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Thursday
25 February, 2010
6 Phalgun, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 25th February, 2010/6th Phalgun, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Arun Jaitley.

REQUEST FOR SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Our notice for discussion on the issue of price rise has been accepted by the hon. Chair, it is only to request you, considering the importance of the issue, if you could consider the suspension of the Question Hour and taking it up right in the morning itself.

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): Normally, Sir, we should not really dispense with the Question Hour. But, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has made a special request, we don't mind. We can start the debate rightaway, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard Shri Jaitley and Shri Chavan, and in view of the consensus that has been arrived at in the House, the Question Hour may be dispensed with. The House may now take up the Short Duration Discussion on the Price Rise Situation. I identify Shri Arun Jaitley to initiate the discussion.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Buddhist tourism in India

*41. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to promote Buddhist tourism in India; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, undertakes several promotional activities in the domestic and international markets for promotion of the varied tourism products and destinations in the country including Buddhist heritage, sites, destinations and circuits.

Specific activities undertaken for promotion of Buddhist Tourism are as follows:

- (i) International Buddhist Conclaves organized in New Delhi in February, 2004 and in Nalanda, Bihar in February, 2010.

- (ii) Publicity material and collaterals in English and foreign languages produced for the domestic and international markets.
- (iii) Media campaigns in the print and electronic media undertaken in the domestic and international markets.
- (iv) Presentations on Buddhist tourism organised in the major source markets for Buddhist Tourism overseas.
- (v) Familiarisation Tours for trade and media representatives from overseas to Buddhist sites in the country and on the Special Mahaparinirvana Buddhist Tourist Train organized under the Hospitality Scheme of the Ministry.

Racial attacks in Australia

*42. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more and more Indian students are being attacked in Australia in spite of assurance given by the Prime Minister of Australia not to repeat such incidents;
- (b) whether Government has taken serious note of such attacks on Indians with the Australian Government;
- (c) the number of Indians who were injured/murdered till date along with the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there is any evidence that these attacks were racially motivated?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Though there was a spurt in the number of incidents of attacks on Indian nationals, including students in Australia, in the month of January 2010, after a gap of over six months, there does not appear to be any evidence to indicate a consistent rise in the recent past of such incidents in Australia.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) Details of attacks on Indian nationals, including students in Australia, since May, 2009 are given in the statement enclosed at Annexure. [See Appendix 219 Annexure No.3]
- (d) No, Sir. However, some of the attacks could have had racial overtones.

Rehabilitation of Tamils in Sri Lanka

†*43. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been any change in the pace of rehabilitation of Tamils after elections in Sri Lanka;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether India has taken any new initiative; and

(c) if so, whether this includes the legal demands of Tamils?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) While more than 1 lakh Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were estimated to be remaining in the camps in January 2010, it is reported that more IDPs have since left the camps after the elections in Sri Lanka. It is also understood that conditions for their movement outside the camps and for stay inside the camps have been relaxed since December 2009.

(b) and (c) India has taken several initiatives to provide humanitarian relief assistance to IDPs and civilians affected by the conflict in Northern Sri Lanka. Recently, we have sent another consignment of 2600 tons of shelter material in addition to 2600 tons sent earlier. 20,000 agricultural starters packs were distributed among resettling IDP families and another 50,000 were sent in December 2009. India has also agreed to send an artificial limb fitment camp in Northern Sri Lanka, a team from SEWA to conduct a feasibility study for rehabilitation of war widows in Northern and Eastern Provinces and 4 lakh Cement bags for resettling IDP families. We have also gifted 55 buses. In December 2009, India extended Line of Credit of US \$ 425 million for railway infrastructure in Northern Sri Lanka.

The Government is of the view that the conclusion of the military operations in Sri Lanka provides an opportunity to make a new beginning and pursue a lasting political settlement in Sri Lanka. The way forward lies in a peacefully negotiated political settlement within the framework of a united Sri Lanka, acceptable to all the communities in Sri Lanka including the Tamils. The necessity of reaching a political settlement has been stressed to the Sri Lankan Government.

Stabbing and killing of Indians in Australia

*44. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been several cases of stabbing and killing of Indians in Australia;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents that took place after the Australian PM gave assurance that there would be no further killings of Indians, either students or Indians in Australia;

(c) whether cases are increasing since then and in the latest one, an Indian was stabbed to death on 4 January, 2010; and

(d) if so, the number of such incidents that have taken place upto now and whether any directive has been issued to Indians that they should avoid going to Australia in future and whether a strict vigilance would be taken by the Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) There have been reports of incidents of attacks on over 100 Indian nationals, including students, since May 2009. There has been one incident of stabbing on 04.02.2010, resulting in the death of an Indian national. Three more Indian nationals were reported to have been killed in attacks on them.

(b) All the four incidents took place after the visit of Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd to India in November 2009, when he reiterated that Australia had a zero tolerance approach to violence and was committed to taking all possible measures to protect the safety and welfare of all international students including Indian students.

(c) While we continue to receive reports of sporadic attacks on Indians in Australia there does not appear to be any evidence to indicate a persistent rise. There was a spurt in the number of such attacks in January 2010, after a gap of over six months.

(d) Details of such incidents of attacks are given in the statement attached as annexure. [Refer to Annexure No.3, Appendix No.219 in respect of Starred Question No.42 (Part 'C') answered on 25-2-2010]. A fresh advisory was issued by the Ministry of External Affairs on 05.01.2010. Indian students have not been dissuaded from going to Australia for further studies but have been advised that they should take certain basic precautions in being alert to their own security while moving around.

Estimation of poverty

*45. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of criteria adopted in estimating poverty in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission would take up this exercise once in every five years;
- (c) if so, the poverty estimates of the country during the last two decades, State-wise;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that identification of poor is done by the Rural Development Ministry; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (c) The Planning Commission has been estimating poverty in the country since 1997 on the

basis of the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Number and Proportion of Poor (Lakdawala Committee). The Poverty Line was defined as per capita consumption level of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per capita per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level which correspond to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas. The National Poverty Line is disaggregated into State-wise poverty lines in order to reflect the State-wise price differentials and these poverty lines are updated using Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Workers (CPIAL) in rural areas and Consumer Price Index for Industrial (CPIIW) workers for urban areas. The latest poverty estimates were released for the year 2004-05 based on the poverty line adopted at all-India expenditure level as Rs. 356.30 per capita per month at 2004-05 prices for rural areas and Rs. 538.60 per capita per month for urban areas. Currently, the Planning Commission estimates the poverty using the above poverty lines from a large size sample survey of household consumer expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization after an interval of approximately 5 years. The details of poverty estimates since 1983 are given in the Statement (See below).

The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group in December, 2005 under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Expert Group submitted its report in December 2009. While acknowledging the multi dimensional nature of poverty, the Expert Group recommends moving away from anchoring the poverty lines to the calorie intake norm, adopting the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) based estimates of consumption expenditure as the basis for future poverty lines, MRP equivalent of urban Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to 25.7% urban headcount ratio as the new reference for the PLB. In addition, the recommended poverty lines take into account the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing these with the normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes. The recommendations of the Expert Group are being examined by the Planning Commission.

(d) and (e) While the estimation of poverty at the national and State level, separately for rural and urban areas, is done by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Rural Development has been conducting the BPL census to identify the individual households below the poverty line in the rural areas while ensuring that the total number of such households corresponds to the Planning Commission estimates. The objective of this exercise is to identify the individual households in rural areas who will be eligible for BPL entitlements under various programmes of the Ministry.

Statement

*Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by
States - 1983, 1987-88, 1993-1994 and 2004-05*

(Based on URP-Consumption)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1983		1987-88		1993-94		2004-05	
		Number (Lakh)	% of Persons	Number (Lakh)	% of Persons	Number (Lakh)	% of Persons	Number (Lakh)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	164.58	28.91	160.43	25.86	153.97	22.19	126.10	15.79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.82	40.88	2.83	36.22	3.73	39.35	2.03	17.60
3	Assam	77.89	40.47	75.75	36.21	96.36	40.86	55.77	19.73
4	Bihar	462.05	62.22	420.93	52.13	49.35	54.96	369.15	41.35
5	Chhattisgarh	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	90.96	40.88
6	Delhi	18.39	26.22	10.25	12.41	15.51	14.69	22.93	14.73
7	Goa	2.23	18.90	2.96	24.52	1.91	14.92	2.01	13.83
8	Gujarat	117.92	32.79	122.36	31.54	105.19	24.21	90.69	16.75
9	Haryana	29.60	21.37	25.37	16.64	43.88	25.05	32.10	14.03
10	Himachal Pradesh	7.41	16.40	7.52	15.45	15.86	28.44	6.36	9.96
11	J&K	15.60	24.24	16.95	23.82	20.92	25.17	5.85	5.43

12	Jharkhand	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	116.39	40.35
13	Karnataka	149.81	38.24	158.61	37.53	156.46	33.16	138.89	24.98
14	Kerala	106.77	40.42	88.48	31.79	76.41	25.43	49.60	15.04
15	Madhya Pradesh	277.97	49.78	264.30	43.07	291.52	42.52	249.68	38.29
16	Maharashtra	290.89	43.44	296.27	40.41	305.22	36.86	317.38	30.75
17	Manipur	5.65	37.02	5.29	31.35	6.80	33.78	3.95	17.34
18	Meghalaya	5.62	38.81	5.48	33.92	7.38	37.92	4.52	18.52
19	Mizoram	1.96	36.00	1.70	27.52	1.94	25.66	1.18	12.62
20	Nagaland	3.50	39.25	3.66	34.43	5.05	37.92	3.99	19.05
21	Orissa	181.31	65.29	165.93	55.58	160.60	48.56	178.49	46.37
22	Punjab	28.64	16.18	25.17	13.20	25.11	11.77	21.63	8.41
23	Rajasthan	126.83	34.46	142.90	35.15	128.50	27.41	134.89	22.06
24	Sikkim	1.35	39.71	1.36	36.06	1.84	41.43	1.14	20.06
25	Tamil Nadu	260.07	51.66	231.07	43.39	202.10	35.03	145.62	22.53
26	Tripura	8.95	40.03	8.84	35.23	11.79	39.01	6.38	18.94
27	Uttar Pradesh	556.74	47.07	536.53	41.46	604.46	40.85	590.03	32.81
28	Uttarakhand	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	35.96	39.63
29	West Bengal	318.69	54.85	283.61	44.72	254.56	35.66	208.36	24.72
30	A & N Islands	1.11	52.13	1.09	43.89	1.06	34.47	0.92	22.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	Chandigarh	1.19	23.79	0.84	14.67	0.80	11.35	0.74	7.07
32	D & N Haveli	0.18	15.67	0.79	67.11	0.77	50.84	0.84	33.17
33	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.18	15.80	0.21	10.45
34	Lakshadweep	0.19	42.36	0.17	34.95	0.14	25.04	0.11	16.02
35	Puducherry	3.28	50.06	3.05	41.46	3.31	37.40	2.37	22.41
	TOTAL	3228.97	44.48	3070.49	38.86	3203.68	35.97	3017.20	27.54

N.A. - Not Available \$: Bihar include Jharkhand, MP includes Chhattisgarh and UP includes Uttarakhand URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.

Notes:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Fire in Chemistry lab of BARC

***46. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether fire broke out in the Chemistry lab of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) located near Mumbai in the month of December, 2009;
- (b) if so, the details of casualties held and losses reported due to fire;
- (c) whether the exact cause of the fire have been ascertained; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) The accident resulted in fatal injuries to two Ph.D. students viz., Shri Umang Uday Narain Singh and Shri Partha Pratim Bag who were at work in the Laboratory. Losses were estimated to be around Rs.25 lakh.
- (c) The Report of the Investigation Committee set up by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) indicates the cause of fire as low intensity explosive energy released from accidental mixing of small quantities of reactive chemicals stored in the laboratory. Police is also conducting forensic and other investigations.
- (d) A fresh review of the implementation of several practices in chemical and other laboratories of BARC is taken-up. BARC Safety Council is taking steps to enhance safety status of all the laboratories.

Spectrum Allocation

***47. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all 123 Letters of Intent and Universal Access Service Licences given since 10 January, 2008, operator-wise and circle wise;
- (b) the date of allocation of spectrum, date of meeting rollout obligations, and current status of rollout obligations with clear indication of circles in which commercial service has been launched by these operators;
- (c) whether any company has defaulted with regard to new amended conditions relating to rollout obligations; and
- (d) if so, the action taken so far to ensure rollout and to penalize defaulters as per the license, with details, operator/circle wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Company-wise and service area-wise details of all the 128 Letters of Intent (Lols) issued for grant of Unified Access Services (UAS) Licences since 10 January, 2008 are given in the

Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). Company-wise and service area-wise details of all the 122 UAS Licences granted since 10 January, 2008 are given in the Statement-III and IV respectively (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The date of allocation of spectrum and current status of rollout obligations is given in the Statement-V (*See below*). As per amended roll-out obligation conditions issued on 10th February, 2009, the period for first phase of roll-out obligations is one year from the date of allocation of start up spectrum plus the average delay in granting statutory permissions such as SACFA (Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation) clearances. The date of registration for service test by Telecom Enforcement & Resource Monitoring (TERM) cells of the Department of Telecom (DoT) is treated as date of meeting the roll-out obligation in case of coverage criterion is met for roll-out obligation on testing. Therefore, the date of meeting rollout obligations can be ascertained after completion of testing by the TERM cells. In case the LICENSEE fails to bring the Service or any part thereof into commission (*i.e.*, fails to deliver the service or to meet the required coverage criteria/ network roll out obligations) within the period prescribed for the commissioning, the Licensor shall be entitled to recover LD charges @ Rs. 5 Lakh (Rupees: Five Lakhs) per week for first 13 weeks; @ Rs 10 lakhs for the next 13 weeks and thereafter @ Rs. 20 lakhs for 26 weeks subject to a maximum of Rs. 7.00 crores.

Statement-I

*Company-wise List of Letters of Intent (LOIs) issued for grant of
Unified Access Services (UAS) licences since 10.01.2008*

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Service Area	Date of Issue of Lol
1	2	3	4
1	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd	Bihar	16-Jul-2008
2	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd	Madhya Pradesh	16-Jul-2008
3	ByCell Telecommunication India Pvt. Ltd.	Assam	27-Feb-2008
4	ByCell Telecommunication India Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	27-Feb-2008
5	ByCell Telecommunication India Pvt. Ltd.	North East	27-Feb-2008
6	ByCell Telecommunication India Pvt. Ltd	Orissa	27-Feb-2008
7	ByCell Telecommunication India Pvt. Ltd	West Bengal	27-Feb-2008
8	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
9	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	10-Jan-2008
10	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	10-Jan-2008
11	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana	10-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
12	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	10-Jan-2008
13	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala	10-Jan-2008
14	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	10-Jan-2008
15	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	10-Jan-2008
16	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab	10-Jan-2008
17	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	10-Jan-2008
18	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	10-Jan-2008
19	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	10-Jan-2008
20	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	10-Jan-2008
21	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Assam	10-Jan-2008
22	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	10-Jan-2008
23	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Karnataka	10-Jan-2008
24	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Kolkata	10-Jan-2008
25	Idea Cellular Ltd.	North East	10-Jan-2008
26	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Orissa	10-Jan-2008
27	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Punjab	10-Jan-2008
28	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	10-Jan-2008
29	Idea Cellular Ltd.	West Bengal	10-Jan-2008
30	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
31	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Assam	10-Jan-2008
32	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Bihar	10-Jan-2008
33	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Delhi	10-Jan-2008
34	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Gujarat	10-Jan-2008
35	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Haryana	10-Jan-2008
36	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	10-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
37	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	10-Jan-2008
38	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Karnataka	10-Jan-2008
39	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Kerala	10-Jan-2008
40	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Kolkata	10-Jan-2008
41	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
42	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Maharashtra	10-Jan-2008
43	Loop Telecom Ltd.	North East	10-Jan-2008
44	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Orissa	10-Jan-2008
45	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Punjab	10-Jan-2008
46	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Rajasthan	10-Jan-2008
47	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	10-Jan-2008
48	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	10-Jan-2008
49	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	10-Jan-2008
50	Loop Telecom Ltd.	West Bengal	10-Jan-2008
51	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Assam	10-Jan-2008
52	S Tel Pvt Ltd.	Bihar	10-Jan-2008
53	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
54	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	10-Jan-2008
55	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	North East	10-Jan-2008
56	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Orissa	10-Jan-2008
57	Sistema Shyam Tele Services Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
58	Sistema Shyam Tele Services Ltd.	Assam	10-Jan-2008
59	Sistema Shyam Tele Services Ltd.	Bihar	10-Jan-2008
60	Sistema Shyam Tele Services Ltd.	Delhi	10-Jan-2008
61	Sistema Shyam Tele Services Ltd.	Gujarat	10-Jan-2008
62	Sistema Shyam Tele Services Ltd.	Haryana	10-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
63	Sistema Shyam Tele Services Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
64	Sistema Shyam Tele Services Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	10-Jan-2008
65	Sistema Shyam Tele Services Ltd.	Karnataka	10-Jan-2008
66	Sistema Shyam Tele Services Ltd.	Kerala	10-Jan-2008
67	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Kolkata	10-Jan-2008
68	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
69	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Maharashtra	10-Jan-2008
70	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Mumbai	10-Jan-2008
71	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	North East	10-Jan-2008
72	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Orissa	10-Jan-2008
73	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Punjab	10-Jan-2008
74	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	10-Jan-2008
75	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	10-Jan-2008
76	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	10-Jan-2008
77	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	West Bengal	10-Jan-2008
78	Spice Communications Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
79	Spice Communications Ltd.	Delhi	10-Jan-2008
80	Spice Communications Ltd.	Haryana	10-Jan-2008
81	Spice Communications Ltd.	Maharashtra	10-Jan-2008
82	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Assam	10-Jan-2008
83	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	10-Jan-2008
84	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	North East	10-Jan-2008
85	Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	10-Jan-2008
86	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Assam	10-Jan-2008
87	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	10-Jan-2008
88	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	North East	10-Jan-2008
89	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Orissa	10-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
90	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	10-Jan-2008
91	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	10-Jan-2008
92	Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt. Ltd.	Kolkata	10-Jan-2008
93	Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	10-Jan-2008
94	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana	10-Jan-2008
95	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
96	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	10-Jan-2008
97	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab	10-Jan-2008
98	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	10-Jan-2008
99	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	10-Jan-2008
100	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
101	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	10-Jan-2008
102	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala	10-Jan-2008
103	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	10-Jan-2008
104	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	10-Jan-2008
105	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
106	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	10-Jan-2008
107	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
108	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Assam	10-Jan-2008
109	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Bihar	10-Jan-2008
110	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Delhi	10-Jan-2008
111	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Gujarat	10-Jan-2008
112	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Haryana	10-Jan-2008
113	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
114	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	10-Jan-2008
115	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Punjab	10-Jan-2008
116	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Karnataka	10-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
117	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Kerala	10-Jan-2008
118	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Kolkata	10-Jan-2008
119	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	10-Jan-2008
120	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Maharashtra	10-Jan-2008
121	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Mumbai	10-Jan-2008
122	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	North East	10-Jan-2008
123	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Orissa	10-Jan-2008
124	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Rajasthan	10-Jan-2008
125	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	10-Jan-2008
126	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	10-Jan-2008
127	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	10-Jan-2008
128	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	West Bengal	10-Jan-2008

Statement-II

*Service Area-wise List of Letters of Intent (Lols) issued for grant
of Unified Access Services (UAS) licences since 10.01.2008*

Sl. No.	Name of Service Area	Name of Company	Date of Issue of Lol
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
2	Andhra Pradesh	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
3	Andhra Pradesh	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
4	Andhra Pradesh	Spice Communications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
5	Andhra Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
6	Andhra Pradesh	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
7	Assam	Idea Cellular Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
8	Assam	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
9	Assam	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
10	Assam	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
11	Assam	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
12	Assam	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
13	Assam	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
14	Assam	ByCell Telecommunication India Pvt. Ltd.	27-Feb-2008
15	Bihar	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
16	Bihar	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
17	Bihar	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
18	Bihar	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
19	Bihar	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
20	Bihar	ByCell Telecommunication India Pvt. Ltd	27-Feb-2008
21	Bihar	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	16-Jul-2008
22	Delhi	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd	10-Jan-2008
23	Delhi	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
24	Delhi	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
25	Delhi	Spice Communications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
26	Delhi	Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Pvt.Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
27	Delhi	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
28	Gujarat	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
29	Gujarat	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
30	Gujarat	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
31	Gujarat	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
32	Gujarat	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
33	Haryana	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
34	Haryana	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
35	Haryana	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
36	Haiyana	Spice Communications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
37	Haryana	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
38	Haryana	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
39	Himachal Pradesh	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
40	Himachal Pradesh	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
41	Himachal Pradesh	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
42	Himachal Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
43	Himachal Pradesh	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
44	Jammu & Kashmir	Idea Cellular Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
45	Jammu & Kashmir	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
46	Jammu & Kashmir	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
47	Jammu & Kashmir	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
48	Jammu & Kashmir	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
49	Jammu & Kashmir	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
50	Jammu & Kashmir	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
51	Karnataka	Etisalat DB telecom Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
52	Karnataka	Idea Cellular Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
53	Karnataka	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
54	Karnataka	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
55	Karnataka	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
56	Karnataka	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
57	Kerala	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
58	Kerala	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
59	Kerala	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
60	Kerala	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
61	Kerala	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
62	Kolkata	Idea Cellular Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
63	Kolkata	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
64	Kolkata	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
65	Kolkata	Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
66	Kolkata	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
67	Madhya Pradesh	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
68	Madhya Pradesh	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
69	Madhya Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
70	Madhya Pradesh	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
71	Madhya Pradesh	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	16-Jul-2008
72	Maharashtra	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd	10-Jan-2008
73	Maharashtra	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
74	Maharashtra	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
75	Maharashtra	Spice Communications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
76	Maharashtra	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
77	Maharashtra	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
78	Mumbai	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
79	Mumbai	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
80	Mumbai	Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
81	Mumbai	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008.
82	North East	Idea Cellular Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
83	North East	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
84	North East	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
85	North East	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
86	North East	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
87	North East	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
88	North East	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
89	North East	ByCell Telecommunication India Pvt. Ltd.	27-Feb-2008
90	Orissa	Idea Cellular Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
91	Orissa	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
92	Orissa	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
93	Orissa	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
94	Orissa	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
95	Orissa	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
96	Orissa	ByCell Telecommunication India Pvt.Ltd.	27-Feb-2008
97	Punjab	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
98	Punjab	Idea Cellular Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
99	Punjab	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
100	Punjab	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
101	Punjab	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
102	Punjab	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
103	Rajasthan	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
104	Rajasthan	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
105	Rajasthan	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
106	Rajasthan	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
107	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd	10-Jan-2008
108	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Idea Cellular Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
109	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
110	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
111	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
112	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
113	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
114	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
115	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
116	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
117	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
118	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
119	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
120	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
121	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
122	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
123	West Bengal	Idea Cellular Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
124	West Bengal	Loop Telecom Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
125	West Bengal	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
126	West Bengal	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
127	West Bengal	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	10-Jan-2008
128	West Bengal	ByCell Telecommunication India Pvt. Ltd.	27-Feb-2008

Statement-III

*Company-wise List of Unified Access Services (UAS) licences
granted since 10.01.2008*

Sl.No.	Name of Licensee Company	Name of Service Area	Effective Date of Licence
1	2	3	4
1	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	Bihar	31-Jul-2008
2	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	31-Jul-2008
3	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	25-Jan-2008
4	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	25-Jan-2008
5	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	25-Jan-2008
6	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana	25-Jan-2008
7	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	25-Jan-2008
8	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd	Kerala	25-Jan-2008
9	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	25-Jan-2008
10	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	25-Jan-2008
11	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab	25-Jan-2008
12	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	25-Jan-2008
13	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	25-Jan-2008
14	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	25-Jan-2008
15	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	25-Jan-2008
16	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Assam	25-Jan-2008
17	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	25-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
18	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Karnataka	25-Jan-2008
19	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Kolkata	25-Jan-2008
20	Idea Cellular Ltd.	North East	25-Jan-2008
21	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Orissa	25-Jan-2008
22	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Punjab	25-Jan-2008
23	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	25-Jan-2008
24	Idea Cellular Ltd.	West Bengal	25-Jan-2008
25	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	25-Jan-2008
26	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Assam	25-Jan-2008
27	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Bihar	25-Jan-2008
28	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Delhi	25-Jan-2008
29	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Gujarat	25-Jan-2008
30	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Haryana	25-Jan-2008
31	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	25-Jan-2008
32	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	25-Jan-2008
33	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Karnataka	25-Jan-2008
34	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Kerala	25-Jan-2008
35	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Kolkata	25-Jan-2008
36	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	25-Jan-2008
37	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Maharashtra	25-Jan-2008
36	Loop Telecom Ltd.	North East	25-Jan-2008
39	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Orissa	25-Jan-2008
40	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Punjab	25-Jan-2008
41	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Rajasthan	25-Jan-2008
42	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	25-Jan-2008
43	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	25-Jan-2008
44	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	25-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
45	Loop Telecom Ltd.	West Bengal	25-Jan-2008
46	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Assam	25-Jan-2008
47	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	25-Jan-2008
48	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	25-Jan-2008
49	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	25-Jan-2008
50	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	North East	25-Jan-2008
51	S Tel Pvt Ltd.	Orissa	25-Jan-2008
52	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	25-Jan-2008
53	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Assam	25-Jan-2008
54	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Bihar	25-Jan-2008
55	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Delhi	25-Jan-2008
56	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Gujarat	25-Jan-2008
57	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Haryana	25-Jan-2008
58	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	25-Jan-2008
59	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	25-Jan-2008
60	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Karnataka	25-Jan-2008
61	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Kerala	25-Jan-2008
62	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Kolkata	25-Jan-2008
63	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	25-Jan-2008
64	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Maharashtra	25-Jan-2008
65	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Mumbai	25-Jan-2008
66	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	North East	25-Jan-2008
67	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Orissa	25-Jan-2008
68	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Punjab	25-Jan-2008
69	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	25-Jan-2008
70	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	25-Jan-2008
71	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	25-Jan-2008
72	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	West Bengal	25-Jan-2008
73	Spice Communications Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	25-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
74	Spice Communications Ltd.	Delhi	25-Jan-2008
75	Spice Communications Ltd.	Haryana	25-Jan-2008
76	Spice Communications Ltd.	Maharashtra	25-Jan-2008
77	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Assam	25-Jan-2008
78	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	25-Jan-2008
79	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	North East	25-Jan-2008
80	Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Pvt.Ltd.	Delhi	25-Jan-2008
81	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Assam	25-Jan-2008
82	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	25-Jan-2008
83	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	North East	25-Jan-2008
84	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Orissa	25-Jan-2008
85	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	25-Jan-2008
86	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	25-Jan-2008
87	Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt. Ltd.	Kolkata	25-Jan-2008
88	Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	25-Jan-2008
89	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd	Haryana	25-Jan-2008
90	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	25-Jan-2008
91	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	25-Jan-2008
92	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab	25-Jan-2008
93	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	25-Jan-2008
94	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	25-Jan-2008
95	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	25-Jan-2008
96	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	25-Jan-2008
97	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala	25-Jan-2008
98	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	25-Jan-2008
99	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	25-Jan-2008
100	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	25-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
101	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	25-Jan-2008
102	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	25-Jan-2008
103	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Assam	25-Jan-2008
104	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Bihar	25-Jan-2008
105	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Delhi	25-Jan-2008
106	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Gujarat	25-Jan-2008
107	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Haryana	25-Jan-2008
108	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	25-Jan-2008
109	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	25-Jan-2008
110	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Karnataka	25-Jan-2008
111	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Kerala	25-Jan-2008
112	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Kolkata	25-Jan-2008
113	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	25-Jan-2008
114	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Maharashtra	25-Jan-2008
115	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Mumbai	25-Jan-2008
116	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	North East	25-Jan-2008
117	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Orissa	25-Jan-2008
118	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Rajasthan	25-Jan-2008.
119	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	25-Jan-2008
120	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	25-Jan-2008
121	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	25-Jan-2008
122	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	West Bengal	25-Jan-2008

Statement-IV

*Service Area-wise List of Unified Access Services (UAS)
licences granted since 10.01.2008*

Sl. No.	Name of Service Area	Name of Licensee Company	Effective Date of Licence
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
2	Andhra Pradesh	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
3	Andhra Pradesh	Sistema ShyamTeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
4	Andhra Pradesh	Spice Communications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
5	Andhra Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
6	Andhra Pradesh	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
7	Assam	Idea Cellular Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
8	Assam	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
9	Assam	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
10	Assam	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
11	Assam	Tata Teleservices Ltd	25-Jan-2008
12	Assam	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
13	Assam	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
14	Bihar	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	31-Jul-2008
15	Bihar	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
16	Bihar	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
17	Bihar	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
18	Bihar	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
19	Bihar	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
20	Delhi	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
21	Delhi	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
22	Delhi	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
23	Delhi	Spice Communications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
24	Delhi	Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Pvt.Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
25	Delhi	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
26	Gujarat	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
27	Gujarat	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
28	Gujarat	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
29	Gujarat	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
30	Gujarat	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
31	Haryana	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
32	Haryana	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
33	Haryana	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
34	Haryana	Spice Communications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
35	Haryana	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
36	Haryana	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
37	Himachal Pradesh	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
38	Himachal Pradesh	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
39	Himachal Pradesh	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
40	Himachal Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
41	Himachal Pradesh	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
42	Jammu & Kashmir	Idea Cellular Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
43	Jammu & Kashmir	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
44	Jammu & Kashmir	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
45	Jammu & Kashmir	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
46	Jammu & Kashmir	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
47	Jammu & Kashmir	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
48	Jammu & Kashmir	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
49	Karnataka	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
50	Karaataka	Idea Cellular Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
51	Karnataka	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
52	Karnataka	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
53	Karnataka	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
54	Karnataka	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
55	Kerala	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
56	Kerala	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
57	Kerala	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
58	Kerala	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
59	Kerala	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
60	Kolkata	Idea Cellular fctd.	25-Jan-2008
61	Kolkata	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
62	Kolkata	Sistema ShyamTeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
63	Kolkata	Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
64	Kolkata	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
65	Madhya Pradesh	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	31-Jul-2008
66	Madhya Pradesh	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
67	Madhya Pradesh	Sistema ShyamTeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
68	Madhya Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
69	Madhya Pradesh	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
70	Maharashtra	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
71	Maharashtra	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
72	Maharashtra	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
73	Maharashtra	Spice Communications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
74	Maharashtra	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
75	Maharashtra	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
76	Mumbai	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
77	Mumbai	Sistema ShyamTeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
78	Mumbai	Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt.Ltd.	25-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
79	Mumbai	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
80	North East	Idea Cellular Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
81	North East	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
82	North East	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
83	North East	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
84	North East	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
85	North East	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
86	North East	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
87	Orissa	Idea Cellular Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
88	Orissa	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
89	Orissa	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
90	Orissa	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
91	Orissa	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
92	Orissa	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
93	Punjab	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
94	Punjab	Idea Cellular Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
95	Punjab	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
96	Punjab	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
97	Punjab	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
98	Rajasthan	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
99	Rajasthan	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
100	Rajasthan	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
101	Rajasthan	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
102	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008

1	2	3	4
103	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Idea Cellular Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
104	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
105	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
106	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) . Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
107	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
108	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
109	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
110	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Sistema Shyam Tele Services Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
111	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
112	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
113	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
114	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
115	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
116	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
117	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
118	West Bengal	Idea Cellular Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
119	West Bengal	Loop Telecom Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
120	West Bengal	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
121	West Bengal	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	25-Jan-2008
122	West Bengal	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	25-Jan-2008

Statement-V

*Status of spectrum allocation and Rollout obligation in respect of 122 new UAS
licenses which were granted since 10.01.2008*

Sl. No.	Name of the Licensee	Name of the Service area	Type of Technology	Date of allocation of start up Spectrum	Start up Spectrum allotted in the entire service area or part of the service area (S. A)	Current Status of Rollout Obligations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	Bihar	GSM	03.10.2008	Not allotted in 5 Districts of the S.A only.	Service test offered.
2	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	GSM	28.08,2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
3	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	GSM	27.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
4	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	GSM	28.08.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
5	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	GSM	25.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test offered.
6	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana	GSM	04.12.2008	Not allotted in 1 Districts of the S.A only.	Service test offered.
7	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	GSM	30.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test offered.
8	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala	GSM	15.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
9	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test offered.
10	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	GSM	09.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.

11	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test offered.
12	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 11 Districts of the S.A only.	Service under test.
13	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	GSM	22.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
14	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test offered.
15	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	GSM	25.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test offered.
16	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Assam	GSM	22.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 23.11.2009
17	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	GSM	24.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 14. 10.2009
IS	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Karnataka	GSM	30.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
19	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Kolkata	GSM	09.01.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 10.10.2009
20	Idea Cellular Ltd.	North East	GSM	23.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 17.12.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Orissa	GSM	24.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 01.04.2009
22	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Punjab	GSM	06.05.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
23	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	GSM	22.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 21.04.2009
24	Idea Cellular Ltd.	West Bengal	GSM	09.01.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 12.10.2009
25	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	GSM	27.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
26	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Assam	GSM	22.12.2008	Not allotted in 3 Districts of the S.A only.	Service test not offered.
27	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Bihar	GSM	03.10.2008	Not allotted in 5 Districts of the S.A only.	Service under test.
28	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Delhi	GSM	Not yet allocated	-	-
29	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Gujarat	GSM	09.03.2009	Not allotted in 3 Districts of the S.A. only.	Service test not offered.
30	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Haryana	GSM	04.12.2008	Not allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A. only.	Service test not offered.

31	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	GSM	04.12.2008	Not allotted in 6 Districts of the S.A only.	Service test not offered.
32	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	GSM	24. 12.2008	Allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A	Service test not offered.
33	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Karnataka	GSM	30.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
34	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Kerala	GSM	15.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
35	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Kolkata	GSM	09.01,2009	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
36	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	GSM	28.08.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
37	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Maharashtra	GSM	14.11.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
38	Loop Telecom Ltd.	North East	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A only.	Service test not offered.
39	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Orissa	GSM	24.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
40	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Punjab	GSM	09.03.2009	Not allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A. only.	Service test not offered.
41	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Rajasthan	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 11 Districts of the SA only.	Service test not offered.
42	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	GSM	22.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
43	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	GSM	21.01.2009	Not allotted in 3 Districts of the S.A only.	Service test not offered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	GSM	26. 12.2008	Not allotted in 4 Districts of the S.A only.	Service test not offered.
45	Loop Telecom Ltd.	West Bengal	GSM	09.01.2009	Not allotted in 3 Districts of the S.A only.	Service under test.
46	S Tel Private Ltd.	Assam	GSM	22.12.2008	Not allotted in 3 Districts of the S.A onfy.	Service test not offered.
47	S Tel Private Ltd.	Bihar	GSM	03.10.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 24. 12.2009
48	S Tel Private Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	GSM	04.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 17. 12.2009
49	S Tel Private Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	GSM	24.12.2008	Allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A	Service test not offered.
50	S Tel Private Ltd.	North East	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A only.	Service test not offered.
51	S Tel Private Ltd.	Orissa	GSM	24.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 21.12.2009
52	Sistema Shyam Tcleservices Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.

53	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Assam	CDMA	03.045008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
54	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Bihar	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 02.07.2009
55	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Delhi	CDMA	28.08.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 09. 10.2009
56	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Gujarat	CDMA	29.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
57	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Haryana	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 31.12.2009
58	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	CDMA	11. 04.2008	Allotted in the entire SA	Service under test.
59	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	CDMA	03.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
60	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Karnataka	CDMA	29.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 29. 10.2009
61	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Kerala	CDMA	14.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 30.03.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
62	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Kolkata	CDMA	29.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 21.05.2009
63	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
64	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Maharashtra	CDMA	14.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 04.01.2010
65	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Mumbai	CDMA	28.08.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 16.12.2009
66	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	North East	CDMA	03.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
67	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Orissa	CDMA	29.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
68	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Punjab	CDMA	25.07.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
69	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	CDMA	11.04..2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 26.03.2009
70	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.

71	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
72	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	West Bengal	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 11.06.2009
73	Spice Communications Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	GSM	27.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
74	Spice Communications Ltd.	Delhi	GSM		Not yet allocated	—
75	Spice Communications Ltd.	Haryana	GSM	06.05.2009	Not allotted in 1 District of the S.A only.	Service test not offered.
76	Spice Communications Ltd.	Maharashtra	GSM	06.05.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
77	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Assam	CDMA	03.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 31.10.2008
78	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	CDMA	03.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 30.11.2008
79	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	North East	CDMA	03.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 30.11.2008
80	Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	GSM		Not yet allocated	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
81	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Assam	GSM	22.12.2008	Not allotted in 3 Districts of the S.A only.	Service test not offered.
82	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	GSM	03. 10.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 03.12.2009
83	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	North East	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A only.	Service test not offered.
84	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt Ltd.	Orissa	GSM	24.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 22. 12.2009
85	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 03.12.2009
86	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	GSM	09.01.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
87	Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt. Ltd	Kolkata	GSM	09.01.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
88	Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	GSM	09.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
89	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana	GSM	04.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
90	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	GSM	04.12.2008	Allotted in the entire SA	Service test not offered.

91	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	GSM	24. 12.2008	Allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A	Service test not offered.
92	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S. A	Service test not offered.
93	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 11 Districts of the SA only.	Service test not offered.
94	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	GSM	25.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 03. 12.2009
95	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	GSM	27.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 03. 12.2009
96	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	GSM	30.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 03.12.2009
97	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.,	Kerala	GSM	15.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 03.12.2009
98	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	GSM	22.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service launched commercially on 03.12.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
99	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	GSM	25.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
100	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	GSM	28.08.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
101	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt.Ltd.	Maharashtra	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
102	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	GSM	27.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
103	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Assam	GSM	22. 12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
104	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Bihar	GSM	03. 10.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
105	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Delhi	GSM	Not yet allocated	—	—
106	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Gujarat	GSM	25.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
107	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Haryana	GSM	04.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
108	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	GSM	04. 12.2008	Allotted in the entireS.A	Service test not offered.
109	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	GSM	24.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
110	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Karnataka	GSM	30.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.

111	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Kerala	GSM	15.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
112	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Kolkata	GSM	09.01.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
113	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	GSM	28.08.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
114	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Maharashtra	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
115	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Mumbai	GSM	09.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
116	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	North East	GSM	23.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
117	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Orissa	GSM	24.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
118	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Rajasthan	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 11 Districts of the S.A only	Service under test.
119	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	GSM	22.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
120	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.
121	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	GSM	25.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service under test.
122	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	West Bengal	GSM	09.01.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A	Service test not offered.

Chinese incursions in past decades

*48. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese incursions have resulted in India losing its land along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the past two decades;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government is taking/planning to take to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c) Does not arise.

Bramhans Birupa and Kelva project

*49. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from Odisha Government regarding the irrigation and flood protection embankment in Bramhans Birupa and Kelva Project and the same is pending at their level for years together;

(b) the total and catchment area and cost of the project; and

(c) by when Government would approve it?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Initially, a proposal on "Flood Protection to Brahmani Kelua Birupa Doab in Brahmani System" with an estimated cost of Rs.25.40 crore was received in Central Water Commission (CWC) from the State Government of Orissa in March 2003. The project was examined in CWC and observations were sent to the State Government by CWC, after which the State Government had repeatedly submitted revised estimates without completely responding to the observations and ensuring fulfillment of the mandatory requirements. The project reports submitted were for Rs.35.45 crore in October 2006; Rs.59.13 crore in May 2008; Rs.64.58 crore in August 2009 and Rs.62.67 crore in January 2010. After examination of the response submitted by the State Government of Orissa to CWC's observation, few technical issues like proper justification for providing spurs including performance report of existing spurs, complete design of the proposed structures as per Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Code, the river cross sections at the proposed embankment site, etc, are not yet furnished by the State Government of Orissa. In addition, the mandatory requirements like clearances by State Technical Advisory Committee, State Flood Control Board, State Forest Department, etc, for submission of the proposal to Technical Advisory Committee of MOWR are also pending with the State Government of Orissa.

(b) As mentioned by the State Government, the catchment area of river Brahmani at delta head (Pankapal) is 36260 sq. km. and the latest revised cost of the project is Rs.62.67 crore.

(c) Upon satisfactory response to the observations of CWC by the State Government, the aforesaid scheme would be placed before the Advisory Committee of MoWR for approval.

Death of Indian workers abroad

*50. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government receives individual requests and complaints from widows and families of Indian workmen who die while working abroad;

(b) the number of such complaints that have been received in 2008-09 and 2009-10, upto the present date;

(c) in what way does Government try to take up such cases and find solutions for Indian families who lose their bread-winners abroad;

(d) whether it is a fact that only five per cent of such complaints have been taken up; and

(e) the reasons for neglect and indifference by Government to complaints from families of Indian workers?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Requests and complaints pertaining to delay of dispatch of the dead bodies of Indian workmen or delay in getting the compensation and other dues from the foreign employers are received from time to time. The figures pertaining to such cases received from the Indian Missions/Posts are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As and when Ministry receives requests for expediting the dispatch of dead bodies the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned local authorities through the Indian Missions for expediting the dispatch of the dead bodies and also for ensuring the payment and compensation due to the deceased person from the foreign employer, after completion of all local formalities.

The Missions/Posts take up the case for speedy dispatch of the dead bodies with the local authorities as also for payment of admissible death compensation including payment of all due financial benefits accrued during the period of service of the deceased person. In a few cases death compensation and other benefits are remitted by the company to the next of kin/legal heirs directly through their banking channels. In other cases the companies deposit the amount to the Indian Mission/ Post in respect of death compensation, through the courts, and the equivalent amount in Indian Rupees is sent by the Mission/Post for disbursement to the next of kin/legal heirs through the District Collector of the concerned State in which the next of kin/legal heirs are residing. In most cases involving death of legal workers, the Indian Missions/Posts manage to seek compensation on behalf of the worker from the employer. However, if a worker is an illegal immigrant at the time of his

death, he/she usually does not become eligible for any compensation. In the cases of death caused by accidents the Indian Missions/Posts inform the next-of-kin of the deceased about the entitlement of death compensation and advise them to appoint a lawyer to represent the legal heirs of the deceased to claim compensation. Missions/Posts follow up the death compensation cases which involve establishing contacts with next-of-kin of the deceased in India and interaction with the employers, lawyers etc. When the employer does not settle the amount, the Missions/Posts facilitate the dependents to file Court case identifying a suitable legal firm.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The Missions/Posts take up the complaints/requests of the family in all cases with regard to dispatch/disposal of the mortal remains of the deceased emigrant as well as the settlement of legal dues/death compensation and continue to follow them up till their final solution. All complaints brought to the notice of the Government are taken up with the local authorities in the countries concerned. An Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been established to meet the contingency expenditure on dispatch of mortal remains of Indian nationals where families are poor and the employers are unwilling or unable to repatriate the body. Further, for the welfare of the emigrants and to provide benefits to the families of the deceased emigrants, Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojna (PBBY) was introduced. Under this scheme there is a coverage for Rs.10 lakh in case of accidental death.

Statement

Country	2008	2009	2010 (upto 17-02-2010)
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1625	1729	212
Qatar	269	262	34
Kuwait	48	34	Not available
Dubai	07 (2008-09)	09 (2009-10)	Covered in col. 3.
Malaysia	09 (2008-09)	14 (2009-10)	Covered in col. 3.
Bahrain	07 (2008-09)	04 (2009-10)	Covered in col. 3.

Regional conference of Tourism Ministers

*51. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inter-State Regional conference of Tourism Ministers of Southern States and UTs was held at Bangalore, recently;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held in the conference and outcome thereof;

(c) whether there is extensive need for proper growth of tourism sector in the country; and

(d) if so, the strategies formulated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir, The Inter-State Regional Conference of Tourism Ministers' was organized at Bengaluru on 16th January, 2010 for Southern States/Union Territory Administrations namely, Andhra Pradesh,

Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands so that issues and the bottlenecks coming in the way of the effective growth of tourism sector in the region could be deliberated upon. This was in sequel to two such Inter-state Regional Conferences organized at New Delhi (for North Central States/Union Territory Administrations) and at Gangtok, Sikkim (for East and North East States) on August 18, 2009 and December 6, 2009 respectively.

In these Regional Conferences, deliberations focused on holistic development of destinations, utilization of Central Financial Assistance to States/Union Territory Administrations, solid waste management at destinations, safety and security of tourists, cleanliness/hygiene to be maintained in the tourism sites, developing wayside amenities on main roads, broad-basing of hospitality education, Capacity Building of Service Providers and other issues related to tourist facilitation.

The development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects, identified in consultation and interaction with them, subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority under various schemes of the Ministry.

In addition, Ministry of Tourism is also undertaking marketing and publicity campaigns in the overseas markets under the brand title "incredible India" for promoting India's tourism destinations and products.

Scholarship for students of backward classes

†*52. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount due to be paid as scholarship reimbursement to the students of backward classes studying in class one to ten and for scholarship and fee reimbursement for those studying beyond class ten in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the reasons therefore, and

(c) by when this would be paid?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): The details of funds allocation and release made during 2009-10 to Uttar Pradesh as against the demand of the State Government and keeping in view it's committed liability are as under:-

(Rupees in crores)

Name of the Scheme	Budget Allocation for the Scheme	National Allocation for the State	Demand of the State	Admissible demand (*)	Funds released (till date)
Pre-matric Scholarship	30.00	4.35	242.21	219.73	8.56
Post-matric Scholarship	135.00	20.41	295.88	285.87	29.69
Total	165.00	24.76	538.09	505.60	38.25

(*) Total Demand of the State minus the committed liability

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

2. The demand of the State Government is far in excess of the total budget allocation under the two schemes for the entire country. Funds are therefore, allocated to State/UTs in proportion to their population. Accordingly, while inviting proposals from States and UTs, they are specifically requested to send proposal within the notional allocation.

Funds, over and above the notional allocation, are released subject to the availability of funds/savings towards the end of the financial year.

Landline network of BSNL in border areas

†*53. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) Government is aware that landline network of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in border areas of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jalor districts largely remains disturbed and telephones installed at police stations remain dead for months together;

(b) whether it interrupts putting a check on the activities of intruders, smugglers etc., in border area;

(c) whether smuggling, terrorism and anti-national activities are carried out in these areas through the communication network established across the border;

(d) whether any mechanism is proposed for jamming the communication network across the border; and

(e) the action under consideration for strengthening and streamlining our communication network?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Sir, overall the land line network of BSNL in border areas of the country including Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jalor districts is satisfactory and also no such complaint is reported that telephones installed at police stations remain dead for months together.

(c) BSNL is extending all types of support to the district administration and other government agencies entrusted with the task of checking the activities of smuggling, terrorism and anti-national activities in border area.

Further, in order to ensure genuine use of communication facilities, Department of Telecommunications has laid down strict subscriber verification policy for service providers. The Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells established across the country have been assigned auditing of the subscriber verifications process being carried out by the service providers.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Various steps have been taken/being taken for strengthening and streamlining the communication network. Some of important steps are following:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- The mobile and wireless in local loop network of BSNL is being progressively optimized to enhance coverage, capacity and to further improve Quality of Service.
- External plant is being upgraded and rehabilitated.
- Fault monitoring system has been centralized and computerized with interactive voice response system.
- Lodging complaints/ First Information Reports (FIRs) at the concerned Police station in case of the theft of cables and persuasion with the concerned Police authorities.
- Posting of security guards at cable dumps.
- Ensuring close co-ordination with law enforcement agencies for minimizing the cases of telephone cable theft.

Fire in BARC

† *54. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for the fire in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) on 29.12.2009;
- (b) whether two young research scholars were burnt to death in the fire at the Atomic Research Centre;
- (c) whether a fire had also broken out a week ago in Chemical laboratory at Atomic Research Centre;
- (d) whether the report of the high-level committee comprising scientists probing the fire at Atomic Research Centre, has been received; and
- (e) whether costly equipment of the research centre also got burnt in the fire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):
 (a) and (b) Reason for the fire accident as indicated by the report of a Committee set up by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) is that the fire was initiated by a low intensity explosive energy released from accidental mixing of small quantities of reactive chemicals stored in the chemical laboratory. The fire was sustained for about 45 minutes due to presence of combustible items such as wooden desks, PC monitors, chemicals etc. As a result two research scholars, received fatal injuries.

(c) Yes, Sir. A very minor fire incident involving few grams of solid chemicals had taken place on 21.12.09 which was immediately put out by laboratory personnel using first aid fire fighting equipment.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The Report of the Investigation Committee enquiring into the fire incident of 29.12.2009 has been submitted.

(e) Instruments and laboratory equipment costing around Rs.25 lakh were burnt in the fire.

Land occupied by China

*55. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has occupied a large tract of Indian territory during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether China is trying to extend its control upto Indus river within the Indian boundaries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that Government is constantly concealing the facts with respect to Chinese intrusion; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) No, Sir. Does not arise.

Government equity in BSNL

*56. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to sell ten per cent of Government equity in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the financial position of BSNL has been deteriorating for the last few years;

(d) if so, the financial position since the year 2005; and

(e) the steps being taken for a substantive restructuring of the company?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Sir, the BSNL Board in its 113th Meeting held on 25.07.2008, after considering all the pros and cons of listing and in order to strengthen Company's claim for conferment of Navratna status decided that the Company should get listed. The Government is considering to offer part of its equity shareholding in BSNL by an offer for sale to the public due to the following reasons:

- It will promote growth of BSNL.

- It will provide an access to the capital market for raising fresh equity capital, if required.
- It will facilitate BSNL to get Navratna status.

The timing of the issue depends on the conditions of the capital market.

(c) and (d) Sir, the main parameter for adjudging the financial position of a Company is the networth, which has not declined in the case of BSNL. However, there is considerable decline in Profit After Tax (PAT), since the year 2005. The details of the net worth & PAT for the last five financial years are as follows:-

Financial Year	Net Worth	Profit After Tax
2004-05	72779	10183
2005-06	80757	8940
2006-07	86948	7806
2007-08	88128	3009
2008-09	88634	575

(e) BSNL has undertaken organization restructuring with the help of a management consultancy firm the "Boston Consulting Group" to provide end-to-end focus on core businesses viz. mobile, fixed access, enterprise and new businesses. Further, a Committee constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda has submitted its report in the matter.

Discussion of Afghanistan in Istanbul

*57. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether Government is aware of the outcome of the recent meeting of certain countries on Afghanistan which took place in Istanbul;
- the countries that attended the meeting;
- the reasons for excluding India from such a meeting;
- whether Government has taken up the issue with the host country; and
- if so, the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Turkey hosted the fourth trilateral Summit of the Presidents of Afghanistan, Turkey and Pakistan on January 25, 2010. A Regional Conference was held in Istanbul on January 26, 2010 with participation from Iran, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, China, Turkmenistan, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Turkey. A number of other countries/organizations were invited to be observers and included the US, UK, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, UAE, Saudi Arabia, OIC, Italy, UN, NATO, EU and ECO.

(c) to (e) Government has taken up the issue of exclusion of India from the Istanbul Conference on Afghanistan. The Turkish Government has told us that they would have liked India to participate in the Conference. However, the Conference had evolved from a trilateral meeting involving Afghanistan, Turkey and Pakistan, and it was not possible to evolve a consensus on India's participation. The Turkish side further acknowledged India's positive role in Afghanistan's economic development.

Cyber attack

†*58. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent cyber attack by foreign hackers, on the computers installed at key positions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such attacks have also been carried out in the past, if so, the details of the kind of advanced technology adopted by the Government to stop these attacks; and

(d) the kind of plan prepare/being worked on by Government in view of such attacks?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Government is aware of cyber attack attempts of foreign origin on computers installed at key positions.

(b) The following attempts have been detected on the network of National Informatics Centre (NIC), in the recent past:

- Maliciously crafted email with attachments containing malware to a number of mail recipients attempting to infect the client machines.
- Defacement of website at the state data centres due to application level vulnerabilities in the site.
- Scanning and probing of IT infrastructure

(c) Such attempts have been detected from time to time. Most of the attacks are stopped with the help of state-of-the-art technologies deployed for detection and prevention of such attempts. Technology deployed include: Intrusion Prevention Systems, Network Firewalls, Anti-virus solution and Application Firewalls. The security events on the networks are monitored for taking remedial measures.

(d) The Government has taken several remedial measures in regard to preventing hacking and enhancing the cyber security of information technology infrastructure in the country, these are:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- i) The Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- ii) The organizations operating critical information infrastructure have been advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001.
- iii) Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness of their systems. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has already empanelled a number of penetration testing professionals through a stringent mechanism of selection to carry put audits.
- iv) National Informatics Centre (NIC) is continuously strengthening the security of the network operated by them and its services by enforcing security policies, conducting regular security audits and deploying various technologies at different levels of the network to defend against the newer techniques being adopted by the hackers from time to time.
- v) The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with hacking and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.

Section 70 of the Act provides for declaration of any computer resource, which directly or indirectly constitutes Critical Information Infrastructure, to be a protected system.

Further, Section 70B has empowered Indian Computer Emergency Response Team to serve as national nodal agency in the area of cyber security.

- vi) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) scans the Indian Cyber Space to detect traces of any untoward incident that poses a threat to the cyber space. CERT-In performs both proactive and reactive roles in computer security incidents prevention, identification of solution to security problems, analyzing product vulnerabilities, malicious codes, web defacements, open proxy servers and in carrying out relevant research and development.

Sectoral CERTs have been functioning in the areas of defence and Finance for catering to these critical domains. They are equipped to handle and respond to domain specific threats emerging from the cyber systems.

CERT-In has published several Security Guidelines for safeguarding computer systems from hacking and these have been widely circulated. All Government Departments/ Ministries, their subordinate offices and public sector undertakings have been advised to implement these guidelines to secure their computer systems and information technology infrastructure.

CERT-In issues security alerts, advisories to prevent occurrence of cyber incidents and also conducts security workshops and training programs on regular basis to enhance user awareness.

Tourism projects in North Eastern States

*59. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of projects of tourism sponsored by the Central Government during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 in the North-Eastern States;
- (b) whether Government has sanctioned any amount against any project in tourist places in the State of Tripura;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance on the basis of project proposals received from the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations that are complete in all respect as per scheme guidelines, based on *inter-se* priority and funds are released subject to availability in respective head of account every year under the following schemes.

- (i) Product / Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits
- (ii) Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects
- (iii) Fairs and festivals/ Events
- (iv) Information Technology

The State-wise and year-wise details on the projects sanctioned to the North-Eastern States including Tripura for tourism projects under above schemes during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to December, 2009) are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Projects sanctioned to the North-Eastern States during 2008-09
& 2009-10 (upto December 2009)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
2008-09		
Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	Construction of Tourist Lodge at Seppa, East Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh	405.08
2.	Destination Development of Morshing, West Kameng District.	331.17
3.	Development of River front and additional accommodation at the Tourist Complex at Aalo	469.49
4.	Dev. of Dolma park at Lumla	170.00

1	2	3
5.	Development of Lumla Sub Circuit	655.38
6.	Construction of Tourist Lodge at Tasam Moring near Bameng in East Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh	61.30
7.	Const. of tourist complex at Tengapani, Lohit Distt	469.26
8.	Const. of tourist complex at Aliney (LG) in Dibang valley	278.09
9.	Buddha Mahotsava festival, 2009 at Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	10.00
10.	Siang River festival, 2008	10.00
11.	Const. of tourist lodge at Bana point 6 km BRITF roads near Nagmandir, East Kameng Distt. Arunachal Pradesh	185.00
12.	Celebration of Shapwang yowng Manau Poi 2009 at Bardumsa, Changlang district in Arunachal Pradesh	5.00
13.	Construction of Cafeteria Cum-Picnic spot at Dugi village, upper Subansiri Distt. Arunachal Pradesh	97.43
TOTAL		3147.20
Assam		
1.	Development of Tourist Circuit- Kaliabor- Jakhalabandha - Nagaon	669.40
2.	Development of Buddhist Tourist Circuit in Assam	652.57
3.	Dev. Of TC-Dibru Saikhowa National Park- Makum-Margherita- Digboi, Assam	332.15
4.	Dev. of tourist circuit Kaziranga - Sivasagar- Majuli- Jorhat (East Assam Circuit)	453.49
TOTAL		2107.61
Manipur		
1.	Purchasing of Adventure sports Equipments in Manipur.	5.72
2.	Integrated Development of Tourist Circuit Imphal-Bishnupur - Churachandpur, Manipur	580.32
3.	Integrated development of tourist circuit for Imphal- Luwangsangbam-Sekmai- Kanglatongbi-Hengbung -Senapati- Maram Khullen-Mao	712.14
4.	Manipur Tourism Festival, 2008-09	15.00
5.	Mera Houchongba Festival- 2008	5.00
6.	Kut Festival, 2008	5.00

1	2	3
7.	Infrastructure Development of Adventure tourism complex at Lamdan in Manipur.	374.41
8.	Integrated Development of Tourist Circuit for Imphal Mahadev- Lambui- Finch Corner - Hundung -Jessami in Manipur.	800.00
9.	Construction of Integrated Tourist Destination at Jiribam in Manipur	446.25
TOTAL		2943.84
Meghalaya		
1.	Autumn Festival, 2007 in Meghalaya	10.00
2.	Wangala Dance Festival, 2007	5.00
3.	Ethnic Rhythms Festival, 2007 in Meghalaya	5.00
4.	Celebration of Nongkrem festival, 2007 in Meghalaya	5.00
5.	Development of Laitlyngkot-Pynursla-Pongtung-Mawlyngnong- Nontgeitniang-Pomshutla-Dawki (Meghalaya) as a Tourist Circuit	570.69
6.	Development of -Barengapara-Gasupara-Sibbari-Baghmara Rongara-Mahadeo Balpakram as a Tourism Circuit	642.85
TOTAL		1238.54
Mizoram		
1.	Celebration of Chapchar Kut Festival in March, 2008 in Mizoram	5.00
2.	Development of Aero-sports at Aizwal	298.38
3.	Celebration of Thalfavang Kut, 2008 at Mamit in Mizoram.	5.00
4.	Celebration of Bamboo Festival 2008 at Aizawal in Mizoram	10.00
TOTAL		318.38
Nagaland		
1.	Celebration of Hornbill Event, 2008	10.00
2.	Celebration of Yemshe Festival	5.00
3.	Celebration of Ngadah Festival	5.00
4.	Integrated Tourist Destination Kisama-Mt. Japfu Heritage and Adventure	454.82
5.	Intergrated dev. of Tourist Travel Circuit Meluri-Wazeho- Avangokho in Nagaland	708.71

1	2	3
6.	Integrated Development of Mon as Eco- Adventure & Cultural destination Nagaland	452.76
7.	Tourist Travel Circuit Pugohoboto- Tseminyu- Wokha- Asukhuto, Nagaland	774.17
TOTAL		2410.46

Sikkim

1.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Tendong and Jorpokhari in South Sikkim	253.78
2.	Tourist Infrastructure at Rameydharm rabdha kamaldham and war site at Thapgay dara, Sribadam in West Sikkim	500.00
3.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Tiffin Dara and Children park at Namchi in South Sikkim	379.73
4.	Development of Barshey Rhododendron Tourist Centre at Soreng in West Sikkim	500.00
5.	Development of Gangtok as Major destination	2390.70
6.	Development of Tourist infrastructure at Damthang	471.09
7.	Celebration of Kangchenzdonga Festival, 2008 in West Sikkim	2.50
8.	Celebration of Jorethang Maghey Mela, 2008 in South Sikkim	4.00
9.	Celebration of Mangan Music Festival, 2008 in North Sikkim	4.00
10.	Construction of Heritage Centre at Marchak and Beyong in East Sikkim	310.13
11.	Construction of Tourist infrastructure at Temi-Tarku in South Sikkim	380.52
12.	C/o Yatri Niwas at Assangthang	500.00
13.	Const. of tourist infrastructure at old Rumtek and Rey in East Sikkim	416.36
14.	Development of tourist infrastructure at Jorethang in South Sikkim	385.85
TOTAL		6498.66

Tripura

1.	Celebration of Kharchi Festival, 2007, Tripura	4.77
2.	Destination Development of Dumboor Lake, Tripura	336.17
3.	Celebration of Neermahal Tourism Festival, 2008 in Tripura during 27-29, December, 2008	5.00
4.	Celebration of Ashokastami Festival, to be held in Tripura during December, 2008 and March, 2009	5.00

1	2	3
5.	Celebration of Kharchi Festival, 2008 in Tripura	5.00
6.	Celebration of Diwali Festival, 2008	5.00
TOTAL		360.94

2009-10 (Upto December, 2009)

Arunachal Pradesh

1.	Construction of tourist Lodge at Riakjirijo near Ganga camp in upper Subansiri District, Arunachal Pradesh	490.44
2.	Construction of tourist Lodge at Kaying, West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh	484.97
3.,	Construction of tourist Lodge cum Way side Amenities at Pobe Dumbung in East Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh	439.15
4.	Construction of Tourist Lodge at Sagalee in Papumpare district, Arunachal Pradesh	292.98
5.	Construction of Tourist Complex at Tapa Hapa under Palin circle, Kurung Kumey, in Arunachal Pradesh	358.58
6.	Development of Doimukh- Sagalee-Pakke Kesang-Seppa tourist circuit in Arunachal Pradesh	762.58
TOTAL		2828.70

Assam

1.	Destination Development on the Bank of Brahmaputra at Guwahati	200.96
2	Destination Development of Kova Kujia-Lake North Srimara , Bongaigaon	379.09
3.	Samaguri Lake- Morikolong- Badulikorung-Chapanala- Akashiganga Tourist Circuit in Assam	435.83
TOTAL		1015.88

Manipur

1.	Development at Marjing Polo Imphal complex and Heingang, in Manipur	263.19
2.	Tourist Destination Development at Khongjom war Memorial Complex, Manipur	361.16
3-	Construction of Convention centre at Imphal	415.68
4.	Construction of Integrated Tourist Destination at Tupul, Senapati District, in Manipur	393.54
5.	Tourist Destination Development at Ishingthingbi Lake, Manipur	315.22

1	2	3
6.	Construction of Integrated Tourist Destination at Sipuikon village, Tipaimukh sub division, Churachandpur in Manipur	500.00
7.	Upgradation of Integrated Tourist Destination at Sendra, Moirang, Bishnupur District in Manipur	433.64
	TOTAL	2682.43
Meghalaya		
1.	Development of Circuit Tourism - Shillong - Mawryngkneng - Jowai - Khliehriat - Lumshnong - Sonapur - Ratacherra	609.04
2.	Circuit Tourism Destination, Tura - Garobadha - Selsella - Bhaitbari - Phulbari - Tikrikila	538.23
3.	Destination Tourism at Resubelpara, East Garo Hills	281.11
	TOTAL	1428.38
Mizoram		
1.	Development of Tourist Destination at Niawhatlang	203.56
2.	Development of Tourist Destination at Chakhang, in South Mizoram	203.56
3.	Construction of convention Centre at Berawtlang Tourist Complex, Aizawl, Mizoram	467.71
4.	Development of Tourist Destination Chawngte in the State of Mizoram	388.47
5.	Development of Tourist Destination 'Palak Lake' in Mizoram	437.75
6.	Construction of Development of Tourist Circuit Maubawk - Serkawr - Zawngling - Niawhtlang - Chakheitla in Mizoram	694.88
7.	Celebration of Anthuriam Festival 2009	10.00
	TOTAL	2405.93
Nagaland		
1.	Construction of Footpath on Dzukou Valley approach Road via Viswema Village in Nagaland	85.48
2.	Tourism Destination at Phek in Nagaland	450.98
3.	Tourist Travel Circuit Development Longlang - Noklak - Pungro in Nagaland	697.79
4.	Integrated tourist travel circuit Jaluki (Peren) Thilixu (Dimapur) - Tuli (Mokok) in Nagaland	617.56

1	2	3
5.	Celebration of Hornbill Event at Kisama from 1-7th December, 2009 in Nagaland	15.00
6.	Celebration of Tokhu Emong Festival from 1-7th November, 2009 in Nagaland	5.00
7.	Tourist destination at Kigwema - Mt. Suro Eco-adventure	383.06
TOTAL		2254.87
Sikkim		
1.	IT proposals for Tourism Promotion in Sikkim.	45.00
2.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Melli in South Sikkim-	379.61
3.	Destination Development of Mangan Tourist Axis including Heliport in North Sikkim	329.11
4.	Destination Development of Geetang Khola waterfall including Heliport in West Sikkim	325.18
5.	Celebration of Aritar Tourism Festival 2009 in the month of September, East Sikkim	5.00
6.	Celebration of Namchi Mahotsav 2009 in the month of October, 2009 in Sikkim	5.00
7.	Tourist Spot Development Kumrek including trek route development from Gadi to Jhandidara <i>via</i> Dikling in East Sikkim	381.85
8.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Yangyang in South Sikkim	403.77
9.	Tourist Circuit Development En-Route Remtek in East Sikkim	418.41
10.	Destination Development of Tourist Infrastructure Under Berfung-Ralong Constituency Including Heliport at Chemchey in South Sikkim	421.57
11.	Development and Promotion of Eco-Tourism Destination in Lachung, Yumthang and in North Sikkim	394.41
12.	Celebration of Gangtok winter festival 2nd to 5th December, 2009 East Sikkim	5.00
TOTAL		3113.91
Tripura		
1.	Development of Tourist Destination Khowai, Tripura	430.53
2.	Development of Tourist Circuit Dhalai- North, Tripura	661.18
3.	Development of Tourist Destination Amarpur- Tripura	417.87

1	2	3
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit West- South, Tripura 2008-09.	379.50
5.	Celebration of Neermahal Tourism Festival from 27-29 December, 2009 in Tripura	5.00
6.	Celebration of Jumpui Hill Tourism Festival from 18-20 November, 2009 in Tripura.	5.00
7.	Celebration of Diwali Festival from 17-19 October, 2009 in Tripura.	5.00
TOTAL :		1904.08
GRAND TOTAL :		36659.81

Indians detained by Chinese officials

*60. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty-one Indians were detained on January 12, 2010 by Chinese Customs officials in Shenzhen, in mainland China, on their arrival from Hong Kong, alleging them to have smuggled diamonds illegally;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether authorities from Indian Consulate-General in Guangzhou have been allowed access to these detained Indians;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the steps taken by them to verify bonafide of the detentions, including legal scrutiny of the charges, if any, leveled, against them; and

(e) the current status of their fate?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Twenty one Indian nationals were detained on 8 January, 2010 by the Anti-Smuggling Bureau of the Shenzhen Customs on charges of illegal transportation of diamonds from Hong Kong to Shenzhen under the Criminal Procedure Law of the Peoples' Republic of China.

(c) and (d) Consular access was provided to the Consulate General of India (CGI), Guangzhou on 13 and 14 January, 2010 and then again on 29 January, 2010. The detainees were found in good health. The Consulate General is in constant contact with the law firm which has been arranged to provide legal assistance to the Indian nationals.

(e) The Chinese authorities informed the CGI, Guangzhou on 11 February, 2010 that pursuant to the preliminary investigation, 20 of the detainees have been arrested for diamond smuggling activity and one has been arrested for money laundering.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Enhancing decision making process

275. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether PM has directed that business as usual won't do, and Government has embarked on a series of measures to bring decision making process on fast track by stipulating time frames to complete procedure;

(b) whether Ministries / Departments have been asked to finalise and communicate their response on draft note to Ministry which has mooted proposal within fifteen days;

(c) whether Cabinet Secretariat has told Ministries that if comments of Ministries were not received within permitted time limit, sponsoring Ministries would bring the fact to notice of Secretary concerned; and

(d) if so, to what extent this decision has helped to implement proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) With a view to ensuring faster decision making and expeditious implementation of its policies / programmes, the Government continuously strives to improve the relevant processes and procedures. The Government had, keeping in view this, circulated the revised time-frames for completion of inter-Ministerial consultations concerning notes for the Cabinet / Cabinet Committees and also for appraisal / consideration of proposals by other concerned bodies.

(b) The time-frame for finalization of comments of the Ministries / Departments required to be consulted on notes for Cabinet / Cabinet Committees, and appraisal / consideration of issues by appraising bodies / Committee of Secretaries etc., has been compressed. Accordingly, the outer time limits for completion of these processes has been stipulated. Depending upon the class of cases, these time-frames range from 15 days to two months.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, the Ministries / Departments consulted can, in complex cases, request for additional time for forwarding their comments / views.

(d) The new procedure has become effective from 3.12.2009. The Ministries / Departments, are by and large, complying with the revised procedure.

Share of States in central power units

†276. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the share of the State out of allocated share of Central Power Units of western zone has been reduced from 12.75 per cent to 12.03 per cent by Central Government;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the decrease in megawatt to this;
- (c) whether Government would compensate the decrease; and
- (d) the reasons for decreasing the State's share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) to (d) The allocation of share of power amongst the beneficiaries in a region is determined by Ministry of Power. As far as current allocation of nuclear power in western region is concerned, the following details are provided:

There are two Nuclear Power Stations TAPS-3&4 and KAPS-1&2, benefiting all the States in the Western Electricity Region in addition to TAPS-1&2 which benefit Maharashtra and Gujarat. 85% of the capacity is allocated to the beneficiaries and 15% retained in unallocated quota to meet the varying demands. Madhya Pradesh(MP) has an allocation of 93 MW from KAPS-1&2 and 180 MW from TAPS-3&4. In addition, from the unallocated quota, MP has a share of 30 MW (peak hours) and 34 MW (non peak hours) from these reactors.

Nuclear reactor at Kovvada

277. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in principle approval has been accorded in October, 2009 for a 6 x 1000 MW nuclear reactor at Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the countries that are cooperating for setting up of the above reactor; and
- (d) by when the above reactor would become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) to (d) The Government has accorded 'in principle' approval for locating Light Water Reactors (LWRs) based on international cooperation at Kovvada in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. The site is suitable for setting up six reactors each having a capacity of 1000 to 1500 MW. The reactors at this site are to be set up in cooperation with one of the suppliers from the USA. Discussions have been initiated with USA companies for formulation of project proposals. These are at an initial level. It is aimed to make reactors operational in 13th Plan.

Supply of nuclear fuel

†278. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the countries that had agreed to supply nuclear fuel after the nuclear deal with United States of America;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the names of the countries and the quantity of nuclear fuel that they promised to supply;
- (c) the names of the countries and the quantum of fuel received from them separately and quantum of fuel to be supplied this year for which deal has been struck;
- (d) the names of the countries that have not supplied fuel even after giving consent; and
- (e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) France, Russia and Kazakhstan have entered into agreement for supply of nuclear fuel.

(b) Russia has entered into an umbrella agreement for supply of 2000 metric tones (MT) of nuclear fuel starting with the year 2009. Similarly, Kazakhstan has also entered into an umbrella agreement for supply of 2100 MT of nuclear fuel. However, France has entered into an agreement for supply of 300 MT of nuclear fuel as one-time supply.

(c) The quantum of fuel received during the year 2009 is as given below:

France - 300 MT of Natural Uranium

Russia - 120 MT of Natural Uranium

58 MT of Enriched Uranium

The expected quantity of fuel to be supplied during the period from March, 2010- March 2011, for which deal has been struck, is as given below:

Kazakhstan - 300 MT of Natural Uranium

Russia - 210 MT of Natural Uranium.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Atomic power plants in Rajasthan

279. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atomic power plants functioning in Rajasthan at present and power generation capacity of each of them;

(b) whether old atomic reactors are not able to generate power to their capacity owing to the paucity of Uranium;

(c) the number of new atomic reactors under construction/proposed to be constructed, their capacity and timeframe; and

(d) whether Uranium has been arranged for the new atomic reactors under construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) There are five Nuclear Power Reactors in operation in Rajasthan. The capacity of these reactors are:

RAPS-1	100 MW
RAPS-2	200 MW
RAPS-3	220 MW
RAPS-4	220 MW
RAPS-5	220 MW

In addition, RAPS-6 (220 MW) is also ready for operation soon.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The construction for RAPS-7 & 8 (2X700 MW) has just commenced. These are slated for completion in the year 2016-17.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Raising of NPT by Japanese PM

280. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether signing of non-proliferation treaty of nuclear weapons was raised by the Japanese Prime Minister during his visit to India in December, 2009;

(b) if so, whether our declared policy of first signing this NPT by US and China was supported by Japanese PM in view of our commitment to a unilateral and voluntary Moratorium on nuclear testing; and

(c) whether international perception about US and China signing the NPT would be mobilized in various international forums?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No. The signing of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was not raised by the Japanese Prime Minister during his visit to India in December 2009.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) US and China are already signatories to the NPT.

Commemorative stamps

281. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of dignitaries like President, Prime Minister, Central Ministers, Chief Ministers in whose memory Commemorative Stamps have been released by the Department of Post;

(b) the names of Central Ministers, Chief Ministers who have not been included in this list and also the pending applications for release of the stamps in their names; and

(c) the reasons for ignoring the names of such dignitaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) A list of dignitaries on whom Commemorative Stamps have been issued is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) There is no pendency of any proposal on any other such dignitary.

(c) A stamp is released only after consideration of the proposal if any received from the proponer which is put up to the Philatelic Advisory Committee/ competent authority for approval. If it is approved, the stamp is released. It is further informed that no proposal is carried forward.

Statement

Commemorative postage stamps issued on dignitaries like President, Prime Minister, Central Ministers and Chief Ministers since 1947 to December, 2009.

President of India	20. C.N. Annadurai
1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	21. T. Prakassam
2. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	22. Mohan Lal Sukhadia
3. Dr. Zakir Hussain	23. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah
4. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	24. S.K. Sinha
5. Giani Zail Singh	25. M.G. Ramachandran
6. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	26. L.N. Mishra
Prime Ministers of India	27. K. Kamaraj
7. Jawahar Lal Nehru	28. C. Rajagopalachari
8. Lal Bahadur Shastri	29. Karpoori Thakur
9. Gulzari Lal Nanda	30. Biju Patnaik
10. Indira Gandhi	31. Balwant Rai Mehta
11. Morarji Desai	32. Hare Krishna Mahtab
12. Charan Singh	33. N.T. Rama Rao
13. Rajiv Gandhi	34. E.M.S. Nambudiripad
Central Ministers and Chief Ministers	35. Dwarka Prasad Mishra
14. Vallabh Bhai Patel	36. Y.S. Parmar
15. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	37. S. Nijalingappa
16. Abul Kalam Azad	38. Pratap Singh Kairon
17. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai	39. N.V. Gadgil
18. V.K. Krishna Menon	40. Dr. K.N. Katju
19. G.B. Pant	41. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 42. P. Subbarayan | 48. S.B. Chavan |
| 43. Babu Jagjivan Ram | 49. Rajesh Pilot |
| 44. T.T. Krishnamachari | 50. Damodaran Sanjeeviah |
| 45. Murasoli Maran | 51. N.S. Hardikar |
| 46. Madhav Rao Scindia | 52. R. Shankar |
| 47. Raj Narain | |

GSM line capacity

282. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether BSNL has placed an order for 93 million GSM line capacity equipment for use all over the country;
- (b) if so, the basis of estimation of this potential demand made by BSNL;
- (c) the State-wise demand and use of the 93 million GSM line capacity;
- (d) whether BSNL can share this capacity with other companies; and
- (e) the full details of demand expected by BSNL over the next four years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) BSNL has floated the tender under phase VI for procurement of 93 Million lines of GSM equipment. This tender was floated for GSM equipments requirements spread over three to four years. The Circle-wise details given in the Statement.

