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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

## RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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## RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 4th August, 2010/13th Sravana, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Meeting of CMs of naxal affected States

\*141. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has convened a meeting of Chief Ministers of all the naxal affected States at New Delhi on 14 July, 2010 to discuss further strategies to combat naxal menace;

(b) if so, the details of strategies worked out and whether all the naxal affected States have agreed to implement uniform strategies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the Union Government proposes to provide help to these States?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (c) A meeting of Chief Ministers/Governor of seven Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States was held on 14th July, 2010 at New Delhi under the chairmanship of Prime Minister. The naxal situation was reviewed in the meeting and it was decided to provide larger assistance to the LWE affected States on security and development fronts to deal with the menace of Left Wing Extremism. The States were *inter alia* asked to fill up the vacancies in the State Police and implement Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 on priority. The LWE affected States endorsed the proposal of the Central Government.

Since the first meeting of the Chief Ministers on internal security held on 6th January, 2009, a two pronged strategy, namely, development and police action has been agreed upon and in subsequent meetings in New Delhi and in the State Capitals, fine tuning of the above strategy in accordance with state specific requirements have been done. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite

activities in the States. The Central Government supplements the

efforts of the State Governments on both development and security fronts through several ways which, *inter alia*, include providing of Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs), sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) schools and assistance in development works through a wide range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, the specific things which have been decided. What is happening is that this Naxalism, Left Wing Extremism, is regularly increasing. The problem is that the conflicting interests and opinions among the party and the Government give rise to this kind of a situation. Every day we are hearing that people are killed by naxals, especially, the forces and they are getting demoralised. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether the Government proposes to establish a Unified Command consisting of all naxal-affected States and make a retired Army Officer as its chief. If it is so, what the details are and how it is going to be implemented. I would also like to know whether the States have been consulted on this issue. It is the only way by which we can have a control over the Left Wing Extremism.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the proposal is to have a Unified Command in each State and the States that have been identified are the States most affected, namely, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa. There is already a Unified Command in Chhattisgarh. The composition of the Unified Command which has been agreed by the Chief Ministers is that it will be chaired by the Chief Secretary. It will have the DGP, the Development Commissioner, the IG (Operations) appointed by the CRPF; the IG (Anti-Naxal Operations) appointed by the State Government, a retired Major General of the Army, a representative of the IB and a representative of the State Police Intelligence Department. This has been agreed to by the four States.

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether, because of the Left Wing Extremism, there is no control on various routes where the trains are moving and the people

are facing a lot of problems. It has also come to our knowledge that these naxals are getting arms and ammunitions from abroad and have more sophisticated weapons than our paramilitary forces. If it is so, I would like to know whether adequate training and sophisticated equipment will be provided to the paramilitary forces to deal with such situation and whether the Government has any information about the funding and procurement source of these organisations.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the primary paramilitary force that we have to deal with naxalism is the Central Reserve Police Force. Some battalions of the BSF and the ITBP are also deployed. But then the duties of the BSF and the ITBP are elsewhere in India and they can't be withdrawn entirely from those duties. The CRPF is a well-trained force. The CRPF is being put through a training in jungle warfare. Every company inducted into the naxal-affected States goes through a course in jungle warfare before they are actually inducted. It is not correct to say that the Maoists have weapons superior to the weapons of the paramilitary forces. This is simply not correct. How do the Maoists get weapons? They have some country weapons. They are able to loot weapons from the policemen they kill or from the police stations they are able to raid. There was a huge attack on an armoury in Orissa a few years ago. They looted a large number of weapons.

