
Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi  
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.  
Taimur, Shrimati Syeda Anwara  
Tariq Anwar, Shri  
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji  
Thakur, Dr. C.P.  
Thakur, Dr. Prabha  
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove  
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila  
Tiwari, Shri Sivanand

Trivedi, Shri Y.P.  
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya  
Vasan, Shri G.K.  
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila  
Verma, Shri Vikram  
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.  
Vora, Shri Motilal  
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal  
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan  
Yechury, Shri Sitaram  
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

**NOES — NIL**

*The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M.Veerappa Moily to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

*That the Bill, as amended, be passed.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

*The House divided*

MR. CHAIRMAN:       Ayes - 186  
                              Noes - 1

**AYES — 186**

Abdul Wahab Peevee, Shri  
Achuthan, Shri M.P.  
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed  
Adik, Shri Govindrao Wamanrao  
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas  
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.  
Alvi, Shri Raashid

Amin, Shri Mohammed  
Anand Sharma, Shri  
Anbalagan, Shri S.  
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar  
Antony, Shri A.K.  
Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal  
Ashwani Kumar, Shri  
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh  
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad  
Bajaj, Shri Rahul  
Bajwa, Shri Varinder Singh  
Balaganga, Shri N.  
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal  
Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana  
Budania, Shri Narendra  
Chakraborty, Shri Shyamal  
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev  
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta  
Chaturvedi, Shri Lalit Kishore  
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj  
Condpan, Shri Silvius  
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Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal  
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak  
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav  
Deora, Shri Murli  
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao  
Dhawan, Shri R.K.  
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar  
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan



Elavarasan, Shri A.  
Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
Gill, Dr. M.S.  
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.  
Govindarajar, Shri N.R.  
Gujral, Shri Naresh  
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.  
Hashmi, Shri Parvez  
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A.  
Ismail, Shri K.E.  
Jaitley, Shri Arun  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Jha, Shri Prabhat  
Jinnah, Shri A.A.  
Jois, Shri M. Rama  
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
Kanimozhi, Shrimati  
Kannan, Shri P.  
Karan Singh, Dr.  
Karat, Shrimati Brinda  
Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
Keishing, Shri Rishang  
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh  
Khan, Shri K. Rahman  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali  
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar  
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh  
Krishna, Shri S.M.  
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram  
Kurien, Prof. P.J.  
Lad, Shri Anil H.

Lalhming Liana, Shri  
Madhu, Shri Penumalli  
Mahendra Prasad, Dr.  
Maitreya, Dr. V.  
Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi  
Majitha, Shri Raj Mohinder Singh  
Malaisamy, Dr. K.  
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed  
Mangala Kisan, Shri  
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash  
Mishra, Shri Kalraj  
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar  
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan  
Mohite-Patil, Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh  
Moinul Hussan, Shri  
Mukut Mithi, Shri  
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah  
Naik, Shri Pravinonandra Rughnathji  
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman  
Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri  
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi  
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana  
Nathwani, Shri Parimal  
Nayak, Dr. Radhakant  
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan  
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh  
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez  
Patel, Shri Ahmed  
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai  
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal  
Pathak, Shri Saman  
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash  
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar  
Punj, Shri Balbir  
Rai, Shrimati Kusum  
Raja, Shri D.  
Rajan, Shri P.R.  
Rajeeve, Shri P.  
Ram Prakash, Dr.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam  
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.  
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava  
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra  
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha  
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen  
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.  
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.  
Raut, Shri Bharatkumar  
Raut, Shri Sanjay  
Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
Rebello, Ms. Mabel  
Reddy, Shri G. Sanjeeva  
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura  
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana  
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami  
Roy, Shri Abani  
Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta  
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai  
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar  
Sabharwal, Shri Dharam Pal  
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar  
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad  
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar  
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar  
Sangma, Shri Thomas

Sarkar, Shri Matilal  
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu  
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar  
Sengupta, Shri Arjun Kumar  
Shafi, Shri Mohammad  
Shanappa, Shri K.B.  
Shanta Kumar, Shri  
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan  
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar  
Shukla, Shri Rajeev  
Singh, Shri Arjun  
Singh, Shri Ishwar  
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan  
Singh, Dr. Manmohan  
Singh, Shrimati Maya  
Singh, Shri N.K.  
Singh, Shri R.C.  
Singh, Shri Shivpratap  
Singh, Sardar Tarlochan  
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi  
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din  
Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi  
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.  
Taimur, Shrimati Syeda Anwara  
Tariq Anwar, Shri  
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji  
Thakur, Dr. C.P.  
Thakur, Dr. Prabha  
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove  
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila  
Tiwari, Shri Sivanand

Trivedi, Shri Y.P.  
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya  
Vasan, Shri G.K.  
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila  
Verma, Shri Vikram  
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.  
Vora, Shri Motilal  
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal  
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan  
Yechury, Shri Sitaram  
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

**NOES – NIL**

Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi

*The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the  
House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the  
Members present and voting.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bill, as amended, is passed by the required majority. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow morning.

The House then adjourned at twenty four minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 10th March 2010.