(d) No, Sir. The present guideline of Government permit sharing of active infrastructure amongst Service providers limited to Antenna, Feeder Cable, Node B, Radio Access Network and Transmission system only. It does not permit sharing of switching capacity.

(e) BSNL approached independent agency M/s IMRB in February 2009 to undertake a research to forecast the future demand for BSNL cellular services so that it can avoid over or under planning. The agency was asked to estimate year on year mobile subscribers in India and the BSNL market share for the next five years. The IMRB report provided the following estimates.

- In the worst case scenario, BSNL's share would dip from 13.3 % in March 2009 to 10.5% in 2014. Thus, the subscriber base would grow from 52 million in March 2009 to 106 Million out of the total subscriber base of 1012 million in March 2014.
- In the best case scenario, BSNL share would rise from 13.3 % in March 2009 to 15.3% in 2014. Thus, the subscriber base would grow from 52 million in March 2009 to 177 Million out of the total subscriber base of 1159 million in March 2014.

The Phase VI tender of BSNL covers the circle wise demand as per the details given in the Statement.

Statement

Tentative Capacity Required in Million lines (Phase VI tender)

	A&N		AS		BH		JKD		OR		NE-1		NE-2		WB		CTD		Total	G.Total
Phase	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G
Phase-VI.1	0.032	0.008	0.456	0.114	0.96	0.24	0.608	0.152	0.96	0.24	0.192	0.048	0.192	0.048	0.98	0.245	0.96	0.24	5.34	1.335 6.675
Phase-VI.2	0.024	0.006	0.532	0.133	0.72	0.18	0.456	0.114	0.72	0.18	0.256	0.064	0.256	0.064	0.98	0.245	0.72	0.18	4.664	1.166 5.83
Phase-VI.3	0.024	0.006	0.532	0.133	0.72	0.18	0.456	0.114	0.72	0.18	0.192	0.048	0.192	0.048	0.84	0.21	0.72	0.18	4.396	1.099 5.495
TOTAL	0.08	0.02	1.52	0.38	2.4	0.6	1.52	0.38	2.4	0.6	0.64	0.16	6.64	0.16	2.8	0.7	2.4	0.6	14.4	3.6 18

	AP		KTK		KL		TN		CHTD		Total	G. Total
Phase	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G
Phase-VI.1	2.2	0.12	1.8	0.18	1.6	0.29	2.2	0.12	0.4	0.18	8.2	0.9 9.1
Phase-VI.2	1.65	0.19	1.35	0.27	1.2	0.43	1.65	0.19	0.3	0.27	6.15	1.35 7.5
Phase-VI.3	1.65	0.31	1.35	0.46	1.2	0.72	1.65	0.31	0.3	0.46	6.15	2.25 8.4
TOTAL	5.5	0.62	4.5	0.91	4	1.44	5.5	0.62	1	0.91	20.5	4.5 25

	Punjab		HP	Haryana		J&K	UP (E)		UP (W)		Rajasthan		Uttarakhand		Total		G.Total
	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	
Phase-VI.1	1.45	0.2	0.24	0.06	0.55	0.13	0.32	0.08	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.45	0.35	0.32	0.08	7.13 1.5 8.63
Phase-VI.2	1	0.25	0.24	0.06	0.55	0.13	0.32	0.08	1.6	0.4	1	0.3	1.45	0.35	0.32	0.08	6.48 1.65 8.13
Phase-VI.3	1	0.4	0.24	0.06	0.5	0.14	0.32	0.08	1.6	0.4	1	0.3	1.45	0.35	0.32	0.08	6.43 1.81 8.24
TOTAL	3.45	0.85	0.72	0.18	1.6	0.4	0.96	0.24	4.8	1.2	3.2	0.8	4.35	1.05	0.96	0.24	20.04 4.96 25

	Maharashtra		Gujarat		Madhya Pradesh		Chhattisgarh		Total		G. Total
	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	2G	3G	
Phase VI.I	3.2	0.4	2.4	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	8	1	9
Phase VI.II	2.4	0.6	1.8	0.45	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.15	6	1.5	7.5
Phase VI.III	2.4	1	1.8	0.75	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.25	6	2.5	8.5
TOTAL	8	2	6	1.5	4	1	2	0.5	20	5	25
GRAND TOTAL											
	2G	3G	Total	3G%	2G%						
Phase VI.I	28.67	4.735	33.405	14.2%	85.8%						
Phase VI.II	23.294	5.666	28.96	19.6%	80.4%						
Phase VI.III	22.976	7.659	30.635	25.0%	75.0%						
	74.94	18.06	93	19.4%	80.6%						

Special audit of Reliance Communications Ltd.

283. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has ordered special audit of Reliance Communications Ltd. (R-Com) for the Financial Years 2006-07 and 2007-08;
- (b) whether the special auditors have found irregularity in the special audit report;
- (c) if so, whether DOT is ordering special audit for Financial Year 2008-09; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir. DoT has ordered special audit in case of some Telecom Operators including Reliance Communications Ltd.

(b) The report of the special auditors has been received and is being examined.

(c) and (d) Special Audit for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 had been instituted *Vide* clause 22.6 of the License Agreement and the same has not been evoked for the year 2008-09.

Hoarding spectrum of Vodafone

284. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:

SHRI JAI PRKASH NARYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Vodafone is hoarding spectrum beyond the contracted amount of 6.2 MHz and not allowing other players to start services;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government against Vodafone for hoarding spectrum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) No Sir. GSM Spectrum (start up and additional) to M/s Vodafone has been allotted in accordance with the conditions of the service license and as per guidelines/ orders/ criteria as applicable at the time of such allotment

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

BSNL share in mobile market

285. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted an Expert Committee to examine various issues relating to the current deteriorating market share and falling revenues of BSNL;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these Committees have since submitted their reports to the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations, and
- (e) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken by Government for improving BSNL's financial health condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government has constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda to review the performance of BSNL and suggest measures for improving overall performance of the company.

- (c) The Committee has submitted its report to the Government.
- (d) The salient features of report made by Committee is given in the Statement (*See below*).
- (e) In addition to the above, BSNL has also embarked upon its systematic transformation exercise in 2008 with the help of a consultant Boston Consultancy Group (BCG) for improving overall performance. Based on the consultancy process, BSNL has taken the following action for improving its financial health condition:

- (i) **Organisational Transformation:** The following initiatives have been taken -
 - Redesigning the organisational structure on the basis of new verticals -consumer mobility, consumer fixed access, enterprise & new businesses, catering to changed market needs.
 - Developing sales & distribution capabilities and expanding distribution channels, creating processes, systems, training and incentives to enable the sales teams and channel partners.
 - Developing a system of providing Service Level Agreements (SLAs) for large enterprise customers and focusing on corporate accounts.
 - Improving customer care, and after sales service.
- (ii) Leasing of BSNL's Passive Infrastructure to other service providers.
- (iii) Enterprise Business Unit for dealing with Corporate Customers.
- (iv) Commercial utilization of fixed assets.
- (v) Exploring international business.
- (vi) Introducing Fixed Mobile Convergence to add value to wireline telephone.

- (vii) Providing New Value Added Services both on wireline and wireless telephones.
- (viii) **Broadband Services:** In addition to wireline broadband services, BSNL is also in the process of rolling out its WiMAX network to take an initial lead and provide wireless broadband services in all rural blocks in the country during 2010-11. This will help BSNL to increase its ARPU and revenue from broadband.
- (ix) **Fibre to Home (FTTH):** To meet the demand for high bandwidth services, BSNL is rolling out FTTH services for the first time in the country, which is likely to generate substantial revenue in coming year.
- (x) **Use of Information Technology:**
 - Implementation of Call Data Record (CDR) based billing for wireline business.
 - Implementation of ERP for all business processes.

Statement

Salient Features of the Report on BSNL

The salient features of the Report are as follows:

- i. Board to have only one internal Director (MD/CEO), two Government nominees with relevant skills and three independent Directors and one non-executive Chairman.
- ii. The post of Chairman is segregated from executive functions. Therefore, another person should be Chairman, preferably from private sector.
- iii. Salary at market rate to higher level management (estimated around 30-50) on three year contract basis, including the Executives mentioned at (i).
- iv. Besides above one Chief Technical Officer, one Chief I.T. Officer should also be appointed.
- v. Complete the organizational restructuring undergoing now with four business units *i.e.* fixed access, mobility, Enterprise and New Businesses.
- vi. Improve organizational performance and employees productivity by completing the ITS absorption, inducting new talent in technology, I.T., marketing, customer services, sales, etc.
- vii. Retire or transfer 100K employees by schemes like VRS and institute a performance driven culture.
- viii. Bring about changes in procurement processes and procedure, if required, in consultation with CVC.
- ix. Disinvest 30% in stages at appropriate time and use 20% of the proceed for VRS of employees, expansion and operation and 10% may be returned to Government.
- x. Explore new market venues of business.

- xi. Give emphasis on broadband and provide 30 million broadband connections in next three years.
- xii. Unbundle local loop for public and private companies.
- xiii. Use BSNL strength in rural areas and share active and passive infrastructure.
- xiv. Use power of I.T. for re-engineering its systems and process in finance, billing, human resource, customer services, network management, sales marketing project management and training etc.
- xv. Create two separate subsidies; one for tower related infrastructure and other for development of land bank and other real estates.
- xvi. Establish a BSNL Venture Fund for acquiring technology companies to encourage local innovation and manufacturing.

Auction for 3G mobile spectrum

286. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:
SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay to finalise auction for the Third Generation (3-G) mobile spectrum despite a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and Ministry of Defence on 22nd May, 2009 regarding the vacation of 3G spectrum;

(b) whether Government has set any deadline to finalize auction process of 3G spectrum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) There have been some issues about availability of 3G spectrum in different service areas causing delay in finalizing number of 3G slots to be auctioned.

(b) and (c) Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) incorporating technical, legal and financial aspects associated with auction of 3G spectrum, also indicating the timeline for auction is being issued shortly.

Auction of 3G spectrum

†287. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:
DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to carry out auctioning of 3G spectrum in the year 2009-10;

(b) whether in view of its current and future requirement Defence Ministry proposes to release the phase-wise limited number of 3G spectrums;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has not been able to lay down rule for bidders eligibility and auctioning etc. till date; and

(d) the time by which dispute is likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Process is likely to start in the year 2009-10.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Detailed guidelines for auction and allocation of 3G spectrum were issued on 1st August 2008 and certain amendments on 11th September 2008. Revised Information Memorandum (RIM) containing details including rule for bidders, eligibility of 3G auction etc. was released on 23.10.2009.

Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) incorporating technical, legal and financial aspects associated with auction of 3G spectrum is being issued shortly.

Rebate on investment for establishing IT centre

†288. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made provision for giving hundred per cent income tax rebate on investment in establishing information technology centre/institution etc. in certain States, including Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the time since when this provision has been made and the extent of development made due to this;

(c) the reasons for depriving Madhya Pradesh of this facility despite it being an industrially backward State; and

(d) whether Government would consider the provision of rebate on investment for Madhya Pradesh also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) As per information available with the Ministry of Finance, (Department of Revenue), under the provisions of section 80-IC of the Income Tax Act, 1961, one hundred per cent deduction of profits and gains for five Assessment Years (AYs) commencing with the initial Assessment Year and thereafter, twenty five per cent (thirty per cent in case of companies) is available to eligible undertakings or enterprises in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand if the operations commence any time during the period 7.1.2003 to 31.3.2012. The deduction is available for a maximum of ten Assessment Years (AYs). The activities/articles/things/operations specified in the Fourteenth Schedule of the Act for eligibility of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the business for claiming deduction under Section-1C in the two States, include "Information and Communications Technology Industry, Computer hardware, Call Centers". Section 80-1C was inserted in the Income Tax Act, 1961 by the Finance Act, 2003 with effect from 1.4.2004.

- (d) There is no such proposal.

One paisa per second call charges

289. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the service providers of mobile phones in the country have introduced one paisa per second call charges from the consumers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that these service providers do not reveal the hidden charges and rentals to the customers;
- (d) if so, whether Government proposes to direct these service providers to make their hidden charges public in transparent manner for the benefit of mobile users; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Most of the service providers of mobile phones in the country have introduced per second billing system in some of their tariff offers. The call charges in these plans are generally 1 paise/1.2 paise per second for on-net/off-net calls. Such offers are currently being offered by BSNL, MTNL, Loop, Airtel, Vodafone, TATA, Idea, MTS, Reliance and S Tel.

(c) to (e) Regulation of Tariff has been mandated to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) *vide* TRAI Act of 1997. TRAI, in exercise of its powers, has issued various regulatory guidelines for ensuring transparency in provision of telecom services and marketing thereof by the service providers in the country. As per these guidelines, the operators are required to intimate subscribers full details of the tariff plans including the rental and other fixed charges, if any.

IMEI numbers

290. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that service to all mobiles which does not have International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) numbers have been disconnected from December, 2009, as decided earlier; and
- (b) if so, the number of connections disconnected by each service provider?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Directions were issued on 27th April 2009 that calls

from Mobile handsets without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) or with all zeros as IMEI are not processed and rejected with effect from 24 hours of 30th June 2009. Further, directions were issued on 3rd September, 2009 that calls from mobile handsets with any IMEI number which is not available in the latest updated IMEI database of Global System for Mobile Communications Association (GSMA) along with without IMEI or all zeroes as IMEI are also not processed and rejected *w.e.f* 24 hours of 30th November, 2009. The directions were only for not processing the calls from Mobile handset which does not have genuine IMEI and not for disconnection.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Grievances redressal mechanism

291. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether TRAI has received complaints from people on over-billing, false billing and other unfair levies from the private telecom operators;
- (b) whether TRAI is aware that people have no way of getting justice or problems solved;
- (c) in what way has TRAI done anything in 2009-10 to help put in place systems which are accessible to get Telecom Companies to fairly deal with the public;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Billing System has been made so complex and varied that the public cannot cope and even understand the economics; and
- (e) the steps proposed to urgently create a grievance redressal mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Regulation "Telecom Consumers Protection and Redressal of Grievances Regulations, 2007", prescribe for well defined systems and procedures for redressal of grievances of consumers by service providers.

(c) TRAI has been closely monitoring the Redressal of grievances of consumers by service providers. For addressing the concerns of customers, TRAI has issued several regulations/directions/tariff order from time to time. During the year 2009-10, several new Quality of Service parameters have been implemented such as time period for resolution of billing complaints, assessment of the metering and billing credibility in respect of charging of pre-paid customers, refund of security deposit etc.

- (d) Provision of clear and complete information about the tariff plan is necessary for better understanding of the bills. In this regard TRAI has issued several Directions/Orders from time to time mandating transparency in tariff offering which could help the customers in understanding billing/charging.

(e) The grievance redressal mechanism is already in existence and TRAI has been closely monitoring and reviewing the redressal of grievances of consumers by service providers.

Internet surfing centres

292. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up 'Internet Surfing Centres' to facilitate tourists hailing from the country and abroad;
- (b) if so, location-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the time by when these "Internet Surfing Centres" are likely to start their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Department of Information Technology, Government of India has no proposal to set up 'Internet Surfing Centres' to facilitate tourists hailing from the country and abroad.

Quantum of all spectrum

293. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the quantum of all spectrum allocated by DoT/WPC across all bands for commercial/test/pilot purposes etc., license-wise and circle-wise for each licensee/service provider;
- (b) the date and band on which spectrum was allocated;
- (c) whether commercial service has been launched in these circles/service areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, license/circle-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) The details of the quantum of all spectrum allocated by WPC for commercial/test/pilot purposes, license-wise and circle-wise for each licensee/ service provider along with date and band on which spectrum was allocated and status of commercial launch is enclosed as Annexure. [See Appendix 219 Annexure No.4].

Committee on enhancement of Telecom manufacturing and R&D

294. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that Government with a view to make India a telecom equipment manufacturing hub has constituted a Committee on Enhancing the Indigenous Capabilities in Telecom Manufacturing & R&D;

- (b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its Report; and
- (c) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and the action his Ministry has taken on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Unregulated growth of towers

295. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that unregulated growth of towers for mobile telephony is causing hazards of various types in Delhi and NCR;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps which are being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) The latest Fact Sheet No. 304 of May, 2006, of World Health Organisation (WHO) states that "Considering the very low exposures levels and research results collected to date, there is no convincing scientific evidence that the weak RF signals from base stations and wireless networks cause adverse health effects". Further, a committee was setup under the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), as per the orders of Hon'ble High Court, Mumbai, to study the effects of radiations from mobile phone towers and related aspects. The Committee had studied the effects and concluded that "overall there is not enough evidence to show direct health hazards of RF exposures from Mobile Base Stations".

In regard of the Structural safety, before erection of any cell tower, it is mandatory to obtain Structural stability certificate from one of the institute in Delhi/NCR:-

- (a) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi.
- (b) Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee.
- (c) Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES), Delhi.
- (d) National Council for Building Material, Faridabad.
- (e) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee.

Pension to employees of MTNL

296. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has refused to give pension directly as it is being given to BSNL employees;

(b) the reasons for such discrimination when Government has agreed and given written commitment to pay pension to MTNL employee directly; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider and give pension to all MTNL employees directly at par with BSNL employee as both the corporation belong to same Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) The demand of the employees of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) for payment of pension at par with the employees of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) was considered by the Government in the year 2004 and was not agreed to. As per the existing provisions, pension to the employees of MTNL is to be paid through a Pension fund. However, the entire issue has been referred to the Union Cabinet.

BSNL guidelines for shortlisting WiMAX franchise

297. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines prescribed by BSNL for short listing WiMAX franchise and the names of the companies which have been shortlisted for the purpose;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the shortlisted company do not meet the criteria prescribed in the guidelines; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, details of guidelines prescribed by BSNL regarding eligibility requirements for applicant company (bidder) in the WiMAX tender is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The names of the companies which have been shortlisted for WiMAX franchisee are:

1. M/s Teracom Limited, Noida
2. M/s Take Solutions Limited, Chennai
3. M/s Adishwar India Limited, Bangalore
4. M/s Ampoules & Auto Pvt. Limited, Kolkatta

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Statement

1 Eligibility requirements for applicant company (bidder)

1.1 The bidder should be a company registered in India for more than two years with a minimum turnover of Rs. 100 Crores in each of last two years or a WiMAX operator in a foreign country. In case bidder is a foreign WiMAX operator, the bidder is required to submit an undertaking

that they will register a wholly owned company in India before signing the agreement with BSNL within 30 days of Letter of Intent from BSNL. Further such foreign operator has to comply with Government of India Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) & other applicable norms.

- 1.2 The bidder can form a consortium of maximum of five companies which should have atleast one WiMAX OEM with requisite Wave -2 certification and WiMAX experience. Each consortium partner should have a minimum turnover of Rs. 100 Crores in each of the last two years. Such consortium should jointly have a minimum turnover of Rs. 1000 Crore in each of the last two years *i.e.* 2007-08 and 2008-09. In case audited balance sheet for the year 2008-09 is not available, the turnover of previous year *i.e.* 2006-07 will also be considered for meeting the eligibility criteria of this clause. The bidder shall submit audited balance sheets/ annual reports for all consortium partners in support of turnover.
- 1.3 WiMAX OEM as bidder or consortium partner should have a minimum experience of setting up (installed, tested and commissioned) of 100 WiMAX 'e' (IEEE802.16e-2005) base stations and minimum 10,000 customers in atleast two different countries on the date of submission of bids.
- 1.4 In case the bidder is a wholly owned subsidiary of the OEM of WiMAX 802.16e equipments, the turnover of the parent company will also be considered.
- 1.5 The legal agreement/ MOU between consortium partners must indicate roles, liabilities and responsibilities of each partner. This should explicitly mention that all partners shall be jointly and severally responsible for the project. Further the bidder should submit proof of support on legal papers from Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM)/ Equipment vendor stating that their products / solution as proposed by bidder will be supported during the entire period of the contract with BSNL.
- 1.6 Maximum of one bid in one LSA for particular OEM of WiMAX base station equipment will be allowed either directly by the OEM or through a bidder subject to fulfillment of other eligibility conditions. An undertaking has to be submitted along with the bid, duly signed by the authorized signatory of the OEM to this effect. In case of non-compliance /deviation of this clause, the bids submitted by all bidders having tie-up with this particular OEM shall be rejected, including direct bid submitted by OEM if any.
- 1.7 The Bidders are allowed to submit only one bid and one solution in each LSA.
- 1.8 The Bidder is not allowed to be a Consortium partner under another consortium for this project in any LSA.
- 1.9 The Bidder or the OEM partner shall not be a licensed Telecom operator in India, either directly or indirectly, a majority or controlling shareholder or manager of a licensed Telecom operator in India.

1.10 In each bid, the bidder is required to provide detailed description of roles fulfillment atleast specifying detailed arrangement as to how & with which consortium partner's/bidder's support, the bidder will provide services of

- a. Equipment Deployment & WiMAX network Management
- b. System Integration, Billing & Customer resource Management
- c. Marketing, Sales and Call Center services

The bid document should provide detailed capability of partners/bidder to fulfill each of the designated work.

Disconnection of BSNL in NE region

298. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that poor mobile services are provided by BSNL in comparison to services provided by the private mobile companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by Government;
- (c) whether it is a also a fact that cases of disconnection has increased rapidly among the consumers in North Eastern Region (NER); and
- (d) if so, the details in NER, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir, Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) based Cellular Mobile Telephone Service being provided by BSNL is working satisfactorily and is, in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

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

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There has been a net addition in GSM Connections of BSNL in North East Region during the financial year 2009-10 (till 31.1.2010). State-wise details are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of Telecom Circle	Net addition in GSM Connection during the financial year 2009-10 (till 31.01.2010)
1.	NE-I Circle (Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura)	77,649
2.	NE-II Circle (Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh)	1,02,736
3.	Assam circle	1,39,030
4.	Sikkim State (part of West Bengal circle)	7,117

Deadlines for rolling out networks in the country

299. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of deadlines given to private companies for rolling out networks in the country, company-wise;

(b) whether it is true that many major companies have failed to roll out networks within the prescribed time;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government imposed liquidation damages of Rs. 477 crores on the above companies and later reduced to Rs. 135 crores; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for reducing the penalty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) The case for imposition of liquidated damages for Rs. 477.15 crore in respect of CMTS licences or UAS licences migrated from CMTS & Basic Service licenses, in respect of 96 licences for delay in completion of roll-out obligation was under examination since September, 2005. Show-cause notices were issued to them for levy of Liquidated Damage charges as per terms and conditions of License Agreement(s) for failure to achieve stipulated Roll-out obligation *i.e.* street as well as in-building coverage of 10% District Headquarters (DHQs) of the service area within one year and 50% of DHQs of the service area within three years from the effective date of licenses.

In response to the show-cause notices, Service providers raised various issues such as delays in allocation of frequency, delays in Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation (SACFA) clearances, delays in TEC testing process and validity of certain testing parameters like in-building coverage etc. as reasons for delay in meeting the roll-out obligations. It was noted that practically all the service providers have defaulted in fulfilling the in-building coverage criteria for roll-out obligations.

A committee in Department of Telecommunications (DoT) was therefore constituted in March 2008 to look in the issues such as practicability of roll-out conditions, delays in assigning frequencies & granting statutory clearances for operation of wireless services, in-building coverage criteria etc., in the context of Liquidated damages for non-fulfillment of roll-out obligations in the past also.

The Committee submitted its report in November, 2008. After Government decision in the matter, the Licence conditions for Roll-out obligations were amended on 10th February, 2009. As per revised terms and conditions of the licence agreement for roll-out obligations, the roll-out obligations shall now be calculated for the date of allocation of spectrum. The target date for achieving Roll-out obligations is to be fixed taking into consideration the delays in granting statutory permissions such as SACFA clearances etc. The revised roll-out conditions are applicable on past

cases also. The required data relating to date of frequency allocation, average SACFA delay and date of TEC (Telecom Engineering Centre) registration for testing etc. has already been obtained. The revised amount of Liquidated Damages is being worked out and shall be finalized.

Insurance coverage to BSNL customers

300. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has entered into an agreement with insurance company to provide insurance coverage to its customers;
- (b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;
- (c) the number of BSNL subscribers registered under this policy in Himachal Pradesh; and
- (d) the details of norms and conditions prescribed by the insurance company for beneficiaries to stake their claim under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. At present BSNL does not have any such agreement with any Insurance Company.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Telecom and P&T services in Himachal Pradesh

301. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been poor quality of Telecom and Post and Telegraph services in Himachal Pradesh particularly in hilly and rural areas;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to improve the said services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) To further improve the telecom services in Himachal Pradesh, following steps are being taken by BSNL:

1. Fault rate of telephone exchanges are monitored regularly.
2. Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) links are being increased as per requirement.
3. Digital Satellite Phone Terminal (DSPT), Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) facilities are being provided in places, where landlines are not feasible.
4. To increase the coverage area of Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) network no. of Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) are being increased in a planned manner.
5. WiMAX services are also being introduced.

Department of Posts have taken various steps for improving postal services, which includes introduction of value added services, sustained efforts to improve mail transmission and delivery, pick up mail services etc. Further upgrading the quality of service is being undertaken under 'Project Arrow' in a phased manner in Himachal Pradesh circle.

Landline connection of BSNL

302. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of landlines of BSNL in operation in the country as on date;
- (b) the number of landlines of BSNL in operation in 2007-08 and 2008-09;
- (c) the steps being taken by BSNL to ensure that it can safeguard its market share;
- (d) whether Government has taken steps to ensure that BSNL is able to compete with the private telecom operators; and
- (e) the measures proposed to encourage BSNL to expand its customer base in 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, the number of landlines of BSNL in operation in the country is 280.96 lakh as on 31.12.2009.

- (b) The number of landlines of BSNL in operation in 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given below:

As on	Landline in operation (in lakhs)
1.4.2007	337.39
1.4.2008	315.52
1.4.2009	293.46

- (c) to (e) The following steps are being taken by BSNL to safeguard its market share:

Wireline:

- (i) Wireline telephones are being equipped to provide various value added services such as SMS, Call Waiting, Caller ID, Call Forwarding, Ring Tones, Internet / Broadband on wireline etc.
- (ii) Wireline services are being promoted through various price packages, tariff reduction etc.
- (iii) Promotion of wireline / internet / Broadband services through various media like TV, local cable, newspapers, inserters with the bills etc. is also being done from time to time.

- (iv) Improving the quality of service by providing more customer service centers, prompt customer care, poleless connections etc.
- (v) Offering high speed broadband on wireline and providing Value Added Services like IPTV.
- (vi) CDR based billing is being introduced to improve all billing problems and provide detailed and single bill to customers for various services.
- (vii) Replacement of old telephony switches by State-of-the-art Next Generation Network Switches providing various value added services in landline.
- (viii) Introducing Fixed Mobile Convergence to add value to wireline connections.
- (ix) Providing new CLIP enabled instruments to subscribers.

Wireless:

- (i) Matching and innovative tariff plans and other subscriber friendly schemes are being launched by BSNL.
- (ii) Constant monitoring of network to improve the Quality of Service.
- (iii) Launching of new services and bundling schemes in the network for retention of the subscribers.
- (iv) Improving mobile coverage by expansion of existing network and covering new areas.
- (v) BSNL has planned to provide 20 million Mobile connections in 2010-11.

3G communications system

303. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 3G communications system has been commissioned in the country;
- (b) if not, which are the cities/towns where the system has started functioning;
- (c) the facilities provided under the 3G network system;
- (d) by what date, the State of Goa is likely to get the facility; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has launched 3G services in 318 cities till January 2010. Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Besides normal voice call and normal 2G related facilities 3G network provides the following additional facilities:

- Video Calling
- Video Conferencing

- Mobile TV
- Mobile Broadband
- Video On Demand
- Video Streaming
- On Line Games
- Full Track Music Download

(d) BSNL has planned to launch 3G services in Goa by 31.03.2010.

(e) Initially Panjim, Mapuca, Ponda, Madgaon & Vasco cities will be covered with the 3G Services.

Statement

*List of cities where 3G services have been launched by
BSNL as on January 2010*

UAL	19	Pauri
1 Dehradun	PB	
2 Haldwani	20	Jalandhar
3 Nainital	21	Amritsar
4 Rishikesh	22	Pathankot
5 Mussoorie	23	Kapurthala
6 Haridwar	24	Bhatinda
7 Uttarkashi	25	Gurdaspur
8 Tehri	26	Mansa
9 Kashipur	27	Nawashahr
10 Rudrapur	28	Hoshiarpur
11 Almora	29	Panchkula
12 Roorkee	30	Asr Airport
13 Vikasnagar	31	Mohali
14 Bageshwar	32	Patiala Spl Zone
15 Srinagar	33	Patiala
16 Pithoragarh	34	Fatehgarh Sahib
17 Champawat	35	Chandigarh
18 Kotdwar		

36	Ludhiana	64	Rohtak
37	Ropar	65	Bhiwani
38	Moga	66	Kalka
J&K		JKD	
39	Jammu*	67	Ranchi
HP		68	Dhanbad
40	Shimla	69	Jamshedpur
41	Solan	70	Bokaro
42	Mandi	71	Ramgarh
43	Dharamsala	72	Latehar
44	Palampur	73	Simdega
45	Chamba	74	Khunti
46	Nahan	ASM	
47	Baddi	75	Guwahati
48	Kullu	CAL	
49	Manali	76	Kolkata
50	Hamirpur	ORI	
51	Keylong	77	Bhubneshwar
HRY		78	Puri
52	Bahadurgarh	79	Cuttack
53	Jind	80	Jharsuguda
54	Ambala	81	Khurda & Jatni
55	Karnal	82	Berhampur
56	Kurukshetra	83	Bolangir
57	Hisar	84	Anugul
58	Hansi	85	Talcher
59	Sonepat	86	Kaniha
60	Sirsa	87	Bhawani Patna
61	Kaithal	88	Dhenkhal
62	Panipat	89	Parala Khemundi
63	Fatehabad	90	Koraput

91	Sambalpur *	122	Sriganganagar
92	Sonepur	123	Sawai Madhopur
93	Baragarh	124	Karoli
94	Deogarh	125	Churu
95	Nayagarh	126	Baran
96	Jagatsinghpur	127	Hanumangarh
97	Chhatarpur	128	Kankroli
98	Kendrapada	129	Ajmer
99	Malkangiri	130	Kishangarh
100	Nowrangpur	131	Alwar
101	Rourkela	132	Balotra
102	Sundergarh	133	Bharatpur
103	Nuapada	134	Dhaulpur
104	Jajpur Road	135	Jhunjhunu
105	Ravagada	136	Sikar
106	Phulbani	137	Bundi
107	Boudh	138	Sirohi
108	Pradeep	139	Tonk
RJ		140	Bhilwara
109	Jaipur	141	Makrana
110	Jodhpur	142	Jalor
111	Udaipur	143	Barmer
112	Kota	144	Jhalawar
113	Bikaner	145	Mount Abu
114	Jaisalmer	NE-II	
115	Dausa	146	Kohima *
116	Nagaur	147	Dimapur *
117	Pali	NE-I	
118	Chittaurgarh	148	Shillong
119	Rawatbhata	149	Agartala
120	Banswara	150	Aizawl
121	Dungarpur	151	Kolasib

152	Lunglei	182	Samastipur
153	Champhai	183	Bhabhua
A&N		184	Bikramganj
154	Port Blair	185	Dalmianagar
BH		186	Sasaram
155	Patna	187	Purnia
156	Saharsa	188	Khagaria
157	Bhagalpur	189	Naratiaganj
158	Gaya	190	Ramnagar
159	Hazipur	191	Bagaha
160	Kaithar	192	Bettiah
161	Muzaffarpur	193	Banka
162	Motihari	194	Madhubani
163	Munger	195	Jehanabad
164	Darbhanga	196	Mahnar
165	Supaul	197	Araria
166	Arrah	198	Sheikhpura
167	Buxar	199	Sheohar
168	Barauni	200	Rajgir
169	Begusarai	201	Biharsharif
170	Kahalgaoon	202	Barh
171	Aurangabad	203	Nawada
172	Bodh Gaya	WB	
173	Jamui	204	Durgapur
174	Jamalpur	205	Haldia
175	Lakhisarai	206	Behrampur
176	Sitamarhi	207	Asansol
177	Madhepura	208	Burdwan
178	Chapra	209	Midnapur
179	Gopalganj	210	Krishnagar
180	Siwan	211	Diamond Harbour
181	Kishanganj	212	Basirhat

213	Bangaon	244	Khalilabad
214	Contai	245	Azamgarh
215	Bolpur	246	Mau
216	Tamluk	247	Gorakhpur
217	Suri	248	Ghazipur
218	Jalpaiguri	249	Jaunpur
219	Raniganj	250	Maharaj Ganj
220	Ranaghat	251	Allahabad
221	Bishnupur	252	Baharich
222	Bankura	253	Barabanki
223	Gangtok	254	Bhinga
224	Purulia	255	Padrauna
225	Habra	256	Deoria
226	Balurghat	257	Akbarpur
227	Raiganj	258	Faizabad
228	Coochbehar	259	Tanda NTPC
229	Alipurduar	260	Gonda
230	Namchi	261	Balrampur
231	Mangan	262	Gida
232	Gazying	263	Hardoi
233	Malda	264	Jhansi
234	Siliguri	265	Farrukhabad
235	Faraka-NTPC	266	Kannauj
236	Mayapur	267	Rae Bareli
237	Jaigaon	268	Unchahar NTPC
238	Khejuriaghat	269	Robertsganj
UP East		270	Shaktinagar
239	Lucknow	271	Pipari
240	Kanpur	272	Rihandnagar
241	Varanasi	273	Mirzapur
242	Basti	274	Obra
243	Tetri Bazar	275	Amethi

276	Jagdishpur	299	Bijnor
277	Sultanpur	300	Bareilly
278	Korwa	301	Pilibhit
279	Ballia	302	Etawah
280	Mughalsarai	303	Mathura
281	Ambedkar Nagar	304	Vrindawan
282	Orai	305	Badaun
283	Unnao	CHH	
284	Fatehpur	306	Chennai
285	Banda	Kerala	
286	Karwi	307	Kannur
287	Hamirpur	308	Kasargod
288	Mahoba	309	Mahe
289	Bhadohi	310	Trichur
290	Pratapgarh	311	Chavakkad
291	Manjhanpur	312	Malappuram
292	Shahjahanpur	313	Kollam
293	Lalitpur	314	Pathanamthitta
294	Lakhimpur	315	Kottayam
295	Sitapur	316	Calicut
UP West		TN	
296	Agra	317	Coimbatore
297	Meerut	318	Coonor
298	Etah (UPW)		

* Soft launch of 3G services. Commercial launch will follow

Preservation and promotion of heritage sites

304. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps to preserve heritage sites in North Eastern region as per the directions of UNESCO;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken to make Indian cultural heritage compete with World cultural heritages for their inclusion in the World Wonders especially 'Majuli' Island of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) Preservation of all Centrally Protected Monuments and Sites in the country, including in the North Eastern region, is carried out by Archaeological Survey of India as per existing norms and guidelines of Archaeological Survey of India pertaining to conservation. Further, at World Heritage Sites, the charter and guidelines of UNESCO relating to preservation and conservation are also followed. A list of centrally protected monuments under ASI is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Majuli Island of Assam was initially proposed for nomination to World Heritage List in January, 2004. The evaluation report of the nomination dossier asked for certain clarifications, including complete inventory of the surviving Sattras and appraisal of the overall river basin. After considering the clarifications given, the World Heritage Centre further recommended rewriting the entire nomination dossier. This process is now underway.

Statement

List of centrally protected monuments/sites under jurisdiction of Guwahati circle:

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
1	2	3	4
I. Arunachal Pradesh			
1.	Remains in Bishmaknagar	Mishmi	Distt. Dibang Valley
2.	Ruins, Bhalukpong	Bhalukpong	West Kamena
3.	Ruins of Copper Temple,	Tamereswari Temple, Near Paya	District Lohit
II. Assam			
1.	Cachari ruins,	Khaspur	Distt. Cachar
	i. A small unfinished dwelling house		
	ii. Baradwari		
	iii. East wall		

1	2	3	4
	iv. Singh Darwaza		
	v. Temple of Ranahandi and 7 & 8 two small temples		
2.	Idgah	Rangamati Hill	District Dhubri
3.	Rangamati Mosque	Rangamati Hill	District Dhubri
4.	Sri Suryapahar Ruins	Dasabhuja Devasthan	District Goalpara
5.	Monument over the grave of Mr. B.J.Stow	Goalpara	District Goalpara
6.	Tomb of Lt. Cresswell	Goalpara	District Goalpara
7.	Ancient Caves	Jogighopa	District Bogaigaon
8.	Monoliths, Kasomari Pathar	Kasomari Pathar	District Golaghat
9.	Sivadol, Neghriting	Neghriting	District Golaghat
10.	Carvings, Inscriptions and pillar on the Urvasi Island	Guwahati	District Kamrup
11.	Rock-cut sculptures representing Vishnu Janardan	Guwahati	District Kamrup
12.	Stone inscription inside the "Poa Mecca Mosque"	Hajo	District Kamrup
13.	Sri Kedar Temple	Hajo	District Kamrup
14.	Sri Genesh Temple, Hajo	Hajo	District Kamrup
15.	Sri Kameswar Temple	Hajo	District Kamrup
16.	Duargaril a Rock inscription	Kamakhya Hill	District Kamrup
17.	Rock-cut figures	Kamakhya Hill	District Kamrup

1	2	3	4
	i. Dancing Bhairava		
	ii. Figures of Ganesa-2		
	iii. Figure of Narakasur		
	iv. Four-handed Bhairavi		
	v. Miniature Sikhara Shrine		
	vi. Sivalingas- 12		
	vii. Stone Gateway		
	viii. Two-handed Bhairavi		
18.	Rock-cut Temple	Maibong	District North Cachar Hill
19.	Two inscribed stones	Maibong	District North Cachar Hill
20.	Bolosaon Group monoliths	North Cachar Hills	District North Cachar Hills
21.	Derebara Group monoliths	North Cachar Hills	District North Cachar Hills
22.	Khartong Group of monoliths	North Cachar Hill	District North Cachar Hills
23.	Kobak Group monoliths	North Cachar Hills	District North Cachar Hills
24.	Group of four Maidams	North Cachar Hills, Charaideo	District Sibsagar
25.	Ahom Raja's Palace	Garhgaon	District Sibsagar
26.	Vishnudol, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	District Sibsagar
27.	Devidol, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
28.	Sivadol, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
29.	Gaurisagar Tank, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
30.	Vishnudol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
31.	Devidol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
32.	Ghanashyam's house, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar

1	2	3	4
33.	Golaghar or Magazine House, Joysagar District Sibsagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
34.	Karengghar of the Ahom Kings, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
35.	Ranghar Pavallions, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
36.	Sivadol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
37.	Rangnathdol, Meteka	Meteka	Sibsagar
38.	Vishnudol, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
39.	Devidol, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
40.	Eight Cannons of the Ahom period on the bank of the Sibsagar tank, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
41.	Sivadol, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
42.	Bordol Temple, Bishwanath,	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
43.	Grave of Lt. Lewis Van Sadan, Bishwanath	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
44.	Grave of Lt. Thomas Kennedy, Bishwanath,	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
45.	Rock known as "Sakreswar on the Island Umatumani, Bishwanath	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
46.	Rock Known as "Bishwanath Sivalinga", Bishwanath	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
47.	Dhandi Temple N.C. Kamdayal	N.C. Kamdayal	District Sonitpur
48.	Ruins, Singri Hill,	Singri Hill	District Sonitpur
49.	Masonry remains on the Bamuni Hills, Tezpur	Tezpur	District Sonitpur
50.	Mound and ruins of the stone temple, Dahparbatia,	Dahparbatia	District Sonitpur

1	2	3	4
51.	Rock Inscription on the bank of the Brahmaputra, Tezpur	Tezpur	District Sonitpur
52.	Sculptures in the Chummery compound, Tezpur	Tezpur	District Sonitpur
53.	Hayagriva Madhava Temple, Hazo	Hazo	District Kamrup
54.	Gun of the Emperor Sher Shah Sadia	Sadia	District Tin Sukhia
55.	Two Swivel guns belonging to the Mughal Nawwara, Sadia	Sadia	District Tin Sukhia
Sl. No.	Name of the monument / site, Location and District	Taluka	District
III. Manipur			
1	Temple of Vishnu, Bishenpur	Bishenpur	District Bishnupur
IV. Meghalaya			
1.	Megalithic Bridge on the Um-Nyakaneth, between Jaraem and Syndai	Um-Nyakaneth	District Jaintia Hills
2.	Megalithic Bridge known as Thulum-wi between Jowai and Jarain, Maput	Maput	District Jaintia Hills
3.	Megalithic Bridge on the Um-Kumbeh	Um-Kumbeh	District Jaintia Hills
4.	Stone memorial of U.Mawthaw-dur-briew Nartiang	Nartiang	District Jaintia Hills
5.	Tank, Syndai	Syndai	District Jaintia Hills
6.	Stone memorial of U-Mawthoh-dur, Bhoi Country	Bhoi Country	District East Khasi Hills
7.	Scott's Memorials, Cherrapunji	Cherrapunji,	District East Khasi Hills

1	2	3	4
8.	Manipur Memorial, Shillong,	Shillong	District East Khasi Hills
V. Nagland			
1.	Remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur	Dimapur	District Kohima
2.	Memorials of Mr. G.H. Damant, Major Cook and Subedar Nurbir Sahi, Khonoma,	Khonoma	District Kohima
3.	Stone Cairn to the memory of Mr. Damant, Kohima	Kohima	District Kohima
4.	Lt. H. Forbeb's Grave, Suchima	Suchima	Kohima
VI. Tripura			
1	Sculptures and rock-cut relief of Unakuti Tirtha, Unakuti Range	Unakuti Range,	District North Tripura
2	Ancient Remains, Baxanagar	Baxanagar	District West Tripura
3	Gunavati Group of Temples, Radha Kishorpur	Radha Kishorpur	District South Tripura
4	Temple of Chaturdasa Devata, Radha Kishorpur	Kishorpur	District South Tripura
5	Bhubaneswari Temple, Rajnagar	Rajnagar	District South Tripura
6.	Thakurani Tilla, Paschim Pillak	Pillak	District South Tripura
7.	Ancient Mound called Shyamsundar Ashram Tilla, Baikhora Jolaibari	Baikhora Jolaibari	District South Tripura
8.	Ancient Mound known Puja Khola, Paschim Pillak,	Paschim Pillak	District South Tripura

Stripping of deemed university status

305. SHRI M.V.MYSURA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is the worst hit of the 44 universities which have been stripped of Deemed University status since it has lost Deemed University status of its two universities;

- (b) if so, the details of the institutions which have been stripped of the status;
- (c) whether his Ministry had tried to find out what went wrong with the above two institutions;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what would be the fate of the students who are studying in these two institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) None of the two deemed universities under the Ministry of Culture, viz (i) National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi and (ii) Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda have received any communication regarding any change in their status of Deemed University.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise at this stage as the matter is *sub-judice* in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, which had directed to maintain *status quo* as regards to the above two institutions, among others, till further orders.

Legislation for unprotected monuments

306. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of unprotected monuments in the country;
- (b) whether Government proposes to make Central legislation for conservation and protection of unprotected monuments in the country;
- (c) if so, the time by when Central legislation is likely to be made and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of financial assistance given to the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last two years for preservation of unprotected monuments alongwith the monument-wise details of amount spent during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) It is not possible to give details of unprotected monuments/sites since no systematic survey of the country with this intention has been done. The Government has set up a National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities to create a national database for all the monuments/sites irrespective of whether these are protected or otherwise and by which authority.

(b) and (c) 'The National Heritage Sites Commission Bill' has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 26.2.2009 after due recommendation of the Group of Ministers and approval of the Cabinet.

(d) No financial assistance to the State of Himachal Pradesh has been provided by the ASI for the preservation of unprotected monuments during the last two years.

Facelift of heritage sites

307. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heritage sites and archaeological monuments are being given facelift in the wake of forthcoming Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Archaeological Survey of India has identified 46 protected monuments for conservation and development in the wake of forthcoming Commonwealth Games. The work includes structural conservation, chemical preservation, environmental development, public amenities, illumination, signage etc.

(c) The proposed allocation for conservation works related to Commonwealth Games is Rs. 25.73 Crores.

Historic monuments in other countries

308. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a list of historic monuments or places connected with Indian history in other countries;

(b) if so, the list thereof;

(c) the names places connected with Lord Buddha, Lord Rama, Guru Nanak Dev, Shankaracharyas; and

(d) whether Government has any policy to conserve and maintain these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. So far as the Archaeological Survey of India is concerned it conserves, preserves and maintains only those monuments/sites which have been declared as of national importance in the country under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

Centrally protected monuments in Tamil Nadu

309. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) number of Centrally protected monuments and sites in Tamil Nadu which are under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India(ASI) with details;

(b) average amount spent on a monument or site for upkeep during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) revenue earned from these monuments and sites during the same period, year-wise; and

(d) the steps ASI has taken for the conservation, preservation, upkeep and free from encroachment of these monuments and sites in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There are 413 monuments/sites declared as of national importance in the State of Tamil Nadu as per Annexure [See Appendix 219 Annexure No.5]. The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance during the last three years is as under :

2006-07	Rs.467.55 lakhs
2007-08	Rs.562.12 lakhs
2008-09	Rs.551.52 lakhs

(c) Of the 413 protected monuments/sites in Tamil Nadu, seven are ticketed monuments and the revenue earned by way of entrance fee from the ticketed monuments in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years is as under :

2007	Rs.263.70 lakhs
2008	Rs.229.36 lakhs
2009	Rs.271.83 lakhs

(d) The conservation, preservation, maintenance and environmental development around the monuments are ongoing process and the works are undertaken on need basis as per archaeological norms subject to availability of resources. To contain encroachments at the monument, proper security and safety measures have been taken for which in addition to regular watch and ward staff, private security personnel and police armed guards have also been deployed at some of the sensitive monuments. Wherever necessary, the area around the monuments have also been fenced.

Encroaching of historic monuments

310. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many historic monuments in Delhi and other parts of the country have been encroached by the squatters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to remove encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There are instances of encroachments on centrally protected monuments and archaeological sites and remains due to several factors such as rapid urbanization, increasing pressures on land, commercialization, etc. A State-wise list of monuments, archaeological sites and remains under encroachment is at Annexure. [See Appendix 219 Annexure No. 6].

(c) As and when an encroachment is noticed by the field office of Archaeological Survey of India, FIR is lodged with the local police followed by Show Cause Notice by the Archaeological Survey of India to the offender. As all the Superintending Archaeologist of the Circles are also vested with the powers of Estate Officer. Action is also initiated under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971, wherever applicable. Non compliance of the Show Cause Notice is followed by demolition order to the offender as well as the District Collector/Magistrate to cause removal of such encroachment within a specified period. In certain specific cases, ASI also files litigation against the encroachers before the Court of Law.

Assamese drama

311. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not a single Assamese drama has been considered so far for Sahitya Akademi Award;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any Assamese drama has ever been considered for compere before selection of such award; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) All genres, including drama, are considered for the Sahitya Akademi Award in each of the 24 languages recognized by the Akademi, including Assamese. Thus, one Sahitya Akademi Award is given for writings in Assamese language every year.

In the years 2004 and 2006, following books in the drama genre were also considered for the Sahitya Akademi Award in Assamese language:

Year	Title	Author
2004	Bishnu Prasad	Mahendra Barthakur
2006	Mahendra Barthakur Nirbasita Natak	Mahendra Barthakur

However, the jury finally selected the award-winning book for the Assamese language from genres other than drama.

Sufi saints of Kashmir

312. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that saints and sufis in Kashmir had preached the message of peace and harmony, over centuries;

(b) whether it is also known that many of the graveyards and samadhi of these saints are now in a dilapidated condition; and

(c) whether Government would take measures to repair / reconstruct these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The monuments namely Tomb of Zain-ul-Abidin's mother, Khanqah of Shah Hamdan, structural complex of Parimahal, Mosque of Akhoon Mulla Shah, concerning the history of saints & sufis in Kashmir are under the Central protection and are in good state of preservation. The conservation work at these monuments is attended regularly depending upon the availability of resources and need of repairs at site.

Discussion with Russia's Security Council Secretary

313. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has discussed the issue of strengthening counter-terrorism and intelligence sharing mechanism with Russia's Security Council Secretary; and

(b) if so, the details of discussion held between India and Russia on terror-related issues?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. Following the signing of a protocol between the Security Council Secretariats of India and the Russian Federation in April 2000, our National Security Advisor and the Secretary of Russian Security Council have been meeting regularly. Secretary of the Russian Security Council Mr. Nikolai Patrushev and the National Security Advisor Shri Shivshankar Menon met in New Delhi on 1st February 2010. They reviewed the progress in bilateral relations in the strategic sphere such as defence and nuclear energy cooperation. In addition, they also discussed mechanisms for strengthening cooperation so that terror attacks can be thwarted more effectively.

Chinese incursion in Ladakh

314. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K.SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the Chinese incursions and encroachments into India's territory in Ladakh;
- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to strengthen its frontiers and take up the matter with the Chinese Government; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Chinese authorities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) India and China are, through negotiations, seeking to arrive at a final settlement of the International Boundary between India and China. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between the two countries. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Since 1993, the two Governments have agreed to maintain peace and tranquility along the LAC in the India-China border areas, without prejudice to their respective positions on the alignment of the LAC as well as on the boundary question. Government regularly takes up any violation along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including the Joint Working Group, the Expert Group, border personnel meetings, flag meetings and diplomatic channels. Prime Ministers of India and China have reiterated, on many occasions that pending the final settlement of the boundary question, peace and tranquility should be maintained in our border areas. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Lashkar-e-Taiba's base in Maldives

315. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Pakistan based Lashkar-e-Taiba has been trying to set up base in isolated islands in Maldives;
- (b) if so, whether Government has decided to have anti-terror agreements with Maldives and proposes to take steps to ensure that Lashkar-e-Taiba should not set up base there; and
- (c) if so, the other strategies likely to be formulated by Government to ensure that anti-Indian and terrorist groups are not setting their base in the neighbouring friendly countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) We have no come across any credible reports of Lashkar-e-Taiba setting up a base in the Maldives.

(b) to (c) We do not have any bilateral agreement with the Maldives on combating terrorism, but both our countries continue to work closely in strengthening bilateral security cooperation. India remains vigilant of any anti-India and terrorist activities emanating from the territories of our neighbouring countries and, where necessary, takes up strongly such issues with the Governments concerned.

Minister's visit to Nepal

316. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has recently paid a visit to Nepal and held discussions with his counterpart as well as other leaders about security concerns;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held and outcome thereof;

(c) whether anti-India activists are using Nepal as a safe base and creating problems for India; and

(d) if so, to what extent Nepal has agreed to extend help to the Indian Government in checking unhealthy activities?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes.

(b) At the invitation of the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Nepal, the Minister of External Affairs paid an official visit to Nepal from January 15-17, 2010. He called on the President of Nepal, the Prime Minister of Nepal and the Speaker of the Constituent Assembly. Discussions were held with his counterpart on all aspects of bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest. Both expressed their satisfaction regarding the age-old, multifaceted relations that exist between Nepal and India and agreed to expand these further. They noted with satisfaction the progress made on the decisions taken during the visit of Prime Minister of Nepal to India in August 2009. Four Memoranda of Understanding for Government of India's assistance in the construction of Terai roads, construction of a Science Learning Centre, technical assistance, for establishment of a Central Depository System (CDS) in Nepal for development of Nepalese financial markets, and electrification of five Village Development Committees in Nepal were signed during the visit.

(c) and (d) The two Ministers discussed security concerns of their respective countries and agreed that terrorism and extremism were a threat to both countries. They agreed to cooperate closely to end this menace. Ways to enhance bilateral security cooperation to control cross-border crimes such as smuggling of fake Indian currency, human trafficking and arms smuggling were also discussed. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal reiterated that the Government of Nepal will not allow Nepalese territory to be used for any activity against India. It was agreed to take all necessary action to preserve law and order and maintain peace and tranquillity along the India-Nepal border.

Extradition treaty with Saudi Arabia

317. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is actively considering to have extradition treaty with Saudi Arabia to deny underworld fugitives any hideouts;
- (b) if so, the present status of the agreement and the time by which it is likely to be finalized;
- (c) whether Government has taken up the matter of underworld dons on whom Government of India proposes to take legal action but hiding in Saudi Arabia; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Republic of India and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are actively considering signing an Extradition Treaty at the earliest possible to ensure the availability of criminals for trial.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. So far the Ministry of External Affairs has not received any such extradition request from any agency/Ministry to be forwarded to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Bilateral summit of Afghanistan

318. SHRI B.S. GNANDESIKAN:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the agenda of deliberation during the recent bilateral summit between India and Turkey that took place in Delhi;
- (b) whether Government took up the issue of India's exclusion from the recent meeting on Afghanistan that took place in Istanbul;
- (c) if so, the response of the Turkish side; and
- (d) whether Government has taken a view of the outcome of the said meeting in Istanbul?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) During the State visit to India by Turkish President Abdullah Gul, delegation level talks covered bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual interest.

(b) and (c) The Turkish side *suo moto* clarified that they would have liked India to be present at the Istanbul meeting on Afghanistan. However, the meeting had evolved from trilateral format involving Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey. It was not possible to arrive at a consensus on Indian participation. The Turkish side also acknowledged India's positive role in Afghanistan's economic development.

(d) Government has taken note of the out come of the meeting in Istanbul.

Hacking of Indian computers

‡319. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese hacker has hacked the data from the computers installed at some leading departments and offices for some key authorities including Prime Minister's Office;

(b) whether some important e-mail accounts have also been hacked;

(c) if so, when these incidents took place;

(d) whether earlier too data from computers of Indian embassies, had been hacked by Chinese hackers; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Reports on Indian cooperation in Afghanistan

‡320. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agrees with American General Stanley Mac Crystal's report regarding Indian co-operation in Afghanistan;

(b) whether assessment has been made regarding Pakistan's possible reactions on India's role in Afghanistan; and

(c) whether any strategy has been formulated with regard to enhanced American assistance being used against India on the pretext of using it against Taliban?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) India is a neighbour of Afghanistan, and a fellow member of SAARC. It is assisting the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government and people of Afghanistan as part of the endeavour to bring about stability in that country. Our projects in Afghanistan are Afghan-led and Afghan-driven, and are aimed at building up local capacity. The situation in Afghanistan is of direct concern to India, since we have an abiding interest in the stability and prosperity of that country and since we are directly impacted by developments in that region. India does not see assistance in Afghanistan's reconstruction as being a zero-sum game. Our assistance programme in Afghanistan has earned us goodwill among the ordinary people there, cutting across the ethnic and geographic divides, which is

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

reflected in the results of recent opinion polls by reputed international bodies. Our efforts in helping the Government and people of Afghanistan stand on their own. Pakistan's allegations questioning India's role in Afghanistan are completely baseless.

(c) Government of India has strongly conveyed to the international community that it must remain conscious of India's security interests. Government carefully monitors all such developments and is committed to taking necessary steps to safeguard India's security.

Pacts with Bangladesh

321. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Prime Minister of Bangladesh and India signed three pacts on fighting terror;
- (b) whether Bangladesh PM also assured India that it would not allow her soil to be used against India;
- (c) if so, the agreements signed during her visit;
- (d) whether India has also provided financial help and assistance to Bangladesh; and
- (e) if so, to what extent relations between the two countries have improved and whether there are signs of taking action against extremists and also eliminating them from soil of Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (c) During the visit of Prime Minister HE Sheikh Hasina of Bangladesh, the three agreements/MoUs relating to security issues signed were —

- (i) Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance on Criminal Matters;
- (ii) Agreement on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons; and
- (iii) Agreement on Combating International Terrorism, Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking.

Apart from three agreements/MoUs above, two other agreements/MoUs were signed namely:

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Power Sector; and
- (ii) Cultural Exchange Programme.

(b) Yes Sir, Both sides agreed that they would not allow each other's territory to be used for activities inimical to the other and also resolved not to allow their respective territories to be used by terrorists and insurgent groups.

(d) and (e) Both sides issued a Joint Communique outlining areas of bilateral cooperation. India and Bangladesh condemned terrorism in all its forms and agreed to cooperate on security issues. In particular, India sought Bangladesh's cooperation against terrorists and Indian Insurgent

Groups using Bangladesh territory. India announced a US\$ 1 billion Line of Credit (LoC) for infrastructural development projects in Bangladesh, including railway infrastructure, coaches and locomotives, buses and the dredging sector. India would extend a grant to construct the Akhaura-Agartala railway link. India agreed to supply 250 MW of electricity to Bangladesh. Connectivity issues were discussed and both sides agreed to designate Ashuganj in Bangladesh and Silghat in India as new Ports of Call. Bangladesh agreed to give India access to Chittagong and Mongla ports. India agreed to extend transit facility to Bangladesh for access to Nepal and to Bhutan by rail and road. Both sides agreed to operationalize land customs stations and border haats. Issues relating to water resources, land and maritime boundary were also discussed. Both sides agreed to jointly celebrate the 150th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore in 2011 and strengthen cooperation in human resource development. Other issues of mutual concern also find mention in the Joint Communique. The visit was a significant milestone in bilateral relations and helped in strengthening our links with Bangladesh and bringing the two countries closer.

Discussion on situation in Afghanistan

322. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India was represented in the meeting of certain countries in London to discuss the situation in Afghanistan;
- (b) the outcome of the said meeting;
- (c) whether it is a fact that most of the stake-holders agreed to accommodate a certain section of Taliban who have been anti-thetical to Indian interests; and
- (d) if so, whether Government has taken up the issue with other stake holders?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) I led the Indian delegation for the International Conference on Afghanistan that was held in London on January 28, 2010. The London Conference had three broad agenda items: security; development and governance; and regional cooperation. The Conference was co-hosted by Afghan President Hamid Karzai, UN Secretary General Ban ki-Moon and British Prime Minister Gordon Brown. Over 60 countries, along with representatives of certain international organizations, were invited to the Conference. In the Communique issued after the Conference, the international community underlined its support for the Government of Afghanistan and its security, development and governance, and pledged to maintain its long-term commitment to Afghanistan.

(c) and (d) In the Communique issued after the London Conference, the participants in the Conference, which included major countries and was co-hosted by the United Nations, reiterated their resolve to combat terrorism and condemned in the strongest terms all attacks by the Taliban

and their extremist allies. The London Conference did not endorse reintegration with the Taliban as a whole. It welcomed the plans of the Government of Afghanistan to offer an honourable place in society to those willing to renounce violence, participate in the free and open society and respect the principles that are enshrined in the Afghan Constitution, cut ties with Al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups, and pursue their political goals peacefully. India will continue to consult with countries in the region and beyond and to press the international community to act effectively to ensure that terrorist and extremist groups targeting Afghanistan from beyond its borders are denied safe havens.

Delisting of Taliban leaders

323. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that certain important Taliban leaders have been delisted by the UN from prohibited persons' list involved in spread of global terrorist network;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken up the issue with the UN opposing such a step; and
- (d) if so, the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) In response to a long pending request from the Afghan Government, the UN Security Council (UNSC) Al-Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee approved the delisting of five individuals from the UNSC 1267 sanctions list on January 25, 2010. These former members of the Taliban regime are 'Finance Minister' Wakil Ahmad Mutawakil, 'Deputy Minister of Commerce' Fazl Mohammad Faizan Qamaruddin, 'Deputy Minister of Frontier Affairs' Abdul Hakim Monib Mohammad Nazar, 'Deputy Minister of Planning' Mohammad Musa Hottak Abdul Mehdi and Shams-us-Safa Aminzai, an official of the Taliban 'Foreign Ministry' press centre.

(c) and (d) India is not a member of the UNSC Al-Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee. The Government of India has consistently conveyed to its international partners that it is necessary for the international community to show unwavering commitment in resolutely opposing, resisting and overcoming terrorism and those who nurture, sustain and give sanctuary to terrorists and extremist elements.

Foreign Secretary level talks with Pakistan

324. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has offered Pakistan open-ended talks at Foreign Secretary level on all outstanding issues affecting peace and security including counter-terrorism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Pakistan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan are scheduled to be held in New Delhi on February 25, 2010. The proposed talks will focus essentially on India's core concerns regarding terrorism.

Change in visa rules by Australia

325. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government accepts that it would become quite a difficult task for Indian students going to Australia due to the changes made by Australian Government in their visa rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has reported its objection to Australian Government;

(d) if so, the assurance/reaction received from Australian Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, by when Government would report its objection to Australian Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) With a view to stamp out fraud and ensure that students have the financial capacity to live and study in Australia, the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC), Government of Australia announced (August, 2009) strengthening of checks on student visa applications. The targeted measures, which will address the potential for document fraud and other issues around financial capacity, identification and bona fides, include:

- Upgrading the interview programme to build a strong evidence base around fraud;
- Removing of restricting e-Visa access for some agents where there is evidence of fraud or inactivity, and
- Restricting access to e-Visa for some segments of the caseload if analysis demonstrates restricted access would allow for better control of fraud;

Also the DIAC has announced the increase in financial requirement with effect from 01 January 2010, for overseas students to at least \$ 18,000 a year instead of the current \$ 12,000, besides the cost of tuition fees, travel cost and cost of any dependents and DIAC will make an assessment on whether the funds demonstrated by students will be available to them while they are in Australia.

On 08 February 2010, Senator Chris Evans, Minister for Immigration and Citizenship announced an overhaul of the general skilled migration programme in Australia. The major reforms to the programme are:

- All offshore General Skilled Migration applications lodged offshore before 1 September, 2007 will be withdrawn. It will affect about 20,000 people (including 2400 from India) who will get refund of their visa application charges, costing about A\$ 14 million.
- The wide ranging Migration Occupations in Demand List (MODL) stands revoked with immediate effect. In its place, a new and more targeted Skilled Occupations List (SOL) will be developed and reviewed annually. The Critical Skills List introduced in the beginning of 2009 will also be phased out.
- The points test used to assess migrants will be reviewed.
- Certain occupations may be capped.
- Individual state and territory migration plans will be developed so that they can prioritise skilled migrants of their choice.

These reforms are going to affect international students who have come to Australia with the hope of getting permanent residency based on MODL. The new arrangements will give first priority to skilled migrants who are sponsored by an Australian employer. According to new rules, those international students who hold a vocational, higher education or postgraduate student visa will still be able to apply for a permanent visa if their occupation is on the new Skilled Occupations List. If their occupation is not on the new SOL, they will have until 31 December, 2012 to apply for a temporary skilled graduate visa on completion of their studies which will enable them to spend up to 18 months in Australia to acquire work experience and seek sponsorship from an employer.

(c) to (e) The High Commission of India in Canberra has made demarches to the Australian authorities informing them that the changes introduced by them in the visa regulations are going to affect the Indian students. The Australian authorities have clarified that the changes in student visa rules are not directed at India or any one country. They apply generally and broadly. The policy objective of the changes is to modernise Australia's skills migration programme. According to Australian authorities, the previous arrangements were outmoded and were not providing Australia with the skills that Australia needs for the future.

Statement by Syed Mehdi Shah

326. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Syed Mehdi Shah, newly elected first Chief Minister of Gilgit-Baltistan calling it the "fifth province" of Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that Pakistan is moving to formalize the *status quo* and turn Gilgit-Baltistan into a province of Pakistan; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government has seen media reports mentioning that the so-called Chief Minister of Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, Syed Mehdi Shah, has said that Gilgit-Baltistan had become the 'fifth province' of Pakistan and henceforth had no connection to Kashmir. Government has also seen subsequent media reports mentioning that Syed Mehdi Shah stated that the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan would constitute a legal committee to determine whether the region could be given the status of the Pakistan's fifth province.

(c) and (d) In August 2009, the Government of Pakistan issued the so-called Gilgit-Baltistan Empowerment and Self Governance Order 2009. Pakistan maintains that the Order does not derogate from, or in any manner prejudice, its declared stand on Jammu and Kashmir. The Government of India protested on September 11, 2009 to the Government of Pakistan regarding the so-called "Gilgit-Baltistan Empowerment and Self Governance Order -2009". In addition, the Government reaffirmed on January 1, 2010 that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India by virtue of its accession to India in 1947. Any action to alter the status of any part of the territory under the illegal occupation of Pakistan has no legal basis whatsoever, and is completely unacceptable. Pakistan's actions regarding Gilgit-Baltistan in the past few months cannot camouflage its illegal occupation of part of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, nor can they hide the denial of basic rights to the people in that part for the past six decades.

Government is committed to ensure that the territorial integrity of India is not compromised under any circumstances. Under the Simla Agreement, the Government is committed to resolving all issues with Pakistan through peaceful negotiations and bilateral dialogue.

Extradition of terrorists

†327. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of USA has refused to extradite terrorists like David Headley and Rana to India;

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

(c) whether Government has registered its protest to Government of USA;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made/being made to extradite both of the above mentioned terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) Indian Security agencies have on-going co-operation with their counterparts in USA.

Passport offices in Odisha

328. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of passport offices in State of Odisha, circle-wise;
- (b) the average number of passport applications that each circle receive yearly;
- (c) the estimated time for issue of passport; and
- (d) the number of applications lying pending in Odisha for more than three months and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) There is only one Passport Office in Odisha, located in Bhubaneswar. However, there are District Passport Cells (run by Police) in all the districts and 52 Speed Post Centers (run by Department of Posts) for collection of passport applications which are then forwarded to Passport Office for processing. A list of DPCs/SPCs is given in the statement (*See below*).

- (b) 43,970.
- (c) Tatkal 5 days, re-issue 15 days and fresh application 60-70 days.
- (d) 4151. The main reason for delay is delayed receipt of police verification reports.

Statement

List of DPCs and SPCs in Odisha

List of District Passport Cells (DPCs)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Anugul | 11. Gajapati |
| 2. Berhampur | 12. Jajpur |
| 3. Bhadrak | 13. Jagatsinghpur |
| 4. Bolangir | 14. Jharsuguda |
| 5. Boudh | 15. Kalahandi |
| 6. Baragarh | 16. Khurda |
| 7. Cuttack | 17. Koraput |
| 8. Dhenkanal | 18. Keonjhar |
| 9. Deogarh | 19. Malkangiri |
| 10. Ganjam | 20. Mayurbhanj |

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 21. Nayagarh | 20. Jaleswar HO |
| 22. Nuapada | 21. Baripada HO |
| 23. Nawarangpur | 22. Rairangpur HO |
| 24. Phulbani | 23. Sambalpur HO |
| 25. Puri | 24. Burla MDG |
| 26. Rayagada | 25. Deogarh MDG |
| 27. Rourkela | 26. Sundargarh HO |
| 28. Sambalpur | 27. Rourkela HO |
| 29. Sonepur | 28. Rajgangapur MDG |
| 30. Sundergarh | 29. Uditnagar HO |
| 31. Balasore | 30. Keonjhar HO |
| 32. Kendrapada | 31. Barbil MDG |
| 33. Paradeep | 32. Augul HO |
| List of Speed Post Centres (SPCs) | |
| 1. Bhubaneswar GPO | 33. Talcher MDG |
| 2. Saheed Nagar MDG | 34. Dhenkanal HO |
| 3. Khurda HO | 35. Bolangir HO |
| 4. Puri HO | 36. Sonepur MDG |
| 5. Nimapara MDG | 37. Baragarh HO |
| 6. Nayagarh HO | 38. Jharsuguda HO |
| 7. Cuttack GPO | 39. Berhampur HO |
| 8. Chandnichowk HO | 40. Chatrapur HO |
| 9. Athagarh HO | 41. Aska HO |
| 10. Jagatsingpur HO | 42. Bhanjanagar HO |
| 11. Paradeep MDG | 43. Paralakhemundi HO |
| 12. Kendrapara HO | 44. Bhawanipatna HO |
| 13. Pattamundai MDG | 45. Nuapada MDG |
| 14. Salipur MDG | 46. Jeypore HO |
| 15. Jajpur HO | 47. Koraput HO |
| 16. Jajpur Road MDG | 48. Nawarangpur MDG |
| 17. Bhadrak HO | 49. Malkangiri MDG |
| 18. Balasore HO | 50. Rayagada HO |
| 19. Soro MDG | 51. Phulbani HO |
| | 52. Boudhraj MDG |

Meeting with PM of Bangladesh

329. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Prime Minister of India and his counterpart in Bangladesh met in New Delhi in January, 2010 to discuss matters of mutual interest;
- (b) if so, the details of the discussion and outcome thereof; and
- (c) whether they agreed on the need to amicably demarcate the maritime boundary dispute between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Prime Minister of Bangladesh HE Sheikh Hasina was on a State visit to India between 10-14 January, 2010. During the visit, the following agreements/MOUs were signed -

- (i) Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance on Criminal Matters;
- (ii) Agreement on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons;
- (iii) Agreement on Combating International Terrorism, Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking;
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Power Sector; and
- (v) Cultural Exchange Programme.

Both sides issued a Joint Communiqué outlining areas of bilateral cooperation. India and Bangladesh condemned terrorism in all its forms and agreed to cooperate on security issues. In particular, India sought Bangladesh's cooperation against terrorists and Indian Insurgent Groups using Bangladesh territory. India announced a US\$ 1 billion Line of Credit (LOC) for infrastructural development projects in Bangladesh, including railway infrastructure, coaches and locomotives, buses and the dredging sector. India would extend a grant to construct the Akhaura-Agartala railway link. India agreed to supply 250 MW of electricity to Bangladesh. Connectivity issues were discussed and both sides agreed to designate Ashuganj in Bangladesh and Silghat in India as new Ports of Call. Bangladesh agreed to give India access to Chittagong and Mongla ports. India agreed to extend transit facility to Bangladesh for access to Nepal and to Bhutan by rail and road. Both sides agreed to operationalize land customs stations and border haats. Issues relating to water resources, land and maritime boundary were also discussed. Both sides agreed to jointly celebrate the 150th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore in 2011 and strengthen cooperation in human resource development. Other issues of mutual concern also find mention in the Joint Communiqué. The visit was a significant milestone in bilateral relations and helped in strengthening our links with Bangladesh and bringing the two countries closer.

- (c) Yes. Both sides agreed to amicably demarcate the maritime boundary and discuss further the proceedings initiated by Bangladesh under Annex VII of United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

Initiating dialogue with Pakistan

†330. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the action taken by Pakistan against the perpetrators of Mumbai attack is being considered sufficient to initiate a dialogue;
- (b) whether information regarding this action has been officially received from Pakistan; and
- (c) whether there is any pressure for peace talks?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan are scheduled to be held in New Delhi on February 25, 2010. The meeting of Foreign Secretaries on February 25 is not a continuation of the Composite Dialogue Process. The proposed talks will focus essentially on India's core concerns regarding terrorism. It is Government's consistently expressed position that it is necessary to have an environment free of terror or threat of terror if relations between the two countries are to move forward concretely and meaningfully. Government expects Pakistan to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack to justice, unravel the full conspiracy behind the attack, fulfil its commitment to dismantle the infrastructure of terrorism and to deny sanctuary to all terrorist groups which operate from its soil. Enabling an effective channel of communication between India and Pakistan can assist in the discussion of such concerns and to highlight the seriousness we attach to the need for action by Pakistan against terrorism.

(b) Pakistan acknowledged and admitted on February 12, 2009 that the terrorist attack on Mumbai on November 26, 2008 was planned and launched from Pakistan. In its dossier of July 11, 2009, Pakistan also acknowledged that substantial incriminating evidence had been unearthed which directly connects five accused LeT operatives under Pakistani custody. Two more suspects were arrested later. On November 25, 2009, the Government of Pakistan reportedly filed a charge sheet in an Anti Terrorism Court in Pakistan against the seven suspects and 20 proclaimed offenders for their role in the terrorist attack on Mumbai. The trial in Pakistan is on going.

(c) No.

Campaign against Chinese claim on Arunachal Pradesh

†331. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the students in Arunachal Pradesh have started any campaign considering the inadequate measures taken by Government of India to counter Chinese efforts to declare Arunachal Pradesh as part of their territory;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether the efforts of boycotting of Chinese products are included under this; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Government has seen media reports to such effect. The State of Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India. The Government of India is deeply committed to ensuring the welfare of its citizens across the length and breadth of our country, including Arunachal Pradesh.

Indo-Myanmar foreign policy

†332. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the Indo-Myanmar foreign policy and the place of Myanmar among neighbouring countries of India in geographical, strategic and natural resources;
- (b) whether Myanmar likes to have more closeness with China; and
- (c) whether the military Government of Myanmar is not ready to follow the bilateral agreement between India-Myanmar signed in 2003-04?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Myanmar is an important neighbour of India with a land border with India of more than 1640 km. India-Myanmar relations have been traditionally close due to geographical proximity and shared history and culture. Myanmar is also the only ASEAN country which has a land border with India. India-Myanmar relations are multi-faceted and encompass a range of areas including security, cross border infrastructure projects, energy, oil and natural gas, power, IT, telecommunications, industry, education and training etc.

(b) India's relationship with Myanmar stands on its own and is not dependent on Myanmar's relations with any third country.

- (c) There is no indication of Myanmar not being ready to honour bilateral agreements.

Resumption of talks with Pakistan

†333. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to resume talks between India and Pakistan;
- (b) if so, Pakistan's reactions thereto; and
- (c) the issues decided for this talk?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan are scheduled to be held in New Delhi on February 25, 2010. The proposed talks will focus essentially on India's core concerns regarding terrorism.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Issuing of passport in shorter period

334. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to issue passports in a shorter period than the present prescribed period;
- (b) if so, the period fixed for the various types of passports under the new arrangements;
- (c) the other facilities that are being provided or proposed to be provided to the applicants of the passport in the country;
- (d) whether the new proposals would be implemented in phases or State-wise; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes. Passport Seva Project envisages issuance of passports to the applicants in 3 working days excluding the day of submission of application where no police verification is required, and in cases which require prior police verification, in 3 working days after receipt of the verification report.

(c) The Project aims to deliver all Passport-related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible, reliable manner and in a comfortable environment through streamlined processes and committed, trained and motivated workforce. Under the Project, 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) are proposed to be set up. The applicants will be provided the facilities of online submission, end to end tracking of the application, and a dedicated national call centre to provide information and redress grievances in 17 languages.