As far as money is concerned, they extort. They impose levies. They have looted bank branches. The bulk of their money comes from extortions, by imposing levies on trucks that pass through the affected areas and by collecting levies from whatever businesses are there in those areas. There is no evidence with us that they are getting money from abroad. But we believe and there is some evidence to support the case that the weapons are being smuggled from abroad, across the Myanmar border and across the Bangladesh border.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सभापति महोदय, हमारे जो forces हैं, Paramilitary Forces हैं, सैनिक बल और अर्द्धसैनिक बल हैं, वे देश के जो external situation हैं, चाहे कश्मीर समस्या हो या पाकिस्तान समस्या हो या चीन समस्या हो या तिब्बत समस्या हो या नॉर्थ ईस्ट समस्या हो या नेपाल समस्या हो, इनमें उनका top priority है। उनके साथ हम किसी तरह का compromise भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। अब यह जो नक्सल समस्या है, यह बहुत ही भयावह समस्या है और पूरे देश के एक तिहाई जिले यानी 222 जिले नक्सल प्रभावित हो गए हैं। इसके लिए एक तात्कालिक कार्यक्रम है, जिस पर अभी हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है, लेकिन जो long-term programmes हैं, इनमें सबसे मुख्य problem यह है कि आज बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरी जगहों पर नक्सलाइट्स में सिर्फ tribals ही नहीं बल्कि weaker sections के लोग भी जुड़ रहे हैं। चूंकि वहां जंगल नहीं है, इसलिए उनमें असंतोष है, वह बंद करके विरोध नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन बिहार में तो ऐसा होने लगा है। इसमें तीन मुख्य समस्याएं हैं। जंगल, जमीन और रोजगार की समस्याएं हैं। इन तीन



के ऊपर, खास करके जो backward areas हैं, ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार नक्सल प्रभावित एरिया में एक परिवार में एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सोच रही है? उनकी जो भी जमीन ली जाए, वह जमीन उनकी सहमति से ली जाए, जोर-जबर्दस्ती करके उनको जमीन से नहीं हटाया जाए।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as I have said on more than one occasion, development is the first prong of the two-pronged strategy that we are following. A large amount of money has been made available to the State Governments under various programmes. We have had meetings with the Members of Parliament of the Consultative Committee, the Members of Parliament of the affected districts and we have shared with them that on an average about 66 per cent of these funds have been spent by the States in the affected districts. So we urge the States to quicken the pace of development. The Planning Commission is now working on another integrated development plan, focusing on the most affected districts, which should be ready in a few days. This was broadly endorsed by the Chief Ministers. We hope to be able to provide more money to the affected districts. It is for States to ensure that these programmes are implemented. I have said that the focus must be on road connectivity, primary schools, primary health centres, drinking water, etc. These are the areas where they can focus and deliver results in a short span of time. However, I must also reflect what the Chief Ministers tell us. The Chief Ministers say that while they are certainly keen to push developmental activities, unless the place is reasonably secure, it is not possible to send in teachers, doctors, build schools, build primary health centres and get contractors to make roads. That is an aspect which cannot be ignored. Therefore, we are totally committed to development as the first prong of the two-pronged strategy. At the same time, we must create conditions under which developmental activities can take place so that the service-providers, doctors, teachers, nurses, road builders can go and give a push to these developmental activities.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, the hon. Minister would remember that in response to a suggestion I had made that directions be issued to the State Governments, which have areas falling under the Fifth Schedule, that action be taken to ensure the implementation of PESA and the development money that is being spent be spent in consultation with Tribal Panchayats and Tribal communities through their Gram Sabhas and the hon. Minister had kindly said that he would consult with the Prime

Minister in this matter. But I find from the answer that has been supplied to us that the States were *inter alia* asked - no more than asked - to implement PESA on priority and it is precisely because they have neither implemented PESA on priority nor ensured that development in these areas is made participative development in line with the constitutional provisions that were initially initiated by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, that we have the situation that obtains now.