(d) and (e) The Project will be first launched at 7 Pilot locations under the jurisdiction of Bengaluru and Chandigarh Regional Passport Offices. Following validation of the Pilot, the remaining 70 PSKs will be established across the country in three phases.

Visit of PM of Bangladesh

335. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of outcome of the various discussions with the Prime Minister of Bangladesh during recent visit to India;
- (b) whether India and Bangladesh are working on an extradition treaty, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any pact for the mutual benefit and peace of both the country have been signed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (c) Prime Minister of Bangladesh HE Sheikh Hasina was on a State visit to India between January 10-14, 2010. During the visit, the following agreements/MOUs were signed -

- I. Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance on Criminal Matters;
- II. Agreement on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons;
- III. Agreement on Combating International Terrorism, Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking;
- IV. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Power Sector; and
- V. Cultural Exchange Programme.

Both sides issued a Joint Communique outlining areas of bilateral cooperation. India and Bangladesh condemned terrorism in all its forms and agreed to cooperate on security issues. In particular, India sought Bangladesh's cooperation against terrorists and Indian Insurgent Groups using Bangladesh territory. India announced a US\$ 1 billion Line of Credit(LOC) for infrastructural development projects in Bangladesh, including railway infrastructure, coaches and locomotives, buses and the dredging sector. India would extend a grant to construct the Akhaura-Agartala railway link. India agreed to supply 250 MW of electricity to Bangladesh. Connectivity issues were discussed and both sides agreed to designate Ashuganj in Bangladesh and Silghat in India as new Ports of Call. Bangladesh agreed to give India access to Chittagong and Mongla ports. India agreed to extend transit facility to Bangladesh for access to Nepal and to Bhutan by rail and road. Both sides agreed to operationalize land customs stations and border haats. Issues relating to water resources, land and maritime boundary were also discussed. Both sides agreed to jointly celebrate the 150th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore in 2011 and strengthen cooperation in human resource development. Other issues of mutual concern also find mention in the Joint Communique. The visit was a significant milestone in bilateral relations and helped in strengthening our links with Bangladesh and bringing the two countries closer.

- (b) Negotiations on an Extradition Treaty have not taken place.

Indian languishing in jails

336. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 6,481 Indians are languishing in jails of different countries with 1,369 alone in Saudi Arabia;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise as on date;
- (c) the reasons therefor, in each case; and
- (d) the steps being taken to free them immediately and also the details of the financial assistance provided to them so far especially for the minority people like SC/ST and innocent persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) A statement showing details of Indian in foreign jails, including Saudi Arabia is enclosed (*See below*).

(d) The Government of India, through its Missions/Posts abroad, makes all possible efforts with the Foreign Governments to provide necessary assistance to Indians imprisoned in foreign jails which include requesting local authorities for speedy trials, seeking remission of sentence, seeking consular access to detainees and prisoners, providing advice and guidance in legal and other matters, ensuring fair and humane treatment in foreign jails and repatriation to India of those who are released. In countries like Saudi Arabia where there are substantial numbers of Indian nationals in prison, our Missions also request the local government for grant of amnesty to the arrested Indians. No details are maintained by the Indian Missions for separate provision for assistance to prisoners belonging to minority, including those belonging to SC/ST category.

Statement

Details of Indians in Foreign Jails as on February 2010

S.No.	Name of Country	Indians in Jaills	Offence/Charges
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	6	Fake visa, alcohol smuggling, prostitution charges
2.	Algeria	2	Murder and bribery
3.	Angola (With Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe)	Nil	-
4.	Argentina (With Paraguay, Oriental Republic of Paraguay)	1	Forged Passport
5.	Armenia (With Georgia)	1	Cheating
6.	Austria	Nil	-
7.	Australia	39	Stealing, incest, rape, stalking, forgery, fraud, assault, dangerous driving, drug possession, attempted murder and conspiracy etc.
8.	Azerbaijan	2	Murder, Drug Smuggling
9.	Bahrain	133	Illegal stay, Murder & Embezzlement of money

1	2	3	4
10	Belarus	5	Human trafficking, Illegal Migration, Forgery of documents
11.	Bangladesh	342	Smuggling and Illegal entry without proper documents
12.	Belgium (With Luxembourg)	51	Human Trafficking, Murder, Rape, Falsification of Documents, Various crimes
13.	Bhutan	61	Forgery, Drug abused, Burglary, Larceny, Illegal possession of fire arms, Display of weapons, Robbery, Molestation/Rape, Illegal sale/use of harmful chemical substances, Auto striping, Drowning, Possession of controlled substances, public intoxications, Elopement,
14.	Botswana	Nil	-
15.	Brazil	Nil	-
16.	Brunei Darussalam	5	Illegal stay, rape & Possession of dangerous weapon
17.	Bulgaria (With Macedonia)	4	Illegal Entry
18.	Cambodia	2	Overstay
19.	Canada	19	In view of Privacy Laws, the Canadian authorities do not indicate details.
20	Chile	Nil	-
21.	China	174	Drug Trafficking, Cheating, Rape, Credit Card forgery, Kidnapping, Robbery, Human Trafficking Money laundering
22.	Colombia (With Costa Rica, Ecuador)	3	Fraud, impersonation
23.	Congo-Dem Rep (With Congo, Gabon & Central African Republic)	NA	
24.	Cote d'Ivoire (With Liberia, Guinea & Sierra Leone)	Nil	-

1	2	3	4
25.	Croatia	Nil	-
26.	Cuba (With Dominican Republic, Haiti)	1	Drug trafficking and corruption of minors
27.	Cyprus	1	Serious injury to a Cypriot.
28.	Czech Republic	Nil	-
29.	Denmark	3	Manslaughter
30.	Egypt	2	Murder and Drug smuggling
31.	Ethiopia (With Djibouti)	2	Illegal entry
32.	Fiji (With Tonga, Tuvalu & Cook Islands)	Nil	-
33.	Finland (With Estonia)	3	Illegal human trafficking
34.	France (With Principality of Monaco)	NA	Due to the Privacy Laws, the French authorities do not provide details of arrested Indians.
35.	Germany	2	Manslaughter and Rape
36.	Ghana (With Burkina Faso, Togo & Niger)	Nil	-
37.	Guyana (With Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, St. Kitts & Nevis)	Nil	-
38.	Greece	18	Details regarding gender and crime have been sought.
39.	Hungary (With Bosnia & Herzegovina)	Nil	-
40.	Indonesia (East Timor)	8	Drug smuggling and Violation of immigration laws.
41.	Iran	11	Drug trafficking, premeditated murder and diesel smuggling
42.	Iraq	Nil	-
43.	Iceland	Nil	-
44.	Ireland	Nil	-
45.	Israel	14	Murder, Rape, Assault, Illegal stay
46.	Italy (With San Marino)	109	The Italian Govt maintains privacy about prisoners and does not inform despite having been requested.

1	2	3	4
47.	Jamaica (Bahamas, Cayman Islands and Turks & Caicos Islands)	Nil	-
48.	Japan	10	Violation of the Emigration law, Robbery, Theft and Murder
49.	Jordan	18	Overstay, Fake documents and financial irregularities
50.	Kazakhstan	1	Fraud and irregularities of documents
51.	Kenya (With Eritrea, Somalia)	Nil	-
52.	Korea (DPR)	Nil	-
53.	Korea (Republic of)	Nil	Overstay and rape
54.	Kuwait	244	Murder, Theft, Smuggling, Illegal stay, Drug trafficking
55.	Kyrgyzstan	Nil	-
56.	Lao PDR	1	Fraud
57.	Lebanon	41	Illegal stay, Murder and Drug offence
58.	Libya (With Malta)	18	Illegal entry, Imprisonment of criminal charges
59.	Madagascar (With Comoros)	Nil	-
60.	Malaysia	495	Immigration offence, Overstay, lack of proper documents and possession of narcotics and contraband
61.	Maldives	16	Murder, Drug Trafficking, Cheating and Child abused
62.	Mali	Nil	-
63.	Mauritius (With Belize & Guatemala)	10	Drug charges
64.	Mexico (With Guatemala)	Nil	-
65.	Morocco	2	Illegal entry
66.	Mongolia	Nil	-
67.	Mozambique (With Swaziland)	Nil	-

1	2	3	4
68.	Myanmar	35	Illegal Entry and violation of Arms Act
69.	Namibia	Nil	-
70.	Nepal	377	Murder, Robbery, Cheating, Industrial crime, Treasury looting, Arson, Drug Trafficking, Illegal Trafficking in animals and Poaching
71.	Netherlands	Nil	-
72.	New Zealand (Samoa, Nauru and Kiribati)	11	New Zealand Govt. maintains Privacy Laws and does not inform the Mission about arrested Indians.
73.	Nigeria (Benin, Chad, Cameroon)	Nil	-
74.	Norway	1	Norway maintains Privacy Laws and did not inform the Mission about arrested Indian.
75.	Oman	55	Theft, Murder, Looting, Molesting under-aged, Kidnapping, Forgery, Dud Cheques, Human Trafficking, Adultery, Alcohol, Running brothel
76.	Pakistan	842	Violation of entry provisions, Foreigners Act and Laws pertaining to security.
77.	Palestine	-	-
78.	Panama (With El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua)	Nil	-
79.	Papua New Guinea (With Vanuatu and Solomon islands)	1	Fraud
80.	Peru (With Bolivia)	Nil	-
81.	Philippines (With Palau, Marshall Islands and Micronesia)	3	Violation Immigration laws, Kidnapping and Rape
82.	Poland (With Lithuania)	19	Illegal stay
83.	Portugal	2	Drug smuggling, murder
84.	Qatar	392	Illegal stay, Drug Trafficking, Murder, Forgery, Sexual harassment and Adultery

1	2	3	4
85.	Romania (With Albania, Moldova)	Nil	-
86.	Russian Federation	3	Manslaughter, Drug Smuggling and Extortion
87.	Saudi Arabia	1226	The Saudi Govt. does not provide details.
88.	Serbia (With Montenegro)	Nil	-
89.	Senegal (With Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, Gambia)	Nil	
90.	Seychelles	2	Drug abuse
91.	Singapore	237	Alien, Long term Drug, Offence related to property
92.	Slovak Republic	100 Approx.	Human trafficking and illegal immigration
93.	Slovenia	4	Illegal stay
94.	South Africa (With Lesotho)	7	Rape, fraud, theft, theft.
95.	Spain (With Andorra)	30	NA
96.	Sri Lanka	38	Drug Trafficking
97.	Sudan	Nil	-
98.	Suriname (With Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent & Grenadines)	Nil	-
99.	Sweden (With Latvia)	2	Rape, Murder and Gross Violation of woman's integrity and sexual exploitations
100.	Switzerland (With Holy See and Liechtenstein)	Nil	-
101.	Syria	Nil	-
102.	Tajikistan	Nil	-
103.	Tanzania	Nil	-

1	2	3	4
104.	Thailand	27	Drug trafficking, Murder, Forgery of Passport, fake documents and overstay of visa
105.	Trinidad & Tobago (With Grenada, Dominica and Montserrat)	Nil	
106.	Tunisia	Nil	-
107.	Turkey	Nil	-
108.	Turkmenistan	Nil	-
109.	Uganda (With Burundi, Rwanda)	2	Forging the documents and fake work permits
110.	U.A.E.	1092	The UAE Govt. does not provide information about gender and crime. However, besides the cases of murder, the offences involve minor cases like consumption of alcohol, overstay.
111.	UK	344	NA-due to Privacy Laws.
112.	Ukraine	1	Manslaughter & Robbery
113.	U.S.A	210	Sexual assault, burglary, fraud, immigration offence, dangerous driving, drug abuse, family offence, theft, child cruelty, arson
114.	Uzbekistan	Nil	-
115.	Venezuela (With Netherlands Antilles & Aruba)	Nil	-
116.	Vietnam	Nil	-
117.	Yemen	1	Murder
118.	Zambia (With Malawi)	3	Murder and civil cases
119.	Zimbabwe	Nil	-
120.	Reunion Island	Nil	-
121.	Niger	Nil	-

Visit of South Korean President

337. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Korean President visited India recently;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the discussions made and decisions arrived at so far;
- (d) the MoUs signed so far in each area; and
- (e) in what manner it would be beneficial to our country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes.

(b) to (e) Mr. Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea (ROK) paid a State Visit to India from 24-27 January, 2010. He was also the Chief Guest at the celebrations on 26 January to mark the Republic Day of India. The ROK President was accompanied by a high level political and business delegation. During the visit, he held delegation-level talks with the Prime Minister of India and called on the President of India. The Vice President of India, the External Affairs Minister, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and the Chairperson (UPA) called on the visiting dignitary. The ROK President addressed an India-ROK Business Forum that was organized in New Delhi coinciding with the visit. The entire gamut of India-ROK bilateral relations was discussed. A Joint Statement was issued following the delegation level talks on 25 January 2010. Four documents were signed during the visit, namely (i) Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, (ii) MOU on Cooperation in Information Technology and Services, (iii) Programme of Cooperation in the Fields of Science and Technology for the period 2010-12 and (iv) MOU between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI) for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. India-ROK relations have now been elevated to a "Strategic Partnership", which strengthens India's Look-East Policy.

Strengthening relations with African countries

†4338. SHRI GOBINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps Government proposes to take to strengthen the political, economical and diplomatic relations with African countries;
- (b) if so, the agreements signed with African countries recently; and
- (c) the names of African countries with whom the Government is considering to strengthen its relations in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Government of India has taken several steps to strengthen relations with African countries. Among the major decisions under implementation are:

- (i) Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) for exports from Least Developed Countries of Africa;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Additional Lines of Credit amounting to US\$ 5.4 billion;
 - (iii) Grants in Aid in excess of US\$ 500 million over the next 5-6 years for implementing projects focussing on human resource development and capacity building;
 - (iv) Doubling of India's long-term scholarships for undergraduates, postgraduates and higher courses from the current 244 for Africa to 488 per year;
 - (v) Increasing the number of training slots under our technical assistance programmes from 1100 annually to 1600 every year for Africa.
- (b) A list of Agreements signed with African countries recently is given in the Statement (*See below*).
- (c) Government proposes to strengthen its relations with all countries in Africa.

Statement

List of agreements signed by India with African countries during 2009-10

Benin:

- Agreement for the creation of the India - Benin Joint Committee for Political, Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation.
- Protocol on Foreign Office Consultations
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of India and the Republic of Benin for Setting up an Information Technology Centre of Excellence (CETI) in the Republic of Benin.
- Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Benin for the years 2009-2012

Botswana:

- MOU on Cooperation in the field of Agriculture and Allied Sectors
- Educational Exchange Programme.

Cape Verde:

- Protocol on Foreign Office Consultations

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- Cultural Cooperation Agreement

Djibouti:

- Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA)

Egypt:

- A Joint Action Plan (JAP) for cooperation between the Egyptian Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Indian Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Lesotho:

- MOU to set up a India-Lesotho Centre for Advance Education in Information Technology

Liberia:

- Protocol on Foreign Office Consultations

Libya:

- Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA)

Malawi:

- MOU on Cooperation in Agriculture and Allied Sectors.
- Protocol for Foreign Office Consultations.

Mali:

- Agreement on Political, Economic, Scientific, Cultural & Technical Cooperation
- Protocol on Foreign Office Consultations

Mauritius:

- MOU on setting up of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) in Mauritius based on Indian PKI model;
- Protocol on the Sale of Navigational Charts;
- Agreement on Cooperation for the establishment of telemetry, tracking and tele-command station for satellites and launch vehicles and for cooperation in the fields of space research, science and applications;
- MoU for the sharing of e-procurement platform of Government of Andhra Pradesh with Mauritius;
- MoU on Plant Health Cooperation.

Namibia:

- Agreement on Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of nuclear Energy;
- Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Defence;
- MoU on Cooperation in the field of Geology and Mineral Resources;
- MoU on Exemption from Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports and;
- Country Agreement on Namibian accession to Pan-African e-Network Project.

Sao Tome & Principe:

- Protocol on Foreign Office Consultations between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Sao Tome & Principe

Seychelles:

- MoU on setting up of India-Seychelles Centre for Excellence in ICT (ISCEICT)

Sudan:

- MoU for cooperation in the oil and gas sector.

Encroachment by China

339. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is encroaching land with a 'specific design' to extend its control till the Indus river;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has taken any measures on this particular issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Warning to nationals visiting India

340. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some countries have recently issued warning to their nationals to be alert while visiting India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these cautions originate from perceived terrorist attacks in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Yes. Some countries have issued/revised travel warnings/advisories for their nationals following the terrorist attack in Pune on 13th February 2010. These countries include the US, UK, Germany, France, Italy, Ireland, Canada, Austria, Switzerland, Romania, Poland, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Mexico. The travel warnings/advisories urge their nationals to be vigilant and exercise caution in view of security considerations particularly in busy public places such as markets, shopping malls, public transport, government buildings, national memorials, tourist sites etc.

Houses for urban poor

341. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses sanctioned for urban poor in the country as on 31st December, 2009;

(b) details of the projects under which these houses have been sanctioned;

(c) total outlay involved therefor; and

(d) the States/Union Territories where these houses have been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGAT ROY): (a) to (d) A total of 1325 projects comprising of 1476938 houses have been sanctioned for the urban poor as on 31st December 2009 under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Total project cost for these 1325 projects is Rs. 34775.86 Crore with a Central Share of Rs. 19148.154 Crore. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

*JNNURM-BSUP Sub Mission II
Total Projects Approved*

Status as on 31.12.2009

Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission cities	Projects approved	Total project cost approved	Total No. of Dwelling units approved (New + Upgradation)	Total Central Share approved	Total State Share Approved	1st installment sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	2nd installment sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	3rd installment sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	4th installment sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	Total ACA released by M/O Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	36	3010.18	134694	1497.42	1512.77	374.35	188.81	173.77	3.89	673.92
2	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	12.14	0.00	0.00	36.54
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	49.25	852	43.95	5.31	10.99	0.84	0.00	0.00	11.83
4	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	99.03	99.03	0.00	0.00	99.03
5	Chhattisgarh	1	5	420.23	28864	335.21	85.02	83.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.05
8	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19
7	Delhi	1	15	1814.49	65504	788.73	1045.76	192.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	173.50
8	Gujarat	4	16	1436.88	95084	691.74	745.14	172.04	132.17	132.17	28.32	402.02
9	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	0.00	23.38
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57
12	Jammu & Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.61
13	Jharkhand	3	11	370.67	12226	251.59	119.08	62.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.70
14	Karnataka	2	18	747.18	28118	407.97	339.21	101.99	46.14	0.00	0.00	101.99
15	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	11.79	0.00	0.00	70.18
16	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	704.88	41446	344.26	360.48	86.07	17.95	13.27	0.00	117.29
17	Maharashtra	5	60	6682.12	182841	3166.23	3515.88	791.58	188.97	118.51	0.00	928.01
18	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.98
19	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	5.94	0.00	0.00	16.03
20	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.03
21	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	0.00	0.00	52.80
22	Orissa	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	0.06	0.00	0.00	13.54
23	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	8.32	0.00	0.00	17.36
24	Puducherry	1	3	135.98	2954	83.20	52.78	20.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.80
25	Rajasthan	2	2	277.14	17337	169.20	107.95	42.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.30
26	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.26
27	Tamil Nadu	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	1285.53	260.45	59.72	23.17	0.00	328.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
28	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	6.98
29	Uttar Pradesh	7	67	2330.84	67992	1138.84	1192.00	284.67	47.25	8.23	0.00	322.90
30	Uttarakhand	3	8	36.12	773	28.01	8.12	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
31	West Bengal	2	91	3293.04	140052	1607.42	1685.62	402.21	123.77	26.48	0.00	525.95
TOTAL		63 cities	467	26150.14	1009506	13207.43	12942.80	3302.17	980.63	504.89	35.71	4270.27
DPR Preparation Charges			9	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3.35
PMUs			23	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			4.32
PIUs			101	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			15.13
TPIMA			7									
GRAND TOTAL		63 cities	467	26150.14	1009506	13207.43	12942.80	3302.17	980.63	504.89	35.71	4293.06

Statement-II
Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved

Status as on 31.12.2009

Rs. in Crore										
Sl.No.	Name of the States	Name of Towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling units Approved (New + Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of Share approved)	2nd installment approved	Total ACA Released by M/o Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	57	77	1139.10	47896	783.10	374.53	382.28	99.49	416.08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.29	4.33	0.00	0.00
3	A&N Island	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	4.33
4	Assam	16	16	84.99	8678	70.22	14.77	35.11	0.00	28.24
5	Bihar	16	16	194.11	9764	123.97	70.14	61.99	0.00	61.99
6	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	22.12	85.37
7	D&N Haveli	1	1	0.50	0	0.45	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.23
8	Daman & Diu	1	1	0.69	16.00	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9	Gujarat	37	38	381.78	28168	243.49	120.78	124.90	0.00	119.35
10	Haryana	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	0.00	104.85
11	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	55.34	1616	37.07	18.26	18.54	0.00	18.54
12	Jammu & Kashmir	27	37	110.72	6670	84.59	28.17	39.53	0.00	39.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	Jharkhand	7	7	143.34	7868	87.98	61.11	41.12	0.00	41.12
14	Karnataka	32	34	379.66	17237	222.69	156.97	111.34	0.00	111.34
15	Kerala	35	37	192.20	18691	146.13	46.31	72.94	20.38	93.32
16	Madhya Pradesh	34	37	270.37	18870	192.96	77.41	96.48	4.76	96.48
17	Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	0.00	14.89
18	Rajasthan	35	37	480.61	28043	326.90	157.47	161.57	23.77	175.55
19	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
20	Manipur	4	4	28.59	1906	21.01	6.64	10.66	0.00	10.66
21	Maharashtra	83	102	1803.93	89232	1228.49	653.13	575.17	18.18	577.48
22	Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761.00	44.74	43.60	22.67	7.25	29.92
23	Orissa	28	31	267.68	12593	182.43	91.36	88.18	0.00	88.18
24	Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	33.77	30.79	16.31	0.00	16.31
25	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
26	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96	0.00	0.00
27	Tamil Nadu	82	83	495.00	36706	356.79	142.95	169.41	22.00	191.41
28	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	3.17	11.97
29	Uttar Pradesh	120	135	809.05	32150	536.66	296.17	256.44	19.63	269.23
30	Uttarakhand	2	2	5.85	231	2.91	2.95	1.45	0.00	1.45
31	West Bengal	81	95	944.36	52666	709.02	262.68	340.67	103.59	406.51
TOTAL		757	858	8625.72	467432	5940.72	2836.16	2879.52	344.33	3028.57

Alleged allotment of land to real estate developers through fraudulent means

342. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some real estate developers were allotted land in excise free zone at Sidcul Pantnagar, Uttarakhand at concessional rates to build houses for industrial workers;

(b) whether Government is also aware that these builders like M/s Supertech Ltd. and Assotech have taken huge loans from HUDCO on the basis of fraudulent and improper documents;

(c) if so, whether an enquiry would be constituted to investigate this scam and strict action would be taken against the fraudsters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) 'Land' and 'colonisation' are state subjects and this Ministry has no information in the matter.

(b) Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) Ltd. has informed that it has sanctioned a term loan of Rs 100.00 crores on 30.01.2008 to M/s Assotech-Supertech Joint Venture (a 50:50 Joint Venture of M/s Assotech Contracts India Ltd. and M/s Supertech Ltd.) for acquisition of land and construction of residential flats at Pantnagar, Rudrapur, Uttarakhand. HUDCO has also sanctioned a term loan of Rs. 100 crore to M/s Supertech Infra Ltd. for a project titled "Acquisition of land & Construction of Commercial Hub" at Integrated Industrial Estate, SIDCUL. M/s Supertech Infra Ltd. has prepaid the entire loan in January, 2010. HUDCO has also informed that the loan was sanctioned as per guidelines of HUDCO.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Bill to regulate real estate industry

343. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes a Bill to regulate the real estate industry in the current Session;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether formation of a National real estate registry would be a part thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that builders like Unitech, Supertech, Mahagun, Assotech, Jaypee Associates, etc. are indulging in misrepresentation of built-up area, arbitrarily changing layout and floor plans and sale of flats before obtaining requisite approvals from authorities, etc; and

(d) if so, the action being taken or contemplated against these builders and if not, whether an enquiry would be made into their unethical practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) In order to promote planned and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest on the one hand and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction on the other, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in consultation with various stakeholders has drafted a draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act. The draft bill has been put on the website of the Ministry (<http://mhupa.gov.in>). Comments/suggestions on the draft bill were invited from public and other stakeholders including State Governments and Union Territory administrations, business chambers, etc. by 06.11.2009. More than 350 responses have been received.

Further, the Ministry of Urban Development also proposes to introduce a Bill viz. National Capital Territory of Delhi Real Estate Management (Promotion and Regulation) Bill which will be applicable to the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(c) and (d) 'Land' and 'colonisation' being state subjects, such complaints are to be looked into by the concerned State Governments. However, the proposed draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act seeks to provide state governments with the means to regulate real estate development activity. It provides that no promoter shall issue or publish an advertisement or prospectus, or offer for sale any plot, building or apartment, or invite persons to make advances or deposits without registering with the Regulatory Authority prescribed under the Model Act, and without first filing a copy of the advertisement or prospectus in the office of the Regulatory Authority. The application form for registration shall include the information relating to the number and size of plots, layout plan, carpet area and plinth area of the flats or apartments and the facilities provided therefor. It further provides that the promoter shall adhere to the approved plans and project specifications and once layout plan of the plots in a colony or the plans and specifications of the building or apartment, as the case may be, are approved and the same are disclosed or furnished to the person who agrees to take the building or apartment, the promoter shall not make any alterations in the structures indicated therein without the previous consent of the person, project architect, project engineer and obtain the required permission of the Regulatory Authority.

The draft Model Act further provides that the advertisement or prospectus issued or published after complying with this requirement, shall contain true statement and disclose the details of the registration granted, the extent and situation of the land, the area of the plots, building or apartments offered for sale, nature of title to the land, the cost payable, names of the agents or property dealers or brokers or middlemen known by any other name through whom the property proposed to be marketed and such other matters as may be prescribed.

Revamping of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

344. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has revamped the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana last year;
- (b) if so, the details of improvements made in the revised scheme;
- (c) how the revised scheme helps the estimated 80.8 million urban poor which constitutes nearly 30 per cent of the urban population to improve their living standards; and
- (d) the details of self-employment ventures started in the State of Andhra Pradesh, with a particular reference to Vijayawada city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The following major changes have been effected in the scheme:

- (i) For special category States (8 North Eastern States and 3 other hilly States *i.e.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), the funding pattern for the Scheme between Centre and the States, has been revised from 75:25 to 90:10.

- (ii) For the beneficiary under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of the Scheme the education limit criteria of "not educated beyond 9th standard" has been removed and now no minimum or maximum educational qualification level has been prescribed for the purpose of eligibility of assistance.

- (iii) For the self-employment (individual category), the project cost ceiling has been enhanced to Rs. 2.00 Lakhs from the earlier Rs. 50000/- and the subsidy has also been enhanced to 25% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 50000/-), from the earlier 15% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/-).

- (iv) For the group enterprises set up by urban poor women, the subsidy has been made as 35% of the project cost or Rs. 300,000/- or Rs. 60,000/- per member of the Group, whichever is less. The minimum number required to form a women group has been reduced from 10 to 5. The revolving fund entitlement per member has also been enhanced from the earlier Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2000/-.

- (v) The Skill Training of the Urban poor component has been restructured and quality skill training will be provided to the urban poor linking it with accreditation, certification and placement. The average expenditure ceiling per trainee has been enhanced from Rs. 2600/- to Rs. 10000/-.

- (c) The revised SJSRY now has five major components, namely:

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
 - (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)

- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

With major focus on skill development and also on sustainable self employment through enhanced subsidies, the revamped Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) will be able to address urban poverty in a more effective way.

(d) During the year 2009-10, as reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh (in the Quarterly Progress Report upto December 2009), 3618 urban poor have been assisted with subsidy for establishment of individual micro-enterprise under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP). City-wise data is not maintained at the Central level.

Low cost sanitation programme

345. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that still there are dry latrines in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that as per the revised guidelines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Programme, March, 2010, is set as target to convert dry latrines into twin pit pour latrines;
- (d) if so, whether the target has been achieved; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. Dry latrines still exist in some parts of the Country.

(b) State-wise details of dry latrines as reported by the States are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Dry Latrines as reported by the States
1.	Bihar*	931
2.	Uttar Pradesh	270911
3.	Uttarakhand	1613
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	63927
TOTAL		337382

* Based on Survey report received from 138 towns of 39 Districts of Bihar.

(c) to (e) The Revised Guidelines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) was approved by the Competent Authority for conversion of all the existing dry latrines during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Sharing of technology for fighting poverty

346. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has called for nations to share technology to fight poverty in the long run;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the response received so far from each country; and
- (d) an action plan prepared for the Eleventh Five Year Plan with each country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No specific proposal for sharing technology between nations to fight poverty in the long run has been mooted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

- (b) to (d) In view of (a) above, the questions do not arise.

JNNURM in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

347. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh selected under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);
- (b) the criteria for selecting the cities under this mission;
- (c) whether any survey is being done for selection of the cities; and
- (d) if so, the details of the survey report of the cities of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Four (4) cities in the State of Madhya Pradesh and One (1) city in the State of Chhattisgarh are covered under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

- (b) Cities with million plus population as per 2001 census, State Capitals and identified cities of religious historic and touristic importance have been selected under the Mission.

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

Houses for slum dwellers

348. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses allotted under Jawahar Awas Yojana to slum dwellers and the number of houses completed;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise and city-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of urban population in India is rising very fast from 2008 and it may cross the World's average in 2030?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) A total number of 1479548 houses have been sanctioned for allotment under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). 218309 houses have been reported as completed under BSUP and IHSDP by the States.

(b) The State-wise and city-wise details are in the annexure [See Appendix 219 Annexure No.7].

(c) The last Census was conducted by the Registrar General of India in 2001. No estimation has been reported by the Registrar General regarding the urban population in 2008, the growth in urban population from 2008 and whether the urban population rise in India will cross the World's average in 2030.

Housing project

349. SHRI R.C. SINGH : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government with an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000 crores is going to build houses for low and middle income groups in the country;

(b) if so, the details of houses that are going to be constructed in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether any houses have been earmarked for widows and destitute; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership, approved in 2009, with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores, envisages the construction of one million houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG)/Middle Income Group (MIG) category with at least 25% for EWS. The Scheme is a part of the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Under the scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership an allocation of Rs. 290 Crore has been earmarked for Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The earmarking of houses for different categories is to be decided at State level.

Regulation of Development Bill

350. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a draft of the model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Bill;

(b) if so, highlights of the draft Bill thereof;

(c) in what manner the Bill safeguards the interest of middle and upper middle class buyer of houses; and

(d) how effective will be the Real Estate Regulator under this law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has drafted a Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Bill which was put up on the web site of that Ministry to elicit comments and suggestions through the web site and issue of public notice, and was also referred to State Governments and Competition Commission.

(b) to (d) This Bill, in order to promote planned and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interests on the one hand and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction on the other, seeks to establish a Regulatory Authority and an Appellate Tribunal to regulate, control and promote planned and healthy development and construction, sale, transfer and management of colonies, residential buildings, apartments and other similar properties. The important highlights of the Bill include provision for compulsory registration with the Regulatory Authority for development of land into a colony of plots or construction of a building or conversion of any existing building or part thereof into apartments for the purpose of marketing all or some of the apartments, except when the area of land proposed to be developed into a colony does not exceed one thousand square meters or the number of apartments proposed to be constructed does not exceed four.

The Bill also provides that no promoter shall issue or publish an advertisement or prospects, offering for sale any plot, building or apartment, or inviting persons who intend to take such plots, buildings or apartments to make advances or deposits without registering with the Regulatory Authority and without first filing a copy of the advertisement or prospectus in the office of the Regulatory Authority.

The Bill has also provisions regarding (a) responsibility of the Promoter to enter all records or details on the website of Regulator, (b) responsibility of promoters regarding veracity of the advertisement or prospectus, (c) no deposit or advance to be taken by the promoter without first entering into an agreement of sale, (d) responsibility of promoter to take measure for protection and

safety of property, (e) responsibility of the promoter regarding the account of sums taken from or on behalf of the allottees, (f) responsibility of the promoter to the allottees during project period, etc.

Racial attacks on Indians

351. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than hundred cases of attacks on Indians, mostly racial, were reported during the year 2009 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of persons who have actually been booked by the Australian authorities in those cases; and

(c) the details of the action so far taken by Government to ensure that such incidents do not take place in future and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Over hundred incidents of attacks on Indian nationals including students have been reported from Australia since May, 2009. Some of these attacks could have had racial overtones. Details, as reported by Indian Mission/Posts in Australia, are given in the statement attached at Annexure [Refer to Annexure No.3 Appendix No.219 in respect of Starred Question No.42 (Part 'c') answered on 25-02-2010]

(b) The Australian authorities have reported to have made 54 arrests in respect of these incidents so far.

(c) The Government of India has taken various measures including taking up the issue at the highest level, with the Government of Australia, emphasizing that such attacks should not be allowed to recur and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government of India

- The issue of attack on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level.
- It has been conveyed to the Australian government that such attacks should not be allowed to happen and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia.
- Our High Commissioner and Consuls General in Australia are in constant touch with the Australian authorities both at the federal as well as state level, including the Ministers, senior officers and the police authorities, besides the Australian Foreign Office, the Universities and the students.
- The Prime Minister of India conveyed the high priority that Government of India attaches to the safety, security and well-being of Indian community in Australia to the Prime Minister of

Australia, Mr. Kevin Rudd during his visit to India on 12 November, 2009. Mr. Rudd had reiterated that Australia had a zero tolerance approach to violence and was committed to taking all possible measures to protect the safety and welfare of all international students including Indian students.

- Hon. John Brumby, Premier of the State of Victoria visited India from 22 Sept. 2009 to 1st Oct. 2009. During the visit he called on the Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs, Minister for Human Resource Development.
- An advisory for students going for studies to Australia has been put on the website of Ministries of Overseas Indian Affairs and External Affairs, besides those of Indian Mission/Posts in Australia.
- An officer has been designated as the 'Students' Welfare Officer' in the High Commission of India, Canberra as well as our Consulates General in Sydney and Melbourne. As soon as a case of attack comes to the notice, the matter is taken up immediately with local government authorities.

Effect of global recess on workers

‡352. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been any effect on the number of people going to get works in foreign countries from India due to global recess;
- (b) the number of labourers who went to get work and came back in 2008 and 2009; and
- (c) the number thereof, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The data of Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) category of workers who emigrate after getting emigration clearance is maintained by the Ministry. During 2008, 8.49 lakh workers had emigrated while this number has come down to 6.1 lakhs in 2009. No statistics of workers who returned during this period is available in the Ministry.

(c) A statement indicating the number of workers who migrated to ECR countries during 2008 and 2009 is enclosed.

Statement

*The distribution of annual labour outflows from India
destination-wise during 2008-2009*

Sl.No.	Country	2008	2009
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	405	395
2.	Bahrain	31924	17541

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3.	Brunei	607	2
4.	Indonesia	33	9
5.	Jordan	1377	847
6.	Kuwait	35562	42091
7.	Lebanon	75	250
8.	Libya	5040	3991
9.	Malaysia	21123	11345
10.	Oman	89659	74963
11.	Qatar	82937	46292
12.	Saudi Arabia	228406	281110
13.	Sudan	1045	708
14.	Syria	74	0
15.	Thailand	15	5
16.	U.A. E.	349827	130302
17.	Yemen	492	421
TOTAL		848601	610272

Warning for India travellers

353. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Canada issues warning for India travellers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The Government of Canada issued in February, 2010 a travel 'report' on India for its citizens. The report is a "warning and recommendation" to Canadians travelling to India, to exercise a high degree of caution, at all times, due to the high risk of terrorist attack.

(c) The Government of India constantly interacts with the Governments of other countries through diplomatic channels and bilateral contacts, to convey our views/perceptions. Indian diplomatic Missions also regularly disseminate information to decision makers in such countries, as also to the travelling public, to project the correct picture about the security situation obtaining in India.

Package for returnees from Dubai

354. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated any special package for the returnees from Dubai due to financial crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether his Ministry has any statistics regarding Gulf returnees in this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir, However, as per the Reports of the Missions, there has been no major retrenchment of Indian workers in the Gulf.

Incidents of attacks on Indians

355. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of incidents of attacks on Indians including students in various countries particularly in Australia have been reported during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure safety and security of the Indian students in these countries; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by Australian Government for safety and security of Indians in that country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) There have been reports of over a hundred incidents of attacks on Indian nationals including students, from Australia since May, 2009. Details, as reported by Indian Mission/Posts in Australia, are given in the Annexure [Refer to the Annexure No. 3 Appendix No. 219 in respect of Starred Question No. 42 Part 'c' answered on 25-02-2010].

(c) The Indian diplomatic Missions & Posts abroad take up with the local authorities at various levels, any incidents of attacks on Indian nationals. Details of steps taken by the Government of India in regard to incidents in Australia are given in the Statement-I [Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 351 Part 'c'].

(d) At a result of our demarches with the Government of Australia, various steps have been taken to ensure the safety and security of Indian nationals in Australia. Details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Australian Government

- A Task Force headed by the National Security Advisor Duncan Lewis was set up in the office of the Australian Prime Minister in June last year to formulate a 'whole of government' approach to the issue and liaise with State Governments the action being taken by them.
- In January 2010, another Standing Consultative Group has been set up involving the federal and Victorian state governments.
- In Melbourne as well as in Sydney, where there are significant populations of Indian students, the police have increased patrolling where incidents have occurred.
- In Melbourne, police presence has been stepped up especially around train stations and high crime neighborhoods.
- Numbers of police, including in plain clothes, on late night trains taken by students, has been increased;
- The Victoria State Government's Robbery Task Force has been doubled, the police force is also being increased in a major crack-down on crime, especially at stations; the police have been given wider powers to move unruly people on and to search for weapons without a warrant, which has already led to arrests. CCTV systems have been set up to monitor key crime areas and catch offenders. A mobile CCTV van has also been deployed to monitor main trouble spots.
- Victoria has set up a 24 hotline for students who need advice and help
- Sentencing laws have been amended to require judges to take into account hatred for, or prejudice against, a particular group as an aggravating factor when sentencing.
- In Melbourne, a 24 hour support and assistance International Student Care Service has been established to provide assistance with counseling, legal assistance and other support services, including in Hindi and Mandarin.
- Over 54 arrests have been made and sentences have been handed down; investigations are continuing and more arrests are expected.
- Community reference group involving the police, state government and members of the Indian community and representatives of the High Commission and Consulates have been set up in several states - Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, West Australia and South Australia, to facilitate communication and increase awareness on safety issues

- The Federal and State Governments have taken steps to regulate and reform the universities and institutions, including the appointment of educational agents abroad. Several private colleges have been audited and many closed down; the students so affected have been placed in other colleges offering the same courses.

Demands during Pravasi Bhartiya Sammelan-2010

†356. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the demands put forwards by overseas Indians in the Pravasi Bhartiya Sammelan held in January, 2010;
- (b) the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) the time when inter-Ministerial meetings were held to provide assistance to Indian women deserted by overseas Indian husbands and the steps taken by Government for implementing the decisions taken therein; and
- (d) the number of cases that has come to notice of Government in the last three years and the number of cases therefrom in which assistance was provided?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The 8th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) convention was held in New Delhi for two days from 8th and 9th January, 2010. There were three plenary and six concurrent sessions, besides 11 individual state sessions on specific themes of interest and concern to the overseas Indian community. Several suggestions were made by delegates at the PBD. The Ministry takes action on those relevant to its mandate.

(c) A meeting was held on 19th October, 2006 in the Ministry to discuss the scheme to provide financial /legal assistance for the welfare of Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian spouses and the "Scheme for giving legal /financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian spouses" was introduced in February, 2007.

(d) The total number of cases received in the Ministry (till January, 2010) is 335. The Indian Missions/Posts concerned have so far rendered legal and financial assistance to 19 Indian women under the Ministry's scheme.

Indians attacked in foreign countries

357. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indians attacked in Australia, Britain and other countries during last three months till February, 2010 and the number of persons who died or injured in such incidents, country-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of people arrested in this regard and the number of people against whom action has been taken, country-wise;

(c) whether despite the assurance from Government of Australia attacks are still going on; and

(d) the substantial arrangement made for the security of the migrants and students studying in Australia?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) There have been reports of 33 incidents of attacks on Indian nationals from Australia from December 2009 to February, 2010. On 31.01.2010, an Indian taxi driver was murdered in Auckland, New Zealand. A Sikh student was also reported to have been brutally assaulted and thrown into a swimming pool in West Texas in USA. There were no other such reports from Britain or any other country.

(b) All cases have been registered by the police authorities and investigations started. In Australia arrests have been made in six cases.

(c) While we continue to receive reports of sporadic attacks on Indians in Australia there does not appear to be any evidence to indicate a persistent rise. There was a spurt in the number of such attacks in January 2010, after a gap of over six months.

(d) Steps taken by the Government of India is given in the Statement [Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 351 Part 'c']

Indians assaulted in Australia

358. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been seized of the unabated incidents of physical assaults being suffered by Indian students in Australia for more than a year now;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents indicating number of Indian citizens who lost their lives and those received physical injuries of various degree;

(c) the details of steps taken, if any, in chronological order, by Government with a view to ensure protection of Indian citizen by the Australian authorities and action against attackers to bring them to justice; and

(d) the outcome, if any, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) There have been reports of incidents of attacks on Indian nationals, including students, in Australia since May 2009. Details, of such incidents, as reported by Indian Mission/Posts in Australia, are given in the Annexure I [Refer to Annexure No.3 Appendix No. 219 in respect of Starred Question No. 42 Part 'c' answered on 25-2-2010].

(c) The issue of attacks on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level, with the Government of Australia, emphasizing that such attacks should not be allowed to recur and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia. Details of steps taken by the Government are given in the statement. [Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 351 part 'c'].

(d) At the instance of the Government of India, the Government of Australia have taken a several important measures aimed at enhancing the safety and security of our students, both at the State as well as the Federal level, which have been useful. Details are given in the statement. [Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 355 Part 'd'].

Factor effecting jobs abroad

†359. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether besides global recession, there are other reasons also which have affected the jobs being offered to Indians abroad;

(b) if so, the details of these reasons along with the countries; and

(c) the measures being taken to mitigate the adverse effect?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) There has been a reduction in the number of workers migrating abroad for overseas employment in the past year. Apart from the global recession, the other reason is the increasing localization of employment in the Gulf Countries. However, this has not affected employment of low skilled category of workers in a significant manner. To widen the destination base for skilled and semi skilled workers from India, the Ministry is concluding Labour Mobility Partnerships with some member States of the European Union.

Assistance to racial victims

360. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of assistance and support is given to Indians facing racial discrimination in Australia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) There have been reports of incidents of attacks on Indian nationals, including students, some of which could have had racial overtones. However, there have been no reports of Indians facing racial discrimination in Australia. The victims of the attacks have been provided all possible assistance by the Indian High

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Commission in Canberra and the Consulates in Melbourne and Sydney. Steps taken by the Government of India in this behalf have been detailed in the statement. [Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 351 Part 'c']].

Racial violence in Australia

‡361. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indians who have faced the racist violence in Australia till now;
- (b) whether Government of Australia has taken any step to control the violence on Indians;
- (c) the steps taken by Government of India for the security of Indians; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) 154 Indian nationals, including students, are reported to have been victims of attacks in Australia since May, 2009. It is believed that some of these attacks could have had racial overtones.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The issue of attacks on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level, with the Government of Australia, emphasizing that such attacks should not be allowed to recur and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia. Details of steps taken by the Government is given in the Statement. [Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 351 Part 'c']

Indians living in Australia

362. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indians living in Australia are not secured;
- (b) the number and details of incident of attack on Indians that took place in Australia during last six months;
- (c) whether Government considered it as racial attack; and
- (d) the details of steps taken so far to protect the life and property of Indians in Australia?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the statement attached at Annexure. [See Appendix 219 Annexure No. 8]

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir. However, some of the attacks could have had racial overtones.

(d) The Government of India has taken various measures including taking up the issue at the highest level, with the Government of Australia, emphasizing that such attacks should not be allowed to recur and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia. Details are given in the statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 351 Part 'C']

Indians suffering racial discrimination

363. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians living in Australia have continued to suffer racial discrimination and even places of worship are not spared;

(b) if so, the details of casualties suffered during 2009-10 and the action taken by Government of India with Australian Government in each case;

(c) whether Government is satisfied with the response of Australian Government;

(d) if not, whether Government would raise the issue in UNO or any other World forum; and

(e) if not, the other options that are available with India to protect its interests?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a number of incidents of attacks on Indian nationals including students have been recently reported from Australia. An incident of arson in the Cranbourne Nanaksar Taath Gurudwara complex in Melbourne was reported on 14th January, 2010. Details are given in the statement attached at Annexure [Refer to Annexure No. 3 Appendix No. 219 in respect of Starred Question No. 42 Part 'c' answered on 25-02-2010].

(c) to (e) The issue of attacks on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level, with the Government of Australia, emphasizing that such attacks should not be allowed to recur and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia. At the instance of the Government of India, the Government of Australia have taken several important measures aimed at enhancing the safety and security of our students, both at the State as well as the Federal level, which have been useful. The Government of India does not intend to raise this issue in the U.N. or any other world fora.

Effects of racial attacks

364. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of Indian students who are unlikely to go to Australia on account of racial attacks on them;

(b) whether Government of Australia have taken necessary steps other than doing lip service to protect the Indians; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No data on number of Indian students who are unlikely to go to Australia on accounts of recent incidents of attacks on Indian nationals including students, is available.

(b) and (c) At the instance of Government of India, the Government of Australia have taken various steps towards ensuring security and safety of Indian nationals and students. Details are given in the statement [Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 355 Part 'd'].

Attack on Indians

365. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that attacks on Indians continue unabated in Australia;

(b) if so, the details of efforts made by Government to ensure that attacks on Indians in Australia are controlled;

(c) whether Government proposes to ensure that remedial measures are urgently undertaken to check such attack on Indians in Australia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is deeply concerned about the problems faced by Indians including students in Australia. The issue of attacks on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level, with the Government of Australia, emphasizing that such attacks should not be allowed to recur and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia. The Prime Minister of India conveyed the high priority that Government of India attaches to the safety, security and well-being of Indian community in Australia to the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Kevin Rudd during his visit to India on 12 November, 2009. Mr. Rudd had reiterated that Australia had a zero tolerance approach to violence and was committed to taking all possible measures to protect the safety and welfare of all international students including Indian students. The Indian Mission and Posts are following up the incidents very closely and are continuously taking up the issue with the Federal and State Governments at all levels. The Indian Mission/Posts also maintain regular liaison with the students in universities and other educational institutions, as well as through participating in the meetings and seminars organised by the local government and law enforcement authorities, as well as the Indian community. Guidelines for students who propose to study in Australia, as also those already studying there are posted on the websites of the Ministries of

Overseas Indian Affairs, External Affairs as well as those of Indian Mission/Posts in Australia. At the instance of the Government of India, the Government of Australia has taken a several important measures aimed at enhancing the safety and security of our students, both at the State as well as the Federal level, which have been useful.

Students in Australia and New Zealand

366. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian students who have gone to Australia and New Zealand during last four years, give year-wise figures;
- (b) the number of them who have been given country's citizenship; and
- (c) the number who have been given work permits?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The available data on the number of Indian students who have gone to Australia and New Zealand during the last four years are as follows:

Year	Australia	New Zealand
2005	Not available	2,114
2006	38,199	2,566
2007	61,726	3,736
2008	94,580	6,040
2009	120,569	Not available

(b) and (c) Information on the number of Indian students who have been given citizenships of Australia and New Zealand is not available. In Australia students are allowed to work for 20 hours per week during the study period and unlimited number of hours during the vacation.

MPS/MLAs of Indian origin

367. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people of Indian origin who are Members of Parliament, Legislative Assemblies or Councils abroad;
- (b) the names thereof, country-wise;
- (c) whether any Indian born person has attained any position higher than the above mentioned categories; and
- (d) whether Government has any contact with them?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) As per available information, there are 324 Persons of Indian Origin who are MPs/MLAs/Member of Local Councils in different countries. Their names, country-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the above Statement.

(d) Yes, Sir. Our Missions/Posts abroad follow a policy of close engagement with persons of Indian origin. They maintain cordial and friendly relations with these dignitaries by inviting them to various functions and interacting with them during community-related cultural functions.

Statement

List of Persons of Indian Origin who are Members of Parliament/Legislative Assemblies/Councils of Foreign Countries

Sl. No.	Country	Number of MPs/MLAs of Indian origin	Names of MPs / MLAs/Councillors of Indian origin
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	01	Mr. Avtar Singh, MP
2.	Canada	31	MPs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 01. Mr. Kash Heed, Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Government of British Columbia 02. Mr. Deepak Obhrai, MP & Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs 03. Mr. Ujjal Dosanjh 04. Mrs. Nina Grewal 05. Mr. Sukh Dhaliwal 06. Mr. Tim Uppal 07. Mr. Devinder Shory 08. Mrs. Hedy Fry 09. Mr. Keith Martin 10. Mr. Vim Kochar Senator 11. Mr. Gurbax Singh Malhi 12. Ms. Ruby Dhalla 13. Mr. Navdeep Singh Bains MLAs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Mr. Harinder Thakar 15. Dr. Kuldip Kular

1	2	3	4
			16. Mr. Vic Dhillon 17. Ms. Amrit Mangat 18. Mr. Dave S. Hayer 19. Mr. Harry Bains 20. Mr. Jagrup Brar 21. Mr. Raj Chauhan 22. Mr. Naresh Bhardwaj 23. Mr. Peter Sandhu 24. Mr. Manmeet Bhullar 25. Mr. Raj Sherman 26. Mr. Darshan Kang Councillors: 27. Mr. Sav Dhaliwal 28. Mr. Tom Gill 29. Mr. Surinderpal Singh Rathor Deputy Mayor 30. Mr. Moe Gill 31. Ms. Barinder Rasode PIOs, who have attained higher position than MPs / MLAs/ Councillors 1. Mr. Moe Sihota: Cabinet Minister in 1991-96 and 1996-01. 2. Mr. Ujjal Dosanjh: Premier (Chief Minister) of BC. 3. Mr. Herb Dhaliwal: Minister for Ocean and Fisheries in 1996. 4. Mr. Waily Oppal: In 2001 Attorney General (Justice Minister) and Minister for Multiculturalism. 5. Dr. Gulzar Singh Cheema; Cabinet Minister from 2001 to 2004.
3.	Fiji	02	MPs: 1. Dr. Neil Sharma, Minister for Health 2. Mr. Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum, Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Electoral Reform Public Enterprise and Anti-Corruption, Industry, Tourism. Trade & Communication

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4.	Finland	01	1. Mr. Ranvir Sodhi, Member of Vaanta City Council
5.	France	01	1. Mr. Jean-Paul Virapoulle, French Senate from Reunion Island
6.	Germany	04	MPs: 1. Mr. Sebastian Edathy 2. Mr. Joseph Winkler 3. Mr. Raju Sharma Councilor: 4. Mr. Ravidra Gujjula Chairman of the City Council
7.	Grenada	02	MPs: 1. Mr. Tilman Thomas, Prime Minister of Grenada 2. Mr. Peter David, Minister of Foreign Affairs
8.	Guyana	30	MPs: 1. Hari N. Ramkarran, Speaker of the National Assembly 2. Shaik K. Z Baksh, Minister of Education 3. Dr. Leslie S. Ramsammy, Minister of Health 4. Dr. Ashni K. Singh, Minister of Finance 5. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, Minister of Housing and Water 6. Robert M. Persaud, Minister of Agriculture 7. Kellawan Lall, Minister of Local Government and Regional Development 8. Charles R. Ramson, Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs 9. Dr. Frank C.S. Anthony, Minister of Culture Youth and Sport

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			10. Manzoor Nadir, Minister of Labour 11. Priya D. Manickchand, Minister of Human Services and Social Security 12. Dr. Bheri S. Ramsaran, Minister in the Ministry of Health 13. Manniram Prashad, Minister of Tourism, Industry and Commerce 14. Mr. Donald R. Ramotar, General Secretary PPP/Civic 15. Mr. Harripersaud Nokta 16. Mrs. Indranie Chandarpal, Chief Whip 17. Ms. Bibi S. Shadick 18. Mr. Komal Chand 19. Mr. Mohamed F. Khan 20. Mr. Moses V. Nagamootoo 21. Mr. Mohabir A. Nandlall 22. Mr. Nandkumar 23. Mr. Parmanad P. Persaud 24. Mrs. Philomena Sahoye-Shury, Parliamentary Secretary 25. Mr. Dharamkumar Seeraj 26. Dr. Vishwa Deva Budhram Mahadeo 27. Mr. Llyod Pereira 28. Ms Amna Ally 29. Mr. Khemraj Ramjattan, Chairman, Alliance for Change 30. Mrs. Latchmin Punalall
9.	Indonesia	02	1. Mr. Mohammed Nazaruddin, Member of Parliament 2. Mr. Muhamad Nasir, Member of Parliament 1. Mr. Samsul Arifin, Governor of North Sumatra

1	2	3	4
10.	Ireland	01	1. Mr. Leo Varadkar, Member of Parliament
11.	Malaysia	43	MPs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. A. Kohilan Pillay a/I G. Appu, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs 2. Mr. Chandrasekar Suppiah 3. Mr. Daljit Singh Dalliwal 4. Ms. Loga Chitra 5. Dr. Malasingam a/I Muthukumar 6. Mr. Murugiah a/I Thopasamy 7. Mr. Ramakrishnan a/I Suppiah 8. Ms. Usha Nandhini 9. Mr. Charles Anthony a/I R. Santiago 10. Mr. Devamany a/I S. Krishnasamy, Deputy Minister in PM's Development 11. Mr. Gobalakrishnan a/I Nagapan 12. Mr. Gobind Singh Deo 13. Mr. Karpal Singh a/I Ram Singh 14. Mr. M. Kulasegaran 15. Mr. M. Saravanan, Deputy Minister of Federal Territories 16. Mr. Manikavasagam a/I Sundaram 17. Mr. Manogaran a/I Marimuthu 18. Prof. Dr. P. Ramasamy, Deputy Chief Minister of Penang State 19. Dr. S. Subramaniam, Minister of Human Resources 20. Mr. Sivarasa a/I K. Rasiah 21. Dr. Michael Jeyakumar Devaraj MLAs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Manikumar Subramanian 2. Mr. P. Ramasamy

1	2	3	4
			3. Mr. Jagdeep Singh Deo 4. Mr. Sanisvara Nethaji Rayer Rajaji 5. Mr. S. Raveenthiran 6. Mr. A. Sivasubramaniam 7. Mr. V. Sivakumar 8. Mr. Keshvinder Singh 9. Mr. Kssavan Subramaniam 10. Mr. Sivanesan Achalingam 11. Mr. Davendran Murthy 12. Mr. Muthiah Maria Pillay 13. Mr. Subahan Kamal 14. Mr. Manoharan Malayalam 15. Mr. Xavier Jayakumar Arulanandam, Exco Member (Equivalent to Cabinet Minister Rank) 16. Mr. V.S. Mogan 17. Mr. M.K. Arumugam 18. Mr. P. Gunasekaran 19. Mr. Ravi Munusamy 20. Mr. Veerapan Suberamaniam 21. Mr. R. Perumal 22. Mr. R Ganesan, Speaker, Perak state Assembly
12.	Mauritius	52	MPs: 1. Babajee Krishna (Dr) 2. Bachoo Anil Kumar 3. Bappoo Sheilabai (Mrs) 4. Beebeejaun Ahmed Rashid (Dr) 5. Bhagwan Rajesh Anand 6. Bodha Nandcobmar 7. Boodhoo Dhanraj

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			8. Boolell Arvin (Dr)
			9. Bundhoo Lormus
			10. Bunwaree Vasant Kumar (Dr)
			11. Cuttaree Jaya Krishna
			12. Dayal Surendra
			13. Deerpalsing Kumaree Rajeshree (Ms)
			14. Dookun-Luchoomun Leela Devi (Mrs)
			15. Dowarkasing Mokshanand
			16. Dulloo Madan Murlidhar
			17. Dulull Mohammed Asraf Ally
			18. Faugoo Satya Veyash
			19. Ganoo Alan
			20. Gokhool Dharambeer
			21. Gowressoo Mahendra
			22. Gunness Govindranath
			23. Guttee Rohit Narainsing
			24. Hanoomanjee Mrs Santi Bar
			25. Hawoldar Rihun Raj
			26. Hookoom Balkissoon (Dr)
			27. Husnoo Mohammad Anwar (Dr)
			28. Issack Ahmed Reza Goolam
			29. Jeetah Rajeshwar (Dr)
			30. Mrs Jeewa-Daureeawoo Fazila
			31. Jhugroo Purmanund
			32. Juggoo Bedwantee
			33. Jugnauth Pravind Kumar
			34. Kasenally Abu Twalib (Dr)
			35. Lauthan Samiullah, MSK
			36. Mardemootoo Valaydon
			37. Mohamed Razack Shakeel Ahmed Yousuf Abdul

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			38. Moutia Sutyadeo
			39. Mungur Rajendrakumar
			40. Naidu Kulasagara Subrayalu
			41. Peetumber Maneswar
			42. Ramgoolam Navinchandra Dr.
			43. Ramloll Parmessur (Dr)
			44. Ritoo Satyaprakash
			45. Rucktooa Dharmajaye
			46. Sayed-Hossen Sayyad Abd-Al-Cader
			47. Seebun Indranee (Mrs)
			48. Sinatambou Marie Joseph Noel-Etienne Ghislain
			49. Sithanen Rama Krishna
			50. Soodhun Showkutally
			51. Valayden Jayarama
			52. Varma Yatindra Nath
			1. Mr. Angidi Chettiar, The Vice President, is Indian born.
			2. Sir Anerood Jugnauth, President
			3. Dr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, Prime Minister
13.	Mozambique	01	1. Mr. Srfi Abdul Rehman, M.P.
14.	Netherlands	02	1. Mr. Rabin Baldewsingh, Vice Mayor
			2. Dr. Naushad Boehdoe, Wethouder (Alderman)
15.	New Zealand	02	MPs:
			1. Mr. Kanwaljit Singh Bakshi
			2. Dr. Rajen Prasad
			1. Sir Anand Satyanand, Governor General of New Zealand
16.	Philippine	01	1. Amado S. Bagatsing, M.P.

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17.	Seychelles	03	MPs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Ramkalawan Wavel 2. Mr. Nicholas Prea 3. Mr. Mark Naiken
18.	Singapore	10	MPs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Balaji Sadasivan, Sr. Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs 2. Mr. Hri Kumar Nair 3. Mr. Inderjit Singh 4. Miss Indranee Rajah, Deputy Speaker 5. Mr. S. Ishwaran, Minister of State, M/o Trade & Industry & Education 6. Prof. S Jayakumar, Sr. Minister of Coordinating Minister for National Security 7. Mr. K. Shanmugam, Minister of Law & Second Minister for Home Affairs 8. Mr. Tharman Shanmugaratnam, Minister for Finance 9. Mr. Viswa Sadasivan 10. Dr. Vivian Balakrishnan, Minister for Community Development, Youth & Sports
19.	South Africa	32	MPs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ebrahim Ismail Ibrahim 2. Fatims Hajaig 3. Mohamed Enver Surty 4. Roy Padayachie 5. Yunus Ismail Carrim 6. Ismail Vadi 7. Sivapragas Marimuthu Pillay 8. Abram Salamuddi

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			9. Ebrahim Mohd Sulliman 10. Fatima Ismail Chohan 11. Narend Singh 12. Santosh Vinita Kalyan 13. Roy Bhoola 14. Mohammed Haniff Hoosen MLAs: 1. Magesvari Govender 2. Ravigasen Ranganathan Pillay 3. Ramarak Maharaj 4. Rampathie Naidoo 5. Omie Singh 6. Usha Roopnarain 7. SV Naicker 8. Ganesan George Mari 9. Aminchand Rajbansi 10. Shameen Rajbansi 11. Goplam Hoosain Akharwaray 12. Cachalia Saa'd 13. Shahid Esau 14. Firoz Cachalia 15. Sa'ad Cachalia 16. Ismail Obaray Councillors: 1. Yusuf Bhamjeeis, Mayor of UmGungunlovu Municipality 2. Logic Naidoo, Deputy Mayor of Thekwini Municipality. PIOs/who have attained higher positions than MPs / MLAs/ Councillors Mr. Pravin Jamnadas Gordhan, Minister for Finance

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20.	Sri Lanka	23	MPs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sh. Arumugam Thondaman, Cabinet Minister 2. Sh. Sangaralingam Selltasamy, Deputy Minister 3. Sh. Muttu Sivalingam, Deputy Minister 4. Sh. Suresh Vadivel, Deputy Minister 5. Sh. P. Radhakrishnan, Deputy Minister 6. Sh. Vadivel Puttirasigamani, Deputy Minister 7. Sh. Mano Ganeshan 8. Sh. V. Arulsamy MLAs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sh. S. Sadasivam 2. Sh. Digambaram 3. Sh. Udaya Kumar 4. Sh. K. Kanagaraj 5. Sh. Ram 6. Sh. Ramesh 7. Sh. S. Ponniah 8. Sh. Prakash Ganesan 9. Sh. Arvinda Kumar 10. Sh. Senthil Thondaman, Council Minister 11. Sh. Velayudham 12. Sh. Prabha Ganesan 13. Sh. Ram 14. Sh. Rajendran 15. Sh. V. Radhakrishnan, Council Minister
21.	Suriname	23	MPs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr Adiel K. Kallan 2. Mr. Radjkoemar Randjiet Singh

1	2	3	4
			3. Mr. Jules R. Ajodhia
			4. Mr. Mahinderpersad Rathipal
			5. Mrs. Sharmila G.R. Mangal Mansaram
			6. Mr. Mahinderkoemar Jogi
			7. Mr. Kaulessar Matai
			8. Mr. Chanderdath Tilakdharie
			9. Ms. Socila Angoelal
			10. Mr. Kenneth M. H. Moenne
			11. Mr. Rabindre T. Parmessar
			12. Mr. Mohamed R. Doekhie
			13. Mr. Wedprekash Joeloemsingh
			14. Mr. Sidperkaas Malhoe
			15. Mr. Charles Pahlad
			16. Ms. Harriet S. Ramdien
			17. Mr. Thoodorus L.J. Vishnudatt
			18. Mr. Soedeshchand Jairam Msc
			19. Mr. Ramon J. Sital
			20. Mr. R. Sardjoe, Vice President of the Republic of Suriname
			21. Mr. Kermechand Stanley Raghoebarsingh, Minister of Agriculture, Livestock Farming & Fishery
			22. Mr. M.S. Hassankhan, Minister of External Affairs
			23. Mr. G. Kandhai, Minister of Public Works
22.	Switzerland	01	1. Ms. Von Sury-Thomas Susan
23.	Trinidad & Tobago	23	1. Mr. Bary Sinanan, Speak of the House 2. Dr. Lenny Saith, Minister in PMO

1	2	3	4
			3. Ms. Christine Kangaloo, Minister of Science, Technology & Tertiary Education
			4. Mr. Kennedy Swarathsingh, Minister of Public Administration
			5. Mr. Neil Persanalal, Minister of Information
			6. Mustapha Abdul-Hamid, Minister of Public Utilities
			7. Ms. Paula Gopee Scoon, Minister of Foreign Affairs
			8. Mr. Jerry Narace, Minister of Health
			9. Ms Indra Ojah Maraj, PNM MP
			10. Mr Roger Joseph, Junior Works Minister
			11. Mr. Basdeo Panday, UNC MP and leader of Opposition
			12. MS. Kamla Persad Bissessar, MP and UNC political leader
			13. Mr. Ramesh Lawrence Maharaj, UNC MP
			14. Ms. Mickela Panday, UNC MP
			15. Mr. Subash Panday, UNC MP
			16. Mr. Hamza Rafeeq, UNC MP
			17. Mr. Tm Gopeesingh, UNC MP
			18. Mr. Kelvin Ramnath, UNC MP
			19. Mr. Harry Pertap, UNC MP
			20. Mr. Chandresh Sharma, UNC MP
			21. Mr. Nizam Baksh, UNC MP
			22. Mr. Roodal Moonila, UNC MP
			23. Mr. Vasant Barath, UNC MP

1	2	3	4
24.	UK	26	<p>MPs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Parmjit Dhanda 2. Dr Ashok Kumar 3. Mr Keith Vaz 4. Mr Virendra Sharma 5. Mr Marsha Singh 6. Mr Shailesh Vara 7. Lord Raj Kumar Bagri CBE 8. Lord Amirali Alibhai Bhatia 9. Lord Naren Babubhai Patel 10. Lord Khalid Hameed 11. Lord Kamlesh Patel 12. Lord Karan Bilimoria 13. Baroness Usha Prashar 14. Lord Pratap Chidamber Chitnis 15. Lord Diljit Singh Rana 16. Lord Meghnad Jagdishchandra Desai 17. Lord Tarsem King 18. Lord Swraj Paul 19. Lord Sushantha Kumar Bhattacharyya 20. Lord Bhikhu Parek 21. Lord Adam Hafejee Patel 22. Baroness Vadera 23. Baroness Shreela Flather 24. Baroness Sandip Verma 25. Lord Mohamed Sheikh 26. Lord Navnit Dholakia <p>Lord Swraj Paul is a Privy Councillor and was Deputy Speaker in the House of Lords from December 2008 to October 2009</p>

1	2	3	4
25	USA	07	MLAs/MLCs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Upendra J. Chivukula 2. Mr. Jay Goyal 3. Mr. Raj Goyle 4. Mr. Ken Mathew 5. Mr. Thomas Abraham 6. Ms. Swati Dandekar 7. Mr Satveer Chaudhary

Students assaulted in Australia

368. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the list of cases of Indians/Indian Students assaulted, attacked and killed in Australia during the last three months;

(b) the reasons for so many spurt of attacks in the recent past;

(c) the cause for such attacks and the steps taken by our Government; and

(d) whether Government of India has done its best or yet to employ its best?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The following factors are *inter-alia* believed to have contributed to the spurt in attacks on Indian students:

- Surge in the number of Indian students, especially in private vocational and educational institutes in the last four years and their high visibility in public areas.
- In the absence of adequate financial resources, working late hours as taxi-drivers, gas-station attendants etc. and returning late at night/early in the morning to their homes, located in unsafe neighbourhoods, where crime-rates are high.
- Walking alone to their homes from train stations through deserted poor-lit streets on their way back late at night.
- Carrying high-value electronic equipments like lap-tops, i-pods etc. in person when moving around.
- Staying at places far away from their colleges/universities.

(d) Details of steps taken by the Government to ensure safety and security of Indian students in Australia are given in the Statement-II [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 351 Part 'c'].

Statement-I

High Commission of India

Canberra

Attacks on Indian students, Taxi drivers and others - - 01 January 2009 to 19 February 2010

Australian Capital Territory - Student

S.No.	Date of attack	Name (S/Shri)	Edu. Institute/Service	Place of Attack	Nature of Attack	Confirmed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	29.01.10	Dhaivat Bhakshi	ANU College of Business & Eco.	Kinloch, Northbourne Ave., Canberra	Assault & robbery - \$ 150 and passport robbed	By victim, reported to police
Queensland - Student						
1.	22.01.10	Sandeep Goyal	Student/Taxi driver	Brisbane	Assault & racial abuse	Arrests made
Queensland - Taxi Drivers						
1.	25.01.10	N.A.	Taxi driver	South Brisbane	Assault	Police
2.	26.01.10	N.A.	Taxi driver	Morningside	Assault	Police
3.	26.01.10	N.A.	Taxi driver	Storey Bridge Hotel	Assault	Police
Queensland - Others						
1	21.01.10	Hardik Patel	Motor Mechanic	MacGregor	Assault & robbery	Arrests made
2	27.01.10	N.A.	Pizza delivery boy	Brisbane	Assault	
3	27.01.10	N.A.	Doctor/PIO	Gold Coast	Assault/racial abuse	

Western Australia - Students						
1.	12.02.2010	Navdeep Singh Kawaldeep Singh	Students	Morley, Perth	Stabbed by fellow Indian student Jagdeep Singh over dispute on accommodation	By the Police and admitted by the offender. Jagdeep Singh is under Police custody till 24 February.
New South Wales - Students						
1.	29.12.2009	Ranjodh Singh	Student Spouse	Griffith	Murdered	Police have arrested 3 Indians; case in court
2.	11.01.2010	Amit Patel	Student/service	St. Mary's	Assault	Victim; no arrests made
3.	16.02.2010	Verinder Singh	Student, Holmes Institute	Victoria Road, Rydalmere	Assault/robbery	NSW Police and late by the victim
New South Wales - Others						
1.	02.02.2010	Vipin Anand	Service	Blacktown	Assault	Victim; police complaint regd.
South Australia - Students/Others						
1	28.12.2009	Ashish Joshi	Student	Adelaide	Assault	Victim; police case registered

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Victoria - Students						
1.	23.12.09	Udhay Sankar Jayachandran	Adv Diploma in Hospitality Mgmt, Holmesglen Institute of TAFE, Moorabbin Campus	Frankston Stn	Punched by 1 person (of a group of 4-5 people) on the forehead above the right eye	By victim
2.	6.1.10	Ashish Kumar	Hospitality at Hales	Car park at Coles Shopping Centre	Abused and attacked by 5-6 guys with wooden sticks and one knife; counter-attacked in self-defence; detained at Oakleigh Police Station	Alleged incident is said to be follow-on to a previous fracas on 27.10.09 at Westall Station in which case a report was registered in Dandenong Police Stn.
3.	6.1.10	Jatinder Ahuja	Community Welfare at Cambridge	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	6.1.10	Navdeep Arora	Community Welfare at Cambridge	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	14.1.10	Ranjith Kumar Katta from Andhra Pradesh	Cert.III in Graphics Western Instt of Technology, Melbourne	At work - Caltex Service Station, Albert St., Sebastopol, Ballarat, 0330 am	Assault and robbery at work; 2 offenders aged about 17 and 30 years respectively	Police arrived and offenders were arrested after a lady customer raised alarm;

6.	15.1.10	Satheesh Kumar Thatipamula, AP	Master of Engg System in Mining Engg- Ballarat University	While driving taxi, around 3 am	Abuse [why u f... Indians are here, threats to kill] by 48 year old man from Navigators near Ballarat	Offender clearly drunk; arrested by police, pleaded guilty and convicted by court
7.	15.1.10	Pamidutt Valluru, AP	Studying MBA (Intl Mgmt) - Ballarat Uni [completed 1st Yr]	While driving taxi from Delacombe to Birdwood Av, around 2345 hrs	Assault by 4 offenders - all whites around 18 years age - who attacked him, and briefly stole his taxi/ they were clearly drunk	Reported - Police investigating
8.	25.1.10	Two male students	Details not available	Swanston Street, CBD	Assault by a group of 10 Persons of Asian appearance	9 people arrested - 5 charged - police investigating
9.	26.1.10	Vikas Tiwari	Comm.Welfare at Cambridge Int'l College	While dropping off passengers at Sunshine around 6 am in the morning	Assault over a fare dispute; victim sustained injuries to nose and cheek bone; treated at Royal Melbourne Hospital	Reported to Police
10.		Satinder Kumar Sharma	2nd Semester of Hospitality at AIC	Attacked outside their residence on 72 Wadford Street in Glenroy	Attack by a gang of around 12 to 15 people of mixed ethnicity; students retaliated by	Police have apparently charged the four with damage to property

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					banging on the attackers' cars with cricket stumps; car was damaged in the process	
11		Mandeep Singh	1st Semester of Automotive Engg. at Cambridge College, Lt. Collins St.	-do-	-do- (was slashed by a knife across the hand)	-do-
12		Sandeep Rai Bali	Last semester in Hair Dressing at Sheila Baxter Instt. 100 Flinders St.	-do-	-do-	-do-
13.		Saurav Kohli	2nd Semester of Hospitality at Holms Glen in Glen Waverly	-do-	-do-	-do-
14.	6.2.10	Ranjan Katkam	Second semester in Graphics Pre Press at ANC, Swanston ST	Abused and bashed in a bus from Frankston Stn to Rye	3 offenders in 20-25 yrs age group; bashed by one on the forehead and threatened further if seen	Reported to Police; one offender caught/ on bail, charges not known

Victoria - Taxi drivers

S.No.	Date of Attack	Name S/Shri	Occupation	Place of Attack	Nature of Attack	Confirmed	Comments
1.	09.12.09	Ravinder Singh	Taxi Driver	Colliers Crescent Burnswick West, around 2 am	Assault - stabbed in chest, right lung punctured/robbery - wallet taken and days takings	By victim and police	
2.	15.01.10	Rahul Swaraj	Taxi Driver/owner of Bun Samosa restaurant	Grevillea Rd. Ballarat, around 1 am	One of two passengers pulled a knife after getting out of the taxi on seeing which the cab driver drove away; no injury sustained	By police	
3.	17.01.10	Name not known	Taxi driver	Geelong	Assaulted by two passengers under the influence of drink; suffered a black-eye; other passengers came to assistance of driver	By police	Offenders apprehended
4.	20.01.10	Satish Kumar	Taxi driver	Plenty Road, Reservoir, Melbourne, around 2 am	Abused by female passenger for leaving friends behind due to legal limit on number of passengers/attacked by male passenger; treated for facial injuries	By police	Police have released footage of couple involved taken from camera in cab, asking for public assistance in identification

Victoria - Others

S. No.	Date of Attack	Name S/Shri	Occupation	Place of Attack	Nature of Attack	Confirmed	Comments
1.	2.1.2010	Nitin Garg	Part time at Hungry Jacks & intern in an accounting firm	In Cruickshank park between Yaraville station and Hungry Jacks outlet at Somerville Road	Stabbed in stomach	By Police	
2.	5.1.10	Rohit Kumar	Lawyer employed with legal firm (Freehills)	Public toilet in Town Hall bldg., Cnr of Collins and Swanston St	Punched in face by 2 men in 20s	By victim	
3.	9.1.10	Jaspreet Singh	On Spouse visa; has franchise in a courier company	Grice Cr. in Essendon	Alleged assault by 4 to 5 offenders and who then set car on fire in which process victim also suffered extensive burn injuries	By police and victim	Reported to Police
4.	29.01.10	Javeed Pasha	Debt Collector with Dun and Bradstreet	Intersection of Balaclava and Hawthorne, around 8 pm.	Abused and assaulted by three boys aged 18 to 20, with a girl as onlooker	By victim's wife	Police have alleged that Javeed attempted rape and may be charged accordingly

Attacks on Indians in Australia

369. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attacks on Indians in Australia and other foreign countries are on the rise despite having talks with them;
- (b) if so; the complete details thereof; and
- (c) if not, by when concrete steps would be taken to solve such attacks on Indians?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Though there was a spurt in the number of incidents of attacks on Indian nationals, including students in Australia, in the month of January 2010, after a gap of over six months, there does not appear to be any evidence to indicate a consistent rise in the recent past of such incidents, either in Australia or other countries.

(b) Details of attacks on Indian nationals including students in Australia for the last two years, as available in the Ministry are given in the statement attached at Annexure [Refer to Annexure-3 Appendix No. 219 in respect of Starred Question No.42 Part 'c' answered on 25.02.2010]

- (c) Does not apply.

Indians victimised in Australia

†370. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Indians who have been victimised to racial violence in Australia so far;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Australian Foreign Minister has alleged that India is spreading hysteria with regard to these incidents;
- (c) whether the steps being taken by Government of Australia for the security of Indians are satisfactory; and
- (d) whether the number of Indian students going to Australia have come down owing to insecurity feeling?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) There have been reports of incidents of attacks on over 100 Indian nationals, including students, since May 2009, some of which could have had racial overtones.

- (b) No such report has come to the notice of the Government.
- (c) At the instance of the Government of India, the Government of Australia have taken a series of initiatives which have been useful.
- (d) No such information is available.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Indians subjected to violence in Australia

371. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian students, taxi drivers, and others separately who had been subjected to violence in Australia in 2009 and so far during this year;

(b) the number out of them who have died and those who have suffered serious injuries and hospitalized, separately;

(c) whether Indian Government has rendered any financial assistance to the families of those who died and for the seriously injured; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Details are given below:

	2009	2010 (till 19.2.2010)
Student	51	19
Taxi Drivers	15	6
Others	56	8
Died	1	3
Seriously injured	12	5
Hospitalized	5	-

(c) and (d) The Consulate General of India in Sydney made a payment of approximately A\$7,639 towards transportation of mortal remains of late Shri Ranjodh Singh to Punjab. The Government of India has approved reimbursement of the cost of transportation of the mortal remains of Mr. Nitin Garg, to his family.

The Government of India has also agreed to bear the cost of transportation to India, of the bodies of 2 Indian students Mr. Navdeep Singh and Mr. Kawaldeep Singh, who were murdered on 12.2.2010 at Perth by another Indian student.

Registration of NRI marriages

372. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government feels that NRI marriages must be registered;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and since when the registration is compulsory; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) (i) The issue of Compulsory registration of marriages was examined by the High Level Committee on Indian Diaspora (HLCID) and subsequently by National Commission for Women (NCW). Both HLCID and NCW had, *inter-alia*, recommended compulsory registration of marriages involving overseas Indian spouses.

(ii) It is felt that the registration will help to prevent the practice where men desert women after performing the marriage, prevent polygamy and child marriage and provide the women married to NRI/foreigners proof to claim her right to shelter and maintenance etc. in case of desertion or divorce.

(iii) Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* Judgement dated 14th February, 2006 in the case of Smt. Seema Vs. Shri Ashwani Kumar has held that marriages of all persons who are citizens of India belonging to various religions should be made compulsorily registrable in their respective states, where the marriage is solemnized. The Hon'ble court has also directed all the States to notify rules for registration of marriages.

Indian set afire in Australia

373. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one more Indian was set afire in Australia in January, 2010, and there are also other incidents including an Indian student dying after being severely beaten by Australians;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Australian Government is literally not doing enough to protect Indians studying/working in Australia; and

(c) if so, the reasons for Government not taking up the issue with Australian authorities seriously to protect Indians?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) An incident of an Indian national allegedly assaulted by 4 to 5 offenders who set his car on fire was reported from Victoria. The victim suffered extensive burn injuries. Subsequent investigations by the Australian police revealed that the victim had fabricated the incident for making a fictitious claim for the insurance of his car.

Three other Indian nationals were reported to have died in 2010 from injuries suffered during separate attacks.

(b) The issue of attacks on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level, with the Government of Australia, emphasizing that such attacks should not be allowed to recur and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia. At the instance of the Government of India, the Government of Australia have taken several important measures aimed at enhancing the safety and security of our students, both at the State as well as the Federal level, which have been useful.

(c) Does not arise.

Central resolution on Whistle Blowers Act

374. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has suggested to State/Union Territories to adopt the Central resolution on the Whistle Blowers Act till the latter is passed by the Parliament;
- (b) if so, the factors delaying passing the Whistle Blowers Bill which was introduced as a Private Member Bill in 2006; and
- (c) the number of cases involving persons accused of harming Whistle Blowers that were decided by the trial courts during 2006, 2007 and 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

- (a) No, Sir.
- (b) The Private Member's Bill on Whistle Blowers introduced in 2006 is pending in the Parliament. However, a Bill on the same subject drafted by the Government is under consideration of a Group of Ministers (GoM).
- (c) As per information provided by the Central Vigilance Commission, no such case decided by trial courts during 2006, 2007 and 2008 has come to its notice.

CBI cases related to Assam

375. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases under inquiry and investigation by the CBI during last ten years in relation to State of Assam;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) the number of cases being completed and the cases still under investigation;
- (d) the details thereof;
- (e) whether case relating to investigation of murder of reknown journalist Parag Das is yet to be completed and the court has put question mark against CBI in respect of their investigation; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

- (a) and (b) During the last ten years, 304 cases pertaining to the State of Assam have been registered by the CBI. A statement showing the details of these cases is enclosed (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Out of the cases registered, investigation in 47 cases is at different stages.

(e) and (f) After completion of the investigation in the case relating to murder of the Journalist, Shri Parag Das, CBI had filed charge-sheet against two accused. During the trial, one of the accused died and hence the case against him abated. The other accused was acquitted by the Trial Court. A Criminal Revision has been filed before the Guwahati High Court by the brother of the victim against the acquittal. The appeal has been admitted and is pending for hearing.

Statement

The cases pertaining to state of Assam registered by the CBI during last ten years

	Cases Registered	Cases under trial	Cases under investi- gation	Closed	Acqui- tted	otherwise disposed of	RDA	other action
SCB/ Kolkata	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
SC-II	13	3	4	4	1	1	0	0
Guwahati	215	96	35	16	0	0	54	14
Shillong	57	16	4	8	0	0	21	8
AC-II	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
EOW/ Kolkata	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
AC-I	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	304	130	47	28	1	1	75	22

Officials ignoring CVC recommendations

376. SHRI GIREEESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to reports about non-action on corrupt Government officials ignoring CVC recommendations;

(b) if so, the details and factual position thereof;

(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard;

(d) whether Government is contemplating any Legislation to rid the bureaucracy of corruption; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) and (b) In its Annual Report for the year 2008, the Central Vigilance Commission has reported 20 cases of non-compliance/non-consultation/non-acceptance of its advice.

(c) In disciplinary matters, the decision is taken by concerned Disciplinary Authority. However, cases of difference of opinion between the disciplinary authority and the CVC in disciplinary matters related to officers of All India Services and all Group A Central Civil Services including those under the Ministry of Railways are required to be submitted to the Prime Minister.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. However, the fight against corruption is an ongoing process and the Government is fully committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life by improving transparency and accountability. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include:-

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;
- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) India is amongst the countries who have signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

Performance of civil servants

377. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review the performance of officers belonging to Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service once they are fifty years of age so as to make way for the better performance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) and (c) There is already a provision to review the performance of All India Service officers on attaining the age of fifty years under rule 16 (3) of All India Services (DCRB) Rules, 1958. Those officers not found fit to be retained in service are considered for premature retirement.

Filling of backlog vacancies

378. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several backlog reserved vacancies of SCs/STs in all Government Departments have not yet been filled in for the last several years for the reasons that suitable candidates were not available in the country in case of Direct Recruitment (DR) quota and no suitable employees were available even in the extended zone of consideration in case of promotion quota;

(b) whether Government Department are deliberately ignoring DOP&T orders in filling up such vacancies;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, whether Government can indicate the time line by which all the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs and STs could be filled in?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government is making all efforts to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies. Instructions have been issued that if sufficient number of SC/ST/OBC candidates do not become available to fill up vacancies reserved for them in the first attempt of recruitment, a second attempt should be made for recruiting suitable candidates belonging to the concerned category in the same recruitment year or as early as possible before the next recruitment. Special Recruitment Drives are launched from time to time for filling up of the backlog vacancies. More than 60,000 backlog vacancies of SCs and STs were filled during the last Special Recruitment Drive. Another Drive has been launched to fill up the remaining backlog vacancies. It may, however, not be possible to fix any time line for filling up of all backlog reserved vacancies.

Special fund for skill development

379. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has created a special fund for skill upgradation and training;

(b) whether there is systematic planning or special strategy to achieve the target of having 500 million skilled workers in future;

(c) whether the multinational, monopoly industrial Houses, CPSU, Industrialist who are pursuing the technical skills of the country are also contributing to the skill development fund; and

(d) is so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) Yes, Sir. National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) has been incorporated as a Trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. An investment management agreement has been signed between the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), which has been set up as a non-profit company under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, and National Skill Development Fund (NSDF). As per the agreement, NSDC will manage the Funds to meet the objectives as set out in the agreement. In addition, the Planning Commission has a scheme for special initiatives through Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the area of Skill Development.

(b) There is a systematic planning to achieve the target of having 500 million skilled workers by 2022 as per the National Policy on Skill Development.

(c) and (d) National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) has been incorporated to act as a receptacle of funding contributions from Central Government and State Government entities, multilateral/bilateral and other donors who would prefer to provide funds through the Government for the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

Discussion with China over LAC

380. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in month of January, 2010 India and China resolved to maintain peace of Line of Actual Control (LAC) and decided to use mechanism of border personnel meetings more effectively to defuse incidents on contentious borders;

(b) if so, the other main points discussed between the two countries and whether reports of border violations have also been discussed; and

(c) if so, to what extent there has been peace on LAC after discussions?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The 3rd Annual Defence Dialogue between India and China was held in Beijing on 6 January 2010. The two sides discussed the need to enhance India-China relations including the relations between the two armed forces and the two Ministries of Defence. The two countries reiterated their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility in the India-China border areas and more effectively use the established mechanism towards this end. Peace and tranquility have been maintained in the border areas. The two sides also exchanged views on regional and global security issues, including counter-terrorism and piracy.

Safety of UID cards from aliens and infiltrators

381. SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several millions of aliens and infiltrators in different parts of the country; and

(b) the safeguards undertaken by Government to ensure that UID cards are issued only to citizens and not issued to such non-citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) and (b) The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority (UIDAI) is to issue unique identification numbers to all residents of the country. The UIDAI will issue a number, not a card. The UID numbers are meant to prove only identity and not citizenship.

Corruption in bureaucratic system

382. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government accepts that Indian bureaucratic system is engaged in corruption;
 - (b) if so, the basis thereof;
 - (c) whether Government is planning to make changes in the current bureaucratic system;
- and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life by improving transparency and accountability. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include:-

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;
- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) India is amongst the countries who have signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

New method of estimating poverty

383. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to switch to a new method of estimating poverty in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the existing method to measure poverty are only based on food calorie intake of a person; and
- (d) if so, to what extent the new method of measuring poverty will help Government to tackle it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) and (b) The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time. The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group in December, 2005 under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Expert Group submitted its report in December 2009. The recommendations of the Expert Group are being examined by the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) The existing methodology based on the recommendations of the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee), focused on the purchasing power needed to meet the specific calorie intake (per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 Kcal in rural areas and 2100 Kcal in urban areas) with some margin for non-food consumption needs also. The new methodology proposed by Tendulkar Committee recommends to move away from calorie norm, adopting the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) equivalent of urban Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to 25.7% urban headcount ratio as the new reference for the PLB without discriminating between rural and urban areas. In addition, the recommended poverty lines take into account the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing these with the normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes.

New parameters for various ministries

384. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has introduced new parameters for various Ministries to evaluate their performance every 3 months;
- (b) the details of these new parameters;
- (c) whether it is a fact that government has introduced a system as prevalent in private sector;
- (d) if so, to what extent will such evaluation have any relevance; and

- (e) the steps proposed to review the utility of such methods of evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) Yes Sir. As per the outline of performance monitoring and evaluation approved by the Prime Minister the Results Framework Document (RFD) as well as achievement of each Ministry/Department against the performance goals laid down will be reviewed by High Power Committee on Government Performance headed by the Cabinet Secretary, after six months of preparation of RFD every year.

(b) The parameters include, *inter alia*, objective, actions, success indicator and target/criteria value-excellent, very good, good, fair and poor. The details of the parameters vary from ministry to ministry depending upon its nature of work as per allocation of Business Rules of the Government.

(c) Government has devised its own system for performance monitoring and evaluation of its ministries/departments.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) As stated in (a) above the method would be reviewed as deemed appropriate.

Parameters to find out BPL category

385. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the various parameters evolved by various authorities to find out Below Poverty Line (BPL) category;

(b) whether they are not vary from one authority to the other and create confusion;

(c) what could be the authentic authority to which one can depend upon; and

(d) whether quantum of BPL population is on the increase or decrease as per the latest official figure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (d) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in Government of India for estimation of number and proportion of persons living below poverty line at National and State level separately for rural and urban areas. Poverty is estimated from a large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) after an interval of five years approximately. However, the Ministry of rural development conducts the BPL Census generally in the beginning of a Five Year Plan to identify the BPL households living below the poverty line in the rural areas who could be assisted under its various programs. The estimation of poverty and identification of BPL households are two separate exercises, therefore, it does not result in overlapping. The latest poverty estimates of Planning Commission reveal that poverty at the national level has declined from 36% in 1993-94 to 27.5% in 2004-05.

Pradhan Mantri Swarojgar Yojana

†386. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pradhanmantri Swarojgar Yojana run for providing self employment to educated unemployed persons has been stopped, if so, the reasons therefor and its annual target;
- (b) whether any other self employment scheme has been commenced; if so, its details and the annual target;
- (c) whether the target of new scheme is also similar to that of the earlier scheme; if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government is contemplating or will contemplate to commence any new scheme similar to the Pradhanmantri Swarojgar Yojana which will be helpful to provide self employment for unemployed persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) There is no scheme by the name of Pradhan Mantri Swarojgar Yojana; however, there was a scheme by the name of Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), which was implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) till 2007-08. The scheme (PMRY) was discontinued and merged with Rural Employment Generation Programme and a new scheme namely Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) was launched in 2008.

PMRY was in operation till 2007-08 only in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period and 2.80 lakh beneficiaries have been assisted against the target of 2.75lakh beneficiaries during the year under the scheme.

(b) Yes Sir.

The new scheme, namely, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) was launched in August, 2008. The scheme covers both manufacturing and service sector enterprises. The entrepreneurs can avail margin money assistance from Khadi & Village Industries Commission and loans from any public sectors scheduled commercial banks. The rate of subsidy on the project cost is to the tune of 15% for urban and 25% for rural areas in respect of general category beneficiaries and 25% for urban, 35% for rural areas in respect of special category beneficiaries (including SC/ ST/ OBC/ Minority/ Women/ Physically handicapped/ Ex serviceman/ NER / Hill and Border areas, etc.).

The target of employment generation opportunities in PMEGP for the year 2008-09 was 616937 persons and for the year 2009-10 is 7,40,000 persons.

(c) The new scheme namely, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), is a vastly improved scheme as compared to Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana in terms of investment limit, subsidy component, amount of loan admissible, etc.

(d) No, Sir.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Special category status to Rajasthan

†387. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to give status of special category to Rajasthan like that of North East States, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh keeping in view of different special critical conditions of the State such as two third area of desert and drought prone and very long international border adjoining to Pakistan, etc;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (d) Special Category status for allocation of Central Assistance to State Plans has generally been accorded in the past to States on the basis of a set of criteria that *inter alia* include hilly and difficult terrain, low population density and/ or sizeable share of tribal population, strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries, economic and infrastructural backwardness and non-viable nature of state finances. States under this category have a low resource base and are not in a position to mobilize resources for their development needs. Most States that have been granted Special Category Status have been constituted out of small Union Territories or from districts of some other States necessitating creation of overheads and administrative infrastructure out of proportion to their resource base. The decision to grant Special Category Status to any State is taken by National Development Council, which is the sole body competent to do so based on an integrated consideration of all the factors listed above and the peculiar situation of the State.

The Government of Rajasthan has requested for grant of Special Category status to Rajasthan. The Planning Commission is of the view that for any State seeking Special Category status on account of State specific problems, it would be more appropriate to provide Financial Assistance/ Additional Central Assistance (ACA) etc. as has been the practice so far, on a case to case basis.

Programmes under Bharat Nirman

388. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether programmes falling under Bharat Nirman are being reviewed by the Planning Commission regularly;

(b) if so, the targets set and achievements made, upto March 2009, so far as Jharkhand State is concerned; and

(c) Government's views on the performance of the implementation of various programmes under Bharat Nirman in Jharkhand?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (c) Bharat Nirman Yojana is being reviewed by the respective Ministries, Planning Commission and Committee on Rural Infrastructure for ensuring its success and achieving the targets. The target set and achievements made up to March, 2009 under the various components of Bharat Nirman in the State of Jharkhand are as under :

Competent	Target 2005-2009	Physical achievement reported upto March, 2009
Irrigation (in thousand hectare)	334.36	83.90
Drinking Water (Total Number of habitations covered)	17393	18002
Roads		
(a) Habitations (in no.)	2991	669
(b) Up-gradation and new connectivity (in km.)	13997.78	2546.27
Housing		
Number of houses (in No.)	171858	231902
Electrification		
Number of villages	19737	6192
No of BPL household connection	1691797	246656
Telephone connectivity		
Number of villages	1564	1547

Rural poor in country

389. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the rural poor in the country estimated by the Planning Commission in 2007, State-wise;
- (b) the criteria adopted by the Planning Commission in 2007 for estimating the rural poor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Suresh Tendulkar Committee which has been constituted to estimate rural poor in the country has adopted different criteria to count rural poor in the country;
- (d) if so, the details of criteria adopted and in what manner it is different from the Planning Commission's criteria of 2007; and
- (e) the details of rural poor as per Tendulkar Committee, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the number and proportion of persons living below poverty line at National and State level separately for rural and urban areas from a large sample

survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) after an interval of five years approximately. Since 1997, the poverty has been estimated on the basis of the methodology recommended by the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of poor (Lakadwala Committee)'. The latest poverty estimates for the year 2004-05 were released in March 2007. The State-wise details of the rural poor in the country based on 2004-05 estimates are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group in December, 2005 under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Expert Group submitted its report in December 2009. While acknowledging the multi dimensional nature of poverty, the Expert Group recommends moving away from anchoring the poverty lines to the calorie intake norm, adopting the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) based estimates of consumption expenditure as the basis for future poverty lines, MRP equivalent of urban Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to 25.7% urban headcount ratio as the new reference for the PLB. In addition, the recommended poverty lines take into account the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing these with the normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes. On the basis of this methodology, the rural poverty headcount ratio for 2004-05 is estimated at 41.8%. The state-wise details of rural poor estimated by Tendulkar Committee in their report are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The recommendations of the expert group are being examined by the Planning Commission.

Statement

*State-wise number and percentage of people below poverty line in 2004-05
(Based on URP Consumption)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Rural	
		% of persons	No. of persons (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.2	64.70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.3	1.94
3	Assam	22.3	54.50
4	Bihar	42.1	336.72
5	Chhattisgarh	40.8	71.50
6	Delhi	6.9	0.63
7	Goa	5.4	0.36

1	2	3	4
8	Gujarat	19.1	63.49
9	Haryana	13.6	21.49
10	Himachal Pradesh	10.7	6.14
11	Jammu and Kashmir	4.6	3.66
12	Jharkhand	46.3	103.19
13	Karnataka	20.8	75.05
14	Kerala	13.2	32.43
15	Madhya Pradesh	36.9	175.65
16	Maharashtra	29.6	171.13
17	Manipur	22.3	3.76
18	Meghalaya	22.3	4.36
19	Mizoram	22.3	1.02
20	Nagaland	22.3	3.87
21	Orissa	46.8	151.75
22	Punjab	9.1	15.12
23	Rajasthan	18.7	87.38
24	Sikkim	22.3	1.12
25	Tamil Nadu	22.8	76.50
26	Tripura	22.3	6.18
27	Uttar Pradesh	33.4	473.00
28	Uttarakhand	40.8	27.11
29	West Bengal	28.6	173.22
30	A&N Islands	22.9	0.60
31	Chandigarh	7.1	0.08
32	Dadra & N. Haveli	39.8	0.68
33	Daman & Diu	5.4	0.07
34	Lakshadweep	13.3	0.06
35	Pondicherry	22.9	0.78
ALL INDIA		28.3	2209.24

Statement-I

Final Poverty Line and Head Count Ratio in States/UTs for 2004-05

State	Rural	
	Poverty Line	Poverty Head Count Ratio
1	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir	522.30	14.1
Himachal Pradesh	520.40	25.0
Punjab	543.51	22.1
Uttaranchal	486.24	35.1
Haryana	529.42	24.8
Delhi	541.39	15.6
Rajasthan	478.00	35.8
Uttar Pradesh	435.14	42.7
Bihar	433.43	55.7
Sikkim	531.50	31.8
Arunachal Pradesh	547.14	33.6
Nagaland	687.30	10.0
Manipur	578.11	39.3
Mizoram	639.27	23.0
Tripura	450.49	44.5
Meghalaya	503.32	14.0
Assam	478.00	36.4
West Bengal	445.38	38.2
Jharkhand	404.79	51.6
Orissa	407.78	60.8
Chhattisgarh	398.92	55.1
Madhya Pradesh	408.41	53.6
Gujarat	501.58	39.1
Maharashtra	484.89	47.9
Andhra Pradesh	433.43	32.3
Karnataka	417.84	37.5

1	2	3
Goa	608.76	28.1
Kerala	537.31	20.2
Tamil Nadu	441.69	37.5
Pondicherry	385.45	22.9
ALL INDIA	446.68	41.8

Bio-technology parks

390. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Odisha has submitted any proposal to set up a Bio-technology parks in the State; and

(b) if so, the assistance extended by the Department of Bio-technology in the establishment of Bio-technology parks in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the State Government of Odisha had submitted a proposal to the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology for support for the Biotechnology Incubator to be set up at Biotechnology Park, Bhubaneswar. An initial support of Rs. 2.00 crore has been provided for preparing the work plan and detailed plan of action for the tenants and usage of the facility.

Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

391. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the "Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana" for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste girls and boys in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of educational institutions in Tamil Nadu which availed the Central assistance under the scheme and constructed hostels since the scheme come into force, district-wise; and

(d) the action Government has taken to popularize the Yojana in Tamil Nadu and rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) A scheme, namely, 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana' is being implemented by the Government for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste girls and boys since 01.01.2008. Under the Scheme, central assistance is provided to (i) State Governments/UT Administrations, (ii) Central and State Universities/ institutions and (iii) Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and

deemed Universities in the private sector. The norms of Central assistance under the scheme are given below:

For SC Girls Hostel:

- 100% to State Govts/UT Administrations and Central/State Universities.
- 90% to NGOs and deemed Universities in private sector only for expansion of existing hostel facilities.

For SC Boys Hostels:

- 50% to State Governments and 100% to UT Administration
- 90% to Central Universities/institutions
- 45% to State Universities/institutions
- 45% to NGOs and deemed Universities in private sector only for expansion of existing hostels.

(c) Under 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana' 31 hostels for SC students have been sanctioned in Tamil Nadu. A statement indicating District-wise information is enclosed (*See below*).

(d) The State Governments/UT Administrations are advised from time to time to send proposals under the Scheme. The guidelines of the scheme are also available on the website of this Ministry.

Statement

District-wise number of hostels sanctioned to Tamil Nadu for SC students under the Scheme of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No. of Hostels
1	2	3
1.	Tuticorin	1
2.	Thanjavur	2
3.	Madurai	1
4.	Salem	4
5.	Trichy	2
6.	Ariyalur	1
7.	Perambalur	4
8.	Kancheepuram	3
9.	Virudhunagar	4
10.	Tirunelveli	1
11.	Cuddalore	1
12.	Erode	1

1	2	3
13.	Pudokottai	1
14.	Dindigul	1
15.	Karur	1
16.	Villupuram	1
17.	Ramanathapuram	1
18.	Sivagangai	1
	TOTAL	31

Schemes for physically challenged people

392. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn out any comprehensive and specific schemes for protecting the interests of physically challenged people;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes being implemented during the last three years;

(c) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has sent any specific proposals for Central funds to implement some of its schemes aimed at welfare of physically handicapped people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of schemes sanctioned by Government alongwith the funds allocated for implementation of the schemes in the State?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) The following main Schemes are being implemented by the Ministry for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities:

- (i) **Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):-** Under the scheme, funds for the welfare of persons with disabilities are provided to the non-governmental organizations for projects like special schools for persons with disabilities, Vocational Training Centres, Half Way Homes, Community Based Rehabilitation Centres, Pre-School & Early Intervention Centres, Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons etc.
- (ii) **Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP):-** Under the scheme, assistance is provided to needy persons with disabilities for procuring and fitment of aids and appliances for their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation.
- (iii) **National Institutes:-** The Ministry supports following seven autonomous National Institutes which provide rehabilitation services and do manpower development for different types of disabilities:

- (a) Pt Deendayal Upadhaya National Institute for the Physically Handicapped (IPH), New Delhi.
 - (b) National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun.
 - (c) National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH), Kolkata.
 - (d) Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (NIHH), Mumbai.
 - (e) Swami Viveknand National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research (NIRTAR), Cuttak.
 - (f) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad.
 - (g) National Institute for the Empowerment with Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai.
- (iv) **National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation:-** The Government of India has set up this Corporation to provide loans to persons with disabilities at concessional rates of interest, through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs).
- (v) **Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal opportunities/ Protection of Rights and Full participation) Act, 1995:-** Under this Scheme, assistance is provided for setting up District Disability Rehabilitation Centres, Composite Rehabilitation Centres (CRCs), Regional Rehabilitation Centres, creating barrier free environment in Universities, Public buildings, State Government Secretariat, office of Commissioner disabilities etc.
- (vi) **Scheme of Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for providing employment to persons** employers' contribution towards Employees Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance for the first three years in respect of persons with disabilities, employed in private sector on or after 1.4.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs.25,000/- .
- (vii) **Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992:-** The Rehabilitation Council of India was set up under this 1992 Act of Parliament. This council regulates and monitors the training of rehabilitation professionals and personnel and promotes research in rehabilitation and special education.
- (c) and (d) Some of the schemes of this Ministry under which proposals have been received are as follows :
- (i) Under ADIP, notional allocation for Himachal Pradesh is Rs 30 lakhs. Two proposals have been received in respect of Solan and Kangra districts of the State.
 - (ii) The notional allocation under DDRS for the year 2009-10 has been fixed at Rs 0.50 crore for the state of Himachal Pradesh. The State Government has forwarded 4 proposals under DDRS alongwith State Government recommendation for the year 2009-10.

Proposal of old age home operation scheme from MP

‡393. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals along with their dates, received from Madhya Pradesh in the year 2008-09 under Old Age Home Operation Scheme;

(b) the proposal-wise details of the action taken till date on the proposals received with regards to (a) above; and

(c) by when the sanction is likely to be accorded to pending proposals alongwith their likely time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (c) There is no Scheme by such name. However, a statement showing the details of project proposals for running and maintenance of Old Age Homes under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) received from Madhya Pradesh during 2008-09, is enclosed (See below). In case of new proposals, grant is released with prospective effect only. However, funds can be considered for release only in cases where State Government recommendations for 2009-10 have been received.

Statement

The details of proposals for running and maintenance of OAH received from Madhya Pradesh during 2008-09

Sl.No.	Name of the organisation	Project	Date of receipt in this Ministry	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Ongoing Cases				
1.	Nivedita Kalyan Samiti, Rewa	OAH	7.10.2008	Grant released on 15/12/09
2.	Mahila Utkarsh Sansthan, Indore	OAH	-do-	Grant released on 5/2/10.
New Cases				
1.	Ankur Pragati Sheel Mahila Kendra, Rajgarh.	OAH	7.10.2008	Proposals for 2009-10 have been received from the State Government. Proposals of the NGOs are being processed.
2.	Ankur Pragatisheel Mahila Kendra, Shajapur.	OAH	-do-	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Ajanta Lalit Kala Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Vidisha.	OAH	-do-	
4.	Gopal Dass Sarvajanik Kalyan Samiti, Sidhi	OAH	-do-	Proposal for 2009-10 has been received from the State Government. Deficient documents in the proposals have been sought from the State Government/ NGO. Reply is still awaited.
5.	Bhartiya Red Cross Society, Mandala	OAH	-do-	
6.	Bharatiya Red Cross Society, Mandsaur	OAH	-do-	Proposal for 2009-10 has not been received from the State Government.
7.	New Shivam Vayavsaik Prashikshan Yuvti Mandal, Hoshangabad	OAH	-do-	
8.	Abhiyakti Kala Vikas Samiti, Sidhi	OAH	-do-	
9.	Bhartiya Red Cross Society, Sagar	OAH	-do-	
10.	Ujjaini Varishth Nagrik Sangathan, Ujjain	OAH	-do-	
11.	Pramod Aadiwasi Vikas Parishad, Jabalpur	OAH	6.3.2009	

Disabled quota in public sector banks

394. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Central Public Sectors and Public Sector Banks have not fulfilled the three per cent disabled quota in the employment; and

(b) if so, whether there is any Government directive to fill up these post in a specific period?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) As per Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, all the establishments including Central Public Sectors and Public Sector Banks are to extend 3% reservation to persons with disabilities in recruitment. However, some vacancies reserved for the Persons with Disabilities could not be filled up resulting in backlog.

(b) Yes, Government of India, *vide* Department of Personnel & Training's O.M. No. 36038/2/2008-Estt. (Res) dated 27th November, 2009 have instructed to launch a Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of Persons with Disabilities existing as on 15.11.2009 by 15.07.2010 and to send final report in respect of all Ministries/Departments including Central Public Enterprises to the Department of Personnel & Training by 31.07.2010.

Atrocities against dalits

395. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether atrocities against Dalits have reached an all time high;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of atrocities figure during last five years;
- (d) the reasons for these atrocities; and
- (e) the action Government has undertaken as policy to reduce these atrocities?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (c) As per the data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of cases registered by Police, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, concerning offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes, from 2004 to 2008, is as under:-

Year	Number of Cases registered
2004	26523
2005	25836
2006	26665
2007	29825
2008	33367

Data for 2009 is not available.

(d) The causative factors seem to be attributed to land disputes, land alienation, bonded labour, indebtedness, non-payment of minimum wages, besides non-economic causes like caste prejudices, practice of untouchability and deep-rooted social resentment.

(e) The Act is implemented by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. With a view to ensure effective implementation of provisions of the Act, central assistance is provided to State/Union Territories, mainly for strengthening of the enforcement and judicial machinery, incentive for inter-caste marriages, awareness generation, and relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons. They are requested to implement provisions of the Act in letter and spirit. Reviews meetings are also held with State Governments from time to time.

Fabrication of Chandrayaan-II

396. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandrayaan-II Project, scheduled to be launched in 2013, is being fabricated on the cost-effective designs developed recently, by ISRO keeping in view the abrupt ending of Chandrayaan-I mission;

(b) if so, whether the findings of Chandrayaan-I relating to chemical, mineralogical and photogeological mapping, have been analysed to confirm that the envisaged objectives of this Mission have been achieved; and

(c) As this is an Indo-Russian collaboration project and all infrastructure facilities are being provided by India, whether the cost sharing profile between India and Russia keeping this aspect in view so as to lessen India's expenditure component?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One of the major scientific objectives envisaged for Chandrayaan-I mission was to conduct chemical and mineralogical mapping of the entire lunar surface. Analysis of the data obtained from Chandrayaan-I confirms that the envisaged objectives of this mission have been mostly achieved.

(c) Chandrayaan-II comprises of an Orbitor (with scientific instruments) to go round the moon, and a lander that soft lands on the lunar surface with a Rover. As per the Memorandum of Understanding between Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Russian Space Agency, Russia would be providing us the Lander and a few scientific instruments. The Indian expenditure is limited to the development of the Orbitor, Rover, Indian scientific instruments, launcher and the mission expenses. Thus, the overall cost of the Chandrayaan-II mission is reduced by this cost-sharing arrangement.

Foreign tourists arrival in India

397. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of foreign tourists arrival during 2007, 2008, 2009 in India and Rajasthan;
- (b) whether there was steady decline, percentage of decline and reasons thereof;
- (c) whether 26/11 Mumbai Terrorist attacks, swine flu scare, insecurity, Global recession were deterrents; and
- (d) the steps taken to attract tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) in Rajasthan during 2007, 2008 and 2009, and the growth rates over the previous year, are given below:-

Year	FTAs in India		FTVs in Rajasthan	
	Number (in million)	Growth over previous year	Number (in million)	Growth over previous year
2007	5.08	14.3%	1.40	14.8%
2008	5.28	4.0%	1.48	5.5%
2009*	5.11	-3.3%	1.07	-27.4%

* Provisional

The decline in FTAs and FTVs in 2009 may be due to various reasons including the terrorist attacks, H1N1 pandemic and global financial slowdown, etc.

(d) To attract more tourists to India, Ministry of Tourism has taken a number of steps including advertising, participation in travel fairs, exhibitions, road shows, India evenings, seminars & workshops, Indian food and cultural festivals, publication of brochures, offering incentives to inbound travelers, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry. The Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism has also been expanded so as to provide financial assistance to service providers for the promotion of Medical and Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism in the country.

Tourist places in Uttar Pradesh

398. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the tourist places in Uttar Pradesh for the development of which Central Government is giving assistance to Uttar Pradesh Government;

- (b) the details of such assistance given during the last two years and the current year; and
- (c) the proposals and plans for the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds. During the 10th Plan period, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned tourism projects including infrastructure projects and fairs & festivals for Rs.9726.61 lakh to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh at various places, proposals of which have been received from the State Government.

(b) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The project proposals submitted by the State Governments/UT Administrations are prioritized through a system of prioritization meetings with the concerned State Governments/ UT Administrations.

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4
2007-08			
1.	Development of Barsana in Distt Mathura	364.08	291.27
2.	Development of Chitrakoot as a Destination	444.49	355.60
3.	Development of Jaunpur as a Tourist Destination	444.10	352.08
4.	Development of Siddheshwar Nath Dham, Sant Kabirnagar.	141.96	113.57
5.	Organization of Taj Mahotsav at Agra 18-27 Feb. 2008	5.00	4.00
6	Rural Tourism projects in Bhaguwala, Distt. Saharanpur.	50.00	40.00
2008-09			
1.	Development of Varanasi-Sarnath-Ramnagar Ph-II	1416.31	708.16
2.	Development of Amethi as Circuit	576.71	461.37
3.	Development of Sultanpur as a Tourist Circuit	423.13	338.50
4.	Development of Beautification of various tourism sites at Raibareli in Uttar Pradesh	649.11	514.28

1	2	3	4
5.	Revitalization of Ayodhya as a special Tourist Destination in Uttar Pradesh	498.00	393.40
6.	Construction and Development work at Ghuisarnath Dham Pratapgarh Ph-II as a Tourist Destination in Uttar Pradesh	276.38	216.10
7.	Zonal Festival in U.P.	30.00	15.00
2009-10			
1.	Upgradation of Sound & Light show in Agra Fort, Agra	170.50	136.00
2.	Rural Tourism project at Village Barara, Distt. Agra	40.51	32.41

HRD projects sanctioned in the 11th Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	State IHM, Fursatganj	1000.00	400.00
2.	FCL, Garhmukteshwar	475.00	200.00
	TOTAL	1475.00	600.00

Tourism in Odisha

† *399. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the necessary step has been taken by Centre on all proposals regarding tourism sent by Government of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to give any special package to the State in view of tourism;

(e) whether any independent proposal has been received from the State in this regard; and

(f) if so, the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (f) Development and promotion of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial assistance to them for tourism related projects which are identified in consultation and interaction with them, under following schemes.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. Product/Infrastructure Development of Destinations/Circuits
2. Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects
3. Information Technology
4. Fairs/Festival and Events

Proposals which are complete in all respect as per guidelines, are processed on *inter-se* priority basis and funds are released subject to availability under the respective head of account.

A statement showing infrastructure projects sanctioned to the State during the first three years of 11th Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 (till 31.12.2009) is enclosed.

Statement

*Infrastructure Project sanctioned to the State during the
years 2007-08 & 2008-09 and 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
2007-08		
1	Development of Mahanadi Central Heritage, Distt. Cuttack under Destination Development Scheme	393.75
2	Development of Kapilas-Joranda-Saptasajya as a tourist destination in Orissa.	287.84
3	Development of Sonapur-Khandapara-Narshinghpur- Cuttack-Paradeep as Tourist Circuit in Orissa	463.60
4	Development of Harishankar-Nrusinghnath- Ranipurjarial as Tourist Circuit in Orissa	650.21
5	Development of Silk Route Circuit in Ganjam as Tourist Destination.	431.15
TOTAL		2226.65
2008-09		
1	Development of Bhubaneshwar-Puri-Chilika as a mega circuit	3022.80
2	Development of Nandankanan-Khandagiri-Deras-Chandaka as a tourist circuit	340.17
3	Development of Barhmapura-Nuagarh-Kuadoli- Nandinia-Jhanjibandha as a Tourist Destination in Orissa	379.45

1	2	3
4	Development of Khurda- Barunei- Atri -Kaipadara- Odagaon-Buguda as a Tourist Circuit	366.96
	TOTAL	4109.38
2009-10		
1.	Development of Sambalpur- Hirakud- Dhama- Pradhanpat-Khandadhar- Vedavyas- Pitamahala- Khinda- Deogarh- Debrigarh as a Tourist Circuit	616.00
2.	Development of Jajpur-Chandikhol-Olasuni- Gangi-Mahavinayak- Chatia under Destination Development Scheme	338.67
3.	Circuit Tourism Development of Jagatsingpur under Circuit Tourism 2008-09	462.08
4.	Development of Rambha Taratarini- Tampera- Hinjilikatu-Bhanjanagar - Potagarh — Rushikulya River mouth under Destination Development Scheme	431.29
5.	Development of Barabati- Pramahansa- Nemala-Naraj- Charchika-Choudwar- Dhabaleswara- Maniabandha- Badamba under circuit Development Scheme	496.00
	TOTAL	2344.04
	GRAND TOTAL	8679.97

Tourism in North Eastern states

400. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of tourist places in the North Eastern States;
- (b) how many of these spots are getting financial aids from the Centre;
- (c) whether the Central Government have sanctioned any amount for the places of tourism in Tripura, namely, Trishna, Unakoti, Rudra Sagar, Animal Park of Sepoy Jala, Kamala Sagar, Pilak, Jampui hill and the like, during 2008-09, 2009-2010; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) North Eastern States are replete with places of tourist interests. Development and promotion of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial assistance to them for tourism related projects which are identified in consultation and interaction with them, under following schemes.

1. Product/Infrastructure Development of Destinations/Circuits
2. Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects
3. Information Technology
4. Fairs/Festival and Events

Project proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations that are complete in all respect are examined as per scheme guidelines and are approved on the basis of *inter-se* priority and funds are released subject to availability, under respective head of account.

A statement showing infrastructure projects sanctioned to the State of Tripura during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (till 31.12.2009) is enclosed.

Statement

*Infrastructure projects sanctioned to the State during the
years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
2008-09		
1.	Destination Development of Dumboor Lake, Tripura	336.17
	TOTAL	336.17
2009-10		
1.	Development of Tourist Destination Khowai, Tripura	430.53
2.	Development of Tourist Circuit Dhalai- North, Tripura	661.18
3.	Development of Tourist Destination Amarpur-Tripura	417.87
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit West- South, Tripura 2008-09	379.50
	TOTAL	1889.08
	GRAND TOTAL	2225.25

Urban transport

401. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

MS. MABEL REBELLO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether centre has decided to undertake a demonstration project involving huge capacity building programme for urban transport in select cities from January next;

(b) whether these are World Bank-UNDP, GEF assisted sustainable urban transport projects;

(c) whether proposal involves grant from global environment facility and loan to States from World Bank so that more cities could join project in future as it was being undertaken on a moving train concept;

(d) whether this will be done under the National Sustainable Habitat Mission; and

(e) whether project is being taken up under moving train concept to cover more cities and towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Decision has been taken by the Government of India to undertake a World Bank-Global Environment Facility(GEF)-UNDP assisted Sustainable Urban Transport Project involving capacity building programme for urban transport and demonstration projects in select cities from January, 2010.

(c) The proposal involves grant from Global Environment Facility(GEF) and loan from the World Bank to the cities through the concerned State Governments.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir. More cities can join the project on moving train concept at a later stage subject to their meeting the project requirements and availability of resources.

Garbage treatment plants

402. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to grant financial assistance to the State Governments for establishing garbage treatment plants;

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance is given to the Government of Goa;

(c) whether Government has any scheme to give technical assistance to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, details of the assistance given to various State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Sewerage and Solid Waste Management which includes garbage treatment is one of the admissible components eligible for funding under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) No proposal has been received from Government of Goa for financial assistance.

(c) The States/Cities are eligible for financial assistance for setting up of Project Management Units (PMUs) and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) which the States/Cities can avail of to enhance their technical capacities.

(d) The Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) has approved 19 PMUs for setting up in the States and 47 PIUs for the cities. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Approved Project Management Unit (PMU) proposals

Sl. No.	Name of State	Approved Annual Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Date of Approval by CSMC
1	Madhya Pradesh	92.40	26-Oct-07
2	Orissa	37.40	28-Dec-07
3	Kerala	96.80	8-Feb-08
4	Karnataka	89.00	28-Dec-07
5	Uttar Pradesh	77.00	6-Dec-07
6	Punjab	54.08	18-Jan-08
7	Gujarat	31.40	18-Jan-08
8	Rajasthan	68.14	28-Jan-08
9	West Bengal	89.60	8-Feb-08
10	Jharkhand	75.80	29-Feb-08
11	Bihar	113.40	16-May-08
12	Uttarakhand	41.00	19-Jun-08
13	Andhra Pradesh	48.20	19-Aug-08
14	Puducherry	16.70	19-Aug-08
15	Arunachal Pradesh	132.00	29-Aug-08
16	Tamil Nadu	36.20	21-Nov-08
17	Assam	75.84	29-May-09
18	Himachal Pradesh	128.76	24-Jul-09
19	Chhattisgarh	139.20	24-Jul-09
TOTAL : 19			

Project Implementation Unit (PIU) proposals approved

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Date of Approval by CSMC
1	2	3
1	Bhopal	26-Oct-07
2	Indore	26-Oct-07
3	Jabalpur	26-Oct-07

1	2	3
4	Ujjain	26-Oct-07
5	Lucknow	6-Dec-07
6	Agra	6-Dec-07
7	Allahabad	6-Dec-07
8	Kanpur	6-Dec-07
9	Mathura	6-Dec-07
10	Meerut	6-Dec-07
11	Varanasi	6-Dec-07
12	Jaipur	28-Jan-08
13	Ajmer	28-Jan-08
14	Mysore	8-Feb-08
15	Kochi	8-Feb-08
16	Thiruvananthapuram	8-Feb-08
17	Howrah	8-Feb-08
18	Chandernagar (Kolkata)	8-Feb-08
19	Asansol	8-Feb-08
20	Durgapur (Asansol)	8-Feb-08
21	Rajkot	8-Feb-08
22	Ludhiana	15-Feb-08
23	Vijayawada	7-Mar-08
24	Kolkata	16-May-08
25	Bodhgaya	16-May-08
26	Patna	16-May-08
27	Ranchi	16-May-08
28	Dehradun	19-Jun-08
29	Hardwar	19-Jun-08
30	Nainital	19-Jun-08

1	2	3
31	Surat	19-Jun-08
32	Dhanbad	19-Aug-08
33	Vishakapatnam	19-Aug-08
34	Hyderabad	19-Aug-08
35	Itanagar	29-Aug-08
36	Ahmedabad	21-Nov-08
37	Vadodara	21-Nov-08
38	Puducherry	21-Nov-08
39	Madurai	19-Dec-08
40	Coimbatore	19-Dec-08
41	Pune	26-Jun-09
42	Shimla	24-Jul-09
43	Raipur	24-Jul-09
44	Guwahati	30-Oct-09
45	Chennai	30-Oct-09
46	Puri	20-Nov-09
47	Bhubaneshwar	20-Nov-09
TOTAL 47		

Multiplication of slums in metro cities

403. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 5 lakh people are added to Delhi every year through migration and more than 60 per cent are homeless;

(b) if so, the position in Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 60 per cent of city's (Delhi) residential land is what the DDA allotted to 10 per cent of population; and

(d) the measures taken to increase the area of residences with suitable infrastructure particularly when there is resistance to take over agricultural lands for infrastructural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021, notified by the Central Government states that while it may not be possible to make an accurate forecast the expectation is that the population of

Delhi may range between 220 to 230 lakh in the year 2021, and also that the requirement of land, provision of infrastructure and transportation, etc. should be planned for the projected population of 230 lakh. The MPD-2021 further states there has been increase in natural growth from 55.80% in 1981 to 59.21% in 1991 and 60.18% in 2001 and decrease in the net migrants from 44.20% in 1981 to 40.78% in 1991 and 39.82% in 2001. However, a reduction in the rate of natural growth and increase in migration between 2001 and 2021 is also envisaged. The net increase of population in NCTD as reflected in the MPD-2021 is as follows:

Population in NCT-Delhi

Year	Addition by Natural Growth	Increase by Migration	Net Increase (in lakh)
1981	12.0 (55.8%)	9.52 (44.2%)	21.54 (100%)
1991	18.9 (59.2%)	13.05 (40.8%)	32.0 (100%)
2001	26.66 (60.18%)	17.64 (39.82%)	44.30 (100%)
2011	24.2 (54.8%)	20.0 (45.2%)	44.2 (100%)
2021	24.0 (50%)	24.0 (50%)	48.0 (100%)

As provided in the MPD-2021, NCTD has 24.5 lakh Census houses under the category of residence and residence-cum-other uses, in which 25.5 lakh households are residing, thus reflecting a net housing shortage of about 10 lakh houses / dwelling units.

(b) Data on migration in respect of cities referred to is not maintained by the Ministry.

(c) No, Sir. The residential area at Master Plan level constitutes 45-55% of total land that also incorporates plotted and group (flatted) housing built or allotted to general public and cooperative societies, rehabilitation colonies and resettlement colonies. The rest of the land to be planned and developed at Master Plan level is 15-20% of green/ recreational, 10-12% under circulation, 8-10% under public and semi-public facilities, 4-5% under each commercial and industrial,

(d) MPD-2021 states that based on the projected population of 230 lakh by 2021, the estimated additional housing stock required will be around 24 lakh dwelling units. This includes an estimated housing requirement of 20 lakh dwelling units for additional population and backlog of about 4 lakh units comprising of 1 lakh net shortage and the rest by dilapidated and Kutcha structures requiring replacement. It has also been assessed that around 40% of housing need can potentially be satisfied through redevelopment / up-gradation of existing areas of Delhi which may be met in the present urban limits of A to H zones and in the sub cities of Dwarka, Rohini and Narela. This implies that the remaining 60% of the requirement would have to be met through 14.4 lakh new

housing units to be provided in new areas. Keeping in view the socio-economic composition of the population, it is estimated that around 50-55% of the housing requirement would be for the urban poor and the economically weaker sections in the form of houses of two rooms or less.

The major strategies provided in MPD-2021 to meet the requirement of housing in the NCTD include:

- Shift from plotted housing to group housing for optimal utilization of land;
- Private sector participation for development/redevelopment of housing;
- Removing unnecessary controls (like height) for optimum utilization of land and to facilitate creation of 'signature' projects,
- Enhancement of ground coverage, FAR and height for all categories of residential plots.
- *In-situ* slum rehabilitation, including using land as a resource for private sector participation;
- In order to prevent growth of slums, mandatory provision of EWS housing/slum rehabilitation in all group housing to the extent of 15% of permissible FAR or 35% of dwelling units on the plot, whichever is higher.
- Housing for urban poor to the extent of 50-55% of total;
- Recategorisation of housing types, development control norms and differential densities to make EWS/LIG housing viable and economical.

Hyderabad metro rail

404. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking up Hyderabad Metro rail;
- (b) if so, the complete details thereof;
- (c) the funding agencies identified therefor; and
- (d) the foreign aid to be received for each identified project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A proposal was received from State Government for construction of 71.16 km of length of Hyderabad Metro Rail Project at a completion cost of Rs.12132 crore with Viability Gap Funding support from Government of India. The concession agreement for the project was awarded by Government of Andhra Pradesh in 2008 to a consortium led by M/s Nav Bharat where no Viability Gap Funding was envisaged. The State Government is reported to have cancelled this concession agreement and invited fresh bids.

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

Re-development plan for Chandni Chowk

405. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the re-development plan for Chandni Chowk has been delayed;
- (b) if so, the complete details thereof;
- (c) the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the funds allocated and spent so far in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), the agency responsible for the project, has informed that there is no delay on the project "redevelopment plan of Chandni Chowk".

(d) MCD has further informed that no fund has been allocated and spent so far in the Eleventh Five Year Plan on the project.

JNNURM in Tamil Nadu

406. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) number of cities covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) number of various projects sanctioned under the Mission for these cities of the State, with details thereof;
- (c) funds released for these projects, Project-wise and utilized; and
- (d) the present status of each of the projects, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Three (3) cities are covered under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) 52 Projects have been sanctioned for the three Mission cities in the State of Tamil Nadu as per details given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The projects are at different stages of implementation. The details of number of installments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for each project is indicated in the Statement-I.

Statement-I

Sanctioned projects

Sector	Chennai	Madurai	Coimbatore	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Water Supply projects	13	5	2	20
Solid Waste Management	2	1	1	4

1	2	3	4	5
Underground Sewerage	16	1	1	18
Roads/flyovers	3	0	0	3
Storm Water Drains	4	1	1	6
Heritage	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	39	8	5	52

Statement-II

Additional Central Assistance released

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Approved Cost	As per Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) for December, 2009 Total Amount Released including Central, State & Urban Local Body Share into project A/c	Utilisation as per Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) for December, 2009.	No. of installments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for each project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chennai	Improvements to Water Supply System in Chennai	32,200.00	15,696.22	15,696.22	2
2	Chennai	Providing Water Supply and Sewerage System infrastructure along IT corridor in Chennai (7 packages)	4,177.00	2,734.60	2,547.00	2
3	Chennai	Improvement of water supply in Tambaram municipality	3,261.60	3,673.99	3,388.19	3
4	Chennai	Solid Waste Management for Chennai	25,532.00	3,791.50	3,791.50	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Chennai	Construction of additional sewerage treatment plant 54 MLD at Perungudi	3,147.98	1,018.03	768.53	2
6	Chennai	Sea Water Desalination Plant at Minjur	8,780.00	8,867.41	8,704.33	3
7	Chennai	Construction of RoBs and RUBs at Chennai (6 Nos.)	4,440.80	3,510.12	2,667.55	3
8	Chennai	Construction of flyover at Perambur at Chennai	3,287.50	2,261.66	2,236.41	2
9	Chennai	Construction of High Level bridge, Adyar River at Alandur Road, Chennai	548.30.	623.21	568.53	3
10	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Porur Town Panchayat	1,235.79	817.96	817.96	2
11	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Maduravoil	2,330.00	391.26	289.63	1
12	Chennai	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90 cusec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	911.00	995.69	863.00	3
13	Chennai	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme for Avadi Municipality	10,384.00	3,215.20	1,632.99	2
14	Chennai	Providing sewerage facilities to Ullagaram Puzhithivakkam	2,808.05	192.50	13.56	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Chennai	Providing comprehensive water supply scheme to Ullagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality	2,424.00	303.00	50.00	1
16	Chennai	Nerkundram Village Panchayat- Improvement of Water Supply	1,917.00	95.85	6.00	1
17	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Avadi Municipality	15,805.41	2,935.28	2,195.00	2
18	Chennai	Providing sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)	13,091.00	1,936.37	1,500.00	1
19	Chennai	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavaram and Tambaram Municipality	4,421.25	552.64	171.00	1
20	Chennai	Providing Sewage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality	5,745.50	718.45	0.00	1
21	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Thiruvottiyur Municipality	8,511.70	1,064.00	18.00	1
22	Chennai	Improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Northern Basin of Chennai	35,986.39	1,799.80	836.19	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Chennai	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in Central basin of Chennai	34,500.00	4,312.50	769.98	1
24	Chennai	Porur Panchayat - Providing Sewerage facilities for Porur town Panchayat	3,829.00	478.62	3.82	1
25	Chennai	Nesapakkam-54 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant	5,457.00	682.64	11.06	1
26	Chennai	Alandur - Comprehensive Water Supply scheme to Alandur	6,439.00	805.46	4.61	1
27	Chennai	Improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Eastern Basin of Chennai City	44,407.00	5,550.87	417.44	1
28	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Tambaram Municipality	16,096.59	2,012.07	6.12	1
29	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive water supply in entire area of Ambattur Municipality	26,708.00	3,638.50	5.77	1
30	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Perungudi town Panchayat	2,019.24	252.40	70.82	1
31	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Thirumazhisai town Panchayat	2,047.32	255.91	72.11	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Chennai	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in the Southern Basin of Chennai City	29,897.57	7,474.40	224.28	1
33	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Perungalathur town Panchayat	4,761.00	593.54	0.00	1
34	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Pallikarani town Panchayat	5,861.00	731.79	0.00	1
35	Ghennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Peerkanarani town Panchayat	2,129.00	265.84	0.00	1
36	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Chitlapakkam town Panchayat	2,759.00	344.46	0.00	1
37	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Sembakkam town Panchayat	6,182.00	772.83	0.00	1
38	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Madambakkam town Panchayat	5,445.00	681.19	0.00	1
39	Chennai	Construction of Heritage Precincts along EVR Periyar Salai, Chennai	610.00	76.25	3.86	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40	Coimbatore	Improvement to Scheme	11,374.30 Water Supply	6,591.16	6,153.33	2
41	Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management for Coimbatore	9,651.00	7,179.59	6,688.61	2
42	Coimbatore	Comprehensive Underground Sewerage Scheme	37,712.88	13,699.50	7,788.17	2
43	Coimbatore	Water Supply improvement scheme to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	5,882.36	1,029.41	0.00	1
44	Coimbatore	Storm Water Drainage System in the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Phase -1)	22,675.00	0.00	0.00	1
45	Madurai	Water Supply to Madurai Corporation Improvement works & System Improvement (Phase-I and Phase-II)	5,931.60	7,966.00	7,966.00	3
46	Madurai	Thirupparankundram municipality DPR for combined water supply scheme to Thiruppakundram municipality and Harveypatty Town Panchayat	969.57	828.93	828.93	2
47	Madurai	Solid Waste Management for Madurai	7,429.00	4,019.93	4,019.93	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48	Madurai	Construction of Check Dam at Vaigai river for Madurai	477.00	1,390.88	891.00	2
49	Madurai	Anaiyur municipality DPR on Water Supply scheme to Anaiyur municipality	788.00	710.06	710.06	2
50	Madurai	Storm Water Drain and Desilting of natural Drains (Improvement and construction of Storm Water Drain)	25,181.00	9,806.68	6,719.85	2
51	Madurai	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme for Phase III area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System	22,934.00	1,466.27	9,307.21	2
52	Madurai	Providing combined Water Supply Scheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area	20,141.00	2,517.62	0.00	1
TOTAL			561,240.70	153,330.04	101,424.55	

JNNURM in Assam

407. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) funds allocated under JNNURM to the State of Assam since 2005-06, year-wise and project-wise till January, 2010; and

(b) the details of status of the projects; completed, ongoing and utilization of funds, project-wise, in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Planning Commission has made indicative allocation for the Mission period 2005-2012, which for the State of Assam is Rs.173.20 crore. Year-wise indicative allocation has been made by the Planning Commission for the year 2007-08 only. The indicative allocation for the year 2007-08 for the State of Assam is Rs. 19.02 crore. In 2008-09, an additional amount of Rs.100 crore for the city of Guwahati has been allocated under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) Three (3) Projects have been approved for the city of Guwahati for an approved cost of Rs.441.47 crore with Additional Central Assistance commitment of Rs.374.50 crore. The projects are at various stages of implementation. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Project approved for Guwahati

Sl. No.	State	City	Sector	Project Name	Year of sanction	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakh)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	Total funds released into Project account (Centre release + State release) (Rs. in lakh)	Utilisation of funds out of total fund released to Project (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Assam	Guwahati	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Guwahati	2006-07	3516.71	3165.04	1758.00	50%
2	Assam	Guwahati	Water Supply	Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area	2007-08	28094.00	25284.60	14048.00	44%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Assam	Guwahati	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Storm Water drainage project for Bahini and Noonmati Basins	2009-10	12536.00	9000.00	0.00	0.00%

Projects under UIDSSMT/JNNURM in Andhra Pradesh

408. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh had sent 103 project proposals to Government after SLSC approval, out of which Government had released funds for 84 projects only and release of funds for balance 19 projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT (JNNURM) is still awaited;

(b) the reasons for not releasing funds for these remaining projects so far; and

(c) by when funds are likely to be released for these remaining projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State of Andhra Pradesh has exhausted its 7 year Mission allocation under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Hence no further projects of the State can be considered for release.

Renovation of water bodies in North Eastern Region

409. SHRI BIRENPRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the water bodies identified by Government for repair, renovation and restoration, State-wise in North Eastern Region;

(b) the details of the programmes/schemes initiated by Government in consultation with the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the programmes/schemes for the purpose in NER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Under the state sector scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, the state governments are required to identify water bodies and prepare Detailed Project Reports as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. No proposal for release of funds under this scheme has been received from any of the North Eastern States.

(b) Under the scheme for RRR of water bodies with domestic support, projects benefitting special states (North Eastern States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa) and drought prone/naxal affected/tribal areas of other states are eligible for 90% of the project cost as central assistance. Other projects are eligible for 25% of the project cost as central assistance. Under the scheme with external assistance, the Government of India provides central assistance to the extent of 25% of the project cost whereas 75% state is to be borrowed from the World Bank by the concerned states. The main objectives of these schemes are comprehensive improvement of selected water bodies including restoration of water bodies, improvement of catchment areas of tank commands, increase in storage capacity of water bodies, ground water recharge, improvement in agriculture/horticulture productivity, development of tourism, cultural activities and increased availability of drinking water.

(c) The Ministry of Water Resources has advised all states including North Eastern States to expedite submission of proposals under the scheme.

Irrigation potential under AIBP

410. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to create an irrigation potential of 10.50 lakh hectares in 2009-10 at a projected cost of Rs. 12,285 crore under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP);

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

(c) the financial allocation to each State so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution execution and funding of irrigation projects is within the purview of respective State Governments. Union Government provides financial assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to States in order to enable them to complete ongoing irrigation projects expeditiously.

As per XI Plan proposal, the targeted irrigation potential for the year 2009-10 is 10.50 lakh ha at a projected grant requirement of Rs. 12285 crore. The state wise projected targets for potential creation are given in the Statement (*See below*). The state wise allocation is not made under the AIBP. Grant is released under AIBP on the basis of AIBP release proposals received from state governments from time to time in accordance with AIBP guidelines in force.

Statement

Irrigation Potential targeted under AIBP during 2009-10

(in the Hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Potential target for 2009-10
1	2	3
A.	States	
1	Andhra Pradesh	101.75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.5
3	Assam	54.2
4	Bihar	42.35
5	Chhattisgarh	37.28
6	Delhi (NCT)	0
7	Goa	6.28
8	Gujarat	171
9	Haryana	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	22.848
11	Jammu & Kashmir	26.12
12	Jharkhand	5
13	Karnataka	30.37
14	Kerala	2
15	Madhya Pradesh	68.5
16	Maharashtra	112.55
17	Manipur	21.85
18	Meghalaya	2.57
19	Mizoram	3.361
20	Nagaland	8.105
21	Orissa	57.1
22	Punjab	14
23	Rajasthan	79.276
24	Sikkim	0.914
25	Tamil Nadu	0

1	2	3
26	Tripura	5.3
27	Uttar Pradesh	119
28	Uttarakhand	30
29	West Bengal	15
B.	UTs	0
1	A&N Islands	0
2	Chandigarh	0
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
4	Daman & Diu	0
5	Pondicherry	0
6	Lakshadweep	0
TOTAL :		1050.224

Interlinking of rivers

411. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- the action being taken by Government on the project of interlinking of rivers-Chambal, Kalisindh and Parvati;
- the budget allocated for this project by Government so far; and
- the time by which this project is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) A Group headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) and consisting of the other officers of CWC, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) and Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resources Department from the concerned States has been constituted in June, 2002 to discuss the issues for arriving at a consensus regarding sharing of surplus water and preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of link proposals under National Perspective Plan (NPP)., Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link is one of the priority links identified for building consensus among the concerned States for taking up their DPR. The consensus Group held three meetings on this link. The States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have agreed in principle for the preparation of DPR of this link. Further, the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have been requested to expedite their concurrence for the preparation of DPR of this link by NWDA in various meetings of General Body and Society of NWDA. Hon'ble Minister (WR) has also requested Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh *vide* D.O. dated 2.3.2009 and 6.7.2009 to expedite the concurrence for taking up DPR of this link.

(b) and (c) The above project is not under implementation. Further, the implementation of inter basin water transfer proposals depends on the consensus and cooperation of the concerned States.

Water level in dams in major reservoirs

412. MS. MABEL REBELLO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether low water level in dams in 81 major reservoirs is lower this year as on 31st December, 2009;

(b) if so, whether alarming bells in Ministry is that storage level in crucial dams in North India which had 31 per cent deficient south-west monsoon rain fall during Kharif season is about 40 per cent lower than normal;

(c) if so, whether latest final data shows that total live storage in 81 important reservoirs averaged 79.186 bn cubic metres on December 31, 2009 compared to 82. 173 BCM in corresponding period last year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (c) Central Water Commission (CWC) is monitoring the storage position of 81 reservoirs in the country. The total live storage of these 81 reservoirs was 79.19 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) on 31.12.2009 and 82.17 BCM on 31.12.2008. However, the average total live storage of these reservoirs on 31st December during last 10 years is 76.7. BCM.

(b) As per the CWC report dated 31.12.2009 on storage position of monitored reservoirs, the total live storage of monitored reservoirs in Northern region was 5.67 BCM on 31.12.2009 which is 68% of average live storage of these reservoirs on 31st December during last 10 years.

(d) Water being a State subject, the operation and regulation of water in dams/reservoirs is done by the respective project authorities/State Governments as per their requirements. However, keeping in view the deficient rainfall in the Country, an advisory was issued by Ministry of Water Resources to all the States and Union Territories on 30.06.09 advising:

- to utilize the available surface water resources prudently and harness the possible ground water resources to tide over any possible shortage.
- to make judicious use of water available from the reservoirs, giving priority to drinking water supply and agriculture as per National Water Policy.
- to work out water budget for every reservoir covering drinking water, agriculture, other uses and evaporation losses.

- to take over the successful exploratory wells drilled by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) for enhancing water availability.
- to get in touch with the regional offices of CGWB and avail technical assistance in identifying potential sources of ground water to harness them early.

Drought in Bundelkhand

†413. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the plans with Government to tackle situation arising out of continuous drought in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the number of present dams for irrigation in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and the names of districts being irrigated by them and the percentage of land therein being irrigated and of that which remains unirrigated; and
- (c) the steps that Government is going to take for irrigation in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Government of India have approved a special package for drought mitigation and a comprehensive package for Integrated Development of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Madhya Pradesh (MP).

(b) As per the report of the Inter-Ministerial Central Team on "Drought Mitigation Strategy of Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh" total irrigation from all sources is 45.6% of the net sown area in Bundelkhand region of UP and 44.7% of the net sown area in Bundelkhand region of MP. The report further states that there are 28 major and medium irrigation projects in Bundelkhand region of UP and 19 major and medium irrigation projects in Bundelkhand region of MP in addition to minor irrigation systems including dug wells, shallow tube wells and deep tube wells. The district wise information in respect of cultivable area, net sown area and total irrigation as provided in the above report is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The schemes for irrigation development are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides assistance to States under various schemes / programmes namely (i) Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, (ii) Command Area Development and Water Management, and (iii) Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*District-wise Cultivable Area, Net Sown Area and Total Irrigation in
Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh*

(Area in thousand hectare)

District	Cultivable area	Net sown area	Total Irrigation from ail source
Uttar Pradesh			
Latitpur	324.8	299.7	147.99
Jhansi	219.3	199.9	49.16
Jalaun	324.2	303.9	126.52
Hamirpur	371.4	337.1	214.50
Mahoba	356.2	306.0	144.48
Banda	387.7	213.3	107.71
Chitrakoot	203.7	194.1	54.80
Madhya Pradesh			
Sagar	552.5	498.0	140.11
Damoh	334.4	303.4	119.86
Panna	265.9	235.5	56.53
Chhaterpur	429.3	363.0	238.05
Tikamgarh	281.2	240.1	187.64
Datia	232.9	212.0	85.06

Mullaperiyar dam

414. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alarming plea of Kerala Government to Tamil Nadu Government is not being accepted wherein setting up of a new dam at Mullaperiyar has been suggested, based on the study conducted by IIT, Roorkee that dam would collapse if an earthquake measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale occurred;

(b) whether proposal for a new dam was agreed upon the Tamil Nadu Government after the same was cleared by Government of India in 1979; and

(c) if so, in what manner Government proposes to instill confidence in four million people living in constant fear in five districts in Kerala, as the Dam is located in Kerala and it serves Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (c) The Government of Tamil Nadu filed a Suit No.3 of 2006 in the Supreme Court in

respect of issues related to Mullaperiyar dam. The Supreme Court in its hearing dated 18.2.2010 has directed the Central Government to set up an empowered committee within four weeks which would hear parties to the suit on all issues that will be raised before them and furnish a report, as far as possible, within six months from their constitution. The matter is subjudice.

(b) Following the reports in Kerala Press in 1979 about the safety of Mulla Periyar, a Central team headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) inspected the Mullaperiyar dam and held a meeting on 25.11.1979 at Thiruvananthapuram with the officers of the Government of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In the Meeting, it was decided that a joint team of engineers from Tamil Nadu and Kerala would explore the possibility of locating a new dam within reasonable distance from the existing dam as an alternative to long term measures for strengthening the existing dam. Further, as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 15.9.2000, the Committee headed by Member (Design & Research), CWC inspected the Mulla Periyar dam on 10.10.2000. In the "Action Taken Report" submitted by the Committee, it was observed that "Although originally it was suggested that engineers of Tamil Nadu and Kerala Governments will explore the possibility of locating a new dam within a reasonable distance from the existing dam, however, subsequently this was not found feasible and was dropped".

Management of water resources

415. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by his Ministry for protection, regulation and management of water resources in India;
- (b) whether Government had taken any steps towards formulating National Water Policy; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to overcome acute water shortage in major cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The schemes for water resources development and management are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes. Assistance is provided to the States by the Ministry of Water Resources under various schemes/programmes namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme", "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" and "Flood Management". Ministry of Water Resources encourages measures for sustainability of water resources. Demonstrative schemes for rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge for ground water have been taken up by Central Ground Water Board. The schemes for

"Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells" has also been approved and is under implementation in seven States. Further, a model Bill for regulation and control of ground water development has also been drafted and circulated to all States for necessary actions. So far, 11 States have enacted the legislation in this regard. A model Bill for Participatory Irrigation Management has also been drafted and circulated to all States. 14 States have either enacted exclusive legislation or amended their Irrigation Acts for involvement of farmers in irrigation management.

(b) The National Water Policy, 2002 has been adopted by the National Water Resources Council in April 2002.

(c) Though urban water supply is a State subject, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) supplements the efforts of Urban Local Bodies/States Governments in providing/improving water supply through the schemes "Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM)" and "Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)" under which additional central assistance (ACA) is made available to metropolitan cities and important towns under Memorandum of Agreements for water supply projects. JNNURM covers 65 cities and UIDSSMT covers all the remaining cities and towns.

Since the launch of JNNURM & UIDSSMT in December 2005, MoUD has sanctioned several water supply projects for cities and towns for enabling State Governments in improving water supply services.

Under JNNURM, 147 water supply projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 19416.24 crore with committed ACA of Rs 9705.97 crore till 31.12.2009, whereas ACA released is Rs. 4154.16 crore. Similarly under UIDSSMT, 521 water supply schemes have been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 10473.01 crore and a total ACA of Rs. 3666.69 crore has been released for implementing 410 water supply projects.

Irrigation in Bundelkhand

†416. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand for installation of tube well for accelerated irrigation in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Ministry of water Resources has not received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for promoting installation of tubewells in Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh.

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Conservation of rain water

†417. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Ground Water Authority has made any action plan for conservation of rain water to increase the water supply in both rural and urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the target fixed under the new action plan and the details of projects being started in this regard; and
- (d) the steps taken so far to complete those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation of ground water management and development in the country, has issued directions to States having 'over-exploited' areas to take necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting. Directions have been issued to various Central/State Government' organizations to implement the schemes of ground water recharge in the buildings/establishments under their control. Directions have also been issued to all the Residential Group Housing Societies/Institutions/Schools/Hotels/Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas in the country to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.

Andhra Pradesh rural water supply and sanitation project

418. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has sanctioned Rs. 864 crores for the State of Andhra Pradesh for Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereon and districts that have been identified for this purpose; and
- (c) the period within which the project is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have informed that the Agreement for Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (APRWSSP) has been concluded on January 22, 2010 with an estimated cost of US \$ 180 million (Rs.864 crores) including the World Bank assistance of US \$ 150 million (Rs. 720 crores) for implementation in five years.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Project components include capacity and sector development, infrastructure development and project implementation support. The project objective is to assist the Government of Andhra Pradesh in improving rural water supply and sanitation services through progressive decentralization, community participation and enhanced accountability. The project is planned to cover six districts viz: Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Mahabubnagar.

Equitable remunerations for players

419. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government will adopt policy to ensure that national and international players of all games are equitably remunerated;
- (b) whether Government will adopt policy so that the game like Cricket which has been earning more as compared to other games, apportion a part of its earning for other games;
- (c) whether Government will adopt a policy for at least 5 per cent reservation in employment for players in the Central and semi Central offices or in public undertaking; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) There is no concept of payment of remuneration to players in amateur sports. Remuneration is paid in professional sports only, which is outside the Olympic movement and the Government has no involvement in the promotion of professional sports.

(c) and (d) There is already a policy which provides that a maximum of 5% of direct recruitment vacancies in Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts in Central Government are filled by appointment of meritorious sportspersons.

Training for CWG

420. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is giving training to the sports persons who are participating in the Commonwealth Games properly;
- (b) if so, the complete details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated and spent so far for training purpose particularly for the SC/ST people; and
- (d) the action plan prepared for the Commonwealth Games in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To improve the performance of the Indian contingent in the Commonwealth Games, 2010, a Scheme with allocation of Rs.678.00 crores (2008-09 to 2010-11) is being implemented for providing training to the elite sportspersons in all the disciplines of the Commonwealth Games, 2010. Systematic training in India and abroad under highly qualified Indian and Foreign coaches is being given to sportspersons for Commonwealth Games.

(c) Against the allocation of Rs.678.00 crores, funds of Rs. 287.00 crores have been expended so far on training of all sportspersons including SC/ST people under the above Scheme.

(d) Continuous scientific/systematic training plan in India and abroad in consultation with National Sports Federations are prepared and implemented for achieving optimum performance by the elite sportspersons in Mega International Sports events including Commonwealth Games. Besides, infrastructure required for training at various SAI Centres are created and scientific, sports and medical equipments are being provided.

Anti-doping rule violation

421. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) has imposed a fine of \$5,00,000 on the Indian Weightlifting Federation as a disciplinary measure for the anti-doping rule violations by six of its weightlifters;

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

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such embarrassing situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) has imposed a penalty of USD 5,00,000 on the Indian Weightlifting Federation for violation of anti-doping rules. An additional fine totalling to USD 31,000 has been imposed on 6 weightlifters for having tested positive in dope samples and for B Sample analysis. Indian Weightlifting Federation has already paid an amount of USD 50,000 to IWF as first instalment towards payment of penalty to enable the Indian Weightlifting Federation to participate in the 11th South Asian Games held at Dhaka, Bangladesh from 29th January to 9th February, 2010.

(c) In order to avoid such situation, the Ministry has made it mandatory for all Federations to comply with anti-doping code. No financial assistance will be extended to any Federation by the Ministry until they confirm compliance with World Anti-Doping Agency Code and National Anti-Doping Agency rules.

Indian Hockey Team

422. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the players of Indian Hockey team went on a strike demanding payment of their pending remuneration and prize money;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and how the problem was solved;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to build up a sustainable national team for our National game Hockey which has failed to qualify for the Beijing Olympics; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The protest by Indian Hockey team was on account of non-fulfillment of contractual agreements by their federation. These payments are based on commercial sponsorship arrangements made by the federation and the Government has no role in such matters.

(c) and (d) The Government is giving liberal financial assistance for preparation of Indian Hockey teams for participating in Commonwealth and Asian Games and other international events by providing for training and participation in national and international competitions apart from engagement of Indian and foreign coaches and provision for equipments. An amount of Rs. 10.74 crores has been earmarked for the year 2009-10.

Map display on CWG website

423. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the official Commonwealth Games Federation's website shown some parts of India like Gujarat, Chilas, Gilgit, Scurd, etc., as part of Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken up the issue with the Commonwealth Games Federation to see that correct map of India is displayed on the website?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) has apologized for the incorrect depiction of some areas of India in Pakistan on its website. CGF has informed that it was an error that has since been rectified.

Delayed projects of CWG

424. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the projects relating to Commonwealth Games 2010 are far from their completion;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (c) actions Government proposes to ensure their timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The work at most of the sports infrastructure projects for Commonwealth Games is progressing at a rapid pace. There have been some instances of delay for which recovery schedules have been worked out and these stadia/venues will be completed well before the Games.

(c) Recovery Plans have been worked out, wherever required, which *inter-alia*, includes increase in the number of Supervisory Staff and Labour; Increase in working hours; deployment of additional machineries; close monitoring and procurement of critical and special items to complete the work within recovery schedule.

Imbroglio in hockey team

425. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government did not intervene promptly to settle the imbroglio in National Games Hockey Team preparing for World Cup to save the name and honour of game and the country internationally;
- (b) the details of the settlement arrived at with the team;
- (c) whether it is a long term settlement or short term settlement; and
- (d) the reasons for Government not having a National Policy for National Games that keeps up morale of players and provide them security as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) The protest by Indian Hockey team was on account of non-fulfillment of contractual agreements by their federation. These payments are based on commercial sponsorship arrangements made by the federation and the Government has no role in such matters.