Furthermore, the Integrated Development Plan referred to by the hon. Minister applies only to 35 core districts and not to the totality of LWE areas where many, many Police thanas are not under extremist influence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR Furthermore, we heard from the Minister of Panchayati Raj yesterday, in an answer to a Starred Question, that he was not involved with PESA or PESA affected areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: So, in these circumstances, may I request the hon. Home Minister to tell us whether or not Government proposes to issue directions to States which have Fifth Schedule areas under para 3 of Part A of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution or not.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, if I have given the impression that the Integrated Action Plan will be confined to the 35 districts, I wish to correct that impression. I don't think I used those words. But, nevertheless, if I have given that impression, I will correct it.

The Integrated Action Plan will certainly apply to the 35 affected districts. But we have told the Planning Commission that they should enlarge that number to take note of many more of the 83 districts where Naxalite activity is reported more often. Therefore, when the final plan is drawn up, I am sure it will cover far more than the 35 most affected districts.

Sir, as far as PESA is concerned, at the last CM's Conference, we placed before the Chief Ministers the conclusion that had been earlier arrived at by the Cabinet Committee on Security. One of the points was: State Governments to implement PESA strictly and vigorously, in particular to ensure that rights over minor forest produce are assigned to the Gram Sabhas and the interposition of Government controlled Departments or Corporations or Cooperatives are removed. After elaborate discussion, when I summed up the discussions, I said this is the conclusion; implementation of PESA has to be taken on priority; instead

of Gram Sabha, the minor forest produce are still controlled by corporations, cooperatives and Government departments; States must review the situation and take corrective action. So, this is the conclusion of the Chief Ministers' meeting. The implementation of this conclusion lies with the State Governments and we will persuade the State Governments to implement this conclusion quickly.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सभापति महोदय, अभी जो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया, वह बहुत अहम है क्योंकि देश को चिंता है कि नक्सलवादियों की प्रहारक क्षमता कैसे कम हो। साथ ही उन्होंने जो कहा कि कैसे उन्होंने arms इकट्ठे किए हैं, उसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि म्यांमार बॉर्डर से Chinese arms बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में स्मगल हो रहे हैं। आज यह बॉर्डर porous है क्योंकि वहां हमारे कोई regular checks नहीं हैं। तो जब तक म्यांमार बॉर्डर पर check करके, उनको जो arms मिल रहे हैं, वे कम नहीं होंगे, तब तक उनकी प्रहारक क्षमता बढ़ती रहेगी, यह कम नहीं होगी। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि नक्सलाइट्स के साथ हमारी strategy बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होनी चाहिए। We must track the money trail, arms trail, logistic support trail and the overground supporters. तो आप इस विषय में किस दिशा में जाना चाहते हैं?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as I said, every company in the para-military force inducted in naxal-affected States goes through a period of training in jungle warfare. Many battalions of CRPF and BSF have been trained by the Army. The Army has its own Rashtriya Rifles which operates, as you know in forest areas of the north-east. Therefore, the Army trains the CRPF and the BSF, which is then inducted. Since the training capacity is limited, it will take time for every single battalion of CRPF and BSF to be trained. But, we have ensured that every company inducted in the naxal-affected States is trained in jungle warfare school or goes through training in an Army training camp or institute.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I had asked about the arms trail and...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I have already answered that question. Yes, there is intelligence report to show that arms are smuggled across the border from Myanmar and Bangladesh. These borders are porous. Fencing work is going on in the India-Bangladesh border. No fencing has been taken up in the India-Myanmar border for reasons which any one who has been in the Government knows that those are very, very difficult terrains and difficult conditions. These borders are porous borders. Nevertheless, the BSF and the Army maintain vigil. A large number of interceptions take place. A large number of people are apprehended. Nevertheless, there is intelligence to show that some weapons are indeed smuggled across the border.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा : सर, मुझे भी सवाल ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, मैं भी ...

श्री सभापति : केवल तीन सप्लीमेंटरीज़ हो सकते हैं, आपको मालूम है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, कभी-कभी तो मौका मिलना चाहिए।

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, ऐसे चेयर के लिए बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगा। प्रश्न संख्या 142...