(d) The Government has a National Sports Policy, 2001 which lays emphasis on broadbasing of sports and achievement of excellence. In order to achieve these objectives, the Government operates various schemes to provide financial assistance for training/coaching of teams and sportspersons and their participation in tournaments in India and abroad, engagement of foreign

and Indian coaches, passage cost, board and lodging etc. Besides this, with a view to boosting the morale of the outstanding sportspersons, the Government felicitates them with National Sports Awards and Cash Awards. The Government also provides like pension to outstanding sportspersons after their retirement from active sport. Financial assistance is also provided to outstanding retired sportspersons who are now living in indigent circumstances.

Expenditure of CWG

‡426. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had made any estimate in respect of organizing the Commonwealth Games including various preparations, construction works and other expenditures;
- (b) if so, the initial estimate;
- (c) the increased amount at present;
- (d) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General is conducting its audit; and
- (e) whether the development of sports places of other States besides Delhi could not be possible through making stadium and other development work by dividing scheduled sports in other States in addition to Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. On the basis of the projection by the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) a figure of Rs. 655.00 crore had been estimated in September, 2003, for staging the Commonwealth Games in India. The current estimated budget, for holding the Games including Construction of Venues, Preparation of Teams, Conduct of Games and other expenditure, is Rs. 10445 crore.

- (d) Yes, Sir.
- (e) The Commonwealth Games are allotted to a city. The Commonwealth Games, 2010 were similarly allotted to Delhi. The sports venues for the various sports disciplines are therefore, located in Delhi.

Monthly remuneration for hockey team

427. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether monthly remunerations have been fixed for the players of the National Hockey Team;
- (b) if so, the details of the amount paid to the players monthly;
- (c) whether incentives and perks are provided to the players on international tours;

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to enhance the remuneration and perks to the players;

and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government does not pay any monthly remuneration to any player including hockey players.

(c) and (d) The Government provides grant for the passage cost on national and international sector, airport tax, visa fee and board & lodging of the members of the national teams going abroad for participating in approved international events or training & training-cum-competitions and out of pocket assistance of USD 25 per person per day is also given to the team members for participation in major international events.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Preparations of Commonwealth Games

428. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any specific steps to overcome the problems faced in the preparations of Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of months being taken to finish the preparations for the Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) All necessary steps are being taken to complete the preparations for hosting the Commonwealth Games in time including completion of sports infrastructure and strengthening of the management and administration within the Organizing Committee (OC). Various matters related to successful organization of the Games including progress of work for each Venue is also being monitored/reviewed every week by the Committee of Secretaries and the Group of Ministers.

(c) All the Competition Venues will be completed by 31st March, 2010 except Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium which will be completed by 30th June, 2010.

Indian Hockey players rebellion against Hockey India Management

429. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian hockey players, recently, rebelled against the management of Hockey India — A newly formed federation of the State Hockey Associations in the country and refused to participate in the training;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the matter has since been resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) The protest by Indian Hockey players was on account of non-fulfillment of contractual agreements by their federation. These payments are based on commercial sponsorship arrangements made by the federation and the Government has no role in such matters.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Situation arising out of continued rise in prices of essential commodities in the country

LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for having not only allowed this discussion but also having allowed this discussion to take place in preference to other Business of the House considering the vital importance of this issue. We have in the last few Sessions, Sir, been practically discussing this, almost in every Session, and the object really is that it is not merely the thrill or the pleasure that we get out of debating this issue, ideally we wanted a Parliamentary referendum on this issue, and that is why for the last two days we wanted to press for a discussion on a Resolution which involves voting. But, in view of the arrangement arrived at in the House, we once again want to draw the attention of the Government to a complete inaction of the Government on the kind of misery being inflicted on the people of this country by this unprecedented price rise, particularly the increase in the prices of food articles of this country. We find that despite the fact that we have been discussing it with almost every Session, prices have been on the increase. Apparently the gravitational principles do not seem to apply to the price management policy, as far as this Government is concerned. Because what happened in the last few months, if you look at the prices on the food front today, the situation seems to be far worse. But, before I go to the crux of the issue, I would like to make a brief comment whether this Government is taking serious steps as a part of its larger economic management, as far as this issue is concerned.

Sir, the Budget Session, which is the first Session every year, the principal Business, Sir, besides the policy of the Government and its performance enunciated in the Address of the President to the Joint Session, also involves major decisions on the Economic Policy of the Government, be it the Budget, the Economic Survey or the Rail Budget. This exercise started yesterday. And, what

happened yesterday itself if it seriously had to reflect upon the economic management of this country, it started by some kind of a comic exercise, which was not even a relief, as far as this country is concerned. This showed the lack of seriousness, as far as this Government is concerned on the economic management, Sir.

Sir, when I heard how Railways will run medical institutions, sports facilities, I was wondering what Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad and Mr. Gill are going to do in the months to come. I recollect, Sir, that long ago, there used to be an advertisement of Tata Steel which used to state, "We also make Steel". That seems to be the policy of some of these Ministries, particularly Railways, that this Government seems to be following because what was the concern, as far as the core issues are concerned, was absolutely marginal. Now, if you translate the same approach to other departments of this Government — the Consumer Affairs Ministry, the Food and Agriculture Ministry — headed by our distinguished Shri Pawar, what was the approach of his party as far as the price management situation is concerned? His party has a journal called 'Rashtra Vaadi'. The journal went on to make an editorial comment saying, 'So what if sugar prices in this country have risen? If you do not consume sugar or if you consume less sugar, you are not likely to die.'

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): They say that the sugar patients will have less problem!

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, medically what Brindaji says may be an appropriate comment for a person inflicted by problems on account of excessive consumption of sugar, but historically this was ridiculing the misery of the people. In fact, when we grew up in schools and colleges, the extreme example of ridicule to the misery of the people used to be Marie Antwanter's comment, 'If you do not get bread, start eating cakes!' So, if sugar prices skyrocketed, thank God, you would not die by consumption of sugar, that is what the official journal of NCR editorially commented. But, the NCP, then realising the embarrassment, at least tried to distance itself from the editorial.

But, another wise journal called the 'Congress Sandesh', yesterday made another editorial comment in its search for alibis for failure. The Congress Sandesh said yesterday, 'Besides the party's mouthpiece, Congress Sandesh has warned that carelessness in dealing with issues related to human feelings will cost us dearly,... Some practical difficulties in coordination amongst the Prime Minister's Office and various Ministries are natural in coalition Governments, Sir, I can only call it a confessional statement of this Government. It says that there is a 'natural' lack of coordination as far as the Prime Minister's Office is concerned and various Ministries of this Government are concerned, particularly in dealing with sensitive issues like price rise!

Sir, we see today a situation where there is only an attempt as far as the blame game is concerned. Is the Food, Agriculture and Consumer Affairs Ministry responsible for this? Is the Oil and

Natural Gas Ministry responsible? Is the Prime Minister's Office not being able to coordinate? Ultimately, we survive in this Parliamentary democracy in a cabinet system. In a cabinet system, there is an element of collective responsibility. In a collective responsibility, the Prime Minister as the head of the Cabinet is more responsible than his other distinguished colleague. Sir, leadership is not the art of making compromises for the sake of coalitions. After all, leadership also involves an element of enforcing certain amount of discipline amongst all Ministers who hold office particularly on account of the pleasure of the President on which, in our democracy, is the pleasure of the Prime Minister. Therefore, we cannot live with a system where the Prime Minister's Office feels helpless and the party's mouthpiece says, 'We cannot help it, there is a lack of coordination'! This kind of indiscipline cannot be countenanced under any circumstances. As a result of which we must now have action as far as the Government is concerned on an important issue like price rise.

So, what do we find today? We are just emerging out of a situation where the world faced recession. We also faced some element of global slow down. I am grateful for the Prime Minister that he is here. He is a very distinguished economist and he knows, perhaps, better than most of us. The normal principle is when there is a lack of economic activity, when consumers do not reach markets, when jobs are lost, when salaries are cut, when revenues are less, obviously money in the pocket of consumers is far less. Therefore, globally when you are in a slowdown situation, prices are bound to come down and world over we saw almost negligible or negative rates of inflation as far as those items were concerned. But even during the slowdown period, food inflation was one factor, which in India continued to rise. We were also affected. There were sectors where people were losing jobs, the purchasing power of the consumer had gone down, there were salary cuts, there were pink slips which were being given, the traders were earning less, the manufacturers were not able to sell their products and despite inadequate or reduced economic activity and less money in the pocket of the consumer, which should have essentially led to prices coming down, we still had food prices going up. In the last few months, they have actually skyrocketed. The food price inflation in this country now moves between 17 and 19 per cent. What conclusions do we draw from this? Has this Government run completely out of ideas how to deal with the situation? Obviously, it has. Can't this Government anticipate shortages if there is a supply side problem and take action or pre-emptive action in time so that the shortages or inadequacies in the market could be addressed adequately? Is there a manipulation of policy in some fields or in some areas, which is contributing to the difficulties and miseries as far as this area is concerned? Or is this Government primarily involved in the exercise of finding *alibis* for its own failures and finding some reason or the other why the prices are going up, and, therefore, the Government itself is not responsible? Or is this Government merely adopting a 'do nothing' approach and when price cycle will globally change, hopefully, it will have some impact in India, and, therefore, prices in India will also come under some element of control? Sir, if we look

at the latest figures, the Wholesale Price Index, which is not a representative price index because there is wide divergence between the Consumer Price Index, what the consumer actually pays, and the wholesale price index, today the increase is 8.56 per cent. Over the next month and a half, it is again anticipated to touch a double-digit inflation. Now this was something, which we used to witness ten or fifteen years ago and before that. Otherwise, we even had forgotten the use of phrase of 'double-digit inflation' in India. It has come back now and it came back last year. The price index for industrial workers is 14.9, agricultural workers 17.21—these are the percentages of inflation — and for food prices it is 17 to 19 per cent. Let us look at the actual rise in food prices, which the consumer pays. I read a detailed article in the *Times of India* which actually elaborated that between the *mandis* and what the actually consumer buys in terms of vegetables and fruits from his retail shopkeepers, the price difference is several fold. Therefore, the 17 to 19 per cent inflation figure, which we are talking in terms of price in *mandis*, what the actual consumer buys from his retail shopkeeper, the *Times of India* says, is several times over and above that figure itself. Sir, now we are facing a situation where the Government's inability to control inflation is almost like unlegislated tax on the people. A large part of your income today is being spent on account of this unprecedented price rise. If the quantum of increase goes unchecked — as the way it is — only in the vague hope that in future it will come down, it is going to cause immense amount of misery as far as the people are concerned. Sir, look at the December figures. If I just take some items, processed food-27 per cent increase, potatoes-17 per cent increase, onions-45 per cent increase, dal-45 per cent increase, cereals-14 per cent increase, Sir, if the Railway Budget provided some kind of a comic situation, I won't call it a relief...

SHRI SWAPAN SADHAN BOSE (West Bengal): Sir, I object to the use of the word, 'comic'.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pease, please ...(Interruptions)... Please continue.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, yesterday evening, we saw another form of thrill or relief in terms of a spectacular performance by Sachin Tendulkar, a double century. I think, at least in term of inflation, this Government is competing dal prices with Sachin Tendulkar. It has almost achieved a century. It has crossed a century as far as the dal prices are concerned. It has crossed a half century as far as sugar prices are concerned. This is the performance as far as this Government is concerned. Therefore, in search of this it starts looking for all forms of alibis. How do you deal with, 'what can I do?' Sir, we are told, "O, we had a drought this year and on account of drought this year we had 18 million tons less of food production. The kharif crop was badly affected and because it was 18 million less this year, prices are bound to go up, therefore, the drought situation affected the prices." This is the first alibi which is being given. So, I recollect more districts being affected, more uneven rainfall. The year was 2002 as against 18 million less of food grain production. The fall was 40 million tons and 40 million ton less of food grain production should have created havoc in the market. The

Government had stocks. Stocks were off-loaded into the market. The consumer was protected and we ended the year with 3.4 per cent wholesale price index inflation. Now, the claim of this Government is that yes, we have adequate stocks. Well, then, you should have anticipated it. You should have repeated what happened in 2002 where the inadequacy of foodgrain production was 40 million tons less. You counted that drought situation, flooded the market with foodgrains so that the consumer is not affected. That is why we keep stocks in such large numbers. But, the management of food economy was entirely different. We are now told, 'well there is a lot of future trading which was started when the NDA was in power. The commodity exchanges came up'. Well, these are all experiments to be done when you are dealing with a surplus economy on foodgrain. If your population is rising, if your foodgrains increase and production is not adequate along with it and you have now transgressed in the year 2010 into an economy of shortages, you can't afford to have those experiments of a surplus economy when you are in a scarcity economy and therefore, the Government should have anticipated the scarcity and gone in for a policy change because circumstances now have changed. You have four and a half lakh crores of future trading which takes place; the actual lifting is only one per cent of that. So, the balance 99 per cent is actually only future trading. Now, whether this also impacts inflationary expectations and has an impact on the price market is a fact that the Government had to consider. Only 1 per cent is actually traded in terms of physical lifting. The rest of the lifting does not take place and it has taken place only on paper! Therefore, anticipate a situation of shortage and bring about policy changes as far as the Government's functioning is concerned. But, all this is something which the Government did not anticipate.

The third alibi I found was, let us start blaming the State Governments and put the ball in the court of the Chief Ministers. Also, suggestions were made that non-UPA Chief Ministers are not co-operating, you need to crackdown as far as hoarding is concerned, etc. You called the Conference of the Chief Ministers earlier this month. You circulated the data of raids and actions taken by the State Governments. But that entire data has a different story to tell. If you translate it into simple arithmetic, you will know that 83 per cent of the raids and searches took place in States which have non-UPA Chief Ministers and 17 per cent took place in States which have UPA Chief Ministers. Sir, this is your own Governmental data as far as crackdown on hoarders is concerned. But, you have turned a blind eye on the data and you start saying, 'well, the States are not co-operating. The States need to come down more heavily as far as hoarders are concerned.'

Sir, you also, now, say that the sugar industry is also in a strange kind of crisis of its own. We failed to understand, as far as sugar is concerned, if you anticipated the shortages, then either you have stocks in readiness, or, you rely on imports. What kind of policy manipulation taking place as far as sugar industry was concerned? The mill-owners interests are also very large. They also find their way into Governmental thinking. So, the entire change of legal framework, which you have brought about on account of which this House was adjourned once or twice during the last Session, was a policy which the Government was bringing to do away with the State Advisory Prices and replace it with FRP essentially to help sugar mills. You export 48 or 49 lakh tonnes of sugar out of this country at Rs. 12.5 per kg and you import back at Rs. 36! Obviously, this is going to have its impact on prices. Sir, on 15th February, 2010, you allowed export of 10,000 tonnes of sugar to Europe when there is scarcity in the market, because you have an international commitment. It is only when noise is made in the media you have realised that we are going through a phase of shortage, we cannot comply with that international obligation and you cancelled it. But, honestly, what the Congress *Sandesh* says is a question which every hon. Member of this House must ask, 'Was there no co-ordination between the Prime Minister Office and the various Ministries of this Government? When we are passing through a major sugar crisis and no let down in the sugar prices is likely over the next few months even to comply with international obligations, how have you picked a period of shortages and say 10,000 tonnes more will go to the Europe?' If you cancelled it yesterday, and this obligation could be deferred to a period till we have surplus, well, this should have struck somebody on 15th February this year itself. I have given to understand that almost 9 lakh tonnes of sugar is lying at Kandla and other different ports and awaiting for processing. I would be glad if the hon. Minister tell us if they are going to be used to flood the market in order to bring down the prices as far as sugar is concerned. I have now found an argument being advanced that we are a pro-farmer Government and, because we repeatedly increase the MSP more than what previous Governments have done, the MSP increases have resulted in this new burden as far as consumers are concerned.

The MSP increases are intended to compensate the farmers because the cost of fertilizers is going up, the cost of power is going up, the cost of petrol is going up, the cost of diesel is going up, his cost of living is going up. Therefore, the farmer has to be compensated. But the long-term impact of increase in MSP is not what the Government, now, seems to be arguing. And, the MSP increase, in the short run, can result in the increase of prices, as far as consumers are concerned. But once MSP increases are given and a particular crop cultivation is made attractive, the acreage of

cultivation of that crop increases and the increased production lead to drop in prices. So, if you increased prices 5 years or 6 years ago, as far as MSP is concerned, in the immediate short-term an MSP increase may contribute to an increase in prices, but in the long-term an MSP increase has to result in increased acreage of that particular crop and, therefore, brings the prices down, as far as that crop is concerned. The MSP increases have been made by repeated Governments. They have taken place now also. And, the farmer, in accordance with the cost of living and the cost of various inputs has, now, to be compensated.

The difficulty is not merely that the Government has run out of the ideas as to how to deal with the situation, but it has also become a little insensitive. You need Ministers, you need spokesmen of the Government who come and assuage the feelings of the people that they are attempting, these are the difficulties, these are the international prices, and so on and so forth. But you say that consumption patterns have changed! People are eating more! People are no longer starving! Earlier also we had Food for Work Scheme and you had *Anytodaya* scheme for distribution of ration at extremely cheap rates to the weaker sections of the society. Therefore, the same people, who are now getting the benefit of the NAREGA Scheme, were also earlier getting the benefit of Food for Work Scheme and other schemes of the Government, Therefore, to say that you had socially-friendly schemes and suddenly that has resulted in shortage, I don't think is sensitive enough on the part a Government to say that.

Sir, then, the oil prices also increased. Well, in the last few months, as far as oil price increases are concerned, most of it had been absorbed by the oil companies. It has not yet been translated to have its impact as far as the consumers are concerned. But the Government must bear in mind one fact that in the current duty structure that we have, as far as oil prices are concerned, every increase in global oil prices, which is, then, eventually transferred to the consumer, a different enrichment of the Government is also taking place. So, in a place, like Delhi, when you start adding various kinds of duties, you will have an excise duty of 33 per cent. So, if the global prices go up from 50 dollars to 80 dollars, there is five upon eight increase as far as excise duty collection of the Government is concerned. Every 5 that you collected in terms of excise duties goes up to 8. The custom duty increases also go up, though the custom duty component duty itself is marginal. The sales tax being collected by the States, in Delhi it is 16.7 per cent, also increases. Therefore, when the prices are increasing, at least, in terms of total volume, keep the increase as revenue neutral as

far as the State is concerned; that is, irrespective of the increase the Government gets the same amount of revenue, as far as oil is concerned. But if the Government's quantum of revenue also increases because of percentage increase, then, the consumer is hit in two ways. He pays more for his petrol, diesel and kerosene oil. The Government also stands to earn more because the percentage of duty being the same, and not being rationalised, also goes up and, then, the impact of this, besides on direct purchase of oil, on all other commodities is also going to increase. So, the consumer is being hit in different ways as far as this is concerned. So, the Government has to be more sensitive and say, 'Well I won't have any unjust enrichment of profiteering as far as the increase of oil is concerned; I will be revenue-neutral and earn the same amount of revenue, irrespective of the increases in the prices of oil.' But the Government doesn't have that policy.

Finally, Sir, do the Government's statistics which are regularly released to us also reflect the true picture as far as price rise is concerned? When I say that Wholesale Price Index goes up by 8.56 per cent, today the gap between the CPI and the WPI, the Consumer Price Index and the Wholesale Price Index, has widened. The Reserve Bank itself says—and I just quote what the Reserve Bank told the Parliamentary Committee. Sir, I am quoting, "Inflation assessment has become increasingly complex in recent times due to large divergence between the WPI inflation and various CPI inflation measures." Then, they go on to further add, "However the divergence between inflation rates of WPI and CPI has widened in the recent period and the WPI inflation turning negative for a few months even when the Consumer Price Index inflation was in double digits." So, when every week we were being told that inflation is negative and this is a great achievement of the Government in the slowdown period, the Consumer Price Index, the Reserve Bank says, was actually in double digits. That is the real impact of what the consumer has to pay. That is how the consumer is adversely affected and therefore the Reserve Bank says that in the last few years, the WPI and the CPI are converging. Now, we do find that you just cannot rely on one measure of inflation. The main reason is that the WPI does not have that much impact on food as the CPI has. Secondly, the WPI does not include service sector which is included in the CPI, So, there is no point us being confronted week after week with a price index which doesn't reflect the cost of food or doesn't entirely reflect the cost of food because for the average citizen that is the first requirement as far as food is concerned. So, this 8.56 per cent increase, which will become double digit by next month, is entirely on paper, if not fictional. The real price impact of this may be almost one-and-a-half to two times of that index. Now, a large number of countries in the world, in the last Session we were told almost 156 countries, have converged this into a Consumer Price Index because that is the real reflector as far as the price

situation is concerned and the Government must seriously consider having one price index which actually gives the factual situation, rather than give us a fictional figure week after week which actually tells the consumer that prices have come down; but nobody is really willing to come out and face the reality that that figure is inaccurate.

Sir, the factual situation has worsened since we last discussed this. The Government cannot plead that 'there are alibis, there are global factors; there are shortages; I am unable to handle.' The Government has to act. If Governments can't act, the Governments must perish. The price situation is one area where the Governments must act and the Governments can't plead this kind of helplessness as far as the price situation in the country is concerned, and, Sir, it is precisely for this reason that we are extremely grateful to you for having allowed this debate ahead of other scheduled items on our agenda because this is one area — which the entire Opposition, and, I am sure, there are many friends in the UPA also who think alike — where the average citizen of this country is being almost driven to the wall where his family budgets don't match and, therefore, we expect the Government to come out with some action and for a long-term dealing to, at least, conceive coming out with some kind of a food price management policy, rather than just depend upon natural and international cycles for the prices themselves to come down. Sir, if there is a single largest failure, as far as this Government is concerned, it is its management of the food prices. And, we in this House will be failing in our duties if we did not draw the attention of the Government to this one glaring failure. I am grateful to you, Sir.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is a sigh of relief that we have settled down to discuss this issue. I am not trying to make any debating point here nor am I trying to indulge in some kind of a political rhetoric nor polemics because the economics of price is simple and straight. It is not looking into WI or CPI. As the hon. Leader of Opposition himself said, they differ from ground reality to what is on papers. Now let us really look into what we are trying to talk about. It is good that everyone, today, is concerned about the price rise. It is a very important and a critical issue. There is no denying the fact that in the last two days when we were indulging in some kind of procedural wrangles, all that we said was that we will do discuss this issue. The seriousness that has been attached to the subject came through the Presidential Address. The Budget is yet to come, which will, certainly, focus on this issue and you would have a lot of time to discuss this issue. Added to that, we would also have a real full-fledged discussion if we so want. Anyhow, it is very nice that the Leader of the Opposition has brought in the subject. Before I really try to present a straight, simplistic formulation as to what price rise in this country at this stage is, I would like to go and respond to his

alibis because I have no alibi to seek nor has the Government any alibi to seek. It is very true that whenever we talk about an issue, we do find out as to who is being blamed. It is not a blame game. Today, the price rise is to be discussed not insulated from what exactly is happening around the world, not even your own market. We have just come out of very critical two years of global meltdown or slowdown. We are on the guard and proudly so this country which has come out so magnificently where not a single bank was closed, not a single deposit had to be guaranteed, not a single factory had to be closed, due to meltdown on the other hand, in 2008 and 2007, even going back, you had a growth rate of six to seven per cent. I am not trying to bring other extraneous issues into this thing; I am trying to tell you how the growth rate relates itself to what is known as the offshoot of a development which as a result of distortion finds in the price rise. The economics of price rise has time line and also the market line. If you look into that, you would understand that this growth rate which today is supposed to be 7.5 could surge. Further to a very comfortable stage from where we can look through the entire market with comfort. I am sure, as you said, it is not an 'alibi', it is a fact on record, which I would assert, that if there is some kind of a distortion and aberration in any developing economy and, particularly, against the backdrop of what is happening around the world and is to be seen, you would find the backdrop of the slowdown. Then, the way you came out, the monetary system, the way you wanted to put the money in the pockets of the consumer, etc. India is, essentially, let me submit, Sir, is a consumer-oriented economy. A Keynzian in Prime Minister like Dr. Manmohan Singh knows the secrets of job the well unless you put the money into the pockets of the consumers society in such circumstances, the economy will not brighten. The doubt that you raised: that the empty shrunken pockets would bring down the prices is something new that I must learn in economics and price rise polemics. It is wrong.

Sir, it is a two-way cycle. It is the holistic approach that one must look into. It is not only the supply or the demand alone or even their mismatch; supply must be of that which is needed while demand must be one which is affordable. In the situation of a slowdown, what becomes affordable is when you go to help the consumer. What has this money that has gone into the pockets of the consumer, the higher spending in the rural areas, the increased income of the rural people, done? It has helped us to face the situation of international slowdown, it has helped us to stand up, pull up our socks and tell people around the world that we can still grow and not only sustain ourselves. The hon. Member has himself said that we had exported sugar. I shall come to that later. Let us understand that the sugar that you are talking about, the preferential quota system under contractual

obligations, is always compensated. The moment you load and send 10,000 tonnes, you get it back. I shall deal with these of things later. But, Sir, the point is that he wanted to have a parliamentary referendum. I understand the two or three alibis that he has brought in, but I have not understood his point. With all respect, I ask and on what exactly he was trying to seek the opinion of the people here. Every one of us knows that there is a price rise; every one of us is dismayed; every one of us is feeling really bad about it; but what we are trying to do is, wait for some more time. The World Bank Report and the UNDP Report has said that inflation would come down to 5.3 in another three months, and we assure you from the reports that are available to us ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): The hon. Prime Minister had said that the worst was over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, allow the debate to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I am prepared to be corrected by anyone. Now, let me tell you ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, allow the debate to continue.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, let us have a look at the domestic market scenario. It is true that we had the worst kind of drought only recently, with 338 districts in 14 States being declared drought-affected. It is nothing new that we have a price rise today. As the hon. Leader of the Opposition had said, price-rise has been haunting us for long. In 1972, we had the worst kind of a situation. In 1998, we had a similar situation, I am talking about the drought of 1972 and the price rise of 1998. He has given us figures showing how prices have been going up. I too have got figures with me and I would like to check up myself to see what it is. One point on which I personally agree with all of them is on forward trading and future trading on which there are a few doubts and reservations. There are two schools of thought here; one thinks that it must be introduced while the other thinks that it should not be. That is a matter to be discussed and decided in the overall context of managing the economy as such, and not prices alone.

Sir, we had thought that the Khariff crop had failed but the Rangarajan Committee Report tells us that it was actually better. The Third Estimates which has come, says that the shortage is not of 14 million tonnes but only 12 million tonnes. The Rabi prospects, according to the Food Minister, have brightened, it is going to be more, even though it would be a little less than what it was last year. With the Khariff and Rabi crops being good and our own stocks in the warehouses also being good, we have released something like 3.5 million tonnes of food grains only recently to make available an extra 10 kilograms to the people. This is in addition to the three million tonnes that we gave last year

and it continues. The food supply line is being maintained very well and there is no need for any jitteriness on our part. With the Khariff and Rabi crops being well and with the stocks in our warehouses, the supply line should be safe. But what kind of supply line is it? What is the money that we can pay? We have pumped it into the rural area as income, not as some kind of a dole which is bad for economy. We have given more for NREGP, infrastructure, the new projects that have come, the power projects and water conservation is being taken up. All these kinds of things go not only to help the consumer and strengthen the rural economy, our economy as such, against the backdrop of the price rise but also help in increasing the production, which the Leader of the Opposition has said. When he talked about MSP, he was very right that it is a paradox, a perplexing paradox, that we think of increasing the MSP and we have doubled the MSP. What was Rs. 490 in 2001 has become Rs. 1000 and what was Rs. 512 has become Rs. 1100 in a decade. We know that this kind of doubling MSP might join into the very vitals of the price rise. But as the hon. Leader of the Opposition has agreed, this will also, in the long run, would help in increasing the productivity because the agricultural activity would become lucrative enough for a man to stay on. Sir, this is one. But what do we do in between? In the short period, interregnum period, we don't sit pretty in our own seats watching what exactly is going to be the price line. We get into subsidy regime. Subsidy again is some kind of a variable. It is not a permanent thing which is put into the pocket of a person. It depends on the financial position and the needs. The food subsidy we give today, Mr. Chairman, Sir, was earlier Rs. 12,000 crore and now it has become Rs.65,000 crore. Why are we doing this? Our economy being strong, our manufacturing sector doing well, our inflows being very good, our investment being slightly up, we try to strengthen the rural milieu so that our economy can stabilise. This kind of money is going in which is not going in as a dose but going in as a permanent income, for the real assets that is to be created. Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I was in Brazil the four countries which were attending were surprised to learn about NREGP that was being launched in India. When so much of money was being spent, they asked how could this money come from. And when they were told and convinced that this money was nothing but another service expenditure to get the assets in return, which would go in the holistic fashion to build the economy, they were all in praise. All of us do that. When NREGP was brought in, people thought how could so much of money come from. But the moment it started producing results within two years, when it started producing assets, we came to know how it is going to strengthen the economy. So, this kind of subsidy we are looking forward. What exactly we look at when we talk about the price rise? As Mr. Ahluwalia was saying in a lighter vein to the hon. Chairman yesterday that he was not a practising lawyer. He used

the pleading to press his point that he could speak anything, relevant or irrelevant too when he doesn't know things of filibustering. Why he said it? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying it in a lighter vein. He said that because when we know what we are talking is not relevant to the point, we can go on talking. All of us here are not 'practising householders'. As you said about the price of grocery items, they keep on changing. It is our people who know about it. We are trying to romanticise the difficulties of such poor man. I have seen this all through my life because I can understand somebody. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, resume your places ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't interrupt the debate ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get your chance.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I am not so erudite as you are; I am not so articulate as you are; I do not have that much command over language as you have, but nonetheless, what I was trying to tell you is that if the price rise is affecting the poor man, not you and me going in Ambassador cars and sitting in air-conditioned rooms, then, that poor man must be looked after through subsidy or any other measures. All the help must go to him. That is what I was trying to say. When I said, 'as a hon. practising lawyer', or, 'as a hon. practising householder', we are not nearer to the situation, while that poor man is. Let us not romanticise in his name; let us understand the situation. That is what I was trying to address. Today, when we think of the supply line — now it is a temporary arrangement—when the Leader of the Opposition talked about the economic management of price line, this is exactly the price management. The economics of price management is nothing but looking into immediate concern of the poor man. It is not about middle-class people or upper middle-class people. It is not about profits of big people which are being affected. This is not about the shopping centres that have been closed because the subsidy directly goes to PDS. All that is to be done in this country is to strengthen the PDS. Not only PDS, you also need to strengthen what is known as 'open market intervention'. It is true that PDS, today in this country, — I am sorry, I would even say it on record—is not functioning as it should be functioning. Except for two or three States, PDS, if not dysfunctional, at least, is not as good as it should be. While we must strengthen it, yet the immediate alternative available is market intervention. But, at the same time, we must also be alert that if we go for tender system in market intervention, where the wheat or *atta* is likely cornered by the mill-owner for his other products, the markets go dry. That is one thing where the management has to be alert. The one 'alibi', of which you talked about, is drought. The drought was very much there. But, we have come out of it. Today, We are very comfortable. Our stocks are good. Supply line is good. What exactly we need to do? It is not a blame game, each one blaming

the other. But, nonetheless, the fact remains that the State Governments, which look into the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, the prohibition of Black Marketing Act, need to be vigilant. All that the Central Government can do is support them, give them all kind of encouragement and moral support to say that they stand by them in difficulties and tell them to act. If it is required, as has been done only recently, the Central Government can provide another extra quota, if it is available, which is available today in this country, to protect their consumers in the States. This is how co-ordination takes place. Now, I come to the issue of other 'alibi'. My friend has quoted about the lack of co-ordination. It is very true. The hon. Member is very good in tearing the contexts whenever he quotes issues. The quote here is torn out of context, but nonetheless, let me correct it and say that we believe in a co-ordinated, collective, holistic approach and taking everybody along. There is no denying the fact, no shying away from the fact that if we need to call someone to tell us and correct. So, this kind of a collective responsibility, that emerges in a coalition Government, more than that of a Cabinet form of Government, becomes more important and more pointed. That is what exactly the coordination means. The comical interludes of the Railway Minister, about which he said, is something upon which I would not like to comment. But, Sir, let us now think, with the supply line, with the PDS line being strengthened, we must need to look for a permanent and a long-term policy projection. Long-term policy projection is nothing but increasing the food production. Here, our scientists need to be taken to the field, be allowed to blend with the milieu, blend with the farmer and help him out to see that the yield increases, and, not only the acreage. We are trying to increase the acreage as we have done in case of sugar. Sir, I will not take much time but I will only take up the edible oil because the hon. Member referred to it.

In the edible oil sector, we are not self-sufficient. Everyone knows about it. We do import. Today, there is something known as food problem in the world. The world food problem exists not because there is shortage. Although Brazil had a rainy season, whereby sugar is not available to us. When I say that there is an international food problem, I only refer to the prices. The prices rule high there. We need to do this.

In the oil sector, where we are picking up and opting for different varieties of oils, right from Palm oil to several other varieties, we are conscious of the fact that a timely policy formulation always helps us, and, it has helped us. On behalf of this Government, let me say with all pride that the price increase in the edible oil sector is 15 per cent in our country as against 23 per cent in the world market, although we are importers, essentially importers. It is due to the timely intervention of the market and the imports, we have saved the situation with this supply line we see that once our own supplies are not good, when our own production is falling short, when our own godowns are not able to supply us, what we look to is imports, and, that we are resorting to, as long as they are available.

We need to see that products which are under certain price pressure are not exported, to bring down scarcity situation in the country in the domestic field. What we do is that we are banning the exports. And, we are continuing to do that, So, the export arena, the foreign trade, the domestic distribution system, the supply in our agriculture are all in place. But one thing with which I do agree is that agriculture continues to be the Achilles' heel of the Indian economy. In spite of all that you do it still continues to be the Achilles' heel, and that can only be countered or faced through a concerted and effective manner, and, that is where the agriculture scientists like Dr. Swaminathan and others need to come in to help us out.

These programmes which the Government is taking up for strengthening the rural economy should also go to help that particular thing. If NREGA's profile has been changed, it could further be changed to see that it helps the agriculture more under the rural regular infrastructure. What we need today more in the agriculture field is the power, the water. With all said and done it is the functioning of PDS, the targeted PDS — let us keep the PDS aside for some time go for whom we mean it. If that is strengthened, what would happen is that this price frustration will not affect the man whom we want to serve. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, let us take up laying of papers.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Public Enterprises Survey - Annual Report (2008-09)

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Public Enterprises Survey (Volumes I, II and III) Annual Report on the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises, for the year 2008-09. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1713/15/10]

Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions

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 lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985:

- (I) G.S.R. 874 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, publishing the Central Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009.
- (II) G.S.R. 875 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, publishing the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (III) G.S.R. 876 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, publishing the Himachal Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (IV) G.S.R. 877 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, publishing the Karnataka Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (V) G.S.R. 878 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, publishing the Madhya Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (VI) G.S.R. 879 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, publishing the Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (VII) G.S.R. 880 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, publishing the Orissa Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (VIII) G.S.R. 881 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, publishing the Tamil Nadu Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (IX) G.S.R. 882 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, publishing the West Bengal Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Members) Amendment Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. For (I) to (IX) See No. L.T. 1703/15/10]
- (X) G.S.R. 919 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2009, notifying the date on which the provisions of the Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985 in respect of Kerala Administrative Tribunal shall come into force. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1704/15/10]

Report of the Thirteenth Finance Commission

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):
 Sir, I lay on the Table, under article 281 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Thirteenth Finance Commission together with an Explanatory Memorandum on the action taken on the recommendations of the Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1718/15/10]

Economic Survey (2009-10)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Economic Survey, 2009-10 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1712/15/10]

Notification of Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, 1997, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and IT (Department of Telecommunications) Notification No. 116-5/2009-MN, dated the 11th December, 2009, publishing the Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability Per Port Transaction Charge and Dipping Charge Regulations 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1693/15/10]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the twenty third Report of the Department—related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice

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 make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice; and

Status of implementation of recommendations as contained in the One hundred and Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

2. THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations as contained in the One Hundred and Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

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 beg to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing 2nd March 2010 will consist of:-

- (I) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (II) General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 2010-11.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION - Contd.

Situation arising out of continued rise in prices of essential commodities in the country

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करती हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस ज्वलंत समस्या पर बहस करने का मौका दिया है।

महोदय, यह जो महंगाई का मुद्दा है, मुद्रास्फीति का जो मुद्दा है, यह कोई academic discussion के लिए नहीं है। इसका सीधा प्रभाव हमारे देश के करोड़ों गरीबों के ऊपर पड़ता है, working poor के ऊपर पड़ता है और middle class के ऊपर पड़ता है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश के 90 प्रतिशत लोग असंगठित क्षेत्र में हैं जिनके लिए महंगाई के बारे में कोई dearness allowance या कोई compensation का प्रावधान नहीं है और इसलिए जब महंगाई बढ़ती है तो उसका सीधा-सीधा impact उन पर पड़ता है। उसका एक सामाजिक पहलू भी है। गरीबों पर उसका सबसे बड़ा असर पड़ता है। गरीबों में और समाज में जो महिलाएं हैं, ऐसा भी होता है कि परिवार के अन्दर जो असमानताएं होती हैं, उसमें महिलाओं के ऊपर जो बोझ पड़ता है वह इस आंकड़े से भी प्रतिबिम्बित होता है कि malnutrition की figures में पौष्टिक आहार से सबसे अधिक वंचित इस देश की महिलाएं हैं और इस देश की बच्चियां हैं। उसमें मैं दलित को भी जोड़ूंगी और मैं आदिवासी को भी जोड़ूंगी, क्योंकि जब महंगाई बढ़ती है तो उनके ऊपर एक disproportionate burden होता है। इसीलिए मैं कहती हूँ, सभापति महोदय, कि यह academic नहीं है, यह हमारी जिन्दगी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है और इसीलिए मैं खेद प्रकट करती हूँ कि आज तक महंगाई के सवाल पर सिर्फ बहस ही बहस रही है, लेकिन उसमें जिस नीति-परिवर्तन की जरूरत है, जो सरकार अपने course-correction की बात सोचे, वह एकदम नहीं है। उसका कारण यह है कि आज तक Central Government अपनी इस विफलता या असफलता की जिम्मेदारी को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। जब आप इसे स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और आप केवल blame game करेंगे तो फिर इस देश की जनता आपसे क्या उम्मीद कर सकती है? हम राम भरोसे रह जाएं कि आज बारिश होगी और हमारी फसल अच्छी होगी तथा जब वह बाजार में आएगी तो इससे महंगाई कम हो जाएगी। अगर एक आधुनिक देश की जनता की यही हालत होती है तो निश्चित रूप से सरकार के ऊपर यह प्रश्नचिह्न लगता है। इसीलिए मैं सरकार से यह अपील करना चाहूंगी कि अगर वह वाकई महंगाई को रोकना चाहती है - इसे आप कोई प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल मत बनाइए। आम आदमी के बारे में जो आप कहते हैं, अगर वाकई में वह आप करना चाहते हैं, महंगाई को रोकना चाहते हैं, तो नीति-परिवर्तन कीजिए। आप पुराने दिनों के बारे में, आत्मनिर्भर के बारे में सोचिए। हमारे देश का मुख्य सवाल self-reliance in food

production है। आज हम कहाँ हैं? हमारे साथी, मैं उनकी बड़ी इज्जत करती हूँ। उन्होंने एक शब्द इस्तेमाल किया कि एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर का सार हमारे देश का Achilles' heel है, यानी सबसे कमजोर है। यह क्यों कमजोर है? किसान की मेहनत की कमजोरी नहीं है। वह इसलिए कमजोर है, क्योंकि आपने food production के लिए आत्मनिर्भरता छोड़ दी। आप ग्लोबलाइजेशन और neo-liberal policies के चक्कर में मार्केट मोह के शिकार हो गए हैं और इसीलिए हिन्दुस्तान का किसान आज पीड़ित है। हिन्दुस्तान का किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान के किसान हमारे देश के Achilles' heel नहीं हैं। आपकी नीति हमारे देश की Achilles' heel है, आप उसको बदलिए ताकि हम आगे बढ़ें।

सर, मैं सेंट्रल पॉलिसी के बारे में कहती हूँ। मैं मानती हूँ कि इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की भी जिम्मेदारी होती है। हम उसे स्वीकार करते हैं। आज 10 स्टेट कुछ food relief देने के लिए गवर्नमेंट्स-सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। वे और भी सब्सिडी दे सकते हैं, यह मैं मानती हूँ। मैं यह भी मानती हूँ कि फार्म, गेट, मंडी और रिटेल प्राइसेज में जो गैप है, उसमें निश्चित रूप से hoarding, speculation है। उसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की एक जिम्मेदारी है, मैं मानती हूँ, लेकिन आज हमारे देश में कौन-सा वातावरण तैयार हो रहा है? क्यों speculators का field day है? क्यों hoarders का एक field day है? क्यों profiteers का field day है? अगर आप उसको देखेंगे तो मैं यह मानती हूँ कि यह वही neo-liberal framework है, जिसके कारण आपने self-reliance को छोड़ दिया है। Food production को छोड़ कर आप export-oriented corporate-driven agriculture पर जाना चाहते हैं। अगर आपको इस प्रॉब्लम का long-term solution ढूँढना है तो आप इस नीति को बदलिए, आप agriculture पर जोर दीजिए, आप rural development, infrastructure development पर जोर दीजिए। केवल Missions का नाम देकर आप प्रॉब्लम को ठीक नहीं कर सकते हैं। Pulses Mission, Oilseeds Mission, Mission पर Mission, लेकिन Mission का एक मुख्य सवाल यह है कि इसके लिए कौन accountable है कि आज भी pulses में इतनी कमी है? यह किसकी जिम्मेदारी है कि आज भी हमें oilseeds import करना पड़ता है? उसको आप रेखांकित करके self-reliance पर दोबारा आइए, तभी हमारी long-term food security होगी और तभी long-term prices के बारे में आप एक countervailing impact ला सकेंगे।

सर, मेरे पांच-छः प्वायंट्स हैं। एक fertilizers के बारे में है। इस सरकार का पार्लियामेंट के प्रति रवैया क्या है? क्या पार्लियामेंट का कोई मतलब नहीं है, कोई अर्थ नहीं है? पार्लियामेंट सत्र के तीन-चार दिन पहले आप यह एलान कर देते हैं कि हम fertilizers के दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं। किसान मर रहे हैं। आज आत्महत्या करने वाले किसानों की संख्या दो लाख हो चुकी है। किसान drought और floods का शिकार बन रहा है और उसके ऊपर आपने यूरिया fertilizer के दाम 10 परसेंट बढ़ा दिये! आपकी nutrient-based fertilizer के बारे में क्या नीति है? आपने deregulate करने का फैसला करके international prices जो ऊँची है, उसके साथ आप link-up कर रहे हैं? यह क्या तरीका है? अगर आप पार्लियामेंट की इज्जत करते हैं तो आप इस Fertilizer Price hike को withdraw कीजिए। आप इसको खत्म कीजिए। जब हम लोग चांद पर पहुँच सकते हैं तो क्या हम fertilizer में self-reliant नहीं बन सकते?

सर, हमारे सात Public Sector Units हैं। आज सातों Public Sector Units बंद हैं। क्यों? UPA-I के समय हमें पता है, Central Government के जो मुख्य Public Sector Units थे, उनके बारे में हमने UPA-I को पूरी चार्ट दी। उन्होंने यह तय कर लिया कि three fertilizers units को कितने सौ करोड़ रुपये देकर चालू करेंगे, लेकिन आज तक उन्हें चालू नहीं किया गया, वे आज तक बंद हैं। आप fertilizers के दाम बढ़ा कर किसानों का बोझ और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। यही Central Government's policy है जो इस price rise को feed करती है। इसलिए आप fertilizers के दाम को कम कीजिए, उस price rise को खत्म कीजिए। आप सातों Public Sector Units को Self-reliance के आधार पर खोल कर imports को कम कर सकते हैं। यह मेरी पहली बात है। सर, फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि हमारे साथी माननीय शिवा, मैंने देख लिया है उनको, कि यह बात है coalition politics की, सरकार की नीति क्या है। Sir, it is like, when you toss a coin and say, "Heads, I win; tails, you lose". This is the Congress brand of coalition politics. When it suits me, then, I would say, "No, no. Sugar Ministry is not in my control. I can't do anything about it." But, when it is fertilisers and the DMK Minister takes a strong stand saying that they don't want prices of fertilisers to be raised, then, what happens to coalition politics? So, please, don't try to fool the people as far as coalition politics is concerned. Look at the people. The paramount concern must be the people. I congratulate my friend from DMK and I hope that they are going to remain firm in their stand. I want to tell my dear friend, Siva, that Governments can manipulate and survive, but, farmers cannot survive. Therefore, keep firm to your stand.

दूसरी बात मैं शुगर के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। सर, यह scandal है और मैं साफ कहती हूँ, मैं स्टेटमेंट करती हूँ इस हाउस में कि यह scandalous record है सरकार की नीतियों का। लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजीशन ने बिल्कुल सही कहा है कि यह manipulated policies हैं और manipulated policies कहां-कहां, कैसे-कैसे हुई हैं, मैं चाहती हूँ कि इसके बारे में एक व्हाइट पेपर हो और उस व्हाइट पेपर के आधार पर ये तमाम मुद्दे देश के सामने लाए जाने चाहिए। वे मुद्दे क्या हैं? पहला, सभी जानते हैं कि जो गन्ना उत्पादक किसान है, उसके साथ क्या-क्या होता है। जब गन्ने की पैदावार ज्यादा होती है, दाम गिरता है तो वह खेतों में अपना गन्ना जला देता है। फिर सोचता है कि अगले साल मैं क्या करूँ और वह कहता है कि इस साल मैं गन्ना पैदा ही नहीं करूँगा। वह कुछ और पैदा करता है, लेकिन उस साल देखता है कि कितना मुनाफा किसी और का बन रहा है, उसका एरियर्स रह जाता है। तो पहली बात है कि आप शुगर प्राइस के बारे में गन्ना किसान को अपनी नीति का केन्द्र बनाकर उसकी मदद करें, उसकी रक्षा करें, तब इस cyclical वाली बात है, जो बात यहां बार-बार आती है, उस पर आप कुछ कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि ये बड़े अजीब कुछ आंकड़े हमने देखे हैं, हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर का जो नोट है और उसके बाद डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी जी की लीडरशिप में स्टैंडिंग फाइनेंस कमिटी की जो रिपोर्ट है, जिसमें इन्फ्लेशन प्राइसिस का उन्होंने दिया है। सर, अभी क्या है 2008-09 में 20 प्रतिशत गन्ने का उत्पादन पिछले साल के मुकाबले कम हुआ लेकिन चीनी का उत्पादन 44 प्रतिशत कम हुआ। 20 प्रतिशत कम हुआ गन्ने का

उत्पादन और 44 प्रतिशत कम हुआ चीनी का उत्पादन! अब जब हमने यह निकाला कि क्या हर बार ऐसा होता है, तब पता चला कि ऐसे नहीं होता। जब shortages होते हैं, तब कुछ diversion जरूर होता है, लेकिन इतना diversion और रिकवरी रेट इतना बढ़ा जाए upto 20%, यह आज तक कभी नहीं हुआ, हमने सारे आंकड़े देखे हैं। जब हमने सरकार का इस मुद्दे का दलील देखा कि क्या है, तो उनके नोट में लिखा है कि यह खांडसारी और गुड़ के लिए divert हुआ, लेकिन इतना diversion नहीं होता। किसने divert किया, किसने लिया? इस प्ररिप्रेक्ष्य में अगर आप देखें तो इन सालों में सभी पीड़ित थे, कौन पीड़ित नहीं था? बड़ी शुगर मिल कम्पनीज़। Sugar farmers पीड़ित, consumer पीड़ित, राशन की दुकान खाली, लेकिन कौन-कौन जुग-जुग जी रहा था - 33 शुगर मिल कम्पनीज़, जिनका मुनाफा 2000 प्रतिशत बढ़ा! 30 करोड़ से 900 करोड़ केवल एक साल में और आज तो ऐसी भी शुगर कम्पनीज़ हैं, इनका एकदम इतना बन गया है कि ब्राजील में भी एक नहीं, दो-दो शुगर कम्पनीज़ खरीद रहे हैं। यह कैसे होता है? इसलिए मैं कहती हूँ कि जब shortage थी, तो सरकार ने क्या किया कि उन्होंने buffer stock नहीं बनाया, हाँ, कुछ stock था लगभग 105 लाख टन, which was carried over for the next year, लेकिन वह deplete हो गया, क्योंकि आपको मालूम था कि उस साल shortage होने वाली है, यह forecast था कि उस साल shortage होनी है, लेकिन आपने buffer stock नहीं बनाया, आपने क्या किया? श्री विलासराव जी जानते हैं, वे उस समय महाराष्ट्र में थे, वहाँ आपने exports को incentivize किया। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने 1,350 रुपए प्रति टन सब्सिडी दी, महाराष्ट्र की बहुत दयालु सरकार ने उसके ऊपर एक हजार रुपए प्रति टन की सब्सिडी दी, यानी 2,350 रुपए प्रति टन की सब्सिडी एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए दी गई। फिर दिसम्बर, 2008 तक आपने एक्सपोर्ट किया, अचानक जनवरी, 2009 में सरकार कुंभकर्ण की नींद से उठ गई, उसे पता चल गया कि shortage होनी है, इसलिए इंपोर्ट करो, कैसे इंपोर्ट करो - without duty, without tax इंपोर्ट करो और इंपोर्ट को incentivize करो। यह scandal नहीं है तो क्या है? आज कंज्यूमर को चीनी के लिए 40 रुपए से 50 रुपए प्रति किलो देने पड़ रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहती हूँ कि आपकी शुगर नीति गलत है और शुगर नीति की accountability को आप रेखांकित कीजिए और इस पर एक White Paper पार्लियामेंट में लाइए। अगर आप हमारा सहयोग चाहते हैं, तो इस पर पार्लियामेंट की एक Joint Committee बनाइए, ताकि इस देश की जनता अगले साल इससे बच सके, यह मेरा सुझाव है।

सभापति जी, अब मैं Public Distribution System यानी जन वितरण प्रणाली पर आती हूँ। अरुण जी ने बहुत सारे सरकार के lame excuses और fake alibis पर टिप्पणी की, लेकिन हमारी नज़रों में इसकी मुख्य विफलता का कारण यह है कि आपने किस तरह step-by-step राशन प्रणाली को चौपट किया है। आप चाहते हैं कि इसके लिए जनता दोषी है और जनता की बढ़ी हुई मांग के कारण आज मांग बढ़ रही है। हमारे साथी ने REGA का नाम लिया, जरा सोचिए, जरा प्रैक्टिकल होकर, जमीन पर उतरकर हम लोग बात करें, तो अच्छा होगा। आप भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं कि आंध्र प्रदेश में इतना बढ़िया REGA चल रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी average is 50 to 60 days in a year. 5 लोगों के परिवार में कितना पैसा बनेगा? अगर आप परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या 5 मानें, तो कुल मिलाकर हर सदस्य का कितना पैसा बनता है - 3 रुपए प्रतिदिन। आप कहते हैं कि 3 रुपए प्रतिदिन मिलने से मांग इतनी बढ़ गई और आप REGA की बात कर रहे हैं। एक manual labour को सुबह से रात तक काम करने के लिए कम से कम 2,500 कैलोरीज़ की जरूरत है। मैं आपसे कहती हूँ कि आपके पास जरूर कोई जादू की छड़ी

होगी, जिससे आप उस REGA worker को, 2,500 कैलोरीज़ तीन रुपए में खरीदकर दे देंगे। इसलिए मैं कहती हूँ कि यह गलत alibi और गलत excuse है। जनता की purchasing power घटी है तथा hoardings and speculations बढ़ी हैं और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आपने इस PDS को चौपट किया है। इस देश में कौन सा आदमी गरीब है? उसके poverty estimates क्या हैं? तेंदुलकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, सक्सेना कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, सभी ने कहा कि गरीबी बढ़ी है, हम उस methodology से सहमत नहीं हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने कहा कि गरीबी बढ़ी है, लेकिन आप क्या कर रहे हैं? क्या आप BPL को बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार हैं? आपने क्या किया? आपने पूरे APL allocation को खत्म किया। साथियों, क्या आप जानते हैं कि पिछले 5 सालों में 75 परसेंट APL allocation कट गया। आज आप 20 मिलियन टन का buffer stock बता रहे हैं, we are very happy कि 20 मिलियन टन का buffer stock है, लेकिन आप उसके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? आप bulk consumers को सब्सिडी पर चीनी दे रहे हैं, आप बड़े chocolate manufacturers को चीनी दे रहे हैं soft drink manufacturers को दे रहे हैं और इस तरह करीब 65 परसेंट चीनी buld consumers ले रहे हैं। आप wheat को bulk consumers को दे रहे हैं। आप स्टेट्स को जहां 8 रुपए प्रति किलो देते थे, वहां आज आप स्टेट्स को 15 रुपए किलो दे रहे हैं। इसका यह नतीजा हुआ कि आपने 20 लाख टन दिया, लेकिन स्टेट्स ने 1.17 लाख टन उठाया। स्टेट्स जानती हैं कि आप उनके हाथों से APL के लिए दाम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, वे नहीं करने वाले हैं। APL का allocation वापस दीजिए, यह जो पीडीएस के बारे में पूरी नीति है, उसमें हम चुनौती के साथ कहते हैं कि आप सब्सिडी को कम कर रहे हैं। आपकी पॉलिसी सब्सिडी कम करने की है। आपको Food Security Legislation के लिए economist ने 1,20,000 करोड़ रुपए सालाना का estimate किया। अरे वाह! इतना पैसा। लेकिन उसी एक साल में आप अमीरों को tax concession पर चाल लाख करोड़ रुपए सब्सिडी दे सकते हैं, लेकिन Food Security Legislation के लिए आप क्यों चुप हैं? Presidential Address में time framework क्यों नहीं दिया? इसलिए मैं कहती हूँ, Sir, change your policy regarding PDS; make it universal. Bring a Food Security Legislation. That will be the major impact against prices. It is the countervailing weight over the market. Our own history shows us that. Please do that. That is what I say.

One more point I want to make. I am sure, Vilasraoji will be interested to know this. There is a letter written, Sir. Copies have been circulated to many Members of Parliament, to the UPA Chairperson. What does it say? We are saying there is no grain in the ration shop. हम बोल रहे हैं कि राशन शॉप है, shortage है। महाराष्ट्र ने नीति तय की कि कुछ industrial units जो liquor बनाएंगे, उनके लिए वह 1.4 मिलियन लाख टन grains प्रति साल divert करेंगे।

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (Andhra Pradesh): Ten per cent of the total production.

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत : ये factory owners कौन हैं? यह आरटीआई द्वारा पता चला कि ये सब वहां के जितने बड़े political leaders हैं, उनके लड़के हैं या उनके पोते हैं या उनके जमाई हैं और जो भी हैं और सिर्फ यहीं नहीं बल्कि उन सभी को per factory पचास करोड़ रुपए का incentive भी दे रहे हैं। Please don't do this, Sir. Please don't divert foodgrains for liquor and alcohol. जिनको पीना है, वह पीए, लेकिन कम से कम हमारे देश के फूड सेक्यूरिटी के आधार पर ऐसा न करें। सर, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से श्री विलासराव देशमुख जी से अपील करती हूँ कि मैं यह आरटीआई की कॉपी आपको देती हूँ, आप kindly इसके बारे में देखकर इसको वापस कीजिए। यही महाराष्ट्र की जनता के लिए अच्छा होगा। Sir, future trade. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are running out of time.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I have three points more and I will finish them very quickly. सर, मैं फ्यूचर ट्रेड के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। हमारे साथी ने सही कहा है कि जो speculative capital है, आज यह निश्चित रूप से spot prices पर उसका असर एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है। पार्लियामेंट स्टैंडिंग कमिटी ने इस पर पूरी स्टडी करके उसकी relation दिखा दी है। उसमें हमारे कांग्रेस के साथी भी थे। उन्होंने भी कहा। लेकिन क्या अजीब बात है कि between the two Governments, in May, just before this Government was going to be sworn in, in a most clandestine way, the ban on future trade of wheat was removed. Why? आपने wheat पर पाबंदी को क्यों remove किया? आपने ban लगाया, क्योंकि यह पार्लियामेंट की मांग थी और स्टैंडिंग कमिटी की मांग थी। Secretly, when the Government was not yet formed, you removed it. Why is that done? What is the explanation for this? Kindly inform the House. We would also like to know what was the sudden urgency for you to remove the ban on wheat. Was it not, once again, to help speculation? Was it not, once again, to help those speculators and those hoarders who were waiting for such a removal on the ban? Haldi, potatoes. Why should they be listed? Why should these be traded, Sir? जब हमारे में इतना malnutrition है, तो ये सारी आवश्यक चीजें मुनाफे के लिए क्यों हैं? इसलिए हम आपसे अपील करते हैं कि यह जो फ्यूचर ट्रेड की नीति है, इसको बदलिए, इस पर पाबंदी लगाइए। इसमें पूरे देश की और पार्लियामेंट की पूरी सहमति है। इसको करके आप देश को बचाइए। Sir, the two more points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You kindly conclude. You have run out of your time.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, just two more points. I want to finish them very quickly.

सर, मैं tax or duties के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। अभी "कीरित पारिख कमिटी" आने वाली है। यह तलवार लटकी हुई है। सरकार को कहना चाहिए कि हम इसको रिजेक्ट करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने कहा कि हम consider

कर रहे हैं। Inflation and speculation; once again, inflationary trends. Once again, people think: Ah, ah, petrol/diesel is going to rise! That has a cascading impact. Your own report says that. The Leader of the Opposition has very correctly mentioned about the whole regime of excise and duties. But I just want to give you one example. Don't blame the States for this because it is your policies and your tax structure. Out of every rupee that we spend on a litre of petrol, the production cost and the import cost is 48 paise. Out of every rupee that we spend on petrol, 34 paise to 36 paise is because of Central Government taxes. मैं कहती हूँ कि उसको कम कीजिए, जनता को कुछ राहत दिलवाइए और उसका जो cascading effect है....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

श्रीमती ब्रिन्दा कारत : सर, मेरा जो आखिरी प्वाइंट है, वह वैट के बारे में है। हमने बहुत सुना कि स्टेट्स वैट लगा रहे हैं। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण में भी मैंने देखा कि स्टेट्स वैट लगाएँ, लेकिन हमने हकीकत को थोड़ा स्टडी करने की कोशिश की। जो 32 प्रदेशों में imported sugar है, 22 स्टेट्स में वह जीरो वैट है, लेकिन प्रॉब्लम क्या है? हमने वैट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देखी। अब यह पता चल रहा है कि क्योंकि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट्स को वैट पर compensation देना नहीं चाहती, इसलिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट डिमांड कर रही है कि हर वैट का स्लैब बढ़ाओ, चार परसेंट से पांच परसेंट बनाओ। यह हैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की दोहरी नीति।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I am just concluding. This is my last point. Yes, it is price rise because VAT is very much connected with price rise. Take, for example, rice, in Andhra Pradesh, it is four percent; in Maharashtra, it is four per cent; in West Bengal, it is zero. Take green-gram, channa dal, milk, wheat and salt. In Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, it is four per cent, four per cent and four per cent. In West Bengal, it is zero. ...(Time-bell)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, my concluding point is that as far as taxes, duties and VAT are concerned, please take the responsibility of ensuring that the States don't put such VAT, which can be done if you compensate the States with the compensatory amount you have assured once the VAT regime was introduced in this country, because this has a direct impact on the prices of essential commodities.

Thank you so much for your patience and I hope that the Government will take note of these points and make a course correction.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, आज महंगाई जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सदन में काफी जद्दोजहद के बाद चर्चा शुरू हुई है। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि जब सम्पूर्ण विपक्ष मांग कर रहा था कि सदन में इस पर चर्चा नियम 167 के तहत हो, तो वही होती। चर्चा में जो निष्कर्ष निकलते, उसमें सरकार पर जिम्मेदारी भी तय

होती, क्योंकि उसे मतदान होना था, लेकिन दो दिन के गतिरोध के बाद आज हम सब लोगों ने तय किया कि पूरे देश को तो यह जानना और सुनना चाहिए कि आखिर यू.पी.ए. की गवर्नमेंट, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में चल रही है, वह देश के लोगों को क्या देना चाहती है, देश के गरीबों के सामने क्या रूपरेखा रखना चाहती है? इसलिए आज हम लोगों ने इस मुद्दे पर बहस करना शुरू किया।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने चुनाव से पहले नारा दिया था कि "कांग्रेस का हाथ, आम आदमी के साथ" और उनकी सरकार बन गई। सरकार बनने से पहले जब 14वीं लोक सभा का कार्यकाल था, तो इन्होंने चुनाव से पहले तेल की कीमतों में कई बार कमी की। हमें अच्छी तरह याद है कि तीन बार तेल के दामों में कमी की गई, लेकिन जब चुनाव के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में यू.पी.ए. की गवर्नमेंट बनी, तो इन लोगों ने बजट से पहले ही, सत्र शुरू होने से पहले ही तेल के दामों में कई गुना वृद्धि कर दी। महोदय, तेल आम आदमी के साथ इस कदर जुड़ा हुआ है कि तेल के दाम जब बढ़े, तो भाड़ों में वृद्धि हुई। और जब भाड़े में वृद्धि हुई तो उसका सीधा असर खाद्यान्न पर पड़ा, आम आदमी की जरूरतों पर पड़ा और आम आदमी की कमर बुरी तरह टूट गई।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज यूपीए की सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचने का काम कर रही है, गरीबों को राहत देने के सवाल पर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचकर राज्य सरकारों पर दोष मढ़ने का काम कर रही है जबकि सच्चाई यह है कि यूपीए के घटक दलों की सरकारें उत्तर प्रदेश में भले ही न हों, लेकिन दूसरे राज्यों में यूपीए के घटक दलों की सरकारें हैं। ये कहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश में महंगाई बढ़ी है। महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है। वहां के लोगों के प्रति भी इनकी दुर्भावना साफा झलकती है क्योंकि जब भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से कोई डिमांड रखी जाती है, ये साफ इन्कार करते हैं कि इनका(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, कौन यह सब नोट लिख रहा है, कौन जवाब देगा? यहां पर बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय महंगाई पर चर्चा हो रही है(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मिनिस्टर्स बैठे हैं, विलासराव देशमुख जी बैठे हैं, दूसरे मंत्री भी बैठे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: दो-दो मंत्री बैठे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। आप बोलिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, क्या शरद पवार जी के बदले विलासराव देशमुख जी जवाब देंगे? ... (व्यवधान)... क्या आप जवाब देने वाले हैं? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक) : सरकार जवाब देगी, देशमुख जी नहीं देंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: अब इस पर बहस मत करिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : विलासराव देशमुख जी, क्या शरद पवार जी के बदले महंगाई का उत्तर आप देंगे? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट बैठे हैं। वे लिख रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आयात एवं निर्यात की जो गलत नीति केन्द्र सरकार की है, उसके कारण भी महंगाई बढ़ी है। समय समय पर कृषि मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया कि हम चीनी का निर्यात करने का काम करेंगे, चीनी के दाम बढ़ने वाले हैं। इससे जमाखोरों का, कालाबाजारियों का ध्यान उस ओर गया और उन्होंने खाद्यान्न सहित चीनी के भारी भंडार इकट्ठा कर लिए जिससे महंगाई बढ़ गई। कृषि मंत्री जी के अलावा यूपीए सरकार के कई जिम्मेदार मंत्रियों ने भी अपने बयानों में कहा कि महंगाई पर अभी दो साल तक काबू नहीं हो पाएगा। महोदय, पूरी की पूरी सरकार महंगाई पर कुछ करने के बजाय, कोई रास्ता निकालने के बजाय केवल घड़ियाली आंसू बहाकर, समय की बात कहकर टालने का काम कर रही है, जबकि सच्चाई यह है कि इनकी सरकार पूंजीपतियों के हाथों बिकी हुई है। वह देश के सामान्य लोगों, गरीबों, दबाए गए, कुचले गए, पिछड़े लोगों की ओर ध्यान देने के बजाय पूंजीपतियों का, बड़े आदमियों का, अमीरों का ध्यान रखने का काम कर रही है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश और पूरे देश के अंदर जो गरीबों की संख्या है, उनके संबंध में बीपीएल का कोटा केन्द्र सरकार तय करती है, यह कोटा कई वर्षों पूर्व केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा तय किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 20 करोड़ लोग रहते हैं। वहां भारी संख्या में गरीबी है। बुंदेलखंड और पूर्वांचल जैसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां पर सूखा और दैवी आपदाएं होती रहती हैं। हमारी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने केन्द्र सरकार को बराबर पत्र लिख कर, प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिख कर बीपीएल के कोटे में बढ़ोत्तरी की मांग की, जिससे गरीबों को महंगाई से कुछ राहत मिल सके। लेकिन आज तक इस दिशा में केन्द्र सरकार ने न कोई जवाब दिया और न कोई टोस पहल की। बुंदेलखंड और पूर्वांचल के मुद्दे पर भी हमारी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने वहां के समुचित विकास के लिए तथा गरीबों को ठीक से जीवनयापन करने के लिए अस्सी हजार करोड़ रुपए के पैकेज की मांग की थी। लेकिन आज तक उस पर केन्द्र सरकार ने कोई समुचित जवाब नहीं दिया और न ही कोई कार्रवाई ही की। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार नहीं है तो और क्या है? जहां-जहां इनकी सरकारें हैं वहां तो अधिकारिक पैसा देकर वहां के लोगों का ध्यान रखा जा रहा है और वह पैसा भी बिचौलिए के हाथ में बंदर बांट के रूप में जा रहा है। आपके माध्यम से हमारी यह मांग है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर जो बी.पी.एल. गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे लाखों लोग निवास करते हैं, उनकी संख्या की दोबारा सूची बनवा कर जितने भी बी.पी.एल. परिवार रहते हैं, उस सूची के अनुसार उनमें बढ़ोत्तरी की जाए। हमारी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने महंगाई को देखते हुए गरीबों को सहूलियतें प्रदान करने के लिए "मुख्य मंत्री महामाया आर्थिक गरीब योजना" प्रारम्भ की है, जिस योजना के माध्यम से हम तीन सौ रुपए प्रति माह प्रत्येक गरीब परिवार को देंगे। हमारी सरकार ने यह भी तय किया है कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उसका नाम बीपीएल सूची में हो, यानी जो गरीब होगा उसको हमारी सरकार तीन सौ रुपया प्रति माह देने का काम करेगी। इसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बजट में भी अलग से व्यवस्था की है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, एक ओर जहां सीमित संसाधनों के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार गरीबों की हर मदद करने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ केन्द्र सरकार गरीबों का कोई ध्यान नहीं रख कर बिचौलियों को, जमाखोरों को, पूंजीपतियों को आगे बढ़ाने का काम कर रही है। अभी वृंदा जी तेल की कीमतों के बारे में चर्चा कर रही थीं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, तेल के उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में भारत ने अपने जो कदम बढ़ाए हैं, तेल के उत्पादन के लिए भी हमने एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी को काम दे रखा है और उस कम्पनी का क्या नाम है, वह सारे के सारे लोग जानते हैं। तेल की

कीमतें क्या होंगी, इसके बारे में समय-समय पर चर्चा होती रहती है। अभी वंदूदा जी बतला रही थी कि केन्द्र सरकार तेल पर टैक्स के रूप में 34 रुपए लगाने का काम करती है। अगर उन कीमतों को कम करना है तो हमें टैक्स में छूट करनी पड़ेगी, टैक्स कम करना पड़ेगा। जो मूल महंगाई बढ़ती है उसमें तेल की अहम भूमिका है। हमको गरीबों की तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। केन्द्र सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से यह कह कर नहीं बच सकती कि ग्लोबल महंगाई के कारण, ग्लोबल मन्दी के कारण हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। इनको कोई न कोई रास्ता तो निकालना ही पड़ेगा तथा महंगाई पर कंट्रोल करना पड़ेगा, जमाखोरों पर कंट्रोल करना पड़ेगा।

चीनी के बारे में भी हमारे विद्वान साथियों ने चर्चा की है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, चीनी एक ऐसा मुद्दा है जो आम आदमी के साथ रोजमर्रा की जरूरतों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। मात्र चीनी मिलें ही दुनिया में ऐसी मिलें हैं जिसका कच्चा माल बगैर पैसा लिए और बगैर अग्रिम लिए ही किसान चीनी मिलों के दरवाजों पर फेंकने का काम करते हैं। चीनी बनाने वाले लोग उसके गन्ने का भुगतान 6-6 महीने, 8-8 महीने तक नहीं करते हैं। किसानों को अपने गन्ने के भुगतान के लिए लाठियां भी खानी पड़ती हैं और कई बार गालियों का शिकार भी होना पड़ता है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, चूंकि कृषि मंत्री महाराष्ट्र से आते हैं और उनकी चीनी के बारे में अच्छी जानकारी है और यह उनकी विशेष योग्यता भी है। केन्द्र सरकार को चाहिए कि उनकी जानकारी का लाभ उठाए और गरीबों को सस्ती चीनी उपलब्ध कराए। गरीबों के लाभ उठाने की बजाए पूंजीपति लाभ उठा रहे हैं। माननीय उपसभापति जी, महंगाई के कारण आज आम आदमी, गरीब आदमी की कमर टूट गई है। लोगों के घरों में जहां दो टाइम खाना बनता था, वे अब एक टाइम खाना खाने लगे हैं। पहले गरीब आदमी कहता था कि हम दाल-रोटी खाएंगे, लेकिन अब दाल अस्सी रुपए से सौ रुपए किलो तक बिक रही है, आलू अठारह रुपए किलो तक बिक गया, आटा बीस से पच्चीस रुपए किलो है। गरीब आदमी की रोटी अब उसकी थाली में नहीं है। वह अब चटनी रोटी भी नहीं खा सकता है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से यही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्र सरकार को पूरे देश की भावनाओं का, गरीब लोगों का ध्यान रखते हुए कोई न कोई ठोस उपाय निकालना होगा, जिससे गरीब आदमी भी सांस ले सके। इनको अपनी नीतियों में परिवर्तन लाना होगा। ये केवल पूंजीपतियों की, जमाखोरों की, दलालों की काला बाजारियों के समर्थन में नीतियां बनाने का काम न करें, गरीबों की भी सुनें, तभी देश ठीक ढंग से काम कर सकेगा। इन्हीं बातों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। जय हिंद, जय भारत।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, एक बड़ी पुरानी कहावत मशहूर है कि "वो क्या जाने पीर पराई, जाके पैर न फटे बिवाई।" आज देश के अंदर एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग है, जो महंगाई से अत्यधिक पीड़ित है, परंतु सरकार के पक्ष की तरफ से या जो खाते-पीते बड़े लोग हैं, उनकी तरफ से महंगाई बढ़ने के जो कारण बताए जाते हैं और जिस प्रकार की संवेदनहीनता दिखाई जाती है, उससे हम सबकी चिंता बढ़ जाती है। यह बड़ी विचित्र बात है कि पिछले दो वर्षों से महंगाई रुकने की कब, कौन क्या कहे, महंगाई जहां है, वहां ठहरने का नाम नहीं ले रही है, महंगाई लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। इसी सदन में हम लोगों ने सात बार से अधिक महंगाई पर चर्चा की, लेकिन वह सारी बहस बांझ निकली, उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। सरकार की तरफ से जो कदम उठाए गए, उन कदमों का अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की बजाए प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा। आखिर इसके कारण क्या है? सरकार की तरफ से एक बहुत बड़ी बात कही जाती है कि चूंकि हमने मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइज बढ़ा दिया, इसलिए Minimum Support Price बढ़ने के कारण चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए। हमने लोगों की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ा दी, लिहाजा क्रय शक्ति बढ़ने के नाते Demand बढ़ गई, इस कारण महंगाई बढ़ गई। यह भी कहा गया कि जो जन प्रणाली नीति है,

उसमें जरूर कोई दोष है। मान्यवर, मैं इन बातों को सही नहीं मानता हूँ। यह आधा सच है। असली बात तो महंगाई के संबंध में दो चीजें हैं — एक तो नीतिगत है और दूसरी प्रबंधकीय बात है, कुप्रबंधन है। जिस कुप्रबंधन की तरफ रिजर्व बैंक ने भी इशारा किया, यहां पर माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष और दूसरे वक्ताओं ने भी उसकी तरफ इशारा किया। जहां तक नीतिगत मामला है, यह बात स्पष्ट है कि आयात और निर्यात की नीति में जो दोष है, जिसकी तरफ माननीय वक्ताओं ने इशारा किया है, वह भी एक बड़ा कारण है। इसका अंदाजा लगाए बिना कि हमारी कितनी आवश्यकता है और कितना उत्पादन है, हम विश्व बाजार के उतार-चढ़ाव को दृष्टि में रखकर निर्यात की छूट दे देते हैं। अभी वृंदा जी ने बताया कि उस पर हम कितने प्रकार की सब्सिडी या कितने प्रकार की incentives देते हैं। जब हमारे यहां माल की कमी होती है, तो विश्व बाजार से ऊंची दरों पर हम चीजों का आयात करते हैं। हमारे यहां गांवों में जो किसान हैं, जो बहुत अर्थशास्त्री नहीं हैं, उनका भी जो सामान्य ज्ञान है, उस सामान्य ज्ञान में वे बरसात के मौसम के पहले अनाज बचा कर रख लेते हैं, जलावन बचा कर रख लेते हैं, क्योंकि अगर बरसात में इन चीजों की आपूर्ति में दिक्कत हो, तो वे उसका मुकाबला कर सकें। परन्तु हमारे यहां इस प्रकार की कोई दृष्टि ही नहीं है कि अगर कोई संकट की घड़ी आए, अभाव की घड़ी आए, अनापूर्ति की घड़ी आए, तो हम उस स्थिति का मुकाबला कैसे करेंगे और उस समय सरकार बिल्कुल असहाय नजर आती है। आयात-निर्यात के संबंध में दोषपूर्ण नीति है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे जो अर्थ नीति है, जो अर्थव्यवस्था है, उस अर्थव्यवस्था में हमने जो विकास की पद्धति अपनाई, उसी विकास की पद्धति अपने का नतीजा है कि हमारे विकास के जो विभिन्न क्षेत्र हैं, चाहे वह प्राइमरी सेक्टर हो, चाहे वह सेकंडरी सेक्टर हो, चाहे टर्शियरी सेक्टर हो, इनमें संतुलन नहीं है। इस असंतुलन के कारण भी हमारी स्थिति दयनीय बन गई है और महंगाई को रोक पाने में हम असफल हैं। आप जानते हैं कि प्राइमरी सेक्टर में सबसे बड़ा क्षेत्र कृषि आता है। हमारी विकास दर 8 प्रतिशत, 7.5 प्रतिशत बताई जा रही है और हम बड़ी डींग हांकते हैं कि कुछ दिनों में हमारी विकास दर 9 प्रतिशत हो जाएगी, परन्तु उस विकास दर के अनुपात में कृषि क्षेत्र की विकास दर 4 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए। परन्तु आज वह क्या है? आज कृषि की विकास दर 4 प्रतिशत के बजाए 1.5 प्रतिशत ही है। अब आप देखिए कि जो निर्माण क्षेत्र है, उसमें यह 8 प्रतिशत है, जो सेवा क्षेत्र है, उसमें 14 प्रतिशत, 15 प्रतिशत है। सेवा क्षेत्र में विकास दर बढ़ रही है, निर्माण क्षेत्र में विकास दर बढ़ रही है, मगर जो प्राथमिक क्षेत्र है, कृषि क्षेत्र है, उस कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास दर के कम होने के कारण जो असंतुलन पैदा हुआ है, वह भी महंगाई का बहुत बड़ा कारण होता है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हमने globalization और privatization की जो नीति अख्तियार की, उससे हम बाजार की शक्तियों पर आश्रित हो गए। बाजार की शक्तियों पर control किसका है? इस पर सरकार का भी control नहीं रह गया। बाजार की शक्तियों पर जो ताकतवर लोग हैं, जो धनी वर्ग है, जो औद्योगिक घराने हैं, जो सटोरिए हैं, जो जमाखोर हैं, उनका कब्जा हो गया। जब बाजार पर इनका कब्जा हो गया और आप बाजार की शक्तियों पर आश्रित हो गए, लिहाजा बाजार का उतार-चढ़ाव होता रहता है और सरकार तमाशबीन बन कर, असहाय बन कर देखती रहती है, इसलिए कोई control नहीं हो पाया। उसके साथ-ही-साथ यह सही है कि हमारे देश में लोगों की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ी है, परन्तु क्रय शक्ति किसकी बढ़ी है? आम आदमी की क्रय शक्ति नहीं बढ़ी है। सरकार अभी यही नहीं तय कर पाई है कि गरीब कितने हैं, गरीबी की सीमा रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या क्या है, क्योंकि एक तरफ सेनगुप्ता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, तो दूसरी तरफ तेंदुलकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, सक्सेना कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। अगर मोटे तौर पर इन रिपोर्टों की संस्तुतियों पर विचार करें, तो ये भी मानते हैं कि देश के अन्दर 77 फीसदी-80

फीसदी आदमी ऐसे हैं, जो 20 रुपए से कम पर अपना गुजारा कर रहे हैं या खर्च करते हैं। अगर सवा सौ करोड़ की इतनी बढ़ी आबादी में से तीन-चौथाई जनसंख्या बीस रुपये से भी कम पर अपना खर्च चलाती है और आप यह तर्क देते हैं कि उनकी क्रय शक्ति बढ़ गई है, तो हमें सिवाय आपकी बुद्धि पर तरस आने के और कुछ नहीं होता है। हां, यह सही है कि छोटे वेतन आयोग के ज़रिए लोगों की तनखाहें बढ़ गई हैं, इसके साथ ही देश के अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार इतना अधिक बढ़ गया है, काला पैसा बढ़ गया है, मार्किट में ईज़ी मनी आ गई है, जिसके नाते उनकी क्रय शक्ति बढ़ गई और वे बाज़ार को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं।

कल ही मैं नौएडा की तरफ गया, वहां पर एक 18 सैक्टर का इलाका है। लोगों ने मुझे बताया कि जो सामान दिल्ली में एक रुपये में मिलता है, वही 18 सैक्टर के बाज़ार में 100 रुपये में मिलता है। इतना अधिक फर्क है। हमारे एक मित्र रिटायर्ड आईएएस हैं, उन्होंने बताया कि मैंने पांच सौ रुपये महीने पर एसडीएम की नौकरी शुरू की थी, लेकिन आज हमें पचास हजार रुपये पेंशन मिलती है। इस तरह एक वर्ग वह है, जिसकी पेंशन्स बढ़ गईं, तनखाहें बढ़ गईं, जिसके पास ईज़ी मनी का साधन है, जो काला पैसा पैदा कर सकता है और जिसके पास अकूत चल एवं अचल सम्पत्ति है। उसके ऊपर महंगाई का कोई असर नहीं होता। महंगाई की मार तो उस गरीब पर पड़ती है, उस छोटे कर्मचारी पर पड़ती है, अध्यापक पर पड़ती है, जिसका वेतन बंधा हुआ है, जिसके पास बाहर की कमाई का कोई साधन नहीं है।

चौथी बात यह है कि प्राइवेटाइजेशन के चक्कर में हमने मॉल्स, असेंशियल कर्मांडिटी शॉप्स एवं रिटेल शॉप्स की एक चेन खड़ी कर दी है। आप अगर खुदरा बाज़ार अथवा छोटे बाज़ार में जाइए तो उन चीजों के दाम कम हैं, परन्तु वहीं आप किसी मॉल में चले जाइए, रिटेल शॉप्स में चले जाइए, जहां दाम आसमान को छूते हैं। इनके मालिक कोई छोटे-मोटे आदमी नहीं हैं, बड़े-बड़े प्लेयर्स हैं, साथ ही सरकार उनको नाना प्रकार की छूट भी दे रही है। ऐसे लोग भी बाज़ार की चीजों के दाम तय करते हैं। उनके अपने बड़े-बड़े गोदाम हैं और उनकी पहुंच बहुत ऊपर तक है। कोई इंस्पेक्टर उनके गोदाम पर या उनकी दुकानों पर छापा नहीं मार सकता या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकता। ऐसे लोग भी अपने तरीके से चीजों के दाम बढ़ाते हैं और साथ ही जमाखोरी भी करते हैं।

अभी पहले भी हमने जिक्र किया कि वैश्वीकरण, ग्लोबलाइजेशन के ज़रिए तनखाहें बढ़ गई हैं और एक लाख, दो लाख, दस लाख, बीस लाख तक के पैकेज आ गए हैं। जिनके पास दस-दस लाख या बीस-बीस लाख के पैकेज आ रहा है और जो बड़ी-बड़ी मल्टीनैशनल कंपनियों में नौकरी कर रहे हैं, ऐसे लोगों के माध्यम से एक प्रकार से पूरी की पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था में असंतुलन पैदा हो रहा है।

मान्यवर, यह आम बात है कि अगर चीजों का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता, अन्न का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है, लेकिन एक वर्ग विशेष की खरीदने की ताकत बढ़ती है, उसकी जेब में पैसा आता है, तो यह स्वाभाविक है कि उस वर्ग की खपत बढ़ जाती है। उत्पादन यथावत रहा और खपत बढ़ती गई, तो आखिर वह किसका हिस्सा लेगा और किसकी थाली की रोटी छीनेगा? गरीब की ही तो छीनेगा न। इसी को झपटती वृत्ति, झपट्टा मार वृत्ति या हिस्सा मार वृत्ति भी कहते हैं। झपट्टा कौन मारता है? हिस्सा कौन मारता है? जो ताकतवर होता है, चालाक होता है, जिसकी जेब में पैसा होता है, वही गरीब का हिस्सा मारता है। यह महंगाई रोग का लक्षण है, रोग नहीं है और हमारा अर्थ संचालन

उसी का नतीजा है, लेकिन हम बुनियादी नीतियों पर विचार करने के बजाय, उसके दूरगामी नतीजों पर विचार करने के बजाय अथवा उसका स्थायी हल ढूँढने के बजाय छोटे-मोटे हल ही ढूँढते हैं, जिसमें से भ्रष्टाचार के सिवाय और कुछ नहीं निकलता है।

अब पीछे हल्ला किया गया कि हम किसानों के लिए सपोर्ट प्राइज़ बढ़ा दिया है, इस संबंध में मैं आपको कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहूंगा कि आपने जो सपोर्ट प्राइज़ बढ़ाया, उसमें से किसान को कितना मिला? आप यह समझिए कि जो paddy है, धान है, सरकार ने उसका दाम 950 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तय किया और एक क्विंटल धान में से अगर 67 किलो चावल हुआ तो उसकी कीमत कितनी हुई? 14 रुपए 18 पैसे प्रति किलो। यही 14 रुपए 18 पैसे किसान को मिले। अगर बाजार की retail price को देखा जाए तो वह दिसम्बर 2007 में 16 रुपए, दिसम्बर, 2008 में 22 रुपए और दिसम्बर 2009 में 23 रुपए प्रति किलो थी। effective price released by farmers at MSP अब न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की दर पर किसानों को मिलने वाला वास्तविक मूल्य क्या है? के अनुसार किसान को क्या मिला? उसे 2007 में 11 रुपए 12 पैसे, 2008 में 13 रुपए 43 पैसे और 2009 में 14 रुपए 18 पैसे मिले। इस प्रकार बाजार में जो retail price है और किसानों को जो मिला, उसमें यह फर्क है तथा इसके अतिरिक्त बाजार में जो चोर बाजारी और टैक्स आदि हैं, तो इसके नाते यह तर्क भी बेमतलब है कि किसानों को MSP बढ़ाने के कारण चीजों के दाम बढ़ें।

महोदय, वही हालत गन्ने में भी है। आपने जो गन्ने का थोक मूल्य बढ़ाया, उसमें गन्ने की पेराई से जितनी चीनी बनी, किसान को उसकी कीमत 14 रुपए 45 पैसे की दर से ही मिली और आज बाजार में चीनी का भाव क्या है? मुझे यह बताया गया कि इस बार चीनी के मिल मालिकों ने जो मुनाफा कमाया उतना मुनाफा उन्होंने पिछले 70 वर्षों में भी नहीं कमाया था। मुझे यह जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी उद्योग से संबंधित एक उद्योगपति समूह ने इस सत्र में एक हजार करोड़ रुपए का मुनाफा कमाया। अभी महाराष्ट्र में 72 हजार 684.3 मीट्रिक टन चीनी थी, जो लोगों को सस्ती दरों पर बेचने के लिए थी, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र के जो चीनी के बड़े-बड़े barrens थे, मालिक थे, उन्होंने उसे खुले बाजार में बेच दी। यह खबर समाचार पत्रों में छपी। अब यह सरकार कितनी संवेदनहीन है कि ...**(समय की घंटी)**... प्रधान मंत्री ने महंगाई पर विचार विमर्श करने के लिए जो बैठक बुलाई, प्रधान मंत्री की उस बैठक में इसकी चर्चा तक नहीं हुई। यह कितनी गम्भीर बात है? अगर अखबारों में यह खबर छपी तो यह बहुत बड़ा इल्जाम है कि 72 हजार 684.3 मीट्रिक टन चीनी जो कि जनवितरण प्रणाली के लिए थी, वह जनवितरण प्रणाली वाली चीनी खुले बाजार में बिक जाए। अगर यह खबर गलत है तो उस अखबार के खिलाफ मुकदमा दायर होना चाहिए, उसे नोटिस भेजी जानी चाहिए और अगर वह सही है तो इसके लिए जो लोग जिम्मेदार हैं उन पर कोई कार्रवाई हो। ठीक ही कहा वृंदा कारत जी ने...

श्री उपसभपति : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : मान्यवर, मैं बस एक-दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं आपको यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मुनाफा केवल व्यापारी या उद्योगपति ही नहीं कमाते बल्कि यह सरकार भी कमाती है। सरकार मुनाफा क्यों कमाती है? क्योंकि सरकार का अनाप-शनाप का खर्चा लगातार बढ़ रहा है। सरकार अपने खर्चों में, अपने ठाट-बाट में, अपने शानो-शौकत में और अपनी फिजूलखर्ची में किसी प्रकार की कोई कटौती करना नहीं चाहती है। सरकार का खर्चा बढ़े और उसकी आय के स्रोत न बढ़ें तो सिवाय हमारी हड्डी से हमारा खून निकालने के, हमारा खून चूसने के या गरीब की जान लेने के उसके सामने अन्य कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

जिस तरीके से आप वकील की तरह बहस करते हैं, एक कहावत है कि "रोम जल रहा था और नीरो चैन की बंसी बजा रहा था।" कल ही बात हो रही थी। जब कहा गया कि इस महंगाई से आम आदमी पीड़ित है तब सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों ने कहा कि नहीं, आम आदमी पीड़ित नहीं है। तो फिर कौन पीड़ित है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐसा किसी ने नहीं कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : ऐसा कहा गया। यह कहा गया और हम लोगों ने सुना। इस प्रकार की संवेदनहीनता सरकार दिखाती है मेरा कहना है कि जब तक दाम नीति तय नहीं होती है, दाम नीति का मतलब है - उत्पादन-लागत। उत्पादन-लागत तय करने में पारदर्शिता (transparency) होनी चाहिए, cost accountability धोखा है।

मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो दाम-नीति चल रही है, यह अंग्रेजों के जमाने की दाम-नीति है। अंग्रेजी राज में उनकी यह नीति थी कि वे हमारी खेती को कमजोर करें हमारे आर्थिक ढांचे को कमजोर करें और उनका जो औपनिवेशिक शोषण है, वह चलता रहे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति : समाप्त कीजिए, एक बज गये।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : सर, एक सेकंड। इसीलिए अनाज के दाम तय करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार - अंग्रेजों ने ले ली और औद्योगिक उत्पादन के दाम को तय करने की जिम्मेदारी उन्होंने उनके निर्माताओं को दे दी। आज भी आजादी के बाद हम चाहते हैं कि इस नीति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। अगर कारखाने का मालिक अपने कारखाने की बनी चीजों के दाम तय कर सकता है तो किसान अपने अनाज का दाम क्यों नहीं तय कर सकता? औद्योगिक उत्पादन और कृषि उत्पादन के दामों में अगर समानता नहीं है, अगर किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा, अगर खेती में निवेश नहीं बढ़ेगा, अगर खेती की विकास-दर को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जाएगा, तो हम खाद्य-सुरक्षा कैसे हासिल कर सकते हैं?

श्री उपसभापति : तिवारी जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में आज भी बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके बजट का आधे से ज्यादा पैसा केवल खाने का खर्च होता है। इसलिए मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार केवल बहस के लिए बहस कराकर अपने कर्तव्यों की इतिश्री न समझे। अगर यह महंगाई पर रोक नहीं लगाएगी तो मैं उनको संकेत की तरह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि वह नारा फिर गूँजेगा कि

"जब तक भूखा इंसान रहेगा,

धरती पर तूफान रहेगा"।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Messages from Lok Sabha.

- (I) **Nomination of Members to the Committee on Public Accounts.**
- (II) **Nomination of Members to the Committee on Public Undertakings.**
- (III) **Nomination of Members to the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 24th February, 2010, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

(II)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 24th February, 2010, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

(III)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 24th February, 2010, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2 o' clock.

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

The House re-assembled at three minutes past two of the clock,

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION - contd.

**Situation arising out of continued rise in prices of essential
commodities in the country**

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, उधर के सब लोग चले गए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ला (महाराष्ट्र) : इससे पता चलता है कि विपक्ष कितना गंभीर है महंगाई के लिए।
...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ चार एम.पी. बैठे हैं भा.ज.पा. के।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : शुक्ल जी, प्लीज बैठिए। आप बोलिए डा. के. मलयसामी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : आपको भी कुरियन जी बुलाकर लाए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please start, Dr. Malaysamy.

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak on behalf of my party, the AIADMK, on a very important issue,, namely, 'unprecedented and steep rise in food prices', which is mainly affecting the common man. Not only this House, but the entire country is very much concerned about this problem. Unfortunately, there was a big wrangling between the Opposition and the ruling party in the House for three days. Luckily, today, we have actually come to discuss the matter. As far as this issue is concerned, I go by the reply given by the hon. Minister in response to a Parliament Question regarding the price rise. It is the case of the UPA Government as well the authority that the price rise is not disputed at all. As per the statistical data given by the hon. Minister, in his reply, the price of sugar has increased by 64 per cent; pulses have gone up by 66 per cent... Tomatoes have gone up by 115 per cent, onions have increased by 55 per cent, wheat has increased by 13 per cent, likewise it goes on. What I am trying to say is that it is the admitted case of the Government that prices have gone up like anything. The day on which the hon. Minister gave the reply and the present day, we are able to see that some of the prices of commodities have shot up by 200 per cent to 300 per cent. Statistical data are there. Sir, the entire House is quite aware that price of a commodity depends upon its demand and supply. Many a times, the demand and supply and the price do not go together at all. Our simple economics, many a times, fail. When there is a mismatch between demand and supply, inflation occurs. So, this point has to be kept in mind while we discuss this matter. Sir, as far as the price rise is concerned, the effect is manifold. In terms of sufferings and in terms of hardships to the common man who are consumers, it is going up like anything. Sir, it is very much interesting to note that out of 110 crore population in the country, 39 crore population is below poverty line. Then,

38 per cent of the population is suffering for want of purchasing power. Sir, I am submitting to you that 42 per cent of the total resources of a common man are being spent on food items only. They do not have money for children's health care, they do not have money for children's education etc. So, they are not able to meet even their primary requirements. It is, again, very distressing to note that out of the total population of the children, 50 per cent are under-weight, 80 per cent are anaemic and about 56 per cent women are anaemic for want of food and energy. Not only that, Sir, food riots are taking place. Food riots are taking place not only in West Bengal but also in many other States. Not only in India, even in Egypt, Bangladesh and other countries, food protests and instances of violence have been noticed. What I am trying to say, Sir, is that the price rise problem is gigantic and enormous.

In such a situation, what are you going to do? Sir, as far as I am concerned, as a student of Economics, I can say that if we want to solve a problem, the causes of the problem should be identified correctly. Once we have identified the issue correctly, then, we take measures. After the measures have been implemented, some of the problems are mitigated, some of the problems are solved but some of the problems are not solved; the reasons can be explained. Sir, in this situation, I am not blaming anybody but I am telling the truth, Sir, what the policies and programmes are evolved the benefits do not reach the targeted group. I mean, the socially backward community, economically backward community, poverty alleviation should have been done and backward people should be pushed up. What has happened, actually, all these four or five decades since Independence, that the rich have become richer, the poor have become poorer. In other words, there is no balanced growth in the country. Growth and development have been attained, but at whose expense? The growth and development has not reached the targeted group but a different group.

Now, coming to the core of my observations, Sir, if you want to solve a problem, it should be identified correctly. The famous experts and economists have identified the causes which are mainly responsible for price rise. Sir, I am told that change in the consumption pattern is one of the main reasons for increase in the prices. Why has there been a change in the consumption pattern? Due to globalisation, due to some other reasons, it is said that the style of functioning, the style of living of the people have changed, with the result the consumption pattern has also changed. The second point, Sir, is the rise in demand of biofuel. Increase in the demand of bio fuel also contributes to in the price rise. The third point is the decline in productivity. Sir, as a former Director of Agriculture, I can say that there is a big difference between production and productivity. However, I don't want to go into those details at all. Many times, we say that we have increased production. But the point is, whether you have increased the productivity. No. On the other hand, as far as production is concerned, during the earlier period, the growth in our production was higher than the growth in population of our country. But now it is vice versa.

Then, Sir, the most important point about which a lot of people in our country are agitating is regarding the shrinking of the arable land, which means diverting the agricultural land to some other purposes. That is one of the reasons for low production.

Sir, now I come to various remedial measures about which the Government may think of seriously though they are quite aware of it. If a problem is to be solved, one has to attack on two fronts, namely, a short-term and long-term basis *i.e.*, temporary solution and permanent solution. In such a situation when there is an increase in the food prices, when the hike is too much, what kind of short-term and long-term solutions envisaged, have not been clearly spelt out. On the other hand, Sir, they say during the time of crisis, they go for to build up stocks of rice and wheat, etc., for the purpose of supply to PDS, for the purpose of supply to the open market. My friend, Mr. Siva, is there. He may not mind if I say one thing. Sir, I remember to have read in a paper recently that thousands and thousands of tonnes of rice meant for PDS supply has been caught in Tuticorin Port. When it was about to be exported in Tuticorin Port, they were able to seize several thousand tonnes of foodgrains which was meant for PDS. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I am trying to say is, the foodgrains or the food articles meant for distribution through PDS has not been supplied in the PDS. On the other hand, ...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): I agree with you. You should say that more number of cases have been registered in Tamil Nadu; and according to the Essential Commodities Act, Tamil Nadu is acting very well and everybody accepts that.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, this is what remember to have read in a paper. Sir, not one or two tonnes, but thousands and thousands of tonnes of foodgrains are caught in Tuticorin Port in Tamil Nadu. That is why Mr. Siva is interested.

Sir, I forgot to mention about productivity. Sir, when we encourage productivity, initially, the productivity in Tamil Nadu was much less than Punjab and Haryana. Similarly, the productivity in Punjab and Haryana is much less than Irie, Philippines, etc. The overall impression is that the productivity is less in our country.

So, my suggestion is that research and development should be encouraged in such a way that the productivity can be raised, particularly, in the case of dry farming where the yield is very negligible. We have to see how the output in dry farming where there is dearth of rain water etc., could be increased. They should think how they can increase the production and productivity.

Then, another important point on that is to minimise the post-harvest losses. Many times, the agriculturists are neglected. So, something is to be done in this regard. Then, the investment in agriculture is also very less. One of my colleagues has very well mentioned that the Minimum Support Price to the agriculturists or the producer should be ensured. ...*(Time-bell)*... Sir, then I come to the infrastructural facilities that need to be provided in terms of storage, in terms of market outlets, etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Malaisamy, you have already taken more than the allotted time. I have allowed it. Now, you have to conclude.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I will take only two minutes more. I am only mentioning only points. Sir, I am cutting short my debate and just making points only. The time allotted to me is very less and the Chair is particular that I speak less; so I shall go by it!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have exhausted all your time, and exceeded it also.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: The next point, Sir, is about increase of credit facilities to agriculturists. One very important aspect here is arrest of diversion of agricultural land for some other purposes. Then, Sir, talking of food inflation, there is a mismatch between demand and supply. Food inflation has gone up to 20 per cent, I am not able to suggest any solution but the great experts and economists should think about what to do about that.

Sir, I do not say that the Government is totally silent, indifferent or negligent steps are being taken by the Government. They have identified the problem and are taking measures. I am very much interested in knowing whether the measures taken are adequate and effective. This is my usual point. Many a time you take measures, you call your team or constitute committees and appoint people. You say that you have taken cognizance of the problem. Is the cognizance you have taken adequate enough to see that the problem has been rightly identified and a right solution has been found. Secondly, in our system of democracy, people's representatives are the political executive; they take decisions. Once a decision is taken, they pass it on to the bureaucrats who then take it to the public. So, the public, the bureaucrats and the political executive must work as a team. Political executives like you take a decision. What do bureaucrats do? Were you able to ensure that whatever has been decided has been done effectively and whatever you wanted has been achieved? I feel that there is a failure of the system and human failure or failure of both. If you are able to avert these failures, you could avert that problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think that is your conclusion.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: In the Chief Ministers' meeting, the hon. Prime Minister had said to the forum that the worst is over. I would like to know whether the best can be awaited.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। इस सदन में महंगाई पर हम आठ बार चर्चा कर चुके हैं और नवीं बार चर्चा का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला, दामों में बेतहाशा इजाफा होता रहा और हमको लगता है कि इस बार भी हम जो बहस कर रहे हैं, उसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा, यह कहना कठिन है क्योंकि लगता है कि महंगाई के सामने सरकार ने बिल्कुल घुटने टेक दिए हैं, आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया है। हल्दी-चूना बन गई है यह सरकार, यह हालत है। जिस तेजी से चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, इसके पीछे क्या कारण है, कौन सा वर्ग है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। हमारे साथी, नेता विरोधी दल अरुण जेटली जी जब बोल रहे थे, तब उन्होंने दालों की कीमतों के बारे में कहा कि दालों की कीमत लगभग सेंचुरी तक पहुंच गई है। वे क्रिकेट के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए उन्होंने क्रिकेट के साथ उनकी तुलना की। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है कि "दाल रोटी खाओ, प्रभु के गुण गाओ।" अब दाल खाए बगैर प्रभु का गुण गाने के लिए इस देश के लोग बाध्य हैं। क्या हालत है इन दालों की? 1951 में इस देश में प्रति व्यक्ति 60.7 ग्राम दाल उपलब्ध थी। 1959 में यह उपलब्धता 74 ग्राम से ऊपर हो गई और आज 2007 में यह सिर्फ 35.5 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्ध है। आप जानते हैं कि इस देश का बहुमत शाकाहारी है और शाकाहारियों के लिए प्रोटीन का ज़रिया दाल है। महोदय, अभी कुपोषण की बात हुई और कई सदस्यों ने जिक्र किया कि उसका बहुत बड़ा कारण है कि दाल की उपलब्धता नहीं है। 1994-95 में जो दाल 34 रुपए किलो बिक रही थी, उसके दाम आज सेंचुरी में पहुंच गए हैं और अरहर की दाल 90 रुपए, 95 रुपए किलो बिकी, यह तो हमारी देश की हालत है।

चीनी के दाम के बारे में अरुण जी बता रहे थे कि कितने परसेंट बढ़ गए। सबसे दुखद बात है, जले पर नमक छिड़कने वाली बात है, जब यह कहा गया कि साहब, चीनी मत खाइए, चीनी न खाकर लोग मर नहीं गए हैं। यह कैसी बेशर्मी है? जिन लोगों को दाम पर नियंत्रण रखना है, वे इस तरह से जवाब दे रहे हैं कि आप मत खाइए। हमें याद आया, अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति बुश साहब ने कहा था कि जो अन्न की कीमत बढ़ रही है, उसके पीछे कारण यह है कि चीन और हिन्दुस्तान के लोग ज्यादा भोजन कर रहे हैं, इसलिए चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। एक हम लोगों का देश है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी जब अमेरिका गए तो उन्होंने बुश साहब को कहा कि आप हमारे देश में बहुत लोकप्रिय हैं। इसलिए लोकप्रिय हैं कि वे कह रहे हैं कि हम लोग ज्यादा खा रहे हैं इसलिए दुनिया में खाद्यान्नों की कीमत बढ़ रही है। यह हम लोगों की हालत है। महोदय, चीनी का दाम इतना कैसे बढ़ा, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। यह बात सही है कि गन्ने का उत्पादन 2008-09 में कम हुआ। 2007-08 में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंडी में चीनी का दाम बहुत कम था, चीनी मिलों ने गन्ना नहीं खरीदा। किसानों का गन्ना खेत में सूख गया, लोगों को जलाना पड़ा और अगले साल लोगों ने गन्ने की पैदावार कम की इसलिए चीनी मिलें कह रही हैं कि गन्ने का उत्पादन कम हुआ, इसलिए चीनी का उत्पादन कम होगा, चीनी का दाम ऊपर जाएगा। लेकिन मैं आपको स्मरण कराना चाहता हूँ - यहाँ पर शरद पवार जी बैठे हैं - सरकार ने दावा किया था कि हमारे पास 110 लाख टन चीनी का भंडार है, इसलिए चीनी का कितना भी कम उत्पादन होगा, चीनी के दामों में वृद्धि नहीं होगी। इसके बावजूद चीनी के दामों में वृद्धि कैसे हुई, यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के एक कांग्रेसी नेता है - कन्हैया लाल डिडवानी साहब - वे फूड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के डायरेक्टर थे। उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी, कृषि मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी कि चीनी में सट्टा बाजार हो रहा है, वायदा बाजार हो रहा है। चीनी का दाम नकली ढंग से मुनाफाखोर और जमाखोर लोग बढ़ा रहे हैं, इस पर आप अंकुश लगाइए। मैं खुद नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन डिडवानी साहब ने देश के कृषि मंत्री पर आरोप लगाया कि ये गरीबों के आदमी नहीं हैं, ये अमीरों के आदमी हैं और इनकी वजह से चीनी का दाम बढ़ रहा है, यह उनका कहना है। यह हालत इस देश की है। उन्होंने वायदा बाजार के बारे में कहा। हमारी समझ में वायदा बाजार नहीं आता कि वायदा बाजार क्या है। लेकिन हमने जब वायदा बाजार के बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठी की तो हमें बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ। यह आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण जो आज हम लोगों को दिया गया है, इस आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में अगर आप वायदा बाजार का वॉल्यूम देखें तो आश्चर्य होता है। 2005 में जो वायदा बाजार 15-16 लाख करोड़ का था, वह 2007 में 36,54,487 करोड़ रुपए का हो गया है। यह आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण कह रहा है कि वही वायदा बाजार 2008 में 50,33,884 करोड़ का हो गया और 2009 में 70,90,456 करोड़ रुपए का हो गया। यह वायदा बाजार अद्भुत है और अद्भुत ढंग से इसकी वृद्धि हो रही है। मैंने कहीं पढ़ा कि हिसाब लगाकर बताया गया कि इस वायदा बाजार में जो ट्रांजेक्शन है उस पर अगर आप 1 परसेंट का टैक्स लगाइए तो जो आपका फिस्कल डेफिसिट है, राजकोषीय घाटा है, वह घाटा पूरा हो जाता है। दूसरे ढंग से अगर आप हिसाब लगाकर देखें कि अगर इसमें 2 परसेंट मुनाफा है तो इस वायदा बाजार के कारोबार से लगभग 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए का मुनाफा है। वायदा बाजार की यह हालत है और ये लोग बहुत ताकतवर हैं। पिछले बजट में वित्त मंत्री जी ने वायदा बाजार के ट्रांजेक्शन पर टैक्स लगाया था। कितना टैक्स लगाया था - 0.013 परसेंट। 0.1 परसेंट भी नहीं, आधा परसेंट भी नहीं, केवल 0.013 परसेंट टैक्स लगाया। आप जानते हैं कि ये कितने ताकतवर लोग हैं। एक आदमी ने भी टैक्स नहीं दिया और सरकार को उसे वापस लेना पड़ा - वायदा बाजार इतना ताकतवर है। यह सही बात है कि 2003-04 में जब एनडीए की सरकार थी, उस समय वायदा बाजार को इजाजत दी गई, 103 जिसों में वायदा बाजार को इजाजत दी गई। उस समय तर्क था कि वायदा बाजार कीमतों में स्थिरता लाएगा, दाम में बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं होगी।

किसानों को फायदा मिलेगा और उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य उनको मिलेगा और उपभोक्ताओं को भी सही भाव में उनके उपभोग की सामग्री मिलेगी, इस तर्क के आधार पर वायदा बाजार को इजाजत मिली थी। अब क्या हालत है? उस इजाजत से पहले भी दामों में वृद्धि होती थी। हमको याद है कि इंदिरा जी जब प्रधान मंत्री थीं तो

उस समय तेलों की कीमतें बढ़ गई थीं। हम समाजवादी लोग, लोहियावादी लोग नारे लगाते थे कि यह देखो इंदिरा के खेल, खा गई राशन पी गई तेल। बीच में प्याज का दाम बढ़ा था। प्याज के दाम पर सरकार चली गई थी। उस समय एकाध जिस का दाम बढ़ता था। लेकिन जब से वायदा बाजार आया है, तब से एक-एक आइटम में चीजों के दामों में आग लगी हुई है और कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। वायदा बाजार पर हाथ डालने की हिम्मत इस सरकार में नहीं है। यह हालत हो गई है कि चीजों का उत्पादन कुछ और है और हमने देखा है कि हालत क्या है, वायदा बाजार किस तरह से काम कर रहा है। उसका एक नमूना आप देख लीजिए। 2005-2006 में ग्वार की आपूर्ति सिर्फ 6 लाख टन थी। 6 लाख टन ग्वार पैदा हुआ और इसमें कितने का कारोबार हुआ? मायने 1692 लाख टन का वायदा बाजार में कारोबार हुआ। यही हाल चने में रहा। आप देख लीजिए कि पैदावार कितनी है? बाजार में चने की आपूर्ति 6 लाख टन हुई और वायदा बाजार में कारोबार 742.55 लाख टन का हुआ। चीजों का पता नहीं है, सिर्फ मार्जन पर व्यापार हो रहा है, जो हमारा उत्पादन है उसके 6 गुने, 8 गुने, 10 गुने पर वायदा कारोबार हो रहा है। आप जाइए और पूछिए कि जो छोटे-छोटे दुकानदार हैं, जिनकी किराना की दुकानें हैं, उनसे पूछिए कि भैया, क्यों दाम बढ़ रहा है? अभी तुम दाल इस भाव पर दे रहे थे और आज दस रुपए, पंद्रह रुपए कैसे बढ़ गया? वह कहता है कि वायदा बाजार है, वायदा बाजार के चलते दाम बढ़ रहा है। आप मुर्गी पोसने वाले, अंडा बेचने वाले कारोबारियों से पूछिए कि क्यों दाम बढ़ रहा है? वे लोग कहते हैं कि वायदा बाजार का कमाल है। लेकिन यह सरकार कह रही है, जब हल्ला हुआ तो इन्होंने एक कमेटी बना दी। उस कमेटी ने, मेरा आरोप है कि जाल फरेब के आधार पर उन्होंने ऐसे-ऐसे जिसों के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल की जिनका होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स में वजन कम है, वैसे-वैसे जिसों का दाम लेकर के उन्होंने साबित कर दिया कि नहीं साहब, वायदा बाजार से दामों में बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं होती है। इस प्रकार खुलेआम वायदा बाजार इसी तरह से चल रहा है, इसी तरह से यह देश चल रहा है। अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भाषण किया और बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ उन्होंने कहा कि देश में गरीबों की जो हालत है उनको राहत पहुंचाने के लिए पी.डी.एस. में राशन मुहैया कराया जाए, ताकि वे जिंदा रह सकें, यह सरकार की नीति है। जो खाने-पीने की वस्तुएं हैं, उनके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की सरकार की जो कोई नीति है, वह कहीं से नहीं दिखाई देती है। यहां कृषि मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। 2004-2005 को शरद पवार जी ने 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए के राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन की घोषणा करते हुए सदन में कहा था कि देश में गेहूं, चावल का उत्पादन कम करो। यह कहा जा रहा है कि गेहूं, चावल का उत्पादन कम कीजिए और ऐसी चीजों का उत्पादन कीजिए जिनको आप एक्सपोर्ट कर सकें, जिनका आप निर्यात कर सकें। आप फूल पैदा कीजिए, आप झींगा मछली पैदा कीजिए, आप सोयाबीन का पैदा कीजिए, ताकि यूरोप और अमेरिका के मांस खाने वाले जानवरों को उसकी खलनी मिल सके। यह जो कहा जा रहा है, यह जो उपदेश दिया जा रहा है और धीरे-धीरे क्या हालत हो रही है? इन लोगों ने एक एडवाइजरी नियुक्त किया था। वह एडवाइजर McKinsey कम्पनी थी। उस कम्पनी ने इनका जो फूड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया है, उसके बारे में जांच करके यह बताया कि यह जो आप अनाज का भंडार रखते हैं, इसमें काफी खर्चा है, इस खर्चे को आप धीरे-धीरे घटाइए। फूड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया ने अपने यहां नई बहाली करना छोड़ दिया है। यहां से आठ हजार, दस हजार लोगों को निकालने की योजना है। यह क्यों हो रहा है, मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि 1991 में विश्व बैंक ने भारत संबंधी एक दस्तावेज जारी किया। उस दस्तावेज में विश्व बैंक ने क्या कहा कि गेहूं और चावल के सुरक्षित कार्याशील भंडारों के ऊंचे भंडारों के ऊंचे स्तर.....

1991 में क्या ऊंचा स्तर था? 190 लाख टन का हम लोगों ने अपने भंडार में अनाज रखा था। क्या कहा? यह कहा कि ये जो भंडार हैं, ये खर्चीले और गैर जरूरी दोनों हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम की नई भूमिका तथा बाजार के हस्तक्षेप के नए उद्देश्यों को देखते हुए ऐसा विशेषकर माना जा सकता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : तिवारी जी।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : कम उत्पादन के वर्षों में विश्व बाजार में प्रवेश करके, आपूर्ति बढ़ाकर तथा खरीद के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की व्यवस्था रखकर भारत कम सुरक्षित भंडारों से भी काम चला सकता है, विश्व बैंक ने हमको यह निर्देश दिया था और उसी निर्देश पर यह काम हो रहा है, लेकिन क्या हालत है? जब हिंदुस्तान को, हमारे मुल्क को गेहूँ की जरूरत होती है तो विश्व बाजार में दाम बढ़ जाता है। हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने एक साल में तीन-तीन दाम देकर गेहूँ का आयात किया था, लेकिन जब हमें विश्व बाजार में पच्चीस लाख, पचास लाख बेचना होता है, तो बाजार में क्या होता है? तब विश्व बाजार में दाम घट जाता है। यह साबित करता है कि सरकार यह नहीं चाहती है कि हम खाद्यान्नों के मामले में स्वावलंबी हों। सरकार यह नहीं चाहती कि इस देश का गरीब आवागमन...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसकी तादाद तीन चौथाई है, सही से खा-पी सके। उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे यह लगता है कि हम लोग अपना धर्म निभा रहे हैं, देश के जो कमजोर लोग हैं, उनकी आवाज को यहां उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन यह सरकार अपना राजधर्म पालन करने में बिल्कुल असमर्थ है। यह गरीबों के हित में नहीं, बल्कि पूंजीपतियों, अमीरों, वादा बाजार कारोबारियों के हित में काम करने वाली सरकार है। अगर इस सरकार को शर्म हो, तो दाम के सवाल पर ही इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए, इनको बैठे रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

श्री गोविंदराव आदिक (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। मैं शुरू में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हम लोग सुबह से यहां चर्चा सुन रहे हैं **...(व्यवधान)**... जो कहा था, मैं आपके सामने एक लाइन यहां उद्धृत करूंगा **...(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति महोदय, यहां माइक में कुछ समस्या है।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखण्ड) : महंगाई का असर हो गया है।

श्री गोविंदराव आदिक : यह और बात है कि महंगाई हमारे बस में नहीं है, मगर दीया जलाना तो हमारे अख्तियार में है। महोदय, मैं कहता हूँ कि हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि जो महंगाई बढ़ी है, उसके कारण देश में सारी दिक्कतें पैदा हुई हैं। हम नहीं कहते हैं कि नहीं है, यह हैं। बढ़ती हुई कीमतें सरकार के सामने जरूर एक चुनौती रखती हैं और सरकार इसके लिए बहुत प्रयत्नशील भी है। सरकार कोशिश कर रही है, लेकिन सवाल इतना पैदा होता है कि क्या ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमारी सरकार चुपचाप बैठी हुई है? आप सभी लोग जानते हैं कि यह चर्चा यहां पहली बार नहीं हो रही है, इसके पहले भी हमने यह चर्चा यहां की थी। इसके कारण भी आप जानते हैं कि महंगाई किस कारण बढ़ी है। हम जब तक इसका मूल नहीं ढूँढ़ेंगे, रूट में नहीं जाएंगे और इसके कारण नहीं समझेंगे तो मुझे लगता है कि इसके लिए जो उपाय और योजना हम लोगों को बनानी होगी, उसके बारे में सरकार हो या विपक्ष हो, ठीक तरह से कोई सुझाव भी नहीं दे पाएंगे। महोदय, सारी दुनिया जानती है कि पिछले कई सालों में देश में मानसून की क्या स्थिति रही है। ये सारी चीजें मानसून पर निर्भर होती हैं। अगर मानसून ठीक नहीं रहा, तो अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन घटता है। हम दो साल से देख रहे हैं और पिछले साल तो हमने यह देखा था कि देश में जो average rainfall होती है, उससे 23 प्रतिशत कम rainfall हुई। 1972 से लेकर अब तक अगर कभी सबसे कम बारिश हुई है, तो वह पिछले साल हुई है। इस साल भी इसमें कोई ज्यादा फर्क नहीं हुआ है। जब बारिश कम होती है, तो गेहूँ हो, चावल हो या जो भी खाद्यान्न हो, उसकी उपज कम होती है और देश के सामने समस्या खड़ी होती है। मैं आंकड़ों के फंदे में नहीं पड़ता हूँ। इसके बारे में शायद कृषि मंत्री जी या बाकी लोग सदन के सामने

आंकड़े पेश करेंगे, लेकिन एक बात सही है कि मानसून ठीक नहीं रहा और हमारा उत्पादन जितना होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हुआ। फिर भी हमारे सामने जो सारी प्रॉब्लम्स आ गईं, उनमें प्रकृति ने हमारा साथ दिया। पूरे देश भर में यह स्थिति है, यह सबके सामने हैं, सब इसे मानेंगे कि 13 राज्यों में करीब 316 जिलों में अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हुई, जिससे आप देख रहे हैं कि यह सब shortage पैदा हुई, लेकिन हमारा भाग्य अच्छा था कि पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार जैसे राज्यों में, जहां गेहूं और चावल का उत्पादन बड़े पैमाने पर होता है, वहां इनका उत्पादन अच्छा रहा। यह इसलिए अच्छा रहा, क्योंकि किसानों ने भी गेहूं और चावल की उपज ज्यादा की, क्योंकि केन्द्र सरकार ने गेहूं और चावल के लिए जो MSP declare की थी, जो rate उसने तय किया था, उसका फायदा किसानों ने लिया है। इससे किसान खुश हैं। इसलिए हम देखते हैं कि देश भर में हमारे खाद्यान्न के भण्डार आज भी भरे हुए नजर आ रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं पिछले हफ्ते हरियाणा गया था। किसानों के एक सम्मेलन में किसान लोग हमें बता रहे थे कि जिन्दगी में पहली बार उनको गेहूं और धान का इतना अच्छा मूल्य मिला और इसलिए वे और उपज बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि अगर उनकी यही प्रवृत्ति रहेगी, तो देश में इन चीजों की कोई कमी नहीं होगी और गरीब जनता को हमें जो खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध करा कर देना है, उसमें कमी नहीं आएगी।

महोदय, हम यह देख रहे हैं कि बाकी चीजों में महंगाई बढ़ गई है। इसके बहुत सारे कारण हैं, जिनकी तफसील में मैं नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, लेकिन हमारे विपक्ष के भाइयों से हमारा इतना कहना रहेगा कि मेहरबानी करके इस स्थिति को एक राष्ट्रीय आपत्ति के रूप में समझिए। यह किसी सरकार की गलती है, अगर आप ऐसा मानेंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह गलत होगा। ठीक है, सरकार चलाते समय कुछ गलतियां हो भी सकती है, हम यह नहीं कहते कि कभी किसी की कोई गलती नहीं होती है, लेकिन जिस ढंग से यह संकट हमारे सामने आया है, यह पूरे देश के सामने एक बड़ा संकट बन कर उभरा है। इसमें सबको साथ देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं हमारे विपक्ष के मित्रों से भी यह कहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार जो प्रयास कर रही है, वह आप देखिए। अगर उसमें कुछ कमी है या उसमें आपको कुछ सुझाव देना है, तो दीजिए, सरकार उनको जरूर स्वीकार करेगी। लेकिन मैं सुबह से यहां देख रहा हूं कि अच्छी तरह से कोई सुझाव नहीं आया है। किसी ने कोई विशेष सुझाव दिया है, यह बात नहीं है। यहां हम सिर्फ यह देख रहे हैं कि कुछ निन्दा हो रही है और कुछ नहीं।

आपके माध्यम से मैं एक-दो बातों का स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहूंगा। हमारी बहन वृंदा जी ने महाराष्ट्र के बारे में एक सवाल उठाया था। उनका यह कहना है कि जो अनाज हम महाराष्ट्र में लोगों को देते हैं, उसे डायवर्ट करके हम उसका इस्तेमाल मध्यान्ह निर्मिति के लिए कर रहे हैं। मैं वृंदा जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो इन्फॉर्मेशन आपको मिली है, वह ठीक नहीं है। एक बार आप फिर उसकी जांच करवा लीजिए, क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है, वह गेहूं या चावल के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि ज्यादा बारिश होने के कारण पैदा होने वाली काली ज्वार के बारे में है। काली ज्वार विशेषकर हमारे विदर्भ, मराठवाड़ा एरिया में होती है। वहां पर किसानों के सामने काली ज्वार का एक बहुत बड़ा संकट सामने आया था, जिससे किसानों को राहत देने के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार को यह फैसला करना पड़ा। काली ज्वार कोई खाता नहीं है। यह हाईब्रीड, होता है, जिसे किसान पैदा तो करता है, लेकिन उसे कोई खाता नहीं है। उसका कंजम्शन नहीं हो पाता है, इसलिए उसे फेंक देना पड़ता है। किसानों को नुकसान नहीं हो इसलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : फिर क्यों पैदा करते हैं?

श्री गोविंदराव आदिक : पैदा किसान करते हैं, हम पैदा नहीं करते।

मैडम, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में दुग्ध का उत्पादन बड़े पैमाने पर होता है। देश भर में दूध का सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन हमारे स्टेट में ही होता है। वहां डेयरी उद्योग में जानवरों के लिए जो चारा लगता है, उनके लिए जो खाद्यान्न लगता है, वह उसी काली ज्वार से बनता है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : आप जो बता रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : वह बता रहे हैं न, उनको बोलने दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गोविंदराव आदिक : जानवरों के लिए हमारे किसान उसी हाईब्रीड का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हाईब्रीड के फॉडर का उपयोग जानवरों के खाद्यान्न के लिए किया जाता है। खाने के लिए वह लोगों को अच्छा नहीं लगता है, इसलिए लोग इस ज्वार या हाईब्रीड खाते नहीं हैं। इस तरह के खाद्यान्न का उपयोग करके अगर कुछ पैसा बनाया जा सकता है और किसानों को कुछ फायदा मिल सकता है, उस काम को जरूर करना चाहिए और इसीलिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने यह फैसला लिया है। इसके कारण राशन की दुकान पर जो अनाज मिलता है, उसमें कुछ कमी नहीं हुई है, कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। मैं आपसे इतना ही कहूंगा कि मेहरबानी करके आप यह गलतफहमी मत रखिए। इसके बारे में सरकार के प्रयास जारी हैं और वह सतर्क है। आपको हम यह बताना चाहेंगे कि पिछले छः महीने में जो स्थिति वहां थी, वह आज नहीं रही है। अगर आपको चाहिए तो मेरे पास इसके आंकड़े भी हैं। आज सुबह ही मैंने अपने गांव की एक दुकान से ये आंकड़े लिए हैं कि आज की तारीख से वहां पर वस्तुओं के दाम क्या-क्या हैं। अभी किसी ने कहा कि मूल्यों में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, लेकिन मैं आपको बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक बताना चाहूंगा कि पिछले छः महीनों से खाने की वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कोई बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हुई है, बल्कि रेट कम ही हुए हैं। एडिबल ऑयल का रेट कम हुआ है, जो पहले 56 रुपए प्रति लीटर था, लेकिन अब वह 52 रुपए पर आ गया है। चना दाल 35 रुपए प्रति किलो पर बिकती थी, उसका मूल्य 30 रुपए हो गया है। मसूर दाल का मूल्य 61 रुपए से 50 रुपए किलो हो गया है। बेसन, धनिया पाउडर, बटाटा, मिर्च एवं अन्य वैजिटेबल्स के रेट भी घटे हैं...(व्यवधान).... अब आप कौन सी दुनिया में रहते हैं, मुझे यह तो मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन यह हमारे गांव के मूल्य हैं।

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : मैडम, क्या आप कभी बाजार में सौदा खरीदने जाती हैं? शायद कभी नहीं जाती हैं।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : बिल्कुल जाती हूँ, आप पर्वी देख लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री गोविंदराव आदिक : मेरा कहना इतना ही है कि हमारी सरकार ने जो एक्शन लिए हैं, उसका ही यह नतीजा है। हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि इस महंगाई के संकट को दूर करने के लिए यह सरकार पूरी-पूरी कोशिश कर रही है, लेकिन आप लोगों का सहयोग भी उनको चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, price rise is the single most burning issue in the country today. The prices of all the food items and essential commodities have gone up many folds. I don't need to give statistical figures on prices of these items. That is the reason why we demanded a

substantive discussion. I appeal to all the political parties, let us take the strong feeling of the people into serious consideration. There is anger among the people; there is also a sense of cynicism among the people. What our people think is, the more you discuss, the more prices go up. That is the cynicism that is catching up. This tells very bad about Parliament and Members of Parliament. We should discuss this issue with all seriousness. "Spectre of price rise looms large; price spiral squeezes the Budget; food inflation up again; retail loot; *mandi* prices a fraction of what you pay; universal PDS only way to beat hunger, tackle price spiral; wholesale price index inflation surges to 8.56 per cent in January; ballooning inflation; pricey price line, etc." — are the headlines of the national dailies. And, I hope this should make the Government more sensitive. There are people who think Government is clueless. There are people who think Government is groping in the dark to find ways and means. But, I don't agree with that. The Government knows, those who are in power know, what is happening in the country. But, the point is, they do not want to act. They could have taken serious steps to control inflation and prices. They did not want to act. Why? The Government, the UPA-II, is totally committed to neo-liberal paradigm of development. This Government persists with its neo-liberal policy of free market economy. This Government persists with the policy of no or less State intervention. This Government persists with the policy of liberal concessions to big business houses, multinational corporations, etc. on whom it depends for increasing investments for accelerating the rate of growth. Earlier, those, who are in power, the UPA-II Government, had been blaming the global factors. It said that inflation is high, so prices will go high. They were saying that prices of fuel, prices of food items, etc. have gone up in international market. They said that inflation had gone up at global level. So, India had to suffer. But, inflation rate came down from double digit to single digit, even to the level of zero. But, prices did not come down. What is the economic logic? What is the explanation from the Government? We didn't get any. Then, the Government started blaming it on monsoon, less rains, etc. Yes, there were less rains; there was drought. But, there were floods also; there were enough rains in several parts of the country. The Government should have anticipated all these things. Now, what is happening? They are blaming each other. Whether Sharad Pawar is right in making certain statements which create panicky situation in the country. Whether DMK is right in taking a position on fertiliser prices. They are trying to blame each other and they are trying to blame the entire coalition politics. I don't think that coalition politics is bad. But, how do you manage coalition politics in the interests of the country and in the interests of the people? Here, Sir, some people think that when we criticise the Government, we don't give suggestions. Of course, we have given suggestions. We have been giving suggestions. When we supported the UPA-I Government, we did give suggestions, very meaningful suggestions, to control inflation and prices.

We had asked the Government at that point of time. Even today we are asking the Government: "Why can't you universalise the Public Distribution System?" What is the division of

the BPL and APL which is so defective, which is so deceptive, and this has to change? That is why we are asking: "Universalise the Public Distribution System, strengthen it, streamline it." Why can't you do it? But your approach is not to strengthen the Public Distribution System. Your approach is to gradually dismantle the Public Distribution System. This is one of our suggestions. Why can't the Government consider it? We ask the Government this thing. Even when Mr. Sharad Pawar became the Minister in the UPA-2 Government, we asked him, "Why can't he ban the future trade, particularly on essential commodities?" And many economists have acknowledged that the future trade push up the prices. Why can't the Government consider it? We ask the Government to strengthen the Essential Commodities Act. It is a Parliament. Parliament can take steps to strengthen the Essential Commodities Act. Why is the Government not doing it? It is easy to blame the BJP-led NDA Government. They have diluted that Act. But when you are in power, what are you doing? Why can't you strengthen the Essential Commodities Act? Why can't you take measures against black market and hoarding? When Madam Indira Gandhi was there as the Prime Minister, she did give some signals to the whole country initiating certain measures when she gave that slogan "Garibi Hatao" to really give confidence to the poor people of this country. But now when you are in power, the Congress-led U.P.A. Government, what are you doing? Now, you are trying to blame it on the State Governments. What the State Governments can do? At their level, they are trying their best. I know several States. In Tamil Nadu, the Public Distribution System is relatively better. In case of Kerala, I can go on saying that the Public Distribution System is one of the best effective in Kerala, West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra, several States, they are trying their best. But who decides the macro level economic policies? It is the Union Government, It is your policies which led to such a situation in the country today, If you are always pledging your loyalty to the neo-liberal forces, the big business houses, the corporate sector, you are pleading helplessness before the market forces. You think that the market forces will bring down the prices. Wait for two months, wait for three months, the market forces will bring down the prices, then what is the use of having the Government? If everything has to be left to the market forces, what is the meaning of an elected Government having the people's strength behind it? What is the meaning of that Government? The Government has to intervene, the Government has to act. Now, our accusation is that the Government is not acting, the Government is not taking enough steps to control prices, and the Government should send a strong message. But see this Economic Survey. The Economic Survey admits that there is a gulf between the whole sale price index and the consumer price index. But the Economic Survey talks about the GDP rate up to 7.2 per cent. So, they are happy to have GDP rate. They are not concerned with the suffering of the people, with the miserable plight of the country. That is where we have a problem with the Government. Our accusation is that the Government has completely failed to control the prices, the Government has completely failed to take action against black market and hoarding. There can be mismatch between demand and supply. But as a Government, the Government should

have anticipated how to bridge the gap between demand and supply. You go to any shop, you have all the commodities available, but prices are high. Then what is the real management of demand and supply? This Government, in the name of free market economy, in the name of neo-liberalism, has failed to manage the economy. And what is the use of talking about productivity in agriculture, self-reliance? We have been talking about that. But the Government should act. If the Government does not act, what is the point in discussing all that? Then, it becomes politics. You don't take it as politics. We have not been doing politics on this issue, but you are doing politics. You are doing this politics in your Coalition. This entire politics in your Coalition should, come to an end if you want to protect the interests of the people. That is why, Sir, the CP has left. We urge upon the Government to act. If we don't act, this discussion is waste, I consider. Again, repeat what people think: 'You Parliamentarians, Parliament Members, can go on discussing. Discuss, discuss. Prices will keep going up!' Don't allow that cynicism. That cynicism with the people is dangerous to democracy. And if we believe in democracy, we want the Government to act. If you believe in democracy, you don't waste your time; you act. Now, people want action. This Parliament wants action on the part of Government to control the prices. That is what my submission is. Thanks.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am indeed, grateful to you for allowing me to speak. I had not intended to make an intervention, being a very new Member, and I hope my fellow Members will pardon. ...*(Interruptions)*... my short comings.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is your maiden speech.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Sir, my fellow hon. Members will pardon me if I say that I was bewildered; I was deeply hurt and bewildered that we spent so much time in order to decide whether to have a debate and how to have a debate. Maybe, that is the way of the House! And who am I to question that? But once the debate started, I think, there was a lot of wisdom, in the observation on both sides of the House, and I am encouraged by that—I understand, one of the Hon. Members just mentioned to me, hon. Members,—just because the debate on food prices has started in the House, retail prices have started going down! I do not know how far that is true. But if it is true, maybe, the House has the larger impact than we may be aware of. And, maybe, if we had started the debate yesterday, the prices might have gone down yesterday itself! But rise in food prices is a very serious issue. You know, there was a piece of news yesterday, in the newspapers, which I was shocked to

read, on 23rd of February, 2010, that there have been incidents of starvation deaths in Bolangir and Kalahandi. We have grown up, in this country, hearing about starving in Bolangir and Kalahandi, and it is indeed sad that it is even happening today. I think, it is a matter of shame to all of us, no matter which party one belongs to, or even if you don't belong to a party. Anybody dying of hunger in this country in this day and age is a matter of shame. Let us keep the prices for a moment aside; I will come back to that in a moment.

May I also submit, Sir, that '2015' is the year which has been designated by the United Nations as the year when hunger will end in this world? And it is very important for us to ensure that India is counted amongst those who have made a serious attempt in order to banish hunger by the year 2015. That is a larger debate, and a larger issue that we need to apply our minds to. But the point or the fact is that the drought that we have experienced, last year, is not an unusual event, some people will say, but that there might be more future frequent droughts in the countries which survive on monsoon, as India does. And the question is: is the agricultural pattern going to change? And, I think, a lot of research is going on in our agriculture universities. I know the Agriculture Minister is here; a lot of initiatives are being taken, but, I think, time is of the essence.

If we continue to debate for ever about the role of bio-engineering in order to improve the productivity, I think, we will lose a major initiative. If we continue to debate the need for nutrient-based fertiliser utilisation, we will lose critical opportunity. The problem is much larger than the price rise. The problem is of food security and agricultural productivity. It is a shame that our country loses 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the vegetable and fruit production due to wastage. No country in the world loses 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the vegetable and fruit production due to wastage. Yet, we don't wish to modernise our supply chain. Yet, we don't wish to modernise our retail trade. We continue to protect the vested interests of traditional traders and traditional middlemen. I think, it is a far larger issue that we have to apply our minds to and we have to find solutions. The Government is quite capable of finding solutions and the people in the Opposition are quite capable of finding and adding to these solutions.

I think, we are moving away from the core of the debate when we talk only about price rise. The issue of price rise is at the heart of a far bigger problem and a challenge that our country faces, that is, the challenge of bringing to the farmers modern seeds, nutrient-based applications and water management. One of the most neglected parts of our agricultural management is watershed management and water conservation. There are already satellite pictures which show enormous depletion in ground water level in Punjab, Haryana and other northern regions. It is well known that the flows to our rivers are in danger reducing as a consequence of global warming. It is well known

that our efforts to clean the pollution in Ganga and Yamuna have not yielded results that are required. Therefore, my request to my hon. colleagues is to raise issues for finding long-term solutions to the challenge that India faces. It is not only the Government that faces the challenge or the Opposition that faces the challenge or the people across the country that face the challenge, but indeed the entire nation faces the challenge of food security. If we don't take urgent, immediate and well-driven initiatives in those areas, we would fail our countrymen. I urge upon the Government to bring the scientists, policy makers, economists and the politicians together to find solutions to the challenge that India faces. No matter which party is in power or which party is in the Opposition, it is a national issue and it must be treated as the nation's highest priority. Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, a very important discussion is taking place. At a time when the country is passing through an unprecedented rise in the prices of essential commodities, I think, our job is not to point a finger at anybody and to put the blame on him, but join hands and to share the burden. The point that the Government of India has not done anything is an accusation. The Government has taken many conceivable measures necessary to bring down the prices. Yet, the war against the rising prices is going on. What is required is a much deeper understanding to tackle the issue more efficiently.

Sir, the paucity of time may not permit going deep into the issue. I have something to say which is very essential. Since the discussion has waited for three days to take place, what we have to do is to analyse what has been done so far and what has to be done hereafter. In this federal structure the Government of India and the States have to work together to achieve the long-term objective. We have realised that and I can speak about the State from which I come. Everyone is aware that rise in food prices would eventually feed into manufactured goods and lead to spiralling inflation. Everyone is aware that the factors for the rise in prices include increasing demand, burgeoning international prices, increase in MSP, adverse weather conditions, hoarding and heavy freight charges. So, what has to be done? Before I say anything, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and the hon. Ministers to consider the two recommendations which have been made by the Standing Committee on Finance in its Sixth Report on inflation and price rise. One, the Department of Consumer Affairs, which is the nodal monitoring agency, seems to have been reduced to a mere data collecting or compiling organisation. The inputs collected by it were not influencing the price policy, which is the domain of the Ministry of Finance, thus leaving virtually no impact on the prices of essential commodities. The Committee recommended an effective mechanism for Inter-Ministerial coordination and follow up. Two, a comprehensive food pricing and management policy

has to be formulated. Sir, instability in the prices of agricultural commodities is mainly due to the instability in the production and supply level. The lasting solution to the volatile prices of agricultural commodities, particularly cereals, pulses and edible oils is only to improve the production. The Government of India in its many schemes, especially the National Food Security Scheme, has been focussing on issues of production and productivity in commodities having critical shortage. But what I would like to say as a red alert to the Government and to everyone of us — it must be taken note of very seriously — that the area under foodgrains has declined by 8 per cent from 2008-09 to 2010, that is, in 2008, it was 680.99 lakh hectares and now it is only 626.47 lakh hectares. Almost 55 lakh hectares have declined from being agriculture land to industrial sites. Sir, this is alarming. When the need is becoming more, the producing area is becoming less. We should accept that the expansion of this area is quite impossible in the coming days. So, only increasing the productivity with a long term programme can do something.

Sir, so far as the delivery system is concerned, I should say, the Tamil Nadu Government stands as a role model to many other States, which everyone accepts. I must say it here that the rice production is diminishing. My colleagues have also pointed it out. Punjab and Haryana States are producing 4,000 and 3,600 kilo of rice respectively; whereas Tamil Nadu has got a rice intensification system, a method which has shown a very good improvement in the production of paddy. But at the same time, other rice producing States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Orissa are not up to the average. So the Government has to concentrate on these things. We are depending on other countries for rice, it is not acceptable to us. Taiwan, Vietnam and some other countries are exporting rice to us. The African countries are very much in need of rice. If we increase the productivity, we can also export rice.

Sir, in the case of sugar, the second very important point, which has been pointed out by many of my colleagues, the Government has increased the entitlement of levy sugar from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, from 1st October, 2009. But at the same time, the allocations of levy sugar to the States have not been increased. Sir, it must be taken note of that while 20 per cent has been taken as levy and 65 per cent of the sugar is being consumed by soft drink manufacturers and confectioners, only 15 per cent goes to the market. When this thing happens, when the Government has reduced import duty on sugar to zero per cent, they can induce these bulk buyers to import sugar or they can improve the buffer stock. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, I am proud to say, Sir, and rather I should register here what we have done, as against the Government of India's allocation of 10,832 tonnes of levy sugar, the State is distributing around 35,000 tonnes of sugar at the rate of Rs. 13.50/- per kilo to all the families through the PDS. And the balance quantity of sugar

is procured by the State at the open market rate from Sugar Federations bearing a huge subsidy, under State Budget, so as to save poor and the middle-class from the rising price of sugar. This has added additional subsidy burden on the State to the tune of around Rs.500 crores in the current year. This shows how we are sharing the burden, with the Central Government, in the matter of subsidy on food prices. Our food subsidy amounts to Rs.4,000 crores, out of which Rs.2,800 crores pertains to rice alone. The Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu is one of the best in the country, and I should say, with a very, very clear conscience that we follow the universal Public Distribution System, which has proved better than the targeted Public Distribution System, wherein all the card holders, including the families which are above poverty line, are provided 20 kgs of rice per month at Rs.1 per kg. This is the only State in the whole country which has done this, and the Government of India and the Members, cutting across political parties, have appreciated it.

Another thing is pulses. We have had deficit of pulses for many decades. We are importing pulses because the pulses are grown mostly on dry lands and margin lands, but we do not concentrate on that. It is estimated that the deficit of pulses now is 3 lakh tonnes, and the Planning Commission has projected that by 2011-12, it would go up. So, we have to concentrate more on it, and I would again bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister because these suggestions will help him save people from the present situation, and encourage States which are sharing the burden. Instead of imposing levy on States, which, actually, have deficit, they can redistribute surplus rice from the neighbouring States. For example, Andhra Pradesh is with surplus. Our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, who is leading the State of Tamil Nadu, has rightly said that a kilo of foodgrains in a poor man's house is more valuable than in the godown of the Government. Instead of keeping it there, rice must be taken out, and it should be redistributed to other States, which would help the Government to assist the people at this point of time. So, the major things are rice, sugar and pulses. And, to tackle the rising prices which are burdening the people more, I would like to give some suggestions, some very, very important suggestions. The Government of India should enhance the allocation of APL rice and wheat to the States, as the allocation was re-fixed three years back, when the off take was very low. With the Public Distribution System, the sale of rice is on the increase. Due to high market price, it is necessary that the States could draw more stocks from the Central Pool and make it available to the public. Allocation of foodgrains under the Open Market Scheme or ad hoc allocation at economic cost is not an attractive proposition to many States...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Further, selling at the open market rate through PDS outlets creates more administrative problems inherent with dual prices. Sir, the second thing pertains to amendments to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. These are very much needed to ensure that hoarders and smugglers do not get away with simple punishments. As the stringent 1981

Amendments have lapsed, it is necessary to reintroduce these provisions by making the offences cognisable and non-bailable. As far as fertiliser prices are concerned, we are of a strong view that the prices should not increase, and it should not burden the poor people. Our leader has already written to the Prime Minister about it, and our Minister has also suggested it to the Government. So, we, from Tamil Nadu, that too working under the Chief Minister, Dr. Kalam, are always for the poor and the middle-class people, and we have always shared the burden of the Government of India. We are functioning as a performing State in this federal structure. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before I call Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, the Minister of External Affairs has to make a statement.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the hon. Minister can lay the Statement on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you can lay it on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, it is a lengthy Statement. If the House agrees, I will lay it on the Table of the House; and on some other day, Members can seek clarifications on it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, clarifications will be sought later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS *(Contd.)*

Attacks on Indians in Australia

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to inform the House about the recent attacks on Indian nationals in Australia and the steps being taken by Government of India as well as by the Australian Government in dealing with various issues involved.

The attacks on Indian students have been coming to our notice for over two years now, since 2007 when some students were assaulted in Sydney. In 2008 and 2009 also, there were other sporadic instances of assaults on Indian students, including some working as taxi drivers in Melbourne and in Adelaide. However, it is since May 2009 that there seems to have been a significant increase in the number and frequency of attacks on Indians in Australia. This has coincided with the substantial increase in the number of Indian students studying in Australia over the last three years, with a 141% increase recorded in just two years from 2006 to 2008.

The attacks continued in a sporadic manner till May, 2009. On 9 May, a student named Saurabh Sharma was attacked in a train by a gang of 4-5 people. On 23 May, 2009, a young student studying in Melbourne, Sravan Kumar Theerthala was savagely attacked with a screw driver, resulting in serious injuries to his head. On 2nd January 2010, a student Mr. Nitin Garg was attacked late at night while crossing a park in a Melbourne suburb on his way to work. He later died in the

hospital. While there were other cases of assaults on Indian students and taxi drivers in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, most of the incidents seem to have been occurring in and around Melbourne. On 14th January, 2010 night there was an incident of arson by fire in Cranbourne Nanaksar Taath Gurudwara in Melbourne. These attacks received extensive coverage in the media in both countries.

Each assault was taken up with the Australian authorities, at the State level by the Consulates General and at the State and Federal levels by the High Commission of India.

The incidents relating to Indian students and nationals in Australia have involved one or more of the following elements: robbery, assault, violence fuelled by alcohol/drugs, juvenile crime and racial abuse. Other contributing factors have been: the financial constraints of the Indian students which have led to them living in poor neighbourhoods, working late hours and travelling in late night public transport, all of which have made them more vulnerable to street crime which has been on the increase in Melbourne, where most of the incidents have taken place.

The profile of the attackers in most of these assaults is of youngsters in their teens and early 20s, largely under the influence of drugs or alcohol. The attackers are of mixed ethnicity, including sometimes, other Indians. Some of the attacks have had racial elements.

Besides the obvious law and order problem, the other issues which have come to the fore include the commercialisation of the Australian international education industry and laxity in monitoring/enforcing compliance of the regulations by the Australian authorities. The increase in number of students in Vocational Education and Training, VET, sector was linked to the immigration system of Australia which gave priority in the last few years to applicants for permanent residency, PR, in certain skills where there are significant shortages. These immigration rules are now in the process of undergoing changes.

The matter of the growing number of assaults on Indian students was taken up in May-June, 2009 at the highest level by Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh with Prime Minister, Kevin Rudd and by me with Foreign Minister, Stephen Smith.

I visited Australia in August, 2009 and conveyed our concerns to Prime Minister, Kevin Rudd and Foreign Minister, Stephen Smith. In the course of my 4-day visit covering three States, and my several interactions with our students and our community in Australia, I gained a first hand perspective on the issues related to the welfare and well-being of our students and larger community in Australia.

In the course of my visit, I announced that the High Commission, the Consulates and the Honorary Consuls would be open on every Friday, from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m., for any Indian student to walk in to discuss their problems and grievances.

The Ministry of External Affairs and High Commission have also unveiled since 12 June 2009, on their respective websites, Guidelines for Indian students studying in and wishing to study in Australia with advice, dos and don'ts. These Guidelines have been regularly updated.

Bilateral working groups have discussed the issues of regulation of education agents, student welfare, vocational education and training, and quality assurance in Delhi in October 2009 and will meet again soon.

During the visit of Prime Minister, Mr. Kevin Rudd to India on 12 November 2009, Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh conveyed the high priority that Government of India attached to the safety, security and well-being of Indian community in Australia. Mr. Rudd reiterated the Australian Government's commitment to taking all possible measures to protect the safety and welfare of all international students including Indian students.

Our High Commission in Australia and the Consulate General in Melbourne and Sydney each have a Community Welfare and Student Liaison Officer, CWSLO, who is on call 24/7, and whose mobile number is on our website as our emergency response number. Any problem involving an Indian student or member of the community is handled by the CWSLO in coordination with the High Commissioner/Consuls General.

In Australia, a Task Force headed by the Australian National Security Advisor was set up in the office of Australian Prime Minister to formulate what they term a 'whole of government' approach to the issue and liaise with State Governments on the action being taken by them.

In Melbourne as well as in Sydney, the police have increased patrolling where incidents had occurred. In Melbourne, police presence was stepped up especially around train stations and high crime neighbourhoods; the number of transit police, including in plain clothes on late night trains taken by students, was increased; the Victoria State Government's Robbery Taskforce was doubled; several offenders were charged. A Community Reference Group for Western Melbourne involving the police and members of the Indian community to facilitate communication on safety issues was established. A hotline was set up for Indian students. Free legal advice and referral for international students was made available at Melbourne. More street lighting and CCTV cameras have been provided in areas that are prone to such attacks.

Of the various reports and reviews commissioned by the Australian Government to look into the several problems being faced by the students, two have submitted their reports, and made specific recommendations to improve conditions for international students.

There have been 8 Ministerial level visits from Australia to India in 2009. Many of these were focussed on addressing our growing concerns about the safety and well-being of our students.

The Australian federal and State Government authorities have taken action in providing relief to Indian students affected due to the sudden closure of certain colleges, in making them aware of their rights and relocating them in other colleges.

Following some attacks on Indian taxi drivers last year, the South Australia Government has set up a taxi council to hold regular discussions with taxi drivers, many of whom are students.

The Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) has introduced measures to strengthen checks on student visa applications to stamp out fraud and ensure that students have the financial capacity to live and study in Australia. DIAC has recently announced an overhaul of the general skilled migration rules leading to permanent residency in Australia.

The Victorian Government strengthened the Victorian Sentencing Act 1991 in December 2009, and is conducting a review of the justice system under a retired Supreme Court judge to address racial crime.

As a result of these measures, the number of incidents recorded in these suburbs has decreased. Three hundred police officers are being added to the Victorian Police to form a rapid response unit to address continued attacks. Other concrete measures taken by the Victorian Government include the setting up of an International Student Care Service. The service has 24/7 hotline staffed by trained persons, some of whom also speak Hindi. The Centre provides psychological counselling, legal assistance, assistance with any problem with educational institute, employer or landlord or any other authority. It also provides financial assistance to students for temporary accommodation as well as assistance to take care of medical expenses, etc.

The issue continues to be taken up very strongly with the Australian Government. I spoke to Australian Foreign Minister, Stephen Smith on 11th January and expressed my serious concern. I also met Australian FM, Stephen Smith in London on the margins of Conference on Afghanistan on 27 January 2010 and conveyed that these attacks are particularly worrisome as the individuals from the Indian community appeared to be singled out and it was increasingly difficult to accept these attacks as mere opportunistic crimes.

The Australian Government has recently set up a high-level Working Group under overall charge of Foreign Minister, Stephen Smith to deal with this issue on an urgent basis.

India-Australia relations have been expanding rapidly over the last few years. India attaches importance to its relationship with Australia and we are committed to further strengthening and expanding our relations to cover virtually every area of interaction. People to people contacts are at the heart of any relationship. It is estimated that almost half a million Indians (including 97000 Indian

students) and people of Indian origin live in Australia today. The older, more established Indian community in Australia consists largely of skilled professionals, such as doctors, accountants, engineers and academics. It has traditionally been seen as a model migrant community and lauded for its contribution to the Australian economy, having settled and integrated well, and highly regarded for their industry and skills. The Indian community through its culture and values is contributing in making Australia the vibrant multi-cultural society that it is today. They are a vital bond between our two countries.

Let there be no doubt that we take the incidents of assault on our students very seriously indeed. I would like to assure you that the Australian authorities have been fully apprised of the gravity of the situation. As a result, both at the state as well as the federal level, they have taken several measures as outlined above, to improve security and surveillance; it can be honestly said that they are making efforts to meet our concerns. However, as can be seen, the issue consists of several complex factors, all of which are interlinked and need to be dealt with in a concerted and coordinated manner.

I assure the House that we will continue to monitor the situation closely and work closely with the Australian authorities to deal with the issues concerned and improve the safety and security of our students in Australia. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clarifications on this statement will be taken up some other day. Now, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION - *Contd.*

Situation arising out of continued rise in prices of essential commodities in the country

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका कृतज्ञ हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया है। मैं सुबह से महंगाई पर इस बहस को सुन रहा हूँ। विशेष रूप से मैंने कांग्रेस के सम्मानीय सदस्य और एनसीपी के सदस्य को जब सुना तो मुझे बहुत पीड़ा हुई। महोदय, जब से यूपीए सत्ता में आई है, तब से हम शायद यह सातवीं बहस महंगाई पर कर रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि पिछली बार शरद पवार साहब ने इस बहस का उत्तर देते हुए इसी हाउस में कहा था कि मैं वादा करता हूँ कि जनवरी से आम आदमी के चेहरे पर मुस्कुराहट आएगी, कीमतें नीचे होंगी। आज फरवरी समाप्त हो रही है और आम आदमी की कराहट, परेशानी और आंसू और अधिक बढ़ गए हैं। मुझे इस बात की पीड़ा और जरूर है कि जिस हल्के तरीके से सत्ता पक्ष के लोग इस पूरे रोग को बताने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उस पर क्या कहा जाए? कमलनाथ जी मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने कहीं पर कह दिया कि लोगों ने आजकल अधिक खाना शुरू कर दिया है, खुराक बढ़ गई है इसलिए महंगाई बढ़ गई है। मेरे पास शीला दीक्षित जी का वक्तव्य है, वे लोकप्रिय मुख्य मंत्री हैं। उन्होंने कह दिया कि लोगों की कमाई बढ़ गई है, इसलिए महंगाई बढ़ गई है। एनसीपी की एक पत्रिका में कहा गया, चीनी न खाओ, डायबिटीज़ हो जाएगी तो मुझे एक फिल्म "चीनी कम" की याद आ गई। पता नहीं यह सब क्या कहा जा रहा है। It is a cruel and ugly joke on the plight of the common people. यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, कूर मजाक है। यह जख्म पर नमक रगड़ने के समान है। जब भी यह बात करते हैं तो लगता है कि सरकार की उदासीनता पराकाष्ठा पर है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

मैं देख रहा था, शरद पवार जी यहां थे, अब चले गए हैं। एक दिन कांग्रेस के एक वरिष्ठ नेता जो इस हाउस के सदस्य हैं, सम्मानीय जनार्दन द्विवेदी साहब, उन्होंने कहा कि कृषि मंत्री का काम सिर्फ समस्या को बताना नहीं

है, उसका रास्ता भी दिखाना है। अब एनसीपी के विद्वान सदस्य पता नहीं कहां से सूची लेकर चले आए कि कीमतें घट रही हैं। मुझे एक शेर याद आ गया:

तू इधर उधर की बातें न कर, सीधा बता कि कारवां आखिर क्यों लूटा है?