**Compensation to Sikhs killed in Delhi during riots**

\*142. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sikhs killed in Delhi during anti-Sikh riots in 1984, as per record available with Government;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether compensation and other assistance declared by Government has since been given to the families of the deceased; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Sir, 2733 persons were killed during 1984 anti-Sikh riots in Delhi as per the Report of Ahooja Committee appointed by the Government of NCT of Delhi.

(c) and (d) Yes, compensation and other assistance has since been given to the eligible claimants. A sum of Rs. 154,53,53,193 has been paid by the Government of NCT of Delhi to the eligible claimants as enhanced ex-gratia under the 'Rehabilitation Package' to provide relief to the victims of 1984 riots announced by the Central Government vide Ministry of Home Affairs' letter No. U.13018/46/2005-Delhi I (NC) dated 16.1.2006. Pension @ Rs. 2500 per month has also been granted to the widows and old aged parents of those who were killed in 1984 riots.

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा :** चेयरमैन सर, जब भी कभी सवाल पूछा जाता है तो ये 2733 की एक फिगर देते हैं, जो आहूजा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार है, जो दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट ने बनाई थी, लेकिन उस कमेटी के अलावा कुछ और committees privately बनी थीं, जो बहुत prominent लोगों ने बनाई थीं, जैसे ऑनरेबल जस्टिस सीकरी, रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट और उसमें सच्चर साहब थे, कुलदीप नय्यर जी थे और बहुत से लोग थे, तो फिगर तो उन्होंने बहुत बड़ी दी



है। दूसरा, इसमें जो सिख ट्रकों में, टैक्सियों में, रेलवे में या कहीं और

मारे गए, उनका ज़िक्र नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे कमेटीज़, जो privately बनी थीं, उनकी रिपोर्ट लेकर, इसको दोबारा रिवाइज़ करेंगे? जो कुछ लोग रह गए हैं, उनको इसमें add करने का इनका इरादा है या नहीं?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the question is about the number of Sikhs who were regrettably killed during the anti-Sikh riots of 1984. In the translation I heard the word 'accident'. I am not sure whether the hon. Member used the word accident. He is talking about the people who had been killed during the riots. To the best of my information, the Ahooja Committee has indicated the number of 2,733. We are dealing with the number of 2,733. If there is any other report which has given a larger number or identified a larger number and whether it has been accepted by the Government, I am certainly willing to look into it. But, what I have been briefed in the matter is, for many, many years, both this Government, the UPA-I and the previous Government, have acted upon this number of the Ahooja Committee report and that number is 2,733.

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंढसा :** सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि इन्होंने फिगर दी है कि पैसे claimants को दे दिए गए हैं लेकिन यह पैकेज तो rehabilitation package था, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो अभी भी स्लम हैं, जैसे तिलक नगर में है... वहां पर अभी तक किसी को कोई मकान नहीं दिया गया। इसके अलावा उस पैकेज में यह भी था कि जो विधवाएं हैं, उनके बच्चों को नौकरी दी जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने ऐसे कितने बच्चों को नौकरी दी? उसमें यह भी था कि जो लोग उसमें नहीं आए, उसको दुबारा देखकर उनको मदद की जाएगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने सालों से जो लोग अभी तक स्लम में बैठे हैं, आप तिलक नगर में जाकर देखिए, उनको बसाने के बारे में आपने क्या किया और क्या आपने उन विधवाओं के बच्चों को नौकरी दी? अगर दी तो कितने बच्चों को दी? मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का ऐसा कोई इरादा है कि जो लोग स्लम्स में रहते हैं या विधवाओं के बच्चों को नौकरी देने के बारे में जो पैकेज में कहा गया था, उस संबंध में क्या वे कुछ करेंगे?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, we have given compensation after dealing with claims of death, injury, damage to residential properties, uninsured commercial/industrial properties, rehabilitation grant, employment and pension. We have also given pension to widows and old-aged parents of those killed. We have given employment to children, family members of the victims.