आप क्यों हमें अहमदनगर ले जा रहे हैं, आप दिल्ली चलिए, चांदनी चौक चलिए, बगल में रेलवे भवन के सामने उस गरीब कैंटीन में चलिए, फरीदाबाद चलिए, हमारे बिहार में चलिए, जाबिर हुसेन साहब के साथ जाइए, जिसके साथ भी जाइए, आपको हर जगह गरीब आदमी कराहता हुआ मिलेगा और कीमतें बढ़ती हुई मिलेंगी। कम से कम इस तरह की गलतबयानी आप हाउस के अंदर मत करिए कि कीमतें गिरी हैं।

श्री गोविंदराव आदिक : आप मेरे साथ मेरे गांव में चलिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : आपके गांव? वह आपके प्रभाव का क्षेत्र है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please address the Chair.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक और बात की पीड़ा है। कभी कहा जाता है कि प्राकृतिक विपदा आ गई, अकाल आ गया। वाजपेयी जी की सरकार 6 साल तक थी। 2001-02 में 14 राज्यों में सबसे बड़ा अकाल पड़ा था। फिर भी किसानों को अच्छी कीमत दी गई, उन्होंने फसल उगायी, लोग राशन कार्ड भूल गए थे और कीमतें स्थिर थीं। 6 साल तक जनता खुश थी - यह हमने दिखाया है। आज ऐसा क्या हो गया है that the economy of surplus, which we left, has become the economy of scarcity. उपसभाध्यक्ष जी जब महंगाई और कीमत की बात आती है तो दो चीजें सामने आती हैं - डिमांड और सप्लाई, अगर डिमांड, सप्लाई में तीसरा एंगिल जुड़ जाता है - सत्ता की राजनीति, तो और विकराल रूप हो जाता है। फूड इंफ्लेशन की, महंगाई की 20 परसेंट रेट है। जब कांग्रेस की ओर से शरद पवार जी को कहा गया कि आपको संभालना है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह पूरे केबिनेट की जिम्मेदारी है। वेसे शरद पवार जी श्री-इन-वन हैं। कृषि मंत्री हैं तो देखना है कि फसल पैदा हो, खाद्य मंत्री हैं तो देखना है कि खाद्य उपलब्ध हो और कंज्यूमर्स एफेयर्स के मंत्री हैं तो यह भी देखना है कि उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ता सामान मिल सके। लेकिन ऐसे कृषि मंत्री हैं कि मुंह खोलते हैं और गरीब जनता रोती है, बीच वाले मुस्कराते हैं। यह पता नहीं क्या हो रहा है? जब कांग्रेस से हमला हुआ, तो शरद पवार जी देश के वरिष्ठ नेता हैं, हम सम्मान करते हैं, वे चार बार मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं, दो बार मंत्री रहे हैं। अब मुम्बई में एक जगह मिलने के लिए चले गए। क्यों मिलने गए? तो सुनने में आया कि क्रिकेट के मैच में होने वाली कठिनाई को रोकने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अब कुछ बात समझ में नहीं आई कि जनता महंगाई से परेशान है और कोई क्रिकेट खिलाने के लिए परेशान है जो मंत्री है, तो शायद दूसरे दिन अखबारों में कुछ टिप्पणियां आ गईं, वह संकेत दे रहे थे कि हम दूसरे पिच पर भी क्रिकेट खेलने का हौसला रखते हैं। उधर से आवाज आ गई कि पूरी केबिनेट जिम्मेदार है। जब दूसरी बार कहा गया कि चीनी मत खाओ डॉयबिटीज हो जाएगा तो फिर जब दबाव पड़ा अंदर के घात-प्रतिघात, तो उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे जरा संगीत का शौक है, शास्त्रीय संगीत का समय होता है, सुबह में भैरवी बजती है, शाम में यमन

कल्याण बजता है और एक राग दरबारी भी होता है जिसको मियां तानसेन ने बनाया था। सुन्दर राग है। लेकिन राग दरबारी जब बेसुरा लगता है तो दरबार का सुर भी बिगड़ जाता है। जब दबाव पड़ने लगा तो एकाएक एन.सी.पी. के एक नेता ने कहा कि the Prime Minister must be elected. अब हमें समझ में नहीं आया कि महंगाई की उठा पठक में the Prime Minister should be elected and not selected or nominated. यह बात कहां से आ गई। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह बात में बहुत ईमानदारी से कहना चाहता हूं कि महंगाई के नाम पर राजनीति हो रही है कॉंएलेशन पौलिटिक्स में, एक दूसरे को नीचा दिखाने की बात हो रही है, जिम्मेदारी से भागने की बात हो रही है और जनता परेशान है। महंगाई का यह सबसे बड़ा कारण है, क्योंकि फूड इकॉनोमी को इस सरकार ने मिस-मैनेज किया है, यह हमारा स्पष्ट आरोप है। मैं आज उसको पूव करूंगा, आंकड़ों से पूव करूंगा। फिर एक बात आई कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। जब मैं यह तर्क सुनता हूं तो मुझे हंसी आती है। दिल्ली में किस की सरकार है? कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार है? शीला दीक्षित लोकप्रिय मुख्य मंत्री हैं। जाइए दिल्ली की सड़कों पर, महंगाई का आलम देखिए। मुम्बई में किस की सरकार है? आपकी सरकार है, तीसरी बार आप वहां जीतकर आए हैं। चलिए मुम्बई की सड़कों पर। राजस्थान में भी आप जीतकर आए हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सरकार इतनी हताश है कि इसके पास कोई समाधान नहीं है। They are talking the language of desperation. इसके लिए मैं कल के टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया, दिल्ली के बारे में कहना चाह रहा हूं। यह देखिए 20 तारीख में आलू होलसेल मार्केट से तीन रुपए में निकलता है और दिल्ली के बाजारों में मिलता है 12 रुपए में। यह जो प्याज है, वह निकलता है 11 रुपए में और मिलता है 25-30 रुपए में। वही हाल गेहूं का भी है। टमाटर 6 रुपए में निकलता है और मिलता है 15 से 22 रुपए में। पूछिए तो कहते हैं कि बिचौलियों को हम लोग नहीं रोक पा रहे हैं। किसने मना किया आपको रोकने से? उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आज दो-तीन आंकड़े बड़ी ईमानदारी से प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। कहा गया कि हमने किसानों को बहुत कुछ किया है। ठीक है इस देश के किसानों ने पैदावार बढ़ाई है। मंत्री जी, यह आपके आंकड़े हैं, इनको सुन लीजिए। कमी बिल्कुल नहीं है। 2008-2009 में किसानों ने 805 लाख टन गेहूं पैदा किया है। आप क्लेम करते हैं कि it is a record production. चावल 991 लाख टन आपने प्रोड्यूस किया है और आपने उस गरीब किसान को कितना दिया है। कहते हैं कि बहुत दिया है। चीनी 50 रुपए किलो चल रही है, उसका हिस्सा 14 रुपए में आता है। बाकी यह 26 रुपए कहां जाता है। चावल 30-32 रुपए किलो चल रहा है, किसान को 10 रुपए मिलता है। किसान की आत्महत्या जारी है। अभी वृन्दा जी और बाकी सदस्यों ने फर्टिलाइजर पर सब्सिडी हटाने की, महंगाई की बात कही, हम सभी उनके साथ हैं, लेकिन बड़ा सवाल यह है कि किसानों के दर्द को मिटाने का जो आप दावा कर रहे हैं, आप उनको दे क्या रहे हैं? यह एक बड़ा सवाल है और दूसरा सवाल और इम्पोर्टेंट है कि जब किसान की फसल तैयार होती है, तभी आपकी एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट नीति में क्यों बदलाव होता है? यह बड़ा सवाल है। आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पूरा सामान है, फिर भी आप इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, फिर भी आप एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और एक्सपोर्ट पर सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। अब मैं चीनी पर आता हूं। क्योंकि मैंने कहानी डायबिटीज से शुरू की थी और "चीनी कम" सिनेमा से शुरू की थी, मैं अब चीनी पर ही आता हूं। चीनी का देश में कितना भंडार है, मंत्री जी, मैंने पिछले सत्र में एक सवाल किया था, Unstarred Question No. 191 और इसका

उत्तर मेरे पास है। It is part of parliamentary records. चीनी अक्टूबर, 2008 में 25 रुपए थी, अक्टूबर 2009 में 45 रुपए हो गई और आज 50 रुपए के आसपास है। देखिए, 2008 में, आपके इस उत्तर से है, जो फाइनेंस की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी, सिक्स्थ रिपोर्ट में भी एग्जामिन किया है, जिसका जिक्र माननीय वृंदा जी ने किया था, वह रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। आपका ओपनिंग बैलेंस 100 लाख टन का था, 105 लाख टन का था। आपकी फसल 146.08 लाख टन पैदा हुई और आपने 10.08 लाख टन इम्पोर्ट किया। Therefore, the total availability of sugar last year was 257.6 lakh tonnes. और भारत की जो कंजप्शन है, जो लोग टोटल लेते हैं, वह 220 लाख टन है। यानी आपके पास 27 लाख टन का सरप्लस था। फिर भी कहते हैं कि चीनी कम है। इसका क्या मतलब है? यह गड़बड़ी क्यों हो रही है? या तो आपके आंकड़े सही नहीं हैं, या आप पार्लियामेंट में मिसलीड कर रहे हैं, या आपके ऑफिसर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को गलतबयानी कर रहे हैं। अगर चीनी का सरप्लस है तो चीनी महंगी क्यों है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने इसको एग्जामिन करने की कोशिश की। शुगर फैक्ट्री का जो एक्स फैक्ट्री प्राइज है, 16.12.2009 को 3300 रुपए पर क्विंटल था। मात्र बाइस दिन बाद 7.1.2010 को यह बढ़कर 4300 रुपए पर क्विंटल हो गया। From Rs. 3300 to Rs. 4300, that is, rise of Rs. 1000 per quintal only in 22 days. आपके पास चीनी है, यह आपका दावा है, ये आपके आंकड़े हैं। मैंने सब डाउनलोड किया है। आपके पास चीनी है, चीनी कम नहीं है, सरप्लस भी है, उसके बाद भी आप कह रहे हैं कि जनता परेशान है तो कहीं न कहीं बिचौलियों के साथ मिली-भगत है, हम यह आपसे बहुत ईमानदारी से और जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहते हैं। Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, it is my charge with full sense of responsibility that the UPA Government's policies are tailor-made for middlemen, speculators and not for the common man. That is the reason of this gross mismanagement of food economy. This is my charge, which I am saying with full sense of responsibility. अब मैं थोड़ा दाल पर आता हूँ। दाल पर भी बहुत चर्चा हुई है। हमने 2008-09 में, मंत्री जी, फिर आपके आंकड़े हैं, जरा ध्यान से सुनिएगा, आपने 14.66 मिलियन टन दाल पैदा की और आपने 2.44 टन दाल इम्पोर्ट की यानी टोटल दाल 17.10 मिलियन टन थी। आपका दाल का कंजप्शन, देश का 17.51 मिलियन टन था। कमी कितनी थी, The shortfall was only 0.40 million tonnes. इसके बावजूद दाल के नाम पर सेंचुरी लग रही है। क्या मतलब है? दाल में कितना काला है? यह सब आपके आंकड़े हैं। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आदमी अनुभव से सीखता है। शरद पवार जी 2004-05 से मंत्री हैं। हमने सोचा कि जरा उन पहले के आंकड़े को भी देखा जाए। आदमी अनुभव से सीखता है, सुधरने की कोशिश करता है। आपकी सरकार आम आदमी की सरकार है। आज मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी से एक सवाल और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि महंगाई तभी क्यों बढ़ती है, जब कांग्रेस सत्ता में आती है? इस सवाल का साफ-साफ जवाब दिया जाए। कहा गया कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री अर्थशास्त्री हैं। हम भी मानते हैं।

वे नामी अर्थशास्त्री हैं। हमें यह बताया गया कि वे अपने अर्थशास्त्र के अनुभव का लाभ लेते हुए भारत को विकास के शास्त्रीय मार्ग पर ले जाएंगे। ये बातें हमने भी सुनीं। अब पिछले की बात को छोड़ दें, 2005 मई में जीते, तो कहा कि 100 दिन में महंगाई कम होगी। सारे मंत्री, 100 days, 100 days. वे 5 साल भूल गए। अब तो 9 महीने से अधिक हो गए। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, प्रकृति के द्वारा प्रदत्त आकृति भी 9 महीने में आकार लेकर अवतरित हो जाती है, लेकिन यह महंगाई तो खत्म होने का नाम ही नहीं ले रही है। Why this gross mismanagement of food economy under an economist Prime Minister is the question we are entitled to know and we seek explanation not only from Sharad Pawarji, but also from the Prime Minister? It is the collective responsibility. आपके अन्दर की जो लड़ाई है, उसके कारण आम आदमी परेशान नहीं हो सकता।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं दाल के बारे में एक कहानी और कह दूँ। 2004-05 में कमी सिर्फ 3.02 मिलियन टन की थी, फिर भी इस रेट से दाल की कीमत नहीं बढ़ी, जबकि अभी पिछले साल यह 0.41 मिलियन टन है और दाल

सँचुरी लगा रही है। 2004-05 में जब इनकी सरकार आई थी, तो 3.02 मिलियटन टन थी, फिर भी वह इतनी आगे नहीं भागी थी। गेहूँ, चावल की बात मैंने कर दी। गेहूँ ज्यादा है, चावल काफी हुआ है, किसान को आप अच्छा देने का वादा करते हैं, चीनी कम नहीं है, फिर भी महंगाई क्यों है? उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, दूध और सब्जी क्यों महंगी हो गई? इसके लिए कौन सा global factor जिम्मेदार है? ये गोभी, बैंगन, आलू और टमाटर क्या चीन से आते हैं या कोलंबिया से आते हैं या अर्जेंटीना से आते हैं? आप दिल्ली के बाहर निकलिए, हमारे किसान कितने अच्छे आलू पैदा करते हैं। जाबिर हुसैन साहब हमारे बिहार से आते हैं, हम लोग पटना से आगे बढ़ें, तो देखिए, आलू और बाकी चीजों की कितनी अच्छी खेती होती है। पूरे देश में किसान इतनी पैदावार करता है, फिर भी आलू महंगा है, टमाटर महंगा है, हर प्रकार की सब्जी महंगी है। दूध के बारे में मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। दूध से एक 'केसीन' नाम का तत्व बनता है, जिसकी विदेश में बहुत मांग होती है। उसे पिज्जा पर लगाया जाता है और उसका उपयोग होता है। 70 किलो दूध से एक किलो 'केसीन' बनता है। इस 'केसीन' को रोकने की बात चल रही थी। यह नहीं रुक पा रहा है। अब मैंने मीडिया में सुना है कि बारामती में इसकी एक बड़ी फैक्टरी है। यह किसकी फैक्टरी है, हमें पता नहीं है, लेकिन बारामती की एक बड़ी फैक्टरी बड़ा 'केसीन' बनाती है, दुनिया में नाम करती है। क्या कुछ छोटे-बड़े उद्योग के लिए आम जनता की कराहट को आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा? ये बड़े सवाल हैं।

अब कहा गया कि इसके लिए राज्य सरकारें जिम्मेदार हैं। वृंदा जी ने भी एक सवाल किया, मैं उसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी साफ-साफ बताइए कि देश में procurement policy कौन तय करता है, export-import policy कौन तय करता है, foodgrains के movement की नीति को कौन तय करता है? यह आप तय करते हैं। Future trade, जिसके बारे में वृंदा जी ने बात की है, हमारे नेता अरुण जी ने बात की है, मैं उस पर नहीं जा रहा हूँ। वह तो बहुत बड़ा scam है ही। वह आप ही तय करते हैं। फिर भी जिम्मेदारी प्रदेश सरकारों की है! आज मैंने बहुत आंकड़े रखे हैं। मैं एक आंकड़ा और रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहूंगा कि शरद पवार जी, kindly confirm करिए and Mr. Minister of State for Agriculture, I hope you are listening to me. Sir, he is not attentive at all. अब मैं क्या बोलूँ? अब शशि थरूर जी को मैं कहां से ध्यान दिलाऊँ, वे तो विदेश राज्य मंत्री हैं and I am not on Twitter at all. माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जो बात कह रहा था, इस बात को आप नोट करें कि अभी जो मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई थी, उसमें raids की बात हुई थी। जब डाटा पूछा गया कि इस देश में किन-किन प्रदेशों में raids हुई हैं, तो डाटा यह सामने आया कि UPA ruled State Governments में 17 प्रतिशत raids हुई हैं और बाकी maximum raids non-UPA State Governments में हुई हैं। आप तो अपनी सरकार को संभाल नहीं पा रहे हैं। हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि सरकारों को काम नहीं करना चाहिए, लेकिन आपकी जो adhoc नीति है, उसका एक बिहार का उदाहरण सामने आया। शरद पवार जी ने कहा कि हम 20 लाख टन चावल, 20 लाख टन गेहूँ for retailer दे रहे हैं, ताकि flood किया जा सके। दाम कितना तय किया, MSP plus freight charge. दोनों को add कर दिया, तो वह कीमत 15 रुपए से अधिक हो गई। एक तो महंगाई से already परेशान हैं और आप उसको इस तरीके से बढ़ा रहे हैं।

आप लेवी शुगर की बात देखिए। कल मैं अपने बिहार के उप-मुख्यमंत्री श्री सुशील मोदी से बात कर रहा था। उन्होंने मुझे एक बात बताई कि लेवी शुगर का कोटा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट तय करती है। कौन सी स्टेट पीडीएस के लिए

लेवी शुगर कहां से उठाई जाएगी, यह भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही बताती है। अब फैक्ट्री बिहार में है, ईस्टर्न यूपी में है, लेकिन वहां से बिहार को टैग नहीं किया गया। बिहार को टैग किया गया महाराष्ट्र से। अब जिन-जिन फैक्ट्रियों का नाम था, जब बिहार के ऑफिसर्स महाराष्ट्र में वहां गए, तो उनको कहा गया कि हमारा कोटा एग्जॉस्ट हो गया, आप देर से आए हैं। आप फ्रेंट चार्ज की बात भूल जाइए, आप यह बताइए कि बिहार के लेवी शुगर का कोटा महाराष्ट्र से क्यों उठाना चाहिए और उसका फ्रेंट चार्ज क्यों बढ़ाना चाहिए। यह कौन सा वेस्टिड इंटररेस्ट है? जनार्दन जी, आप आ गए, मैं आपको ही देख रहा था। मैंने आपका वक्तव्य पढ़ा था। समस्या बताने वाले समस्या का निदान भी तो बताएं। आज मैं उन समस्याओं को गिना रहा हूँ, लेकिन आप यह कभी न भूलिए कि यह सरकार सिर्फ एनसीपी की नहीं है, यह सरकार आपकी भी है। मैंने सुना है कि आप हिन्दी के विद्वान भी हैं। "जो तटस्थ हैं, समय लिखेगा उनका भी इतिहास"। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता परेशान है। आप गरीबों की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आप मिडल क्लास में भी जाइए, आप जाइए रोहिणी में, जाइए कालका जी में, जिनकी तनख्वाह 25 हजार, 30 हजार या 40 हजार रुपए है, उनकी भी रसोई पर भी आज चोट पड़ रही है। लोग परेशानी में हैं।

आपने कहा था कि हम आम आदमी का दर्द मिटाएंगे, समाधान करेंगे, यह सरकार आम आदमी की है, लेकिन आम आदमी के साथ इतना बड़ा फरेब किया गया है। मैं अपनी बात यही कह कर समाप्त करूंगा, पांच साल आप आए, जनता ने आपको जिताया। तीन साल से महंगाई चल रही है, लेकिन अगर महंगाई आपसे नहीं संभलती तो कृपा करके आप गद्दी छोड़ दीजिए, देश का कल्याण होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, धन्यवाद ...(व्यवधान)... इनको जवाब तो हम ही दे सकते हैं और कौन इनको जवाब देगा ...(व्यवधान)... इनको तो जवाब हम ही दे सकते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please, Please ...*(Interruptions)*... No-no ...*(Interruptions)*... You start ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : इनको तो हम ही को जवाब देना पड़ेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर शिष्ट भाषा में ही होना चाहिए। यह आपत्ति मैं पहले से ही दर्ज कर रहा हूँ। I need your protection.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : मैं बोलता ही शिष्ट भाषा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं अशिष्ट भाषा बोलता ही नहीं हूँ। हम कांग्रेस के लोग हमेशा शिष्ट भाषा का ही प्रयोग करते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद। सुबह से जो भी वक्ता उधर से शुरू हो रहा है, एक ही बात कह रहा है कि महंगाई पर आठ बार बहस हुई है, कोई कहता है कि नौ बार बहस हुई है और कोई कहता है कि सात बार बहस हुई है। मैं लाइब्रेरी से रिकॉर्ड निकाल कर लाया हूँ। पिछले आठ साल में इस विषय पर 83 बार बहस हुई है, यानी कि हर साल महंगाई पर बहस हुई है। एनडीए के जमाने में भी सात बार महंगाई पर बहस हुई है। इसलिए कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि सिर्फ यूपीए सरकार में ही महंगाई पर बहस हो रही है, हर सरकार में महंगाई पर बहस हुई है। इसलिए कोई बड़ा तूफान खड़ा नहीं हो गया है कि महंगाई पर बहस हुई। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

मान्यवर, हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि उस कोने से लेकर इस कोने तक, सबमें एक बात पर सहमति है कि हम सब महंगाई से चिंतित हैं। इससे जितनी तकलीफ माननीय नेता विपक्ष को है, उतनी ही तकलीफ नेता सदन को भी है और हम सबको भी है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हमें कोई खुशी है या हम महंगाई को डिफेंड कर रहे हैं। ऐसा कतई नहीं है। जिस दिन यह प्रस्ताव आया कि महंगाई पर बहस होनी चाहिए, सबसे पहले हम लोगों ने ही कहा कि प्रश्नकाल भले ही स्थगित कर दीजिए, लेकिन महंगाई पर बहस कीजिए। हम बात करने को तैयार हैं और हर सत्र में जब-जब यह बात आई, महंगाई पर बहस करने के लिए सरकार हर बार बराबर तैयार हुई। इसका मतलब यह है कि महंगाई पर हम भी उतने ही चिंतित हैं, जितने आप हैं। हम खुद भी यही चाहते हैं कि महंगाई रुके, लेकिन इसके लिए हमें इसके कारणों में हमें जाना पड़ेगा। 60 सालों में ऐसा कोई वर्ष नहीं है, जिसमें महंगाई पीछे चली गई हो। एक गति से महंगाई बढ़ती ही रही है। लेकिन अगर कहीं ज्यादा इजाफा हुआ है, तो उस पर निश्चित रूप से बहस करने की जरूरत है और उसको एड्रेस करने की जरूरत है। हम खुद आप सबकी बात से सहमत हैं, चाहे वृंदा जी हों, चाहे जेटली जी हों, चाहे सदन के अन्य सदस्य हों। हम आपके सामने यही बात रखना चाहते हैं कि आखिर इसकी क्या वजह है। इसकी चार-पांच वजह हैं। एक तो यह बात बिल्कुल तय है कि विश्व बाजार में खाने के पदार्थों की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ी हैं, भले ही आप हंस कर या कैसे भी इस बात को डिसमिस कर दीजिए। आज जितने भी गरीब मुल्क हैं, चाहे पाकिस्तान है, श्रीलंका है, बांग्लादेश है, वहां हमसे ज्यादा दाम बढ़े हैं, लेकिन इसे हम कोई खुशी की बात नहीं मानते हैं।

वे चाहे धनी देश हों या निर्धन देश हों, विश्व में हर तरफ कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। वर्ल्ड बैंक का data भी यह कहता है कि आज 850 मिलियन लोग भुखमरी के कगार पर हैं और 15 करोड़ बाद में बढ़ें हैं। इस प्रकार विश्व में एक अरब लोग already भुखमरी के कगार पर हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि यह संकट सब तरफ है। इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि यहां पर कुछ हो गया और उसकी वजह से एक वह असर है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अपने यहां सब जानते हैं कि rains की short fall हुई। बारिश कम हुई जिससे सूखे की स्थिति आई। उसका भी असर खेती के उत्पादन पर पड़ा है।

तीसरी जो महत्वपूर्ण बात है वह यह है कि demand and supply में जो gap रहा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : राजीव जी, एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने global inflation की बात की। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप G-20 का latest आंकड़ा देखिए तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... Out of G-20 nations, India's consumer price inflation ratio is 14.97 per cent; Russia, 8.8 per cent; Argentina, 7.7 per cent; Turkey, 6.5 per cent; South Africa, 6.3 per cent; Brazil, 4.3 per cent; Saudi Arab, 4.2 per cent; Mexico, 3.6 per cent; and China, 1.9 per cent. ...**(Interruptions)**... This data pertains to consumer price inflation. So, please do not mislead the House. This is what I am saying. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: वृंदा जी, हमारे पास भी सारी कंट्रीज़ का रिकॉर्ड है। नॉर्थ अमेरिका से लेकर साउथ अमेरिका, मिडिल ईस्ट, यूरोप, एशिया यानी पूरा world with graph and data सब हम बना कर लाए हैं। हम तो इस बहस में पड़ना ही नहीं चाहते। हम उस बहस में तब पड़ें जब आपसे हमारी कहीं नाइतिफाकी हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं उस बहस में पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं उस बहस में तब पड़ूँ जब उधर से या आपसे हमारी नाइतिफाकी हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, my learned friend, Mr. Shukla, knows too much about economics. Can he name any country that is having higher consumer price index than India? Name any country.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका, बांग्ला, बर्मा आदि चार-चार कंट्रीज के नाम मैं ले रहा हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Otherwise, before coming to the House, just see the 'pricecheck.com'.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : मैं अपने अड़ोस-पड़ोस के चार कंट्रीज के नाम ले रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : Please do not mislead the House.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : अहलुवालिया जी, मैंने चार-चार कंट्रीज के नाम लिए हैं।...(व्यवधान).... मैंने एक नहीं बल्कि चार कंट्रीज के नाम लिए हैं।...(व्यवधान).... ये हमारे neighbouring countries हैं।...(व्यवधान).... मैंने चारों neighbouring countries के नाम लिए हैं।...(व्यवधान).... मेरा दावा भी नहीं कि मैं आपकी तरह एक अर्थशास्त्री हूँ
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Shukla, please do not respond to him. You address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Do not respond to these questions and address the Chair. You say what you want to say. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, he is the Deputy Leader of the main Opposition Party. I have to respond to him. वह अपने आंकड़े अपने घर पर कम्प्यूटर पर बनाते हैं। He is also a tweeter. ...(Interruptions)... नहीं, इनको tweeter के लिए नहीं मिला ...(व्यवधान).... वह करण जौहर को मिला है।
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): They are trying to interrupt your speech. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : एक बात जिसको बहुत हल्के से सदन में हमारे मित्र, नेता विपक्ष, ने कह दिया कि कहा जाता है कि MSP बढ़ा। MSP कोई साधारण नहीं बढ़ा है। निश्चित रूप से उसका असर पड़ेगा। हमें खुशी है कि MSP बढ़ा। अगर उसका असर महंगाई पर आता है तो थोड़ा बहुत आने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ना चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर हमारे किसान भाईयों को कोई मदद मिलती है तो यह कोई गलत बात नहीं है। इसमें इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं कि कोई बहुत बड़ा स्कैंडल कर दिया गया।

मैं बताता हूँ कि MSP में कितना फर्क आया है। आप यह देखिए कि 2005-2006 में गेहूँ का समर्थन मूल्य 700 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल था और सरकार ने उसे बढ़ा कर 1100 रुपए किया। आप इसमें jump देखिए।...(व्यवधान).... दूसरा, paddy पर, धान पर 600 रुपए से बढ़ा कर 1050 रुपए किया गया। Sugarcane 260 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल किया गया। जब किसानों का समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ता है तो उसका असर आता ही है। लेकिन, मैं यही कहता हूँ कि जो आज की प्राइस है, उसके लिए सिर्फ ये ही जिम्मेदार हैं। मैं यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैंने उसके कुछ और कारण भी रखे हैं। उसके और भी तमाम कारण हैं। लेकिन, उसका यह भी एक कारण है। किसानों को देना चाहिए और इसका कहीं-न-कहीं appreciation मिलना चाहिए। अगर किसानों का कर्ज माफ होता, अगर उनको ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना के तहत धन मिलता, उसका appreciation भी होना चाहिए।

हर चीज की सिर्फ लगातार आलोचना करने और हम पर प्रश्नों की बौछार करने से कोई समाधान नहीं निकलता। हम आपकी बात से सहमत हैं और हम सब भी उतने ही चिंतित हैं। मान्यवर, इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि एम.एस.पी. एक बड़ा फैक्टर है, जिसकी वजह से ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : इसीलिए आपने fertilizer के दाम बढ़ा दिये? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Brindaji, please let him speak because there is a shortage of time.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : वृंदा जी, अगर पूरे देश में कहीं fertilizers पर टैक्स लगता है तो जैसा अभी हमारे मित्र बता रहे थे यह सिर्फ गुजरात में लगता है। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। हर राज्य को अपनी-अपनी इकोनॉमी देखनी पड़ती है।

श्री अरुण जेटली : गुजरात का agricultural growth rate 14 परसेंट है।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : वहां agricultural growth तो है, लेकिन वहां महंगाई तो वैसी ही है। Agricultural growth rate से क्या होता है? सबसे ज्यादा VAT भी वहीं है।

मान्यवर, विश्व में एक बिलियन लोग भुखमरी की कगार पर हैं। भारत में खाने के तेल की कमी ऐतिहासिक है। यह कोई आज की बात नहीं है। यह उस सरकार में भी थी। मुझे याद है कि जब श्री नीतिश कुमार जी कृषि मंत्री थे तब उनको भी इसे इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा था। भारत में कूड़ पाम ऑयल, खाने के तेल और दलहन की हमेशा से कमी रही है। इंदिरा जी अपने हर भाषण में इनके बारे में कहती थीं। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी उनका यही कहना होता था कि दलहन और तिलहन का उत्पादन बढ़ाओ। यह शुरू से इस देश की समस्या रही है और आज फिर वही उभर कर सामने आई है। इसीलिए 9 मिलियन टन कूड़ ऑयल आयात किया जा रहा है और इस पर "जीरो" ड्यूटी कर दी गई है। अगर इसे कोई प्राइवेट रूप से भी लाना चाहता है तो वह ला सकता है, क्योंकि इसकी कमी को खत्म करना है। हम उस पर Public Distribution System के जरिये सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। 3 मिलियन टन दालों का आयात तत्काल एक महीने के अंदर किया जा रहा है। पीडीएस की जितनी shops हैं, निश्चित रूप से वे उन सब में पहुंच जाएंगी। 5 लाख टन गेहूं और चावल आ गया है जो सब जगह भेजा जा रहा है। जहां तक कदम उठाने की बात है, तो इस किस्म के सारे कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ताकि आयात के जरिये डिमांड और सप्लाई के गैप को पूरा किया जा सके। यह सरकार अपनी तरफ से इन मामलों पर सारे कदम उठा रही है।

यहां पर एक बात future trading के बारे में भी उठायी गई है। Future trading पहले थी, लेकिन 2007-08 में चावल, उड़द और तूर, तीनों पर future trading suspend कर दी गई। सुगर पर यह 2009 में suspend कर दी गई। अगर सिर्फ future trading को बदनाम करना है कि उसके कारण महंगाई है तो मुझे लगता है कि यह उचित नहीं है, क्योंकि पिछले साल इसको भी समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

अब एक बात यह कही जाती है कि यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, इसे राज्य सरकारों पर क्यों डाला जा रहा है? मैं नहीं समझता कि केन्द्र सरकार इसे कहीं excuse के रूप में ले रही है। जब-जब Parliamentary party की मीटिंग हुई, उसमें कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष ने हमेशा केन्द्र सरकार से कहा कि महंगाई को रोकिए। वह खुद बहुत चिंतित रहती हैं। वे लगातार इस चीज को दो-तीन सालों से बोलती चली आ रही हैं। हम अपनी ओर से इस बात को राज्य सरकारों पर इसलिए नहीं टाल रहे कि हम कोई blame game खेल रहे हैं या किसी के ऊपर

दोषारोपण कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जरा दिल पर हाथ रख कर यह बताइए कि क्या महंगाई को रोकने में राज्य सरकारों की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है? इंदिरा जी के समय से सभी मुख्य मंत्री कांग्रेस के होते थे, फिर भी वे उन्हें पत्र लिखती थीं कि महंगाई पर काबू लाया जाए। राम गोपाल जी, आप यहां बैठे हैं, आप जानते हैं कि 3/7 क्या होता है। अगर कोई 3/7 लागू करता है तो वह राज्य सरकारें लागू करती हैं। अगर राज्य सरकारें हाथ झाड़ कर बैठ जाएं और सारे मुख्य मंत्री यह समझें कि उनका काम सिर्फ यह है कि जमीनें अलॉट करो, तो यह गलत है। महंगाई को रोकने में जितनी केन्द्र सरकार की भूमिका है, उतनी ही भूमिका राज्य सरकारों की भी है। चाहे हमारी सरकार हो, चाहे इनकी सरकार हो या चाहे उनकी सरकार हो। जमाखोरों पर नियंत्रण करने का काम सिर्फ राज्य सरकारें कर सकती हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : जहां आपकी सरकारें हैं, वहां क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजेश शुक्ल : पाठक जी, ऐसा नहीं है कि हम अपनी सरकारों को defend कर रहे हैं। हम अपनी सरकारों को भी कह रहे हैं। हम अपने मुख्य मंत्रियों को भी कह रहे हैं कि आपकी भी उतनी ही जिम्मेदारी है। अगर सब मिल कर काम करें, जैसे आप आतंकवाद को रोकने के लिए करते हैं, जैसे आप नक्सलाइट्स से लड़ने के लिए करते हैं, उसी तरह महंगाई से सबको मिल कर लड़ना पड़ेगा। अगर हम सिर्फ इसी तरह एक-दूसरे पर दोषारोपण करते रहे तो उससे काम नहीं चलेगा, क्योंकि अलग-अलग जगहों पर अलग-अलग स्थिति है।...(व्यवधान).... आप यह बताइए कि अगर इसमें राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है तो सब्जियों के दाम क्यों बढ़ते हैं? यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। एक राज्य में सब्जी का एक दाम रहता है और दूसरी जगह दूसरा दाम रहता है। ऐसा क्यों होता है? सब्जियों के दाम को तो local administration सम्भाल सकता है? तो सब्जियों के दाम भी बढ़ते हैं और उससे लोग बहुत दुखी रहते हैं। यह जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों पर भी आती है, मुख्य मंत्रियों की भी जिम्मेदारी है कि वे इस पर सख्ती करें। जो राज्य सरकारें capable हैं, वे कर रही हैं, जैसे उन्होंने कहा कि 17% सिर्फ UPA की सरकारों ने किया, बाकी non UPA Governments ने raid कीं, लेकिन raids के बाद charge sheet कितनी दाखिल हुई, prosecutions कितने हुए, वह important है। उस ratio में non UPA governments बहुत नीचे हैं, खास तौर से BJP led governments. आपने raid का तो नाटक कर दिया, लेकिन उसके बाद prosecution कितना किया, वह भी उतना ही important है, उस तरफ भी आपको देखना चाहिए। उसके आंकड़े बिलकुल स्पष्ट हैं, आपको भी पता है, हमको भी पता है और ट्रेडर्स अगर फायदा ले रहे हैं, यह कहा जाता है और एक अखबार लगातार क्वोट किया जा रहा है *Times of India* कि किसान को यह मिलता है और उसको यह दिया जाता है। तो यह तो सीधे-सीधे राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में है कि आपके यहां जो *भाटिया* होता है, बिचौलिया, उसको पकड़िए, किसने रोका है? एक SP चाहे तो हर जिले के *भाटिया* या बिचौलिए को उठाकर बंद कर सकता है। क्या उसके लिए मनमोहन सिंह जी की जरूरत है या भारत सरकार के गृह सचिव या चिदम्बरम जी की आवश्यकता है? वह तो सीधे-सीधे Collector और SP के हाथ में है कि उस बिचौलिए को पकड़ें जो गांव से सब्जी, दाल, गेहूं आदि को लेकर यह सब कर रहा है। मैं यह किसी एक सरकार के खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूं, यहां पर सारी राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है, यह सबसे बड़ी चीज हमें समझनी पड़ेगी और लोगों पर VAT कम करना पड़ेगा।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ बातें ऐसी रखना चाहता हूं जो सबके लिए हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि महंगाई एक बहुत चिंतनीय विषय है और एक ऐतिहासिक सच यह है कि इस देश में गांव और शहर में लोग बढ़ रहे हैं। जो कृषि योग्य जमीन है, खेती की जमीन है, वह कम होती जा रही है और जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, खाने वाले बढ़ रहे हैं। यह समस्या पूरे राष्ट्र की है, किसी की भी सरकार हो, चाहे वह हमारी सरकार हो या किसी और दल की सरकार हो, इस

समस्या का सामना सबको आगे चलकर करना पड़ेगा। तीन साल पहले हम 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए की फूड आइटम का इम्पोर्ट करते थे, अब 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए के फूड आइटम्स इम्पोर्ट होने की नौबत आ गई है और जैसे-जैसे जनसंख्या बढ़ती जाएगी, शहर बढ़ते जाएंगे, खेती की जमीन कम होती जाएगी, यह नौबत और बढ़ती जाएगी। इसलिए एक नीतिगत निर्णय हर राज्य सरकार को, केन्द्र सरकार को, सबको लेना होगा कि जो नए प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, नया डेवलपमेंट है, नई हाऊसिंग कालोनीज़ हैं, नए जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट हैं, कोशिश यही हो कि वे waste land पर हों, वे waste land पर आएँ, जो ऊसर जमीन है, जो खेती योग्य जमीन नहीं है, उस पर लाए जाएँ और इसको प्राथमिकता दी जाए। श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने इसका एक अलग से मंत्रालय बनाया था। इंडिया में 27% waste land है, बहुत ज्यादा waste land है। इसलिए नया जो डेवलपमेंट हो, चाहे वह औद्योगिक हो या कैसा भी हो, उसमें waste land को प्राथमिकता दी जाए, खेती की जमीन को छुआ न जाए और कोशिश यह की जाए कि खेती की जमीन आगे न घटे, क्योंकि जनसंख्या बढ़ेगी तो आगे आने वाले बढ़ेंगे। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हर राज्य सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे कि जो waste land है, जो ऊसर जमीन है, बंजर जमीन है, उस पर नए प्रोजेक्ट्स आएँ। इससे उस waste land का डेवलपमेंट भी हो जाएगा और खेती की जमीन भी कम नहीं होगी। यह एक पॉलिसी का विषय है, जिसके लिए मैं सबसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरा, मैं यह देख रहा था कि लाखों पार्टियां रोज होती हैं, चाहे वह शादी-ब्याह की हों या किसी अन्य प्रकार की हों, तो यह भी एक सोचने का विषय है क्योंकि इन लाखों पार्टियों में पूरे देश में हजारों क्विंटल खाद्य पदार्थ रोज बर्बाद होता है। जब इतने लोग भुखमरी के कगार पर हैं, इतना महंगा अनाज है, तो कहीं न कहीं इस पर भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि जो पूरे देश में लाखों दावतें होती हैं, चाहे फाइव स्टार में देख लो या कहीं और, पूरे देश में लाखों दावतें रोज होती हैं और हजारों क्विंटल खाना बर्बाद होता है कि आप देखते रह जाते हैं। उस waste food का कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं होता। उस waste land के management के लिए भी सब पार्टियों को, सारी सरकारों को, चाहे राज्य की हों या केन्द्र की, सोचना पड़ेगा।

तीसरा सुझाव मेरा यह है, श्री एन.के. सिंह जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, जब ये रिवेन्यू सैक्रेट्री थे, तब इन्होंने इस बात को रखा था और काफी कोशिश कराई थी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ऑफिस में भी, इसको हम फिर दोहराना चाहते हैं - cold storage chains के development की। इसको हम फिर से दोहराना चाहते हैं कि cold storage chains को देशव्यापी स्तर पर हमें विकसित करना पड़ेगा, जहां हमारा जो perishable food है, जो नष्ट होने वाले खाद्य पदार्थ हैं, उनको हम बचाकर रख सकते हैं, जिनकी अभी हमारे पास पूरे देश में पर्याप्त सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। ये तीन सुझाव मेरे सरकार की तरफ से हैं।

महंगाई हम सबकी चिंता है, सबको मिलकर लड़ना पड़ेगा, अकेले प्रधान मंत्री को दोष मत दीजिए, हर मुख्य मंत्री आगे खड़ा हो कि मैं भी हल करूंगा, हम भी हल करेंगे, तभी इस समस्या का हल होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, all of us know that the prime responsibility of the Government is to provide food security to the *aam admi*, but this requires proper management of food grains. This involves procurement from farmers at appropriate remunerative prices, distribution among customers at reasonable prices and maintenance of buffer for price stability. Sir, this Government has failed in achieving these three objectives because of their

ad hoc decisions and flip-flop and lopsided policies. One classic example is that on New Year's day India had 4.8 crore tonnes of food grains with the public agencies against the buffer stock norm of two crore tonnes, but it is a million dollar question, why the Government is not offloading, at least, 50-60 lakh tonnes of wheat and rice into the market. This quantity is only a meagre part of the stock which is more than the buffer stock. Even though the Cabinet Committee decided to release 20-30 lakh tonnes into the open market, the Government gives one excuse that the States are not lifting the allocated food grains under the open market scheme. Here, I wish to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister and Government, through you, Sir, that the rate quoted by the Government is arrived at after adding the milling cost, commission, transport, storage cost etc., which is almost equal to the price outside. So, no Government is lifting these stocks, if the Government-quoted price had been paid to the farmers, surely the prices in the open market would have come down to Rs.13 per kg for wheat and Rs. 20 per kg for rice. The hon. Prime Minister had convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers and one of the decisions taken there was to take action against hoarders. In this case, the real hoarder is the FCI, the Government itself. So, the Chief Ministers need to take action against this Government and not the hoarders, because they are holding huge quantities of more than two crores over and above the buffer norms without releasing limited stocks under the open market scheme, with a proper priced scheme.

Sir, another point is about sugarcane. Even there the same thing happened with a reversal—right decisions were taken at the wrong time. This was explained by Shri Arun Jaitley and Shrimati Brinda Karat. There is no need for me to repeat these things. It is because of the failure of the Government that the present crisis in sugar prices has occurred. Sir, even the last time, during the debate on price rise, I had spoken elaborately on this point; prices at the farm gate are always lower for all food grains while the retail prices are always exorbitant for the consumers. Because of such policies, only middlemen are benefited. All the speculators and hoarders are benefiting from this. The Government is not taking any action on or looking into such problems. Government is not initiating any action to rectify this problem. Why is there a less rate at the time of production at the farm gate? Why do consumers have to pay a greater price at the retail market? The Government needs to look into some of these policies and take measures in this regard; otherwise, the same problem would recur. To prevent such things, Government must do strategic policy planning to encourage procurement directly from the farmers' fields and establish effective linkage to retail chains.

Only then they can contain the price rise and bring stability in price rise. But the Government may be thinking that because of the inclusive growth there is a purchasing power at the ground level in the hands of poor men. But it is not so. The worst sufferers are unorganised sectors. Somehow

organised sectors are getting some protection from the Government, but unorganised sectors are the worst sufferers. I request the Government to take effective measures to control price rise. Thank you.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, महंगाई का सवाल मानवीय पीड़ा का सवाल है और इस पर किसी तरीके की राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम लोग इसको राजनीतिक नजरिए से न देखें। इसी कारण एक जिम्मेदार विपक्ष के नाते समूचे विपक्ष ने एकजुटता के साथ संसद के सारे कामों को रोक कर इस महंगाई पर चर्चा कराने की मांग रखी। दो दिन तक सत्ता पक्ष ने इस मांग को स्वीकार नहीं किया और आज इसे स्वीकार किया है। आज इस ज्वलंत विषय महंगाई पर चर्चा हो रही है। आपने इस पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपकी बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ और धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करती हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, महंगाई ने इतना विकराल रूप ले लिया है कि इसकी विकरालता को नापने के सारे पैमाने टूट चुके हैं। इस महंगाई ने पूरे देश को इस कदर गिरफ्त में ले लिया है कि इसको आंकड़ों में बांधना अब संभव नहीं रहा है। यूपीए सरकार आम आदमी की हितैशी होने का दावा करती है, लेकिन उसने आम आदमी के साथ जो असंवेदनशीलता और गैर-जिम्मेदारी निभाई है, साबित की है, उसे मैं एक अपराधिक कृत्य मानती हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक तरफ तो प्रधान मंत्री जी मान रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में स्थिति गंभीर है और दूसरी तरफ वे किसी को भी भूखे सोने नहीं देंगे, इसका वायदा भी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जब कि हकीकत यह है कि हमारे देश का हर चौथा व्यक्ति भूखा है और बढ़ती महंगाई ने आग में घी डालने का काम किया है। आज स्थिति इतनी चिंताजनक हो गई है। प्रधान मंत्री जी संरक्षित खाद्यान्न के भरोसे जो बढ़ते मूल्य हैं, उन मूल्यों पर काबू पाने की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जो खाद्यान्न संरक्षित हैं, वह बाजार में किस मूल्य पर बिक रहा है और उस अनाज को खरीदने की क्षमता आम व्यक्ति में बची है या नहीं बची है। इसके साथ ही साथ, "नरेगा" की उपलब्धि तो आप खुद लेना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जब बढ़ी कीमतों की बात आती है, तो फिर आप कहते हैं कि इसकी कालाबाजारी और जमाखोरी को रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकारें जिम्मेदार हैं। यह दोहरी नीति अच्छी बात नहीं है और यह नहीं चलेगी। आपको इस महंगाई पर काबू पाने के प्रयास करने ही होंगे।

इसके साथ ही बुंदेलखंड की बात है। एक तरफ तो आप सूखे पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए Central Authority बनाने की बात करते हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ कालाहांडी के नाम पर आप बिल्कुल चुप्पी साध लेते हैं। मैं कोई राज्य सरकारों का पक्ष नहीं ले रही हूँ, लेकिन देश की कृषि क्षेत्र की जो नीतियां हैं, जिन्हें केन्द्र सरकार बनाती है और जब आप इस मोर्चे पर असफल होते हैं, तो सारा दोष राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर मढ़ देते हैं। यह कोई वोट लेने का मुद्दा नहीं है। मैं आग्रह करूंगी कि इस तरह की राजनीति न करें, क्योंकि यह आम भूखे जनता के पेट का सवाल है। यह बहुत ही अहम लोगों की समस्या है और हमें सबसे पहले इसके निराकरण ढूंढने होंगे। एक तरफ सरकार वक्तव्य देती है कि खाद्य और भण्डार की स्थिति सुखद है और दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि समय-समय पर मंत्रियों के माध्यम से जो घोषणाएं होती हैं, जो भी उनके वक्तव्य आते हैं और वे लोग जो वस्तुओं के आयात की बात करते हैं,

तो हमें आश्चर्य होता है कि एक तरफ आपके पास गेहूं का पर्याप्त स्टॉक है और दूसरी तरफ आप आस्ट्रेलिया से और विभिन्न देशों से खराब और महंगी कीमत पर अनाज खरीदते हैं। वह आयात किया जाता है और हमारे किसानों को उनकी पैदावार का, अनाज का उचित मूल्य भी हम नहीं दे पाते हैं। तो इस तरीके का जो विरोधाभास है... महोदय, ऐसी ही स्थिति दालों के मूल्य की है। मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने इसके संबंध में बातें रखी हैं। दाल के मूल्य में जब भारी वृद्धि हो रही थी, तो उस वक्त सभी निर्देशों की अनदेखी करते हुए सरकार से शह पाने वाले बेईमान निर्यातकों को भारतीय दालों को निर्यात करने की छूट दे दी गई, ताकि वे भारी मुनाफा कमा सकें। हमारी पार्टी ने जब यह मामला उठाया, तब उसकी सी.बी.आई. जांच शुरू हुई, लेकिन मुझे अभी भी शक है कि सी.बी.आई. मुनाफाखोरों तक पहुंच पाएगी या नहीं पहुंच पाएगी? क्या उसके सही निर्णय हमारे सामने आ पाएंगे या नहीं?

महोदय, केंद्रीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में यह कह कर तूफान खड़ा कर दिया कि हम चीनी का आयात करेंगे, जबकि हमारा देश चीनी का सबसे बड़ा निर्माता है और सबसे अधिक चीनी यहां होती है। इस घोषणा के बाद अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में चीनी के भाव 24 प्रतिशत बढ़ गए और इससे हमारे देश के अंदर जो चीनी आयात की गई, उसके लिए हमें भारी कीमत चुकानी पड़ी। इसलिए मेरा आरोप है कि यू.पी.ए. सरकार के संरक्षण में घरेलू और विदेशी कंपनियां आजकल जो निर्देश दे रही हैं कि खाद्य पदार्थ कब और कितनी मात्रा में और किन परिस्थितियों में आयात किए जाएं और कब उन पर रोक लगाई जाए, यह भी निर्देश वही कर रही हैं, तो क्या सरकार ने अपनी राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति दलालों, बिचौलियों और खाद्यान्न के व्यापारियों या जमाखोरों के सामने समर्पित कर दी है? आज आम आदमी के साथ इतना बड़ा छल किया जा रहा है कि जो बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां और मुनाफाखोर हैं, वे फायदे में हैं और आज आम आदमी के लिए आटे-दाल की कीमतें इतनी महंगी हैं कि जो मजदूर है, वह प्रतिदिन सौ रुपया कमाता है, लेकिन सौ रुपए की दाल और पचास रुपए की चीनी वह कहां से खरीदेगा, इसकी ओर आपने कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह बताना चाहूंगी कि हमारे समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के हालात इतने बदतर हैं कि भोजन की कमी के चलते इन परिवारों में जो बच्चे जन्मते हैं, उनमें 54 प्रतिशत नवजात शिशु औसतन वजन से कम होते हैं और इनमें प्रति हजार में से 83 बच्चे पैदा होकर ही मर जाते हैं। इसी तरीके से 1000 में से 119 बच्चे पांच साल के भीतर ही मर जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो गर्भवती महिलाएं हैं, जो कुपोषण का शिकार हो रही हैं, उनको कैलोरीज़ जितनी चाहिए उस के हिसाब से भोजन नहीं मिलता है और ये बच्चे, जो कम वजन के पैदा हो रहे हैं और इसके साथ-साथ मंद बुद्धि के बच्चे भी पैदा हो रहे हैं, और इसकी तरफ अगर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाएगा, क्योंकि इस वर्ग के लोग भोजन के अधिकार का, जो न्यूनतम उनकी आवश्यकताएं हैं, वह भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, malnutrition is highest in Madhya Pradesh. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, please don't disturb. ...**(Interruptions)**... You will have your chance. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस वर्ग के लोगों के पास अनाज खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You will get your chance and you can reply. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't disturb.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, मध्य प्रदेश में 65 व्यक्ति बी.पी.एल. कार्डधारी हैं और मांग के अनुसार केंद्र सरकार से 40 लाख व्यक्तियों को खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया जाता है, तो मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इन 20 लाख परिवारों को मरने के लिए छोड़ दिया जाए? मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार दो रुपए किलो गेहूँ और चार रुपए किलो चावल के हिसाब से, अपनी सीमित क्षमताओं से उन लोगों को खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा दे रही है। इसी तरीके से बी.पी.एल. परिवारों को एक रुपए किलो चावल के हिसाब से छत्तीसगढ़ की सरकार भी प्रति माह प्रति परिवार 35 रुपए किलो के हिसाब से उनको अनाज दे रही है। जहां-जहां हमारी पार्टी की सरकारें हैं, वहां भरपूर कोशिश हो रही है। लेकिन बड़े दुख और पीड़ा के साथ मैं इस सदन में कहना चाहती हूँ कि जहां पर नॉन कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट्स हैं, उनके साथ केन्द्र सरकार अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं कर रही है जो उसे नहीं करना चाहिए और तो और हमारे जो मानवीय संबंध हैं, वे संबंध और सामाजिक समरसता भी इस महंगाई के कारण टूटकर बिखर रही है। महोदय, हमारी जो पुरानी परंपरा "अतिथि देवो भवः" की है, वह समाप्त हो रही है। आजकल अतिथि देवो नहीं, दानव के जैसे नज़र आने लगे हैं और लोग उनसे बचने लगे हैं कि अतिथि हमारे घर न आए तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। इसी तरीके से महंगाई से त्रस्त होकर परिवार सहित लोग आत्महत्या करने को विवश हो रहे हैं। वहीं भूख के कारण परिवारों में आपस में झगड़े हो रहे हैं, आपस में मार-पिट्टाई होती है। इससे वहां पर कानून-व्यवस्था की समस्या भी उत्पन्न हो रही है। आज हालात ऐसे हो गए हैं कि बाढ़ और अकाल जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदा से भी भयंकर आपदा का स्वरूप इस महंगाई ने ले लिया है। इसलिए यूपीए सरकार की गलत नीतियों और गैर-जिम्मेदारी के कारण जो महंगाई की समस्या उत्पन्न हुई है, मैं आग्रह करूंगी कि इसे राष्ट्रीय आपदा के रूप में देखा जाना चाहिए और इसको तत्काल दूर करने के उपाय करने चाहिए। महोदय, मैं यहां पर एक वाक्या बताना चाहती हूँ। यह मज़ाक की बात नहीं है, सही स्थिति है। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि दो महिलाएं पुलिस थाने पहुंची थीं। पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर ने उनसे पूछा कि मैडम, आप किस बारे में रिपोर्ट लिखवाना चाहती हैं? क्या आपका पर्स चोरी हो गया है या गले की चेन खींच ली गई है? वह रिपोर्ट लिखने लगा। तब महिलाओं ने कहा, दारोगा जी, हमारा पर्स चोरी नहीं हुआ और न ही किसी ने हमारी चेन ली है। हम लोगों ने दो-दो किलो आलू खरीदे थे। उस आलू की थैली को ही कोई छीनकर ले गया, भाग गया। अब स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि इस सरकार के राज में सब्जी-भाजी के लिए भी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्थाएं करनी पड़ेंगी। इसलिए जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा कि महंगाई जैसे मुद्दे पर राजनीति नहीं करनी चाहिए। यह सवाल करोड़ों लोगों की पीड़ा का है और इस पीड़ा को आज यह सारा सदन यहां चेयर के माध्यम से व्यक्त कर रहा है, जिससे यूपीए सरकार पूरे तरीके से मुंह फेरे बैठी हुई है। आर्थिक विकास के सब्जबाग दिखाने वाली यह सरकार खाद्यान्न गारंटी बिल की बात करती है लेकिन उसको यह होश नहीं है कि अन्न पैदा करने वाला जो किसान और मजदूर है, उसको स्वयं को भरपेट भोजन नहीं मिल रहा है, वह खाद्यान्न पैदा करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। आप उसकी चिंता नहीं कर रहे हैं तो किस तरह से आप इतनी बड़ी समस्या से निजात पाएंगे? मैं अपनी वेदना को अभिव्यक्त करते हुए यह मांग करना चाहती हूँ कि इस समस्या को राष्ट्रीय आपदा घोषित करते हुए सरकार इसका हल निकाले अन्यथा सरकार में रहने का उसका जो हक है, उस हक को उसे छोड़ देना चाहिए। इतना कहते हुए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। धन्यवाद।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : सर, "दानव" शब्द को हटा दिया जाना चाहिए। अतिथि दानव कभी नहीं लगता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... "अतिथि देवो भवः" होता है। माया सिंह जी ने कहा कि अतिथि आए तो दानव जैसा लगता है। ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे कोई राक्षस आ गया है। हमारी संस्कृति में ऐसा नहीं लगता इसलिए "दानव" शब्द को इसमें से हटा देना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : जिनको खाना नहीं मिल रहा है, मैंने उनकी स्थिति बयान की है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is unparliamentary, I will remove it. I will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... देखेंगे। I will examine it.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, महंगाई एक अहम मुद्दा है, महंगाई से गरीब आदमी, अमीर आदमी सब जूझ रहे हैं, इसमें कहीं कोई शुबहा नहीं है लेकिन यह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर नहीं हो रहा है, पूरी दुनिया के अंदर है। पिछले 70 साल से सेकेंड वर्ल्ड वार के बाद पूरी दुनिया में दस बड़े रिसेशन आए। 1929 के अंदर इससे ज्यादा बुरे हालात थे। उसके बाद आज जिन हालात से पूरी दुनिया गुजर रही है वह मुश्किल हालात हैं। अमेरिका के अंदर ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब आप सुनिए, उसके बाद बोलिए क्योंकि मुझे बीच में टोक रहे हैं।

अमेरिका के अंदर एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 22,000 बिलियन डॉलर्स का नुकसान हुआ। अमेरिकन गवर्नमेंट 6,000-7,000 बिलियन डॉलर्स मांगती है। लोग कहते हैं उससे ज्यादा का है। यहां बार-बार चायना का जिक्र किया जाता है। तीन लाख लोगों ने नौकरी खोई। चायना एक बंद होल की तरह है जिसकी खबरें आसानी के साथ बाहर नहीं आतीं। जो खबर वे देना चाहते हैं, देते हैं, जो नहीं देना चाहते वह नहीं देते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का कोई मुकाबला चायना से नहीं किया जा सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री है। चायना से उसका कोई मुकाबला नहीं है लेकिन चायना भी इस हालात से गुजर रहा है। सर, आज दुबई ही हालत किसी से छिपी नहीं है। दुबई तबाह हो गया है। दुबई में सर्विस सैक्टर के अंदर कोई प्रोडक्शन नहीं था। आज दुबई से लोग छोड़-छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं। तो यह कहना है कि सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर ही महंगाई है, दुनिया के दूसरे इलाकों के अंदर नहीं हो रही है, यह गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : आदर्श नहीं है, हकीकत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आदर्श सिर्फ आप लोगों का है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मैं जानता हूं आप बहुत मौहब्बत करते हैं। कल को आप भी बोलेंगे इसलिए मुझे बोलने दीजिए तो ज्यादा अच्छा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बोलिए-बोलिए।

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, अभी किसी ने कहा था कि दुनिया के मुमालिक के नाम बताओ। पाकिस्तान के अंदर इंप्लेशन 20 परसेंट से ज्यादा है। मेक्सिको के अंदर 121.46 डॉलर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Rashid Alvi, don't get distracted by them. You please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't disturb. Let him speak.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मेक्सिको में 121 डॉलर पर-मीट्रिक टन से कीमत बढ़कर 256 मीट्रिक टन कीमत पहुंची। मैं गेहूं की कीमत की बात कर रहा हूं। थाईलैंड के अंदर चावल की कीमत 299 डॉलर मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 555 मीट्रिक टन पहुंच गई। सर, यह दुनिया की हालत है। हमारे देश के अंदर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों को महंगाई से बहुत परेशानी है, परेशानी हमें भी है। सर, इस देश के अंदर डीजल की कीमत पहली बार 1965 के अंदर एक

पैसा बढ़ी थी। मैंने अपोजिशन के लोगों की वह तकरीरें पढ़ी हैं, जितना हाहाकार आज मच रहा है, उतना ही हाहाकार उस वक्त मचा था जब कीमत एक पैसे बढ़ी थी। सन् 1985 के अंदर डीजल की कीमत एक रुपया उन्नीस पैसे बढ़ी। तब की भी मैंने वह तकरीरें रिकार्ड के अंदर पढ़ी हैं। उस समय भी उतना ही शोर मचा था जितना आज मच रहा है। लेकिन सर, सन् 2000 के अंदर हमारे बी.जे.पी. भाईयों की सरकार थी, उस समय 2000 के अंदर अचानक डीजल की कीमत 11 रुपए 37 पैसे बढ़ी थी। जो लोग आज महंगाई की बात कर रहे हैं, जो लोग कह रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस की सरकार जब आती है तो महंगाई बढ़ती चली जाती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस पर आ रहा हूँ, फिक्र मत कीजिए। डीजल की वजह से किसान और उसकी खेती की जो कॉस्ट आती है उसका 60 फीसदी डीजल की वजह से होता है। उसका पानी, उसका इक्विपमेंट और ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सबका मिलाकर डीजल की कीमत बढ़ने से किसान की लागत 60 फीसदी लागत सिर्फ डीजल की वजह से आती है। 11.37 रुपए 2000 के अंदर बढ़ाया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please let him speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... You address the Chair. Don't listen to them. ...**(Interruptions)**... No interruptions please. Listen to the speech. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, यह हिंदुस्तान के अंदर पहली बार हुआ है कि आज सरकार बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन के लोगों को 2 लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा सब्सिडी दे रही है। आप सुनने की आदत डालिए। आप कीमतों से परेशान हैं, लेकिन चेहरों पर मुस्कुराहटें हैं। 2000 के अंदर, जब पार्लियामेंट के अंदर बहस हुई ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No comments please.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : अभी वे कह कर गए हैं कि हमारे जमाने में बहुत महंगाई नहीं थी, सस्ता था, सारी जनता खुश थी और उसके बाद भी 2004 के अंदर सरकार चली गई। हम में और आप में यह फर्क है। आज हमारे वक्त में महंगाई है, लेकिन देश की जनता हमारी नीयत को जानती है। वह जानती है कि सरकार भरसक कोशिश कर रही है। वह जानती है कि देश की स्थिति, दुनिया की स्थिति क्या है। आपको याद है कि मई, 1998 के अंदर आपने न्युक्लियर टेस्ट किया था, बड़ा काम किया था, यह इतिहास के अंदर लिखा जाएगा, लेकिन 1998 के अंदर आपकी प्याज की कीमत बढ़ी थी। देश के लोगों को आपकी नीयत पर शुबहा था और तीन स्टेट के अंदर आपकी सरकारें गिर गई थीं। आप मध्य प्रदेश में हारे, राजस्थान में हारे और दिल्ली के अंदर हारे। देश के लोगों को आप पर भरोसा नहीं था। आज महंगाई है, हम मानते हैं, लेकिन देश की जनता को हम पर भरोसा है। दो साल से महंगाई बढ़ रही है। दो साल से महंगाई बढ़ रही है, लेकिन दो साल के अंदर कितने चुनाव हुए? इस मुल्क के अंदर दो साल में कौन-कौन सा चुनाव नहीं हुआ। देश की जनता हमारी नीयत के बारे में, सरकार की नीयत के बारे में जानती है। यह मसला सिर्फ हंसने का नहीं है। इस महंगाई के बावजूद हम दिल्ली का चुनाव जीते, चूंकि जनता जानती थी कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Raashidji, address the Chair.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : दिल्ली की जनता जानती थी कि हमारी नीयत साफ है, हम महंगाई से लड़ रहे हैं। हम हरियाणा जीते, हम महाराष्ट्र जीते, हम हिंदुस्तान का चुनाव जीते, पार्लियामेंट जीते। हमारे पास डेढ़ सौ सीटें थीं, हम जीतकर 206 सीटें लेकर आए। आज हमारे पास एक मजबूत सरकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No running commentaries please.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : देश के अंदर महंगाई है, लेकिन देश की जनता को हम पर भरोसा है, आपके ऊपर कोई भरोसा नहीं है। सर, मैं कोट करना चाहूंगा कि बीजेपी के लोगों को महंगाई से कितनी चिंता होती है। राम नाईक जी पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर थे। कीमत बढ़ी, देश के अंदर हा-हाकार मचा, राम नाईक जी ने पार्लियामेंट के अंदर क्या कहा, मैं उसके दो जुमले पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ। "It is true that this hike will certainly cause hardship for the common man." आम आदमी के लिए बहुत परेशानी होगी, लेकिन हम इसके बावजूद कीमत बढ़ाएंगे, "Presently, the population of this country has reached 100 crore. There is no such family or household which does not use kerosene or LPG and which will then have no other alternative except the forest food. It was kept in mind that sometimes harsh decisions have to be taken. That is the reason we have reduced the subsidies." सब्सिडी घटा दी और आप कहते हैं कि सरकार को सख्त कदम उठाने पड़ते हैं। इसलिए हमने डीजल की कीमत बढ़ा दी, यह आपके पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर का बयान है। "We have increased the price of diesel. The families are affected by the burden of diesel which affects the entire economy of the country." सर, यह आपके पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर का बयान था। आप कह रहे हैं कि यह तो खाद्य पदार्थों पर बहस है। उस वक्त आपके खाद्य मंत्री हिमाचल प्रदेश के शांता कुमार जी थे। शांता कुमार जी, जब पार्लियामेंट के अंदर बहस हुई, तो जो बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन की देश की जनता है - बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन और गरीब लोग, हमारे देश में रहते हैं, दुनिया में रहते हैं, वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट है कि 1.1 बिलियन लोग एक डॉलर से कम कमाते हैं। एक बिलियन, 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग एक डॉलर से ज्यादा नहीं कमा पाते, यह वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट है और दो अरब से ज्यादा लोग, 2.7 बिलियन, 270 करोड़ लोग 2 डॉलर से ज्यादा नहीं कमा पाते, यह वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट है। हमारे यहां 1974 में below poverty line लोग 54 परसेंट थे, Economic Survey के मुताबिक आज वे घट कर 27 परसेंट लोग हैं। आधे हो गए हैं। गुरबत सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर नहीं है। यह कोई खुशी की बात नहीं है, लेकिन पूरी दुनिया इससे जूझ रही है।

सर, शान्ता कुमार जी ने, उस वक्त की सरकार ने 50 परसेंट सब्सिडी घटा दी और यह 50 परसेंट सब्सिडी किसी अमीर आदमी की नहीं घटाई। वे लोग, जो below poverty line रह रहे हैं, जिनकी चर्चा आज पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर हो रही है, जिनको आज हमारी सरकार 5 रुपए और 2 रुपए के अन्दर गेहूँ और चावल दे रही है, आपकी सरकार ने उनकी 50 फीसदी सब्सिडी घटा दी। जब पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर यह हंगामा हुआ कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है, तो शान्ता कुमार जी ने पार्लियामेंट के अंदर क्या कहा, वह मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No running commentary please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : आप सुनते रहिए, मैं आपको सब सुना दूंगा।...(व्यवधान).... मैं आपको सब सुनाऊंगा, मैं सुनाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, आप सुनते रहिए।

"The issue price for the population below poverty line will be fifty per cent of the economic cost." आज economic cost करीब-करीब 18-19 रुपए है। वे कहते हैं कि जो economic cost होगी, हम उसका सिर्फ 50 परसेंट सब्सिडी देंगे, इससे ज्यादा सब्सिडी नहीं देंगे। जो लोग below poverty line से ऊपर हैं, APL हैं, हालांकि आज तक APL define नहीं हुआ है, APL, जो BPL से ऊंचा है और टाटा और बिरला तक APL के अन्दर

आते हैं, उसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा, "I increased ten per cent in the rest 90 per cent." यानी 100 परसेंट कर दिया। सारी सब्सिडी खत्म कर दी। BPL की सब्सिडी 50 परसेंट कर दी और APL की total 100 per cent खत्म कर दी। यह मैं एनडीए के जमाने की सरकार की बात मैं कह रहा हूँ। इसके साथ-साथ उन्होंने कहा कि नया सिस्टम लागू होना चाहिए। उस वक्त की सरकार ने नया सिस्टम लागू किया। He said that Minimum Support Price and Central Issue Price should be definitely linked to each other. Support price तो बढ़ता चला जाता है। 10 साल से support price लगातार बढ़ रहा है। यह हर साल बढ़ता है, लेकिन issue price नहीं बढ़ता है। उस वक्त की सरकार ने कहा कि नहीं, issue price के साथ ही support price बढ़ना चाहिए। अगर issue price बढ़ेगा, तो support price भी बढ़ेगा। कितना दर्द है आपके दिलों में गरीब आदमी के लिए! मैं तो यह speech सुन कर हैरत में रह गया कि एनडीए की सरकार के लोगों में कितनी तकलीफ थी।

सर, आज इस देश के अन्दर पेट्रोल की जो कीमत बढ़ी है, वह unprecedented है। ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ, इतनी कीमत कभी नहीं बढ़ी। 150 डॉलर तक पेट्रोल की कीमत पहुंची। दुनिया के अंदर global GDP पेट्रोल की वजह से पिछले साल 0.5 परसेंट कम हुई। Global GDP के 0.5 परसेंट का मतलब है 255 बिलियन डॉलर। सर, 10 डॉलर के बढ़ने से करीब-करीब 150 बिलियन डॉलर का फायदा उन countries को होता है, जो पेट्रोल produce करते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां तो पेट्रोल 147 तक पहुंचा। पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतें लगातार बढ़ीं; मिट्टी का तेल, ये सारी कीमतें बढ़ीं। सर, पिछले दो साल से मैं पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतें बढ़ने से हमारी क्रॉप के ऊपर भी फर्क पड़ा है। पिछले दो साल का वक्त हमारे देश के लिए मुश्किल वक्त रहा है। सर, मैं यह एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट बात कहना चाहूंगा। 20 अक्टूबर, 2008 में, ठीक इलैक्शन से पहले हमारा प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इसी हाउस के अन्दर यह बात कही थी। सर हमारी ईमानदारी की तारीफ करनी चाहिए कि अप्रैल, 2009 में चुनाव होने वाले थे, लेकिन छः महीने पहले ही प्रधान मंत्री ने इसी सदन में यह कहा। मेरे पास ...(समय की घंटी)... सर मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा।

सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि दुनिया के हालात खराब हैं, रिसेशन बढ़ रहा है और उसके असरात हिन्दुस्तान की इकोनॉमी पर भी पड़ेंगे। हालांकि चुनाव से पहले यह भी कहा जा सकता था कि नहीं, हम हालात पर कंट्रोल करेंगे, लेकिन देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने छः महीने पहले ही देश को आगाह कर दिया कि बुरा वक्त आ सकता है और हमें उसके मुकाबले के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

वक्त कम है। सर, इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक माहौल पैदा कर रखा है कि महंगाई बढ़ने की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की वजह से ही महंगाई बढ़ रही है। क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है? क्या काला-बाजारों को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पकड़ेगी? मैं यहां सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि सेंटर-स्टेट रिलेशनशिप का कमिशन तो बना है, लेकिन हमें सेंटर-स्टेट रिलेशनशिप के बारे में दोबारा सोचना पड़ेगा और अगर जरूरत हो तो कॉस्टीट्यूशन को अमेंड भी करना पड़ेगा।

सर, Eleventh Five Year Plan के अन्दर स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं दो मिनट और लूंगा। पीडीएस और फेयर प्राइज़ शॉप को लेकर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी सिर्फ इतनी है कि वह गेहूं, चावल और तमाम खाद्य पदार्थ स्टेट तक पहुंचाएगा और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह बीपीएल को आईडेंटिफाई करेगा, राशन कार्ड बनाएगा और राशन डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करेगा।

सर, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के बारे में Eleventh Five Year Plan कहता है, "PDS seems to have failed in serving the second objective of making foodgrains available to the poor." स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स नाकाम हो गई हैं। वे गरीब आदमी तक खाद्य पदार्थ नहीं पहुंचा पा रही हैं। सर, यह डाटा पेश करके मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति : अल्वी साहब, वक्त नहीं है। Another two hon. Members have to participate, इसलिए अभी वक्त नहीं है।

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। सर, हम गरीब की बात करते हैं, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जो राइस का ऐलोकेशन किया, बिहार को जितना दिया गया, वह उसमें से केवल 62.9% ही उठावा पाया। गुजरात ने 95% उठाया और 5% छोड़ दिया, जिसे नहीं उठाया गया। झारखंड के अन्दर 93.6% उठाया गया। कर्नाटक के अन्दर 97% उठाया गया। वैस्ट बंगाल के अन्दर, वह मैडम यहां से चली गई हैं, वहां 88.7% उठाया गया, 12% नहीं उठाया गया।

एक अहम बात मैं हाउस को बताना चाहूंगा। जो मुनाफाखोर हैं, जिन्होंने गलत तरीके से अपने गोदाम भर रखे हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की? मैं उसका डाटा बताकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। बिहार के अन्दर सिर्फ चार जगहों पर रेड डाली गई।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to finish, please.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिहार के अन्दर 4 raids हुईं और इन 4 raids में न तो एक भी आदमी पर मुकदमा चला और न ही एक भी आदमी को सजा हुई। गुजरात के अन्दर 21 हजार 281 raids हुईं और 74 लोगों पर मुकदमा चला लेकिन किसी को भी सजा नहीं हुई ...**(व्यवधान)**... कर्णाटक के अन्दर 881 raids हुईं ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, रेत को निचोड़ कर पानी निकालना बहुत मुश्किल काम है। दोस्तों, बहुत दिनों से हम यह काम कर रहे हैं। हम इसकी लड़ाई पूरी ताकत के साथ लड़ रहे हैं और हमें उम्मीद है कि इसकी कीमतें कम होंगी।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to apologise to the hon. Members who have made their contributions on this important issue of 'price-rise' as I was physically not present to listen to them because the discussion is taking place in both the Houses. So, I had to remain present there, I will make a brief intervention and, of course, the reply would be given by the Minister Sharad Pawarji.

First of all, I would like to express gratitude to all the hon. Members who have participated and made their contributions on this important issue. Price issue is an issue which is, basically, not a political issue. It is, essentially, an economic issue. Of course, we have different perceptions and we look at it from different angles, but the ultimate objective of everyone, to whichever party he or she may belong to, is: how to redress the sufferings of the people, how to protect the vulnerable sections of the people from the adverse impact of the price-rise. That is underlying the debate, and I would like to start from that point of view that everybody is interested in finding the way, in finding the

mechanism, through which we can ensure that the people do not suffer. It is nobody's claim that prices are not rising or people are not suffering when the essential commodities reach beyond their capacity. But, at the same time, we shall have to keep in mind that this fundamental economic issue cannot be resolved merely by rhetoric. Any amount of words, any amount of expression of anger or sentiments does not alter the basic roots of the economy. If a commodity is in short supply of the demand, it would have its impact. The demand can be met by filling in the gap between the availability and the demand by import. But if the international prices of the commodity are high then you cannot reduce the price. What you can, at the maximum, do is, if you have enough money, you can reduce the adverse impact of the high prices by providing a subsidy.