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: How many?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just a minute. I am answering it. All this is contained in a long document dated 3rd August, 2010, which I have received from the Government of the National

Capital Territory of Delhi. I am willing to send the copy of this letter to the hon. Member before the end of the day.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** सभापति महोदय, यह सवाल सिर्फ दिल्ली का नहीं था। जब इस घटना के बाद पहली कमेटी बनी थी, उसको दिल्ली, कानपुर और बोकारो चास को कवर करने के लिए कहा गया था और दिल्ली के बाद maximum killing कानपुर और बोकारो चास में हुई थी। महोदय, लोगों की सिर्फ हत्या ही नहीं की गई, लोगों को सिर्फ जिंदा ही नहीं जलाया गया बल्कि उनकी प्रॉपर्टी को भी लॉस हुआ था। समय-समय पर सरकार ने योजनाएं बनायीं किन्तु उन योजनाओं से बैंकों ने अपने ऋण की भरपाई कर ली और जो affected लोग हैं, उनको कोई मुआवजा नहीं मिला, उनका मुआवजा बैंकों ने अपने account में adjust कर लिया। इसके बारे में भी कमेटी बनाई गई और कहा गया कि मुआवजे की राशि बैंक के ऋण को चुकाने के लिए नहीं लाई जाएगी। उसके बावजूद यह किया गया और लोगों को आज तक मुआवजा नहीं मिला है। सर, मैं झारखंड से आता हूं, बोकारो चास उस इलाके में है। कानपुर में लोग अभी भी त्रसित हैं, उन्हें मुआवजा नहीं मिला है। जो लोग रेल में travel करते हुए या सड़कों पर ट्रक चलाते हुए या गाड़ियों में travel करते हुए मारे गए, उनको आज तक चिन्हित नहीं किया गया क्योंकि बॉर्डर issue लगाकर कहा गया कि यह हमारा थाना क्षेत्र नहीं है, यह उनका थाना क्षेत्र है या यह उनका थाना क्षेत्र नहीं है या यह हाईवे में मारा गया या रेलवे ट्रैक पर मारा गया। इस प्रकार इसके ऊपर मुआवजा नहीं मिला।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** मेरा कहना है कि क्या आप इसके ऊपर कार्यवाही करके जितने लम्बित मामले हैं और जो फौजी अफसर या फौजी जवान उस वक्त वर्दी में मारे गए थे, रेल पर travel करते हुए या टैक्सी, गाड़ी या कार से travel करते हुए मारे गए या जो ड्राइवर ट्रक चलाते हुए, टैक्सी चलाते हुए मारे गए थे, जिनको आहूजा कमेटी ने चिन्हित नहीं किया है, क्या आप उनको चिन्हित कराने की व्यवस्था करेंगे और कानपुर तथा बोकारो चास में जो लोग मारे गए हैं या जिनकी प्रॉपर्टी लूटी गई या जला दी गई, उनको मुआवजा दिलाने के संबंध में कारगर कदम उठाएंगे?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, pursuant to an assurance given by the Prime Minister and the then Home Minister during discussions on the Report of the Justice Nanavati Commission of Inquiry in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 16th January, 2006, orders were issued extending the rehabilitation package to other States. I have with me a copy of that communication and States were advised to follow a timetable. Another communication was issued on 30th September, 2009 in continuation of the earlier communication. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab,

Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, UT

of Chandigarh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have reported claims falling under death injury, damage to residential uninsured commercial industrial properties rehabilitation grant. We have disbursed money, the States have disbursed money and these monies have been paid to claimants whose claims have been accepted. So, the rehabilitation package has indeed been extended to a large number of States and a total 38,384 cases were settled, 1,965 are pending. The total sum released by the States and the Centre - States released Rs.518,87,34,901 and the Centre released Rs.501,21,88,608. If there are any issues that are pending, as hon. Member points out, people travelling on trains, service personnel, etc., I shall certainly look into it. The final package that was approved was based on the recommendation of the Shankaran Committee Report in 2006. This has been implemented not only in Delhi but in the States whose names are there.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. The question relates to rehabilitation package which was originally intended as atonement, although a minor atonement, for national tragedies of vast proportion. It is indeed creditable that the Government has given a large amount by way of compensation. But it is equally true, Mr. Home Minister, even today there are a number of people who consider themselves as eligible for the rehabilitation package but have not got the relief which is intended for them. May I ask of the Home Minister whether in determining the eligibility, he would take a liberal view, a more compassionate view rather than sticking to the last detail of proof of eligibility? Most people who suffered in those times may not be able to establish proof beyond doubt as we do in court, will he be good enough to issue instructions to take a compassionate and liberal view for determining the eligibility?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as I said, we have issued guidelines and I am sure that the State Governments, the authorities of the State Governments when they apply these guidelines, will do it with compassion, generosity and charity. For Delhi, my instruction to the Delhi Government is please be compassionate and generous. I reiterate those instructions,

that advice to the other State Governments also.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** महोदय, बुजुर्ग माता-पिता को यह जो 2500 रुपए प्रति माह की पेंशन मंजूर की गई है, क्या उसमें आप बढ़ोत्तरी करेंगे, क्योंकि महंगाई वगैरह हो गई है, सिक्स्थ पे-कमीशन वगैरह-वगैरह हो गया है। तो क्या आप इसको 2500 रुपए से कुछ ज्यादा करेंगे? यही मेरा सवाल है।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is a suggestion and I certainly take note of the suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.143. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री विनय कटियार :** सभापति महोदय, मैं रोज़ ही सबसे पहले हाथ उठा रहा हूँ। कल भी उठाया, आज भी उठाया, कल तीन प्रश्नों पर उठाया, आज भी उठाया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापति :** देखिए, विनय कटियार जी,

**श्री विनय कटियार :** लेकिन पता नहीं ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है। पिछले सत्र में भी इसी प्रकार से उठाया। क्या आप हमसे नाराज हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**सुश्री मैबेल रिबेलो :** कल हमारा क्वेश्चन था, वह आपने डिस्टर्ब कर दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापति :** विनय कटियार जी, आपको मालूम है कि क्वेश्चन पूरे हाउस में रोटेट करने होते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपकी पार्टी से तीन सवाल पूछे गए हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री विनय कटियार :** पार्टी को तो लेना ही था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, नहीं। देखिए, रोटेशन के आधार पर ...(**व्यवधान**)... रोटेशन का प्रिंसिपल जरूरी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री विनय कटियार :** सर, पार्टी की संख्या के आधार पर हमें मौका मिलना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, नहीं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Just one minute. Let me clarify one point. आप एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपका सवाल नहीं था। आप सिर्फ सप्लीमेंट्री पूछना चाहते थे। ठीक है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री बुलविंदर सिंह भुंडर :** सर, यह कंट्री का सवाल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no computer programme by which three names can be picked out of 242. The Chair follows a principle of rotating them around the House. If somebody has a better suggestion I am quite willing to look at it. Q. No. 143.

#### **Investment by companies in sensitive sectors**

\*143. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian companies that have foreign shareholders and wish



to invest in sectors with caps such as telecom, aviation' and single-brand, retail would be required to disclose their entire shareholding pattern and agreements before a specially constituted committee that would

determine and confirm whether it is Indian owned and controlled, and accordingly allow its downstream activities to be treated as "Indian";

(b) if so, to what extent these norms and rules governing investment in the so called sensitive sectors are applicable to the Indian companies that have foreign holding; and