But the prices cannot be reduced. You can ameliorate the sufferings by providing subsidy, as has been done in the case of petroleum products. We are providing subsidy to the tune of Rs.87,000 crores to 1,03,000 crores on almost all the petroleum products, petrol, diesel, LPG and kerosene. I don't know whether in any part of the world one litre of kerosene is subsidised by Rs.31. It is not done in any of our neighbouring countries. I checked. But that does not mean, when you are selling kerosene at Rs.8 plus, the price of kerosene is Rs.8. The price of kerosene is Rs.31 plus Rs.8 in Indian costs. So, keeping that in view, we shall have to take note of what steps should be taken and what steps have been taken.

Sir, somebody has asked: What is the relevance of MSP? Most respectfully, I would like to submit that there is some relevance of MSP. When we increase the Minimum Support Price and procure 34 per cent of the total production, we set the benchmark of the market value. Now, what has been the Minimum Support Price? Take the case of wheat. In 2005-06, the Minimum Support Price per quintal of wheat was Rs.700. In 2009-10, it has been increased to Rs.1,100 per quintal of wheat. Now, let us calculate the price. If we keep the procurement price at Rs.1,100 per quintal of wheat and add to that the local tax of 12.5 per cent, the cost of handling, the cost of transportation, etc., then, in terms of actual price, it will come to Rs.13.50 per kilogram.

Similarly, take the case of paddy. Now I provide the procurement price of paddy at Rs.1,050 per quintal, if I convert one quintal of paddy into rice, it will give me 62 to 63 kilograms of rice. Then, you add these two charges. Hon. Members are well informed that different political parties run different State Governments. One of the important debatable points on the GST is the purchase tax or the local tax. The purchase tax even on food items varies from 6 per cent to 12.5 per cent in almost every producing States. Taking into account the Minimum Support Price of Rs.1,050 per quintal of paddy that I provide, the price of rice will be Rs.19.40 per kilogram. That is the economic cost. Any amount of rhetoric can't reduce this cost. It will be there. The question is whether we can protect the

poorer sections, at least, or not through any mechanism. One of the effective mechanisms is effective Public Distribution System. We have the Targeted Public Distribution System. There is a debate going on. Somebody demands that there should be universal coverage by the Public Distribution System. Yes, it is ideal. Nobody is denying it. It is ideal if we can have universal coverage by the Public Distribution System of the 120 crore people of this country.

It is one thing in claiming or demanding and it is another thing in putting into practice. Even if I assume, as per the Planning Commission's assessment, 6.5 crores BPL families, are we in a position — I am not blaming anybody because I am part of the system — are we and the State Governments in a position, today, to serve the 6.5 crores families by providing rice at Rs. 6.50/-, wheat at Rs. 5.50/-, wheat at Rs. 3/- for the AAY? Have we been able to provide the subsidised edible oil which is available, which is on tap right now, at a subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg.? I have the figure. I would not like to mention the name of the States. Only nine States have taken advantage of the scheme. The scheme is on tap; anybody can take it any day. To have an effective impression on the market by larger quantum of arrival, we have suggested that you sale 2 million tonnes of wheat and 1 million tonne of rice through the open market sale scheme so that it would have some impact on the market. Some of the States have taken that advantage and some others are taking.

The second point on which I would like to make a comment is one area which is not debatable, to my mind, where we shall have to find a solution collectively by putting our minds together. All of us have read in daily newspapers, as we are staying here, the difference between the wholesale market price and the retail price. It has appeared in the Economic Times, the Times of India and several Economic magazines. There is a huge difference. What does it mean? The cost of intermediation! If I take the *mandi* price and then, actually, at what level the farmers are getting the price, it is much less. Then how to avoid this intermediation? What mechanism can we evolve? What could be the effective instrumentality for it? The question is of demand and supply. The fact of the matter is, even in the mid 1980s, when we had the Mission Mode Programme for pulses production, it did not materialise much. Again we are having another programme. There is a continuous programme. All the public sector enterprises STC, MMTC, NAFED, PEC have been suggested that you go on importing pulses continuously and 15 per cent of your loss would be met by the Government. It is a continuing scheme. Currently, we are providing a subsidy of Rs. 10 per kg on pulses. It can be distributed through the PDS. Some of the States have taken advantage of it and some others have not yet. So I have requested them to have it. The prices of pulses, edible oil and sugar are increasing substantially because of the gap in demand and supply. This is one reason. This year, sugar production is expected to be 160 lakh tonnes. Our demand, as you know, varies from 220 to 230 lakh tonnes.

So, there will be a shortfall of 70 lakh tonnes. This is not so this year alone. Even in the last year, it was at that level. Sometimes, suggestions come that we build up the buffer stock. You can have buffer stock to meet a temporary crisis. If we look at the sugar trend, in 2006-07, our production was 282 lakh tonnes, and our requirement was 191 lakh tonnes. That means, almost 90 lakh tonnes were surplus. In the next year, the production was 263 lakh tonnes and the requirement was 205 lakh tonnes. The gap was 58 lakh tonnes. During the year 2008-09, production fell sharply to 146 lakh tonnes, and the demand was 220 lakh tonnes. In the current year, 2009-10, the forecast is that production will be 160 lakh tonnes and the requirement is 430 lakh tonnes. Somebody has suggested that I put a blanket ban on exports. Then, what should I do with the surplus? What about the buffer stock? Under what carpet, will you keep the money which you will be investing on buffer stocks and on maintaining the carrying cost? How will you be able to reduce the economic cost? And, if you don't export, then, what will the farmers do? What they are doing right now, they will do so that if they don't get the prices, they will switch over to other crops. Therefore, these are not simplistic solutions. Now, we have put all these items under OGL with zero duty. But between January and January, the international sugar prices have increased by 110 per cent; pulses prices increased by 70 per cent. Therefore, import also is not a very easy option. Had it been so, when we had put it in the OGL, the private traders would have imported and made money. If they had found that the imported price was cheaper than domestic price, then, they would have imported it. But they are also not doing so because international prices are high and the lending price will be more. Therefore, keeping that in view, we shall have to ensure how we can provide a mechanism so that we can help the more vulnerable sections of the society. The questions put are: Why are you not resorting to monetary policy? Why don't you withdraw the entire liquidity from the market? It is not that we have not done anything. In the latest Monetary Policy, by enhancing CRR to 75 basis points, we have withdrawn nearly Rs.36,000 crores from the market. But are we to compromise our growth with it? Are we to resort to too much tight money policy? You please look at the trend of the prices. If we look at the inflationary trend, from the beginning of 2008-09, till today, in 2008-09, we noticed that the international commodity prices started firming up. It reached as high as nearly 13 per cent. Then, the Reserve Bank came into the picture. They restricted the money supply. The CRR was increased. Liquidity was absorbed. Just at that moment, the international financial crisis came. In the latter part, we had the adverse impact, but the rest of the world had it earlier.

The world leaders met and they decided 'that we cannot allow this financial crisis to engulf the entire economy. The economy must be resurrected.' And to resurrect it, they injected trillions and trillions of dollars. So much money was injected in the system and that had its impact. It would have its effect. We are not insulated. On the energy, we have to depend on them, on the international suppliers. Even on two essential food items, edible oil to the extent of 40 per cent and pulses to the

extent of 15 per cent, just now I have given you the international price trend on these items, we have to depend on them. Therefore, these had its adverse impact on our price level also. But, that does not mean that we have not done anything and we have left everything to take its own course of action. We have taken a series of steps. Some of the steps have been suggested. That is why I am mentioning it. We reduced the import duties to zero level for rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils, maize, butter and ghee; reduced the import duties on refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils to 7.5 per cent; allowed the import of the raw sugar at zero duty under OGL; allowed the import of white and refined sugar by STC, MMTC, PEC and NAFED up to one million tonnes at zero duty. In addition to that, certain administrative steps were also taken. A suggestion was made that why don't you put a ban on the forward trading of certain essential commodities. Yes, it has been put; and certain essential items have been put on ban in the forward market. Futures trading on rice, two types of pulses, urad and tur were suspended by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 and it is still continuing. Futures trading in sugar has also been suspended with effect from May 2009. Therefore, these administrative measures are taken to help the more vulnerable sections of the society through PDS because that is the only instrument available to us. Through these PDS, what you have suggested is the two schemes. One is the subsidised edible oil and another is the subsidised pulses. These two items would be distributed to the PDS card holders in the small package; Rs.15 subsidy per kilogram of edible oil and Rs.10 subsidy per kilogram of pulses. Eight-nine States have taken advantage of the scheme. But, we have requested all other States also to take advantage of that. Also to have a depression on the market, to augment the supply in the open market, two million tonnes of wheat and one million tonne of rice have been allocated to the States that you distribute it not to the BPL families but to others at the MSPD. Some of the States have taken advantage of it, and in order to ensure that the big consumers like flour mills and others do not intervene in the market, additional one million tonne has been allocated to them. Therefore, keeping these in view, it was decided in the Chief Ministers' Conference, which was convened by the Prime Minister, that a small group should work out and their mandate is very clear as I have mentioned.

Here the hon. Members who are experienced and knowledgeable in this area can also make their suggestions how to reduce this intermediation cost from the farm to the kitchen, from wholesale market to the retail market because huge margins are being appropriated by them. They can suggest the measures which can be taken in this regard. The hoarding and all those detailed figures the Agriculture Minister will deal with it, I am not touching them. Those are temporary measures but there must be a permanent economic solution, a mechanism through which this cost of intermediation can be reduced. Finally, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a question has been raised why we are not fulfilling our commitment in respect of the enactment of Food Security Act. We are committed to enact the

Food Security Act and we are going to do so, but, surely, the year, the calendar year which we have completed just now, it was not possible in it. I remember the debates in this House and that House on drought. In that drought situation, when somebody suggested that, Sir, there will be street riots, food riots, it was not possible to undertake the responsibility of providing food to a particular section of the society at a guaranteed price and that is the legal right, therefore, it was thought at an appropriate time and which I do feel we are reaching that stage. So, it would be possible for us to enact the Food Security Act. But legal entitlement is one thing, to create the conducive condition to fulfil that legal entitlement, to back up that legal entitlement, the country must be self-sufficient in food production and there comes the question of massive investment in agriculture, 4 per cent sustainable growth in agricultural sector and its allied sectors. These are, of course, the larger which the hon. Members will get the opportunity of participating and making their views. I am not taking the statistical advantage because this time in the last year, WPI was negative, we did not claim any credit for that. From November to June, WPI was negative and that is why when base is negative even with some rise, it becomes very high positive figure. That is statistical figure, but that is not consolation. Even CPI did not, that was reasonably high throughout the year, that is why I am not taking advantage of that. But the steps which we have taken to improve the supply-demand management, the steps which we have taken through monetary mechanism that whichever excess liquidity would be mopped up and it has been mopped up by enhancing the CRR by 0.75 per cent, to the extent of 36,000 crores of rupees, I do feel it would have some moderating impact on the inflation. Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Can I seek one clarification?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is only intervening. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, it will be very difficult. ...*(Interruptions)*... The reply is still pending.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am not on reply, Sir. I am seeking clarification on what the Finance Minister has said. ...*(Interruptions)*... it will help the whole House, all of us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Excuse me. On the eve of Budget, I would not like to make any observations, please remember that. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not the practice that the Finance Minister speaks before the Budget, but as the Leader of the Opposition, and some other Opposition Members wanted me to speak, I volunteered. But I would not indulge in any clarifications or other things.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The spirit is taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I recall an earlier occasion when we were discussing precisely the hike in prices of commodities, and I had to

get up in a similar occasion immediately following upon Pranabda's intervention now. The point made at that time was reiterated by Pranabda today that it is essentially a matter of mismatch between demand and supply.

The more important question is, what causes this mismatch between demand and supply? Sir, since October, 2009, this is the fifth time I am getting up in this House to make the point that this mismatch is essentially caused by what is called the *aam aadmi* economics and a number of schemes including the flagship schemes which result in a lot of money being pumped into the hands where production gets discouraged and demand gets supported. I made that point on three successive occasions. This has now support of the President of India herself who, in her Address to the Joint Session, admitted that the increase in commodities' prices had a link with the policies supporting the *aam aadmi* that her Government had been following.

Sir, I do not know what position the Agriculture Minister will take in the House, but in Maharashtra he has been going round saying that the price increase is largely due to the fact that a lot of money is going into the hands of the people. In fact, I have seen him, heard him, asking the large gathering, "What is the amount of money you received under the Sixth Pay Commission? What is the money your family received under the NREGA?", etc. Therefore, the one point that has become clear is the link between the *aam aadmi* economics and the increase in prices, and since it is established. The question is, now what do we do about it? Sir, I would like to make it clear that in my opinion, the drought has nothing to do with it. The Government had abundant stocks of foodgrains in the country and the Prime Minister had also mentioned that this year there should be no cause for any concern. The calculations probably went wrong and we have a situation which is relatively difficult.

The second thing that has to be questioned is, are we prepared for a repetition of the vagaries of climate for the next year? This year, we had a drought. Next year, it might be extreme inundation, another freak of the nature. Is the Government now prepared to face the situation where the Government will be able to keep the production of agricultural crops more or less intact? Sir, his claim that he has increased the statutory minimum prices is no justification. In Maharashtra alone, in the last 25 years, under the Congress regime, 35 of my colleagues have been shot down by the police for the sin and crime of asking the remunerative prices and a legitimate statutory minimum price. If he is now justifying the statutory minimum prices, he is coming 25 years too late. Today, what is required by the farmers is not so much SMP as a fairly liberal exit policy and a fairly liberal petroleum policy which will permit him to earn income from the production of ethanol and other bio-fuels.

The point that I would like to make is, if we are going to continue with the Gendarmery methods of using the *danda* and thinking that if the State Governments carry out raids, etc., then we

will not have the problem of increased prices, etc., is basically incorrect. Even Dr. Amartya Sen, the Nobel laureate made it very clear that the famine situation can be adequately faced if we have free communication and free transport systems. Sir, we have been following the Gendarmy method far too often. For example, when we had the licence-raj, quota-raj, industrial development did not take place. It is only when we turned in the opposite direction that we had the growth that we are witnessing today.

We are adopting a similar method by following anti-poaching approach for protecting our wildlife. It is not happening. Anti-poaching laws do not protect tigers, the tiger population is continuously coming down. Rather than going to the Gendarmy methods, I would suggest that we should think of an alternative system in which the CACP, FCI, PDS, and the APMC kind of vicious circle be completely broken and we have a system where the markets will be open, transparent and without any restrictions of time and space.

We will have a system where the markets will be open, transparent and without any restrictions of time and space. If that happens, I think that would be the kind of system which would ensure reasonable market prices. The Finance Minister asked a question: why is it that there is a difference between the prices that the customers pay and the prices that the farmers receive? Sir, on the basis of the experience that I have, I would say that the difference between the consumer's prices and farmer's prices are directly linked with the differential in the income of India and Bharat. It has nothing to do at all with the intermediary's profit. This is wrong economics which has been disproved over the last 25 years. If you want a solution for the present problem, stop restricting, stop intervening, don't import, don't export because there is only short term knee jerk reaction which will ultimately make the problem worse and worse. I would say that the policy that we really started from 1990s of opening up are going to be more useful for bringing down the prices and inflation and any other measure of carrying out the kind of activities we carried out under the Essential Commodities Act will actually worsen the situation and make the agricultural progress even slower than it has been up to now.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, price rise is a very serious problem adversely affecting the whole nation. But this has not happened at once. It is the cumulative effect of wrong policies followed over the years. If I start from the beginning referring to the Directive Principle of State Policy contained in article 48- Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry, "The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle." In fact, from the beginning this article has not been properly implemented. It is a matter of common knowledge that India's main occupation has been agriculture. It is called Krishi Pradhan Desh. But, unfortunately, the importance that should have

been given to agriculture has not been given. So, many things have been done. But the amount of importance which had to be given to agriculture has not been given. This article was incorporated by the founding fathers of the constitution for improvement of agriculture and protection of cattle wealth. All the ancient smritis on Rajadharma provided that even unauthorisedly cultivation of land by the people should be condoned because food is of utmost importance. There were pastures - provision for reserving land for grazing called *Gomath* land. In every village, there was a prescription, in the earlier laws as well as in the subsequent laws, that there should be sufficient land reserved for *Gomaths* for the grazing of animal, *i.e.* cattle wealth. But, unfortunately, the *Gomaths* are disappearing. Earlier not even an inch of *Gomath* land could be granted to any other person, for any non-agricultural purpose but, unfortunately, this principle has not been followed and *Gomath* lands have been completely reduced in so many villages which has affected agriculture. I remember what Atal Bihari Vajpayee used to say in his speeches earlier. He used to say that our agricultural economy is based on बैल, घास और गोबर. We use the बैल for agricultural purpose and we feed them with grass and again we get गोबर. He used to say, तेल, ट्रैक्टर, रस, गोबर has become the present policy. तेल है ईरान में, ट्रैक्टर है हिन्दुस्तान में, धुंआ जाता है आसमान में। He used to say in a poetic language. Now, in fact, if we had protected the cattle wealth, there would have been no occasion for spending so much on chemical fertilizers. The subsidy given for chemical fertilizers is ten lakhs crores of rupees and for pesticides Rs. 30,700 crores.

Sir, ten years back, agricultural expenses was 7 per cent. Now, it has increased to 72 per cent. Recently, a Memorandum has been submitted to the hon. President on 31-1-2009 which has been signed by 8.35 crore persons. I give some figures from that. The share of cows in the GDP was 6.01 per cent, but, allocation in the Budget for cows is 0.115 per cent. The share of cows in agriculture is 27.2 per cent. But, the Budget allocation is 11.7 per cent. Even though we derive so much of income from cow, we are not investing sufficient funds for betterment of cattle wealth. We call cow as *Gomata*. There is a beautiful definition explaining this expression. When I say impose ban on cow slaughter. Some people ask me why only cow should not be slaughtered. There are also other animals which are being slaughtered. What is the difference between cow and others? But, there is a Sanskrit verse. It explains in three lines what is cow. It says, भुक्ता तृणानि शुष्कानि, cow eats grass पीत्वा तोयं जलाशयात् and it goes and drinks water in some tank दुग्धम् ददाति लोकेभ्यः but gives milk to entire humanity. Therefore, "गावो विश्वस्य मातरः" And, another important difference between cow and other animals is of all animals and humans it is *malmootra* of all animals and all human beings is *tyajya*, but only cow dung and cow urinals is treated as *pujya*. That is the difference. Even under Article 14, there is a reasonable classification. So, the cow stands on entirely reasonable classification when compared to other animals. Therefore, there is a directive under the Directive

Principle of State Policy under Article 48 that there should be a total ban on cow slaughter. Unfortunately, we take oath that we will abide by the Constitution. But, never implement it. That has a great adverse affect on our agriculture, because our entire agriculture is based upon cattle wealth.

Sir, as I said, 8,35,67,041 persons signed a Memorandum and presented the same to the hon. President on 31st January, 2010 demanding ban on cow slaughter. But, unfortunately there is no reference to this in the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament. Had Article 48 been implemented, the nation would not have been facing food scarcity.

We should have made special agriculture zones. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you are very well aware that around Bengaluru how many resorts have come into existence. Sir, the Land Refrom Act, section 79, says that no agriculture land can be purchased by non-agriculturist. But, what is happening is that hundreds of acres of agricultural land has been converted into resorts which are meant for luxury for rich people. So, large tracts of land are not being used for agriculture purpose. Therefore, the need of the hour is, we must not only reserve land for pasture of cattle but also made special agricultural zone so that it can be used for agriculture only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Then, Sir, there is exodus from villages. Now, what is happening is, for want of facilities, there is exodus from villages and the lands are becoming fallow as they are not being cultivated. We must improve the standard of living, health and all other things in villages so that villagers do not leave villages and come to towns. And, about so many resorts — I don't know how they have come into existence — which have come up in hundreds of acres and only a few rich people go there and spent their weekend for whatever it is. I urge that this should be controlled and they should be reconverted into special agriculture zones.

Sir, Mahatma Gandhi said Grama Rajya. Now, number of '*Gramas*' are dwindling. As a result of we have to purchase everything in grams. That has become the position. So, unless we implement Article 48 in totality and impose a total ban on cow slaughter, food grains production cannot improve.

I have got figures. 2.5 crore cows are being slaughtered every year; forty to fifty lakhs cows are being exported to Bangladesh. In such a situation, how our agriculture can improve. And, without improvement in agriculture, we cannot have more production; and, without more production, we cannot have lower prices.

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय। आज सदन में महंगाई जैसे आम जनता से जुड़े हुए महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है और इस चर्चा में इसके समाधान और उपायों पर आम राय बने, यह बहुत जरूरी है। महंगाई जैसा विषय आम वर्ग और खास वर्ग, सभी से जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं अपने विपक्ष के मित्रों से

सहमत हूँ कि महंगाई बढ़ी है और यह चिन्ता का विषय है, हमारे लिए भी और सरकार के लिए भी। सरकार इसके लिए चिन्तित है और जनता को इससे निजात दिलाने के लिए कारगर उपाय भी कर रही है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी इस विषय को गम्भीरता से लिया है और वे लगातार महंगाई घटाने के लिए कारगर कदम उठा रहे हैं। इस वजह से हम देख रहे हैं कि धीरे-धीरे महंगाई कम होती जा रही है। लेकिन इससे पहले हमें यह समझना होगा कि महंगाई क्यों बढ़ रही है। हम सब जनता के प्रति जवाबदेह हैं। हम सभी जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं और जनता के प्रति जवाबदेह होने की वजह से हम इससे बच नहीं सकते। मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि भला कोई भी सरकार यह क्यों चाहेगी कि महंगाई बढ़े, जनता इस समस्या से त्रस्त हो। सरकार तो हमेशा जनता की भलाई के लिए ही कार्य कर रही है, लेकिन महंगाई बढ़ने के जो कारण हैं, वे यह हैं कि विगत 2-3 वर्षों से आवश्यक सामग्रियों का उत्पादन कम होता जा रहा है। इसके लिए कई कारण जवाबदेह हैं। जैसे ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की वजह से उत्पादन कम होता जा रहा है, क्योंकि कहीं सूखा पड़ रहा है, तो कहीं बाढ़ आ रही है। इस वजह से उत्पादन में काफी कमी आ रही है। इतना ही नहीं, हमारी खेती भी वर्षा पर निर्भर है और यह भी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। उत्पादित वस्तुओं की कीमत का जो असंतुलन बना हुआ है यानी wholesale और retail price में जो असंतुलन है, वह भी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि आज किसान भाई पैदावार के लिए जिस वस्तु, जिस अनाज या जिस सामग्री को चुनते हैं, उसमें भी काफी बदलाव आ गया है। आज किसान भाई चाहते हैं कि उनको अपने उत्पादन का जल्द-से-जल्द और ज्यादा मूल्य मिले। इस वजह से वे cash crops की तरफ ज्यादा मुड़ गए हैं। मैं जहां से आती हूँ, उस गुजरात की बात करूँ, तो मेरे एरिया में अब किसान भाई ज्यादातर जीरा, अरण्डी, कपास और फूलों की खेती की तरफ मुड़ गए हैं। इस वजह से पैदावार कम होती जा रही है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में भी सीमित आपूर्ति हो रही है, यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण है। साथ ही आढ़तियों द्वारा की जाने वाली जमाखोरी भी एक प्रमुख कारण है। कालाबाजारी और जमाखोरी, यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण है और केन्द्र सरकार काफी गम्भीरता से इसको कम करने का प्रयास कर रही है। जब हम केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी की बात करते हैं, तो मैं यह भी पूछना चाहूँगी कि क्या राज्य सरकारों की इसके लिए कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है? क्या राज्य सरकारें इससे बच सकती हैं? आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कालाबाजारी और मुनाफाखोरी बढ़ी है और इसी वजह से अगर केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों से अपील करती है कि आप मुनाफाखोरी और कालाबाजारी रोकें, आप अवैध स्टॉक पर छापामारी करें, तो इसमें वह क्या गलत कर रही है? मैं उदाहरण के लिए बताऊँ कि यह कितना कारगर उपाय है। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने जब छापामारी करके चीनी का बड़ा स्टॉक पकड़ा, तो इसकी वजह से उसी दिन चीनी की कीमत एक रुपए कम हो गई, ऐसी मीडिया की रिपोर्ट आई है। मुझे लगता है कि यह कारगर उपाय है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रख कर अगर केन्द्र सरकार यह कहती है कि राज्यों को भी सहयोग देना चाहिए, उनका भी सकारात्मक रुख होना चाहिए, तो मुझे लगता है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने कोई गलत बात नहीं कही है।

जो राज्य इस बात पर हंगामा कर रहे हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी हम पर थोप रही है और स्वयं बच रही है, वह गलत कर रहे हैं। हकीकत में ऐसा नहीं है क्योंकि केन्द्र सरकार पूरी तरह से गंभीर है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार यह बात भी कह रही है कि राज्यों को भी अपनी भूमिका निभानी चाहिए।

मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आखिर केन्द्र और केन्द्र सरकार है क्या? भारत राज्यों का संघ है, इस वजह से केन्द्र नीतियों का निर्धारण करता है, लेकिन इस बात से भी कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है कि उन नीतियों को निर्धारित करने में राज्य सरकारों की भी अहम भूमिका होती है। अगर राज्यों को उनकी भूमिका अदा करने के लिए

कहा जाए, तो हम लोग यह नहीं कह सकते कि उन पर यह जिम्मेदारी थोपी गई है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ। मान लीजिए एक गाड़ी को चलाना है, जिसके चार पहिए और एक इंजन है। अगर चारों पहिए अलग-अलग तरह से चलेंगे तो गाड़ी नहीं चल पाएगी, ऐसे में आप इसका दोष किस पर डालेंगे? इसमें इंजन का दोष है या पहियों का दोष है? यह मिलीजुली साझी सरकार है और हम लोगों को मिल कर इस बात को निभाना होगा।

कुछ सरकारों ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाई भी है, जैसे दिल्ली की सरकार ने आवश्यक वस्तुओं के स्टॉल लगाए, जिसकी वजह से यहां पर खाद्य सामग्रियों के दाम घटे हैं। इसी तरह से महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने भी दालों के स्टॉल लगाए, जिसकी वजह से वहां कीमतें कम हुई हैं। बाकी सरकारों को भी इस तरह का कदम उठाना चाहिए। माननीय प्रणव मुखर्जी जी ने जो बात कही थी, उसे मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूँ। उन्होंने साफ कहा कि कुछ सरकारों ने इसमें सहयोग दिया है, लेकिन बाकी सरकारें सहयोग नहीं दे रही हैं। बाकी सरकारों को भी इस संबंध में अपनी जवाबदेही पूरी करनी चाहिए। वे भी प्रजा के प्रति उतनी ही जिम्मेदारी रखती हैं।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि क्या राज्य सरकारें उन राज्यों की जनता के प्रति जवाबदेह नहीं हैं? क्या वहां पर किसान नहीं रहते हैं? क्या वहां पर उपभोक्ता नहीं रहते हैं? किसानों को अपनी पैदावार का उचित दाम मिले, उचित सहायता मिले, उचित सलाह मिले, उचित संसाधन मुहैया करवाए जाएं, क्या इसके लिए राज्यों की कोई जवाबदेही नहीं है? कीमतों पर नियंत्रण रखना और उपभोक्ताओं को समय पर सामग्री उपलब्ध कराना राज्य सरकारों की भी जिम्मेदारी है, इसके लिए केवल केन्द्र पर कोई दोषारोपण का प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता है। यह साझी सरकार है और हम सब लोगों को मिलजुल कर इस पर कार्य करना होगा।

मैं यहां पर बैठे हुए हमारे वाम मोर्चा के भाइयों को कुछ याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ। आपको ध्यान होगा कि तीन साल पहले आपने एक रैली निकाली थी जिसमें आदिवासी भाइयों ने अपनी मांग रखते हुए बड़ी तोड़-फोड़ कर दी थी। अगर हम इस पर गंभीर नहीं हुए तो फिर से लोग उसी तरफ मुड़ेंगे। ऐसे में वे राज्य सरकारों को भी नहीं बर्खोजेंगे, हमें इस बात को भी समझना होगा।

केन्द्र सरकार इस समस्या से किस तरह से जूझ रही है, वक्त की कमी को देखते हुए मैं उसके बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगी। श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी जी ने यह पहले ही बताया है कि इस संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं। राज्यों को ज्यादा खाद्य सामग्री आबंटित करने की केन्द्र ने जो अपील की है, उसे राज्यों को भी गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए और अपनी जवाबदेही को पूरा करना चाहिए। भविष्य में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों के बारे में भी उन्होंने बताया है कि इसके लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक तैयार किया जा रहा है।

भंडारण एक प्रमुख समस्या है। उस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए एवं भंडारण सुविधा के विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने एक अलग विधेयक तैयार किया है, जिसको लाने की तैयारी भी सरकार के द्वारा की जा रही है। इसी तरह से सरकार घरेलू स्तर पर खाद्यान्न बढ़ाने के प्रयास कर रही है, साथ ही साथ आयात के जरिए भी घरेलू बाजार में विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मैं मानती हूँ कि सरकार के इन प्रयासों की हम सभी को सराहना करनी चाहिए। किसानों को सस्ता कर्ज मिल सके, इस तरह की योजना भी

सरकार द्वारा बनाई जा रही है। राज्य सरकारों को भी उसका लाभ उठाकर किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए, जिससे अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़े और पैदावार बढ़ने से अनाज की कमी पूरी हो सके।

आखिर में मैं आपको यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि महंगाई एक प्रमुख चुनौती है और मिलजुल कर हमें इस चुनौती का सामना करना होगा। यह केवल केन्द्र सरकार का प्रश्न नहीं है और न ही यह केवल राज्य सरकार का मसला है। यह साझी जिम्मेदारी है और इसका हल भी हमें साझे तरीके से ही निकालना होगा। मुझे आशा ही नहीं पूरा विश्वास है कि विपक्ष भी इस बात पर सहमत होगा और इस चुनौती से निपटने के लिए सरकार का भरपूर सहयोग करेगा। आने वाले समय में हम इस देश की खाद्य समस्या का समाधान निकाल पाएंगे, इसी आशा के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य पूरा करती हूँ। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत आभार।

श्री अवनि राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, यह विषय बहुत गम्भीर है। यहां सभी ने इसे गम्भीर विषय बताया है तथा यह भी बताया है कि इस पर राजनीति नहीं करनी चाहिए। लेकिन, जिस तरह से बात चली है, उसमें मुझे राजनीति दिखाई दे रही है।

सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि देश की जनता इसको भुगत रही है। देश की जनता को महंगाई के चलते बहुत असुविधा हो रही है और उसमें सरकार बिल्कुल कहीं भी दिखाई नहीं दे रही है। सब कह रहे हैं कि वह सरकार चाहे राज्य की सरकार हो या केन्द्र की सरकार हो, सब को मिल कर इसमें काम करना चाहिए। यह काम राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर होना चाहिए। मैं भी यह मानता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसी समस्या है जिसको हल करने के लिए राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर ही काम करना चाहिए। लेकिन, हमारे बहुत सारे साथियों ने इसके पक्ष में भी बातें रखी हैं। महंगाई हुई, देश-भर में हुई, दुनिया-भर में हुई और इनके जमाने में हुई, उनके जमाने में हुई, आदि बहुत सारी बातें उन्होंने रखीं। उससे यह जाहिर होता है कि यहां पर कुछ ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो महंगाई के पक्ष में हैं। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि देश की जनता रो रही है और यहां महंगाई के पक्ष में बात की जा रही है। यह अफसोस की बात है।

इस पर बहुत बार चर्चा हुई। इसी कारण से इस बार सदन में जो बात की गई थी कि यह चर्चा 167 के तहत लाई जाएगी। अगर सरकार ने इसे कंट्रोल करने के लिए बहुत सारे उपाय अपनाए हैं, जो यहां पर बताए जा रहे हैं, तो उसे किस बात का डर था? अगर यह चर्चा 167 के तहत हो जाती है तो उसे डर किस बात का था? जब डरने की कोई बात ही नहीं थी तो आप 167 के तहत इसको discuss कर सकते थे और सदन की दो दिनों की कार्रवाई जो रुक गई, वह कार्रवाई पूरी हो सकती थी। लेकिन, आप डरे हुए हैं। आपको मालूम है कि PDS की जो व्यवस्था आपने की, वह ठीक नहीं है। आपकी procurement policy ठीक नहीं है। आपने MNC वालों को और retail sector वालों को store करने की जगह दे दी, जिसके कारण आज ऐसी हालत है। हमारे संतुलित आहार या पौष्टिक आहार की जो सूचियां हैं, उन पर किसी की नजर है ही नहीं। आज हालत यह है कि गरीब जनता, मेहनतकश जनता मर रही है, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप दाल रोटी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। अगर गरीब किसान और मजदूर के बच्चों को दाल रोटी नहीं मिलेगी तो दो दिन बाद या दो सालों के बाद उनकी ऐसी हालत होगी कि पौष्टिक आहार न मिलने के कारण, संतुलित आहार न मिलने के कारण उनमें malnutrition होगा, इससे हमारे देश में सिर्फ बच्चे ही नहीं बल्कि बच्चों के साथ-साथ न जाने कितने जवान भी मरेंगे। कुछ दिन पहले उड़ीसा राज्य में ऐसा हुआ।

उड़ीसा में बोलांगीर और कालाहांडी में ऐसी घटना घटती है, लेकिन हमें उसकी कोई चिंता नहीं है। 50 आदमी मरें उससे हमें कोई खौफ नहीं है। उसके बारे में हमने कभी कुछ बोला ही नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा कहना है कि इस PDS की व्यवस्था को आप ठीक ढंग से लागू करें। जहां पर जमीन है, जमीन को लेकर छेड़खानी न हो। आप procurement policy को ठीक से अपनाएं तथा black market और जमाखोरी की जो बात कही गई है उसके ऊपर अगर आप कहीं पर रोक लगा सकते हैं, तो वह करके देखें। आप retail shops को जितना बढ़ावा देते जा रहे हैं और retail shops वाले इसको जितना स्टोर करते जा रहे हैं वहां पर अगर आप हमला न बोल सकें तो आपको इसमें दिक्कत आएगी। जहां तक चीनी की बात है तो जो soft drinks बनाने वाले हैं, उन्होंने कितनी चीनी को स्टोर करके रखा है, उसे देखा जाए। अगर यह सब आप नहीं देखेंगे तो आपका जो slogan है "Food for all" कि सबको खाना देंगे, यह slogan एक slogan ही होकर रह जाएगा।

में अंत में यही कहूंगा कि 'मजदूरों को दाल-रोटी जो दे न सके सरकार, उस सरकार को सत्ता में रहने का न हो कोई अधिकार'। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पुराना होने से क्या होगा? पुराना हो या नया हो, ...**(व्यवधान)**... तारिक साहब, आप जरा शरद पवार साहब को कहिए कि वह कम-से-कम पुराने लोगों को समझें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. P. Kannan; you have only five minutes.

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry): Hon. Deputy Chairman Sir, I rise to say a few words on price rise.

Sir, a lot of things have been said. Of course, price rise in the country is very alarming. It is the concern of the whole nation, all parties, the Ruling as well as Opposition parties, and the people of this country. Nobody is shying away from the fact that price rise has to be checked immediately, vigorously and vehemently. Before going into the issue at hand, I think the whole House would agree with me when I say that the Central Government, under the stewardship of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, is honest enough to admit that there is price rise, there is a crisis in the country, there is an issue in the country to be looked into and a solution to be found. The Government is honest enough. We are not shying away. We are not running away. We are not finding any false excuse. We are not shying away from the responsibility or saying that the problem is not there. It is very much there. But, as the hon. Finance Minister has said, we need to find a mechanism to check prices and find a way out of the sufferings of the people of the country. I have gathered from a few newspapers in Delhi that there is a vast difference between the *mandi* price and the retail price. It is very alarming. On the other hand, I do not understand why that great a price does not reach the farmers. Somebody in between takes away the money. It is happening in our country. At the same time, I would like to say to the Government that some sort of a mechanism, not only the PDS, but some special mechanism, has to be devised to find out why, when *mandi* price is so low, retail price is so high in our country. What is the actual problem? What is the reason behind it? Why don't we straightaway meet the problem and sort it out? Neither the farmers nor the people are benefited; people in between are highly profited and taking away the money of the people.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is not the Prime Minister of the UPA Government alone; he is the Prime Minister of the whole country. India is the only country in the whole world that has withstood the economic recession, the financial recession, the great global challenge, and Dr. Manmohan Singh, the great economist and strategist and honest man that he is, has made the country stand up to the challenge when great countries like America, Russia, France and other European countries were terribly shaken up.

Many banks collapsed and several people lost their deposits in the past. But not even a single pie of people of this country is unprotected. This country was kept safe. The global recession did attack India but because of Soniaji, because of Manmohan Singhji and because of our UPA Government nothing affected India much. This is history. It is the fortune of this country that our Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, is there. Otherwise, I tell you ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उपसभापति महोदय, चर्चा महंगाई पर हो रही है, स्तुतिगान पर नहीं हो रही है। चर्चा महंगाई पर हो रही है।

SHRI P. KANNAN: I assure you ...*(Interruptions)*... Ravi Shankarji, I assure you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understand that sufferings are there. People are suffering because of price rise; people are suffering because of various things. As a Congressman, I honestly admit it as is admitted by our hon. Prime Minister. He has not said, 'No'. He honestly said, 'Yes', I do share it. He said that. That sort of political honesty is with him. What I am saying now is that the same Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, is going to check the price rise of essential commodities in the very few weeks or months. It is going to happen because the strategy has been made. He has completely, quietly and patiently listened to both Houses, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. Sir, one learned Member of BJP, I believe, has said about cow — how cow eats; what it eats and how it yields milk. I can say to our learned Member that ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI P. KANNAN: Our Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, is a typical Hindu-Indian cow. I don't say 'Hindu cow', but 'typical Indian cow'. He absorbs all shocks; he absorbs all bad things; he absorbs all bad effects; he absorbs all bad global impacts, but he delivers good things because he has love for people. He delivers the good things for the whole country. The whole world is looking at this country, this great country, how this developing country is marching ahead. This is not a matter of shame for the Government. This is a challenge for the Government and this Government would be victorious in this at the end.

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज जिस मुद्दे पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो रही है, वह निश्चित तौर पर एक आम आदमी का मुद्दा है। आम आदमी का मुद्दा लेकर आज की यह यू.पी.ए. सरकार बनी थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, मेरा नाम नहीं है क्या?

श्री उपसभापति : आपका नाम है। What can I do? सबका नाम है, but it has to be in order.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: पांच घंटे से बैठे हैं बोलने के लिए।

श्री उपसभापति : उसके लिए तो सब बैठे हैं, क्या करें। जिनका नाम है, उनको बैठना पड़ेगा।

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती : लेकिन उस आदमी को यू.पी.ए. की सरकार भूल गई है और जब आम आदमी इस महंगाई से तड़प रहा है, तब यू.पी.ए. की सरकार और उसके सभी घटक यहां पर कह रहे हैं कि महंगाई नहीं बढ़ी है। सर, मुझे एक कहावत याद आती है कि *इनको महंगाई नज़र नहीं आ रही। इनको बाज़ार जाना चाहिए, जहां पर एक आम आदमी सामान खरीद रहा है, वहां पर इनको सामान खरीदना चाहिए, तब जाकर इनको पता चलेगा कि महंगाई कहां पर है। अगर इनको महंगाई नहीं दिख रही है तो उसके लिए सदन या हिन्दुस्तान का आम आदमी कुसूरवार नहीं है। अगर कोई कुसूरवार है, तो इनका administration है, इनके मंत्रिगण हैं, जो आज यहां पर देश की सत्ता संभाले हुए हैं। यह जरूरी है कि जो मूल्य वृद्धि हुई है, उसके ऊपर वे काबू रखें। उस पर काबू न रखकर अगर ये कहेंगे कि आज कोई inflation rate नहीं बढ़ा है, price hike नहीं हो रहा है, तो यह गलत बात है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब कभी भी मूल्य वृद्धि होती है, तो केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर दोष लाद देती है। जब केन्द्र सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभा नहीं पाती है, तो इस तरह के तरीके अपनाती है। तब स्टेट की जितनी गवर्नमेंट्स हैं, जो non-Congress governments हैं, उनके ऊपर दोष लादकर वह अपना बचाव करती है। अभी कुछ सदस्य यहां पर कह रहे थे कि हमारी जितनी भी non-Congress governments हैं, वहां प्रधान मंत्री जी के आदेश पर सबसे ज्यादा raids हुईं। रेट न बढ़ें, इस मुद्दे को लेकर सबसे ज्यादा raids जहां पर non-Congress governments हैं, वहां हुईं, जब कि कांग्रेस शासित राज्यों में इतनी ज्यादा raids नहीं हुईं और न ही कोई action हुआ। चाहे दिल्ली हो, चाहे महाराष्ट्र हो, चाहे आसाम हो, ये सब राज्य, कांग्रेस शासित राज्य हैं, यहां पर भी महंगाई है, यहां पर भी महंगाई आम आदमी की कमर को तोड़ रही है। उस आम आदमी से अगर पूछा जाए, तो वह कहेगा कि आज इस महंगाई के लिए यह केन्द्र सरकार उत्तरदायी है, जो आम आदमी के मुद्दे को लेकर सरकार में आई थी। आम आदमी को कम दाम में चावल, कम दाम में दाल, कम दाम में तेल मिलेगा, आम आदमी को हर सुविधा मिलेगी, इस वायदे के साथ यह सरकार सत्ता में आ पाई है, लेकिन जब से ये सरकार में आए हैं, तब से ये अपने वायदे को भूल गए हैं। हमारे जो कृषि मंत्री हैं, उनसे जब पूछा जाता है कि यह जो मूल्य वृद्धि हुई है, यह कब कम होगी, तो वे कहते हैं कि मैं astrologer नहीं हूं। जब वे कहते हैं कि कल से चीनी का दाम बढ़ेगा, तो चीनी के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। वे केन्द्र के कृषि मंत्री हैं, कहां पर, किस राज्य में कितना कृषि उत्पादन होता है, यह जानना उनका दायित्व बनता है। अगर वे कहते हैं कि यह मेरा दायित्व नहीं है, तो वे इस दायित्व को छोड़ दें, कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति इसका दायित्व ले लेगा और इसे देखेगा। हिंदुस्तान के लगभग 100 करोड़ आदमी खेतिहर मजदूर हैं। जो आम आदमी है, आज वह किस तरह से महंगाई से जूझ रहा है, अगर ये उसकी समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर सकते, तो उनको मंत्री पद पर रहने की कोई दरकार नहीं है, न ही इनको शासन में रहने की दरकार है। जब आम

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

आदमी के नाम पर वोट मांगकर ये सरकार में आए हैं और सरकार में रहकर अगर ये आम आदमी की तकलीफ को दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे, तो इनके सरकार में रहने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। ये बोलते हैं कि हम astrologer नहीं हैं, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनसे astrologer बनने के लिए किसी ने नहीं कहा था। आपको यहां शासन करने के लिए भेजा गया था। आपको आम आदमी ने न तो astrologer के नाम पर शासन करने के लिए भेजा था और न ही आप कोई तांत्रिक बनकर यहां शासन करने के लिए आए थे। आप यहां पर प्रशासन बनने के लिए आए थे, हिंदुस्तान पर राज करने के लिए आए थे...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो : 11 सालों तक इनके मुख्य मंत्री ने क्या किया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती : मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से केवल इतना कहूंगा कि वे astrologer न बनें...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मैबल जी, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती : मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से केवल इतना कहूंगा कि वे astrologer न बनें, वे देश के प्रशासक बनें...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मैबल जी, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... Ms. Mabel, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record.

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो: *

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती : देश के किस प्रांत में कितने irrigation projects हैं, कितनी जमीन पर irrigation के लिए पानी मुहैया कराया जाता है, इस चीज को वे देखें...(व्यवधान).... चीनी कब महंगी होगी, इस astrology में वे न पड़ें। अगर वे कहते हैं कि कल चीनी महंगी होगी, तो चीनी महंगी हो जाती है। जब उनसे पूछा जाता है कि दाम कब कम होंगे, तो वे कहते हैं कि मैं astrologer नहीं हूँ। हम लोग तो यह नहीं कहते हैं कि आप astrologer हैं। आप तो देश पर शासन करने के लिए आए हैं, आम आदमी की तकलीफ समझने के लिए आए हैं, तो आप आम आदमी की तकलीफ समझिए...(व्यवधान).... इसी कारण से महंगाई कम नहीं हो रही है। एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि जब-जब कांग्रेस सरकार आती है, तब-तब महंगाई बढ़ती है, जब-जब non-Congress Government आती है, तब-तब महंगाई कम होती है। पूरा इतिहास ही इस बात पर रखा हुआ है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। इसमें कह रहे थे कि हमारे देश में production बहुत कम हुआ है। आज का Economic Survey of India यह कहता है कि इसमें shortfall मात्र 9 प्रतिशत हुआ है, 9 से 10 प्रतिशत के बीच हुआ है और जो price rate है, वह कहीं 65 परसेंट, कहीं 100 परसेंट और कहीं 150 परसेंट तक बढ़ा है। यह बहुत दुख की बात है। वह इस बात को आज न समझें। वह ** बने रहें। आज वह ** हैं, उनको सब कुछ अच्छा दिखता है, लेकिन जब ** का राज जाएगा, उस समय इनको समझ में आएगा कि आज जो गलत काम को प्रश्रय दे रहे हैं, उसके कारण इनको सत्ता से जाना पड़ा। धन्यवाद।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, मैं सबसे पहले आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझको बोलने का मौका दिया और उसके पहले श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया जी, जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं, को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि 167 से 176 पर आ गए। अगर 167 prevail करता, वहां भी लोक सभा में भी prevail करता, तो मेरे ख्याल से आज जो महंगाई एक burning issue है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : इसमें भी सरकार ने नंबर कम नहीं किया है, बल्कि इसको 167 से 176 कर दिया है। इसमें भी उन्होंने कम नहीं किया है...(व्यवधान).... उसमें भी ऊपर किया।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह डिबेट होती और जैसा कि Opposition Party ने adjournment motion लाया था, तो पूरे देश में जो महंगाई का स्तर है, अगर उस पर prevail करता, तो हमको लगता कि 99 की स्थिति आ जाती, क्योंकि यहां के बाद हम सारे लोग एक साथ थे और जो सरकार कमरतोड़ महंगाई लाई है, वह सरकार चली जाती। यह कांग्रेस की सरकार चली जाती। हम लोगों का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि जब-जब कांग्रेस की सरकार आई है, तब-तब पता नहीं इस देश में क्यों इतनी महंगाई आई है...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो : राजनीति जी ...(व्यवधान)... राजनीति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : रिबेलो जी, कृपया आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। कृपया आप बैठिए। उनको जो बोलना है, उनको आप बोलने दीजिए। आपको जो बोलना है, आप बाद में बोलिएगा।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, हम लोग बचपन से नारा लगा रहे हैं कि

"महंगाई जो रोक नहीं सके, वह सरकार निकम्मी है,

और जो सरकार निकम्मी है, वह सरकार बदलनी है।"

यह नारा हम लोग बचपन से लगा रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... हम लोगों ने, आरजेडी ने, लालू प्रसाद जी हमारे नेता हैं, 28 तारीख को महंगाई के कारण बिहार बंद किया था। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ एक जगह महंगाई के कारण बंद किया गया, वह भी बिहार में किया गया। मैं आप लोगों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा unprecedented बंद हम लोगों ने अपने जीवन में नहीं देखा है। 60 वर्ष के उम्र में हम लोगों ने नहीं देखा है। इसलिए नहीं देखा कि यह बंद पार्टी के लाइन पर नहीं था। यह आम जनता की बात थी और आम जनता ने हम लोगों को साथ दिया। सभी लोगों ने साथ दिया। सीपीआई के लोगों ने साथ दिया, सीपीएम के लोगों ने साथ दिया और तो और जो हमारे बीजेपी के लोग थे, वे लोग भी सड़क पर आकर बोले कि "रोको महंगी, बांधो दाम और नहीं तो होगा चक्का जाम"। उन लोगों ने भी गली और मुहल्ले से निकलकर हम लोगों का बंद में साथ दिया। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि बंद में कौन साथ दिया, सड़क पर जो जूता सीने वाला होता है, उन्होंने भी बंद कर दिया। उनसे पूछा गया कि क्यों बंद किया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि महंगाई बहुत है, इसलिए हम लोग इसको बंद कर रहे हैं। सर, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि महंगाई का स्तर इतना ज्यादा हो गया है कि आम जनता को, जो गरीब लोग हैं, हमारे अर्जुन सेनगुप्त जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं।

इन्होंने एक मोटी किताब लिखी है, उसके दाम बहुत हैं - नौ सौ रुपए, लेकिन इन्होंने मुझे फ्री में दी है। सर, इसमें इन्होंने लिखा है कि 78 परसेंट गरीब लोग हैं और unorganised लोग हैं। जो बीस रुपया रोज कमाने वाले लोग हैं, उनके लिए गरीबी है, तो उनके लिए चीनी और तेल का क्या होगा। कड़वा तेल तो गायब ही हो गया है। हम लोग मुहावरा देते हैं कि गरीबों के लिए चीनी चरणामृत हो गया है और तेल इत्र हो गया है। जो आदमी बीस रुपया रोज कमाता है, उसको चीनी मिलना मुश्किल है। हमारे शरद पवार जी यहां कहते हैं कि चीनी खाने से डायबिटीज़ होती है, इसलिए चीनी मत खाओ, लेकिन सर, जो गरीब महिलाएं होती हैं, वह कुपोषण की शिकार होती हैं और उनको जब दूध नहीं होता है, तो उनके एक-डेढ़ वर्ष के जो बच्चे होते हैं, वे क्या नमक डालकर दूध पिएंगे? क्या गाय का दूध पिएंगे? क्या पिएंगे? इसलिए शरद पवार जी ने जो कहा है, वह हिंदुस्तान के गरीबों के साथ मज़ाक किया है।...(व्यवधान)... गरीबों के लिए मज़ाक किया है और कहा है कि चीनी मत खाओ, लेकिन जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनके बच्चे जो दूध में चीनी डालकर पीते हैं, वे कैसे पिएंगे?

सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए। सर, कड़वा तेल ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, घंटी मत बजाइए। कड़वा तेल इत्र की तरह हो गया है। हमें याद है कि बचपन में मां-बाप हमें कड़वा तेल लगाते थे कि बच्चे की हड्डी मजबूत होगी, बच्चे की सेहत ठीक होगी, लेकिन अब गरीबों को कड़वा तेल नहीं मिलता है, वह खत्म हो गया है। कड़वा तेल खत्म, चीनी खत्म, सब खत्म, तो कैसे होगा? सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह इसलिए हुआ कि इस देश में बहुत सारी स्थितियाँ आ गई हैं और उन स्थितियों को बदलना पड़ेगा। पहला है कि हम यह चाहते हैं, हमारी पार्टी चाहती है कि 'stop forward trading' यानी फ्यूचर ट्रेडिंग जो है, उसको हम लोग बंद करेंगे। फ्यूचर ट्रेडिंग को बंद करेंगे, फिर हमारा मामला कुछ निकलेगा और ये जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, जो अपने यहां अनाज को बंद करके रखे हुए हैं, वह खुलेगा।

दूसरा, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, आपसे भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि डीहोर्डिंग के लिए ...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक मिनट... डीहोर्डिंग के लिए आपको एक नीतिगत निर्णय करना पड़ेगा। आप यह मत कीजिए कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और फ्लां गवर्नमेंट... आपको डीहोर्डिंग के लिए एक नीतिगत निर्णय करना पड़ेगा, कड़ी punishment का प्रोविज़न बनाना पड़ेगा और पूरे मुल्क में डीहोर्डिंग करनी पड़ेगी। सर, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : उदाहरण देने के लिए समय नहीं है।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, मैंने समय लिया है, मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में नीतीश जी की सरकार है। वहां पर डीहोर्डिंग की जरूरत है, लेकिन वहां डीहोर्डिंग नहीं हो रही है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी कंपनियों को रोजगार के लिए यहां कोई साधन नहीं जुटाना चाहिए, कोई लोन नहीं देना चाहिए। किसी भी खाद्य वस्तु की खरीद के लिए उनको नहीं देना चाहिए ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो विदेशी पैसे यहां आते हैं, वह बिना सूद के आते हैं, उन पर सूद नहीं लगता है, तो उनको...

श्री उपसभापति : श्री साबिर अली, बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : तो उनको यहां पर रोजगार करने के लिए कोई मौका नहीं देना चाहिए। सर, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इन सारी बातों को अगर हम करेंगे, तो हमें लगता है कि यहां पर महंगाई जरूर कम होगी और अगर महंगाई कम नहीं होगी, तो फिर यह सरकार...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have called his name. देखिए, आप पहली मर्तबा ऐसा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, अंत में मैं दिनकर जी की पंक्तियों से अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है-

"समर शेष है, नहीं पाप का भागी केवल व्याध,

जो तटस्थ है, समय लिखेगा उसका भी अपराध।"

यह कांग्रेस पार्टी तटस्थता के भाव अपना रही है, उसका भी अपराध इतिहास में लिखा जाएगा, धन्यवाद।

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार) : सर, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं अपनी बातों को शुरू करने से पहले एक शेर कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने विपक्ष को भी सुना, पक्ष को भी सुना, बीच वालों को भी सुना। इधर हाफ है, इधर पूरा साफ है। मैं एक शेर कहता हूँ-

बड़ी मुश्किल है पहचानूं, मोहब्बत किसकी सच्ची है।

न तेरी आह सच्ची है, न तेरी राह सच्ची है।

Sir, before I begin. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप तो * हैं यह मैं जानता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : * शब्द नहीं जाएगा।

SHRI SABIR ALI: I am sorry, Sir, I take back my words. सर, कल 24 तारीख की टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया की एक रिपोर्ट है, अपनी बात को शुरू करने से पहले मैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आपके पास पांच मिनट हैं और उसी में आपको खत्म करना है।

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मेरे पास बहुत ज्यादा कहने के लिए कुछ नहीं है। सब लोगों ने बोल दिया है। सब लोग देख सकते हैं कि महंगाई इतना बर्निंग ईशू है लेकिन पूरा हाउस इस वक्त प्रेजेंट नहीं है। आपके कैबिनेट के एक सिंगल मंत्री हैं। जो सदन में पांच लोग होने चाहिए, वे लोग भी पूरे नहीं हैं। आपके लॉ बुक्स को देख लिया जाए। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, आपके पांच मंत्री भी नहीं हैं, लॉ बुक के हिसाब से वे भी यहां पर प्रेजेंट नहीं हैं। यह बड़ी अफसोस की बात है कि इतने बर्निंग ईशू पर लोग इस हाउस में प्रेजेंट नहीं रहते हैं। दो दिन सदन बाधित हो गया और जब हम सुनने और कहने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आपने क्या कहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... इधर कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री साबिर अली : मैं वही बोल रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : साबिर अली साहब, आप मुझे देखकर बात करिए। You address me. कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हाउस में हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, पांच नहीं हैं। कम से कम पांच होने चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : यह रूल कहीं नहीं है, आप खुद अपना रूल बना रहे हैं। आप सब्जेक्ट पर आइए।

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय : पहले आप जानकारी पूरी लीजिए।

श्री साबिर अली : आप सुनिए। आपसे ज्यादा जानकारी है। आपसे ज्यादा किताब पढ़कर आया हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपके भाषण सुनता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपसे सुनने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आपको उन्हें जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री साबिर अली : सर, यह चार क्वार्टर की रिपोर्ट है। हमने सत्ता पक्ष का सुना कि महंगाई दूर करने के लिए बहुत कोशिश चल रही है, दिन रात कोशिश चल रही है, मेनिफेस्टो बनाया जा रहा है, इनके यहां mechanism बनाया जाता है। इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार क्वार्टर-1 में 16 परसेंट, क्वार्टर-2 में 18 परसेंट, क्वार्टर-3 में 34 परसेंट पल्सेज की कीमतों में वृद्धि लगातार होती जा रही है। अभी जो लास्ट क्वार्टर की रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें 48 परसेंट की वृद्धि की रिपोर्ट आई है। यह सरकारी रिपोर्ट है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग महंगाई की बात करते हैं, सरकार का पूरा mechanism लगा हुआ है। अभी वित्त मंत्री साहब ने भाषण दिया। उन्होंने गेहूँ का तर्क दे दिया कि गेहूँ हमारे यहां महंगा क्यों मिल रहा है। उन्होंने चावल का तर्क दिया कि चावल कुटाई के बाद 67

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

परसेंट आता है, उसमें धान की भूसी निकल जाती है, फिर चावल बच जाता है। पल्सेज का तर्क उन्होंने नहीं दिया, तेल का नहीं दिया, मिर्च का नहीं दिया, मसालों का नहीं दिया। वे सब चीजें इस देश के लिए essential हैं। आप जब आते हैं, अपने पक्ष की बात करते हैं और महंगाई पर वह डाटा दे देते हैं जो रिलेवेंट नहीं होता है, जो सबको जानकारी है। आप उस डाटा से हट जाते हैं जो रिलेवेंट है, जिसमें आपकी कहीं-न-कहीं भागीदारी है, हिस्सेदारी है। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि जो चीज़ किसानों से खरीदी जा रही है और जो यूजर हैं, उनको किस दाम पर वह चीज़ मार्किट में बेची जा रही है, इसमें बहुत बड़ा गैप है। यह सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। आज आपको मिसाल के तौर पर प्याज का आंकड़ा देना चाहता हूँ। आज बाजार में जो प्याज बेचा जा रहा है, वह किसान से पांच रुपए प्रति किलो की दर से खरीदा जा रहा है। जब वह मार्किट में जाता है तो उसकी कीमत 23 रुपए हो जाती है। बीच में 18 रुपए का गैप है। एक अदने से प्याज के दाम में गैप 18 रुपए है। यह किसकी वजह से है? अगर आप बात करते हैं कि इसमें प्रदेश सरकारों की बहुत बड़ी भागेदारी है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने आपके प्रदेश हैं, जहां कांग्रेस की हुकूमत है, वहां पर सबसे ज्यादा इसके बिचौलिए हैं। आपने वहां पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाई? आप अपने प्रदेशों में क्या कर रहे हैं? यह सोची-समझी साजिश है और इसमें कहीं न कहीं हमारे बड़े लोगों की - जो इस देश में सत्ता पर बैठे हैं, जो सत्ताधारी लोग हैं, इनकी कहीं-न-कहीं इसमें मिली भगत है। इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। इसकी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितने भी इससे कंसर्ज डिपार्टमेंट हैं, उनकी इन्क्वायरी सही तरीके से होनी चाहिए। इसे कैसे कम किया जाए, इस संबंध में सही कदम उठाने की जरूरत है, आपको देश देख रहा है, आपको देश ने चुनकर भेजा है। आपको देश ने पहले हटाने का भी काम किया। अगर आप सिर्फ यही कहते रहे कि हम सत्ता में आते रहे हैं - यहां पर राशिद अल्वी जी ने कहा कि महंगाई आती है तो भी हम सत्ता में आते हैं - यह इनकी भूल है। आप कई बार सत्ता से गए हैं। अगर आपका यही मिजाज़ रहा, अगर आप ऐसा ही सोचते रहे तो वह दिन दूर नहीं जब आप सत्ता से बेदखल हो जाएंगे। यह देश की जनता जरूर मासूम है, लेकिन * नहीं है। आप मासूमों को ऐसा * नहीं बनाओ, इस देश की जनता * नहीं है। इसलिए अभी भी होश में आ जाओ और कम से कम ऐसा कदम उठाओ कि महंगाई पर जो गरीबों का, मजदूरों का पेट जल रहा है, लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, उससे कम से कम वे निजात पाएं। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। सर, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया मुझे मौका देने का।

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I know that I am too late now to speak. Most of the points which I wanted to make have already been made. It also shows the commitment of the ruling party towards the issue of price rise when 14 Members of the ruling side are sitting in the House when discussion is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शान्तराम लक्ष्मण नायक (गोवा) : चौदह ही चार सौ के बराबर है। ...*(Interruptions)*... *

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Anyway, I don't want to make a mockery of the issue. As I rise here, my head hangs in shame and my heart bleeds. When we are discussing this issue of price rise, 33 crore Indians outside this august House those, who are surviving below the poverty line, are left to the mercy of the God. They are surviving, only waiting for death. They have no optimism or hope left in this country and in this Government. It is an utter shame that in this situation, instead of making serious efforts to ease the plight of the hungry population, our Government and the ruling alliance is busy in giving figures by which neither they are convinced nor can they satisfy the hunger pangs of the people.

Sir, it is often claimed that the price rise in India is due to the failure of monsoon and the global meltdown. It is a shameless attempt to misguide the people to cover up the corruption, political

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

selfishness and bureaucratic inefficiency. Yes, there is a global meltdown for the last couple of years. There is no denial about it. But, is the price rise of essential commodities, foodgrains, etc. in India due to the meltdown? Just check it up. You all will agree that the USA is the worst hit due to the meltdown crisis. The banks there are collapsing and monetary system is facing the fury. However, the prices of the essential commodities like milk products, foodgrains, bread, etc. are not affected the way they have affected in India. This has happened because the Government in the USA, at various levels, have taken care to see that the prices of essential commodities are kept under control and are not adversely affected. That political will is lacking in India and that is the problem.

Now, let us think about the failure of *kharif*. This is not the first time that *kharif* failed. Our Leader of Opposition has mentioned that in 2002, when the nation was ruled by the NDA, the situation was worse. The shortfall of foodgrains was four times more than in 2009. However, the food inflation was controlled to three per cent. This could happen because the Government had the will and control over the bureaucracy. Here, let me mention that when the Shiv Sena-BJP Government was in power in Maharashtra from 1995 to 1999, the prices of five essential commodities — rice, wheat, edible oils, sugar and kerosene — remained same for all the four-and-a-half years. We had put up a hoarding in front of the *Mantralaya* that these will be the prices ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete Mr. Naik. We saw to it that despite all problems, the prices were controlled and remained where they were. I mean, this needs a political will. This needs the control to ride over the bureaucracy. This is not happening here because this Government, though it is elected by the people, is run by * It is run by those who are*.

And the Government is falling prey to their wishes. Let me recall that 17 States in this country withdrew as many as 1.5 crore BPL ration cards as they were found to be fake. In Maharashtra, I am told that 29,45,000 such bogus ration cards were found. Of these, over 25 lakh card-holders were Bangladeshis. Who are responsible for this? Out of 29 lakh cards, 25 lakh cards belong to the illegal immigrants from Bangladesh. Who are responsible? Who issued those cards? Why should illegal immigrants from Bangladesh be allowed to take advantage of our schemes meant for our poor people? Nobody is bothered about it. It is because of the fact that this is a vote bank politics. That is why you have no guts to see that those ration cards are removed. They are removed, they are withdrawn only after the Lok Sabha and the Assembly elections. This is politics. I think, the nation needs an answer as to who is responsible and what action the Government has taken.

Sir, there are no serious efforts from the Government either in the Centre or in the Congress-ruled States, like Maharashtra, to curb rising prices and bring in relief to the people. The hon. Prime Minister is a noted economist. I wish to ask him one question. How do you justify the fact that on the

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

one hand, the prices of rice, wheat, sugar, of all these essential commodities are going up every day? They are hitting the roof. On the other hand, the prices of cosmetics, luxury items, TV sets, mobile phones, DVD players are coming down sharply. When the prices of the essential commodities are going up, the prices of the luxury items are coming down. What type of economy is this? What is the wisdom in this? Whom are you running the Government for? Who is the beneficiary of your politics? Who is the beneficiary of your policies? ...**(Time Bell rings)**...

Sir, I will take another two minutes. Sir, on the one hand, a CEO of a company in India draws a huge remuneration of over Rs. 24 crore for his six-member family annually. On the other hand, 33 crore people do not get even 20 rupees per day for their survival. We are talking of socialism. On the one hand, there is a remuneration of Rs. 24 crore per annum for one person; on the other hand, 33 crore people are surviving on 20 rupees per day. Where is the parity? What are we talking about?

Sir, I do not see the end of price rise in the near future. Now, the Government wants to de-control non-urea fertilizers. What is the logic, rationale or wisdom in this? This would add to the plight of small and marginal farmers. If they stop producing foodgrains, we will have to increase the foodgrains import, and the import bill will be many times bigger than the Rs. 40,000 crore that you intend to save by the new subsidy policy.

As an immediate step to provide some relief to the middle income and the poor people, we must improve the PDS. That is the crux of the whole problem. That is the root cause of the whole problem. The experience of the consumers is that the foodgrains allotted to the PDS find way to the private shop-owners. This happens because of the nexus between the PDS employees and shop owners. Break their ties immediately and then you will find the result. Let the PDS quota go to the poor at the control price. To do this, you need courage and a will which is lacking. The Government must rise to the call of the people today because tomorrow will be too late.

Sir, without going into more details and arguments, my only submission is that leaving behind the game of figures and one-upmanship, let us get back to work and save the common man. We have been witnessing suicides of the farmers for the last five years.

If the price-rise continues like this, I am afraid there would be cases of suicide by consumers and housewives. Let us avert this situation for God's sake. Thank you, Sir, for giving me time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Raut. Now, Shri Arjun Kumar Sengupta.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA (West Bengal): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I understand, I am the last speaker. It is a matter of great pride for me because I came

prepared to respond to the criticisms of all the speakers, sentence by sentence, ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Kerala): It is a privilege to be last speaker.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: Well. I mean, please listen to me and then report to Mr. Sharad Pawar. I am mentioning this, because the only reason I got up is that despite having all my earlier plan to rebut the speeches made by the Opposition Members, sentence by sentence, I shall not proceed further on that as I have very little time as a last speaker. But I do want to say a few things which, I hope, will be reported back to Mr. Pawar so that he replies. I suspect he will not do that, but I want to be on record that these suggestions I am making should be reported when answers are given. Mr. Kurien, particularly, you, may do so as I do not find anybody else responsible. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Every speech will be reported here.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: But there is a particular point I am making.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is there.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: Okay. Very good. I hope that he answers this question.

Now, let me come to the basic point. I have been listening to these discussions. There is a huge confusion here between long-term factors or causes of price increase and short-term causes of price increase. The Government of India, particularly this Government, has taken many, very appropriate, policies for increasing the long-term supply, not only of foodgrains but also of agricultural products. This may be debated; this may be discussed, but I don't think any other Government has done as much as this Government has done for the long-term development of the country, which, in one form, has been reflected in the high rate of growth but which, in another form, in which the plans are being made, will also be reflected, particularly, in the foodgrain products. But this is a long-term solution. In fact, I will just mention one thing. Mr. Arun Jaitleyji, in his speech, mentions about the minimum support price. This has come back again and again. He says that the minimum support price should not be taken as an alibi for price increase because it will increase the income of the farmers, and, as a result of which, the farmers will increase their output. This is, again, a long-term solution. Immediately, when you increase the minimum support price, it increases the price that you pay and, therefore, the price that you charge. So, there will be an effect on the price increase, an immediate effect; in long term, of course, it will neutralise. Now, I am not going to say anything about whether that price increase is justified or not. The technical experts of the Government say they are not. In fact, the Agricultural Prices Commission categorically says that these increases in prices are not justified by the increase of cost and all that. But that is not the

subject under debate today. All I am saying is that in the short run, the rise in prices, procurement prices, will be reflected in the price increase of the commodities, but, in the long run, it will definitely neutralise itself. I can go on on this question, again and again, the question of fertiliser subsidy, the prices, the petroleum prices; all of these are very effective things. It will take care of the problem over a period of time. In fact, the latest change in the fertiliser subsidy policy will increase the productivity of fertilisers in our country and will also increase the productivity of agriculture and foodgrains, but, again, not immediately, but over a period of time. So, we must make a distinction between these two aspects. In the short run, immediately, there is no doubt that prices have increased very substantially, prices of not all commodities, but, of foodgrains, and prices of essential commodities/products. Everybody admits it. The statistics are quite well known. What are you going to do with them? Now, I submit to you, as I consider myself — I am a Congressman for a long time — nobody can ignore this price rise; the BJP may ignore it.

I don't think the Left Parties can ignore it. But others may ignore it. But the Congress Party can't ignore the fact that this is the worst possible hit that it is making to the *aam admi*. There is a report that has been published. It is reported again and again that the per capita consumption is Rs.20. Don't bother about anything else, poverty line, etc. But the statistics is true. Seventy-seven per cent of our population is consuming less than Rs.20 per day in 2004-05. That might have come down to 75 per cent. I am not saying the same situation is there today. The situation is improving. Out of Rs.20, you just exhaust most of it on just foodgrains.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Fifty-seven crores of our people have mobile phones. That is the latest report which I have seen. I want to know, if your argument is correct ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: No. I am aware of this. I am aware of your point. Our cell phone sales have increased. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: A person who has got Rs.20 per day can never have a telephone. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can never have a telephone.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: I am not manufacturing the statistics. I want to point it out very clear, Prof. Kurien. You are an academic.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I don't want to score any point. It is only for academic interest.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: No, no. It is not scoring a point. What I am saying is that it has come back again and again here. I am telling you that this statistics is not manufactured by me or by my group. It has been given to us by the National Sample Survey done by the country's most important Statistical Organisation. It is famous not only in India but also all over the world. All over the

world the Indian statistical exercise is considered to be an example. Prof. Mahalonobis was the father of this survey method. So, don't charge this question. I am giving you the numbers given by the Organisation. These are the numbers that the NSS has given. It gives 77 per cent. I can consider it 75 per cent. If you wish, 72 per cent of the people are now having Rs.20. They can't afford anything else. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ahluwaliaji, are you saying something?

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: You are quoting from your own report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: I am not quoting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: You have made the report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: I am only replying to Prof. Kurien's point. This is not my report. This is a report by the Statistical Organisation. We can't afford to ignore the effect of price rise on these people. Our party has come to power on the basis of a slogan or platform, "We are different from the NDA; we are different from the BJP; we are not that party which talks about India shining; we are for the common man, the people who suffer". ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Are you?

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: I do. Yes, of course. The whole Congress Party, all these people around the country have got the votes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: What Mr. Kamal Nath has said is that because the purchasing power of the people has increased, the people are eating more and that is why there is price increase. Do you agree with that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: You were saying that the purchasing power of the common man was like this. It was so much percentage. Now, you say that it is not your programme. It is self-contradictory.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: Mr. Ahluwalia, there is no contradiction in this. What I am saying is that the Congress Party which has come to power on this slogan can't ignore it. They must do something to protect the common people. In other words, even if I can't do much about price increase, as a matter of fact, in the entire discussion it has become very clear that in the short run you can't stop the price increase. Then, what you have to do is to protect some section of the people and for the Congress Party, for this Government, the mantra has to be, "We must protect the vulnerable group, which is the aam admi, who are the poorest of the poor". How do you do that?

This is the point I want to be reported to Mr. Sharad Pawar. He should be able to answer that. There is no other way of protecting them except universalisation of Public Distribution System. My friend, Shrimati Brinda Karat, had raised this issue and some others had also raised this issue. There is no other way by which these people can be protected. The question is: What is the Government doing? Now, in the case of Public Distribution System, three things are necessary. We have to have adequate supply of grains. If you are unable to get it from the domestic procurement ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : यह तो फाइनांस मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: I am not speaking against anybody. They all listen to me. I am just putting forward...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: At the last minute, I am saying this because I want this thing to be answered. But I am afraid it will not be answered. The point is that we have to increase the supply of grains. How will you do that? If there is a shortfall in production, the only way to do this thing is by imports or your Food Corporation of India entering into the domestic market, procuring at the domestic market price and then selling it at a cheap price through the Public Distribution System. What does that mean? It means an immediate increase in subsidies. It means an immediate increase in the Government expenditure. If your revenues are not increasing, you are faced with a choice. Do you accept this? The result of which may be an increase in deficit. Or you do not! Because an increase in deficit has definitely certain implications for pure capitalist development because they would like to have a rate of return which will justify their investment and that may have an effect on the rate of growth. So you have a choice. Are you going to do this? Because it may have an effect on the growth. You have to do this.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Shri Sharad Pawar has rejected this.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: In fact, I am raising this issue because I heard Pranab Babu. Pranab Babu also said how would he do it. Now this is a choice before you. If you can do this by reducing expenditure elsewhere, whether it is in armaments whether it is in police force — whenever I say in police force, they will say Naxals is a big problem - whichever way you can do it, do the change in cost of administration. You have to reduce expenditure unless you can increase revenue. You can also increase revenue. Tomorrow there will be a Budget. Don't give these concessions on excise duty, etc. You can have many different ways of doing it. But if you cannot, then there will be an increase in deficit. As a result of that, it may have an effect on growth. The choice before you is whether you would accept that possibility, the risk of that and look for something for the common people. Sir, my main point is: Is Shri Sharad Pawar or the Government thinking of a standing mechanism of Public Distribution System to be universalised, not necessarily, to begin with, to everybody, to the poorest of the poor, to the BPL people? ...*(Interruptions)*... One can do the calculation. It is not very difficult. Do protect them. In order to protect them, what steps are you

going to take? This question of the Public Distribution System has been raised here again and again and again. We have talked about imports. Unfortunately, we enter the import market when the prices are very high. If we have a standing mechanism, you will play the market. If our Food Corporation of India were dealing in grains marketing, it would know when to buy and when to sell. We have to build up an organisation, a particular mechanism so that this is a permanent feature in a system where the main objective of the system is to protect the poor and the vulnerable. This is my point. I would like this thing to be answered by Shri Sharad Pawar that yes, we are thinking in terms of doing that and then come back to us. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the debate on the Short Duration Discussion is concluded. The reply to the debate will be on 3rd March, 2010.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 25th February, 2010, has allotted time for the Government Legislative and Other Business as follows:-

Business	Time Alloted
Consideration and return of the Railway Appropriation Bill relating to the following Demands for Grants, after they are passed By Lok Sabha:-	
(a) Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2010-11	
(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2009-10.	Two-and-a-half hours (To be
(c) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2007-08.	discussed together)

The Committee recommended that there would be no sitting of the House on Tuesday, 2nd of March, 2010.

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit up to 6 p.m. and beyond, as and when necessary, for the transaction of the Government Legislative and Other Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 1.30 p.m. on Friday, the 26th February, 2010.

The House then adjourned at thirty minute past six of the clock till thirty minutes past one of the clock on Friday, the 26th February, 2010.