(c) if so, to what extent it would help?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) to (c) As on date, there is no specially constituted committee for the purpose. For a downstream investment by an Indian company to count as Indian investment, the investing company has to be both ultimately 'owned and controlled' by Resident Indian citizens. The Government is examining how the operationalisation of these guidelines could be made more effective.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, there is not much reply in this, but, still Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister that there is a FDI policy in place of the Government and the FDI policy is meant to attract investment into the country so that we can have a large number of manufacturing jobs and create wealth in the country. I would like to ask the hon. Minister - the FDI policy is on for the last so many years - is there any re-thinking on it and what is the Minister thinking about it. Will he please enlighten us, Sir?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is a FDI policy in place since 1996 and this policy as such conveys about investments to be made under automatic route. The procedure or the methodology for calculation of FDI, the sectors where sectoral caps are there, that also is communicated. I would like to inform the hon. Member that Government takes steps to attract Foreign Direct Investment in various sectors. It is done through entering into bilateral agreements for investment promotion and protection. It is also done by ensuring an active interaction between the Governments and

also the industry apex chambers with the industry of the other countries. India has remained one of the most favoured destinations for FDI. Even during the period of economic crisis we were the first three favoured destinations. As per the UNCTAD Report, i.e. on World investment report between 2009

and 2012, India will be one of the first three countries. Regarding what else is done, there have been three steps which have been taken and I would like to share those, Mr. Chairman, Sir, with the House. One is, that we have created an Invest Indian company...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could you stick to the question and the answer only.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I would stick, Sir, but allow the...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will not expand the scope of the question.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is trying to enlighten us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think time is very precious. Let us have the second supplementary please.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, the Minister in his reply says for a downstream investment by an Indian company to count as Indian investment, the investing company has to be both ultimately 'owned and controlled' by Resident Indian citizens. Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister how does he define an Indian company 'owned and controlled'. There were large numbers of Indian companies, even listed companies, where the owners own hardly 30 per cent or so. So, how does he define Indian companies? I want to know from the hon. Minister what is 'owned and controlled'.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there was a GoM which went into this question. After that, the Press Note 2, 3 and 4 of the calendar year 2009 communicated the guidelines and methodology for calculation of foreign investment in a company, both direct and indirect, by defining the concept of ownership and control and using both as a means of calculating indirect foreign investment. A company is accepted as owned by resident Indian citizens and Indian companies which are owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens if more than 50 per cent of the equity interest is beneficially owned by resident Indian citizens and Indian companies. And, for a company to be controlled by resident Indian citizens and Indian companies, those companies where the resident Indian citizens and Indian companies controlled and controlling the companies have the power to appoint majority of the Board of...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, a large number of companies own only 30 per cent.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am talking of power to appointment majority of the Board of Directors to the said company. More than 50 per cent, as I have said, of the equity holding as beneficial shareholding, not only shares, means they have the complete ownership of shares. I think, beneficial shareholding is a very clear concept.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, taking a cue from the hon. Minister's reply, I would say, of late, there are certain takeovers of the Indian companies, particularly in the pharmaceutical sector. How do you look into the status of those companies? The very recent example is Ranbaxy.

Another point is this. I don't know how you count 50 per cent on a beneficial shareholding. The fact is, in most of the private companies the ownership of shares of those who are controlling is around 30-35 per cent on an average. That is the real picture. Then, how do you define it in that case? The remaining 20 per cent has to be owned by Indians and then it will be considered as 50 per cent beneficial. I request the hon. Minister to understand this.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I reply the second supplementary of the hon. Member first.

I have clearly explained that the Government have communicated the policy clearly defining the guidelines and methodology for calculation of total foreign investment and also the ownership and control by resident Indian entities that is more than 50 per cent of the equity interest beneficially owned by resident Indian citizens and Indian companies. That means, a minimum 51 per cent has to be owned by Indian entities/Indian companies and that has to be beneficial holding and the control also has to be there i.e., power to appoint majority on the Board of Directors.

Sir, as you have guided that we have to be restricted to the question, on the pharmaceutical companies' takeover, I am afraid, this supplementary does not arise out of the main question. But, I can assure the hon. Member that if he wants I can send him the information. But, investments are permitted only as per the guidelines, FDI Policy and not outside those parameters.

SHRI ASHOK GANGULY: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that our policy was defined in 1996. But, it has undergone transformation over a period of time. As a erstwhile Member of the Investment Commission, we came continuously face-to-face with foreign investors who were either confused at the beginning of the process or became even more confused during the process. It is because of

number of rules and regulations keep on changing - the Press Notes, the FIPB Directions, the freedom to invest in certain sectors without seeking permission, lack of clarity, particularly in sensitive sectors etc. etc. As a consequence of that, I would like, through you, Mr. Chairman, to ask the hon. Minister that our rating, as a country, in terms of attractiveness for foreign investor, is significantly below compared to many other countries.

This is a fact. But it need not remain so. My question is this. What steps are you taking in order to covert the real attractiveness, which we feel about our country, into attractiveness to a lot of people around the world who see India as one of the important and attractive destinations?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I thank the hon. Member for a very useful question, which will allow me to explain as to what steps have been taken in the recent past. Earlier, as per the 1996 policy, the cap for the FIPB approval was the project cost of Rs. 600 crores. In January, this year, the Cabinet has approved a major change, where the net equity inflow up to Rs. 1200 crores is within the ambit of the FIPB. So, there is a big shift between the project cost, as the hon. Member would appreciate, and net equity inflow from Rs. 600 crores project cost to Rs. 1200 crores net equity inflow. Only beyond that the CCA approval would be required. Secondly, we have created this company Invest India, not for profit, with partnership between the Government and the FICCI, where the majority shareholding, that is, 51 per cent, is with the industry to give sectorial counselling support and information. The portal is functioning. They are also coordinating for statutory approvals so as to assist those investors who do not have logistics or resident offices in India. Third, and very important step, earlier, the FIPB policy was communicated through calendar year press notes, RBI circulars and the FEMA guidelines. In December, 2009, we have taken a decision that we will have a single FDI policy document, after stakeholders' consultations on the draft document. On 31st of March, a single FDI policy document had been put in place. It subsumes 178 Press Notes of all the previous years, all RBI circulars and all FEMA guidelines. And, the reason is to ensure



nationality, definitional clarity and easy comprehension of India's FDI policy.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is my first question. I would like to compliment the Hon. Member, Ms. Mabel Rebello, because she has put an excellent question. But the Hon. Minister has not replied to the question at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: How many layers does the Department clear, before we find out the beneficial ownership, to determine that the sectoral cap is complied with. Secondly, nominee ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one question please.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Just a small one, Sir. The nominee Indian shareholders often hold shares with a buyback arrangement, which can be bought back by the foreign company once the sectoral cap is lifted. Does the Department investigate - this is the question Ms. Rebello had asked - the agreements which are there at the back of the nominee Indian shareholders?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the shareholding pattern for any FDI application, which is made before the FIPB, has to be very clearly communicated and declared. That is properly examined. I am referring to those cases of investment where the approval of the FIPB is mandatory. There are a large number of sectors, which are there under the automatic route, where the investing company only has to give the information to the RBI. But for all those sectors, where approvals are required, surely the shareholding pattern and ownership is clearly examined.

Secondly, there is another important thing, which I would like to inform the Member. He referred to the sensitive sectors. In sensitive sectors, the policy is clear. It is not the Indian entities, but a single Indian entity or a single shareholder must have 51 percent. These are not multiple entities.

**North East outfits' fight against Indian state**

\*144. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some North East outfits have stepped up their activities to fight the Indian State after getting aid from China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these outfits have charted out their action plan in another neighbouring country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (d) There are no specific reports in this regard. However, Government is aware that some Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) procure arms and explosives and establish camps in the territories of some of the neighbouring countries. These concerns are shared at various bilateral fora. The Border Guarding Forces and State Governments have been taking action against the outfits from time to time.

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the Indian insurgent groups procure arms and ammunition from neighbouring countries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Border Security Force, which is deployed in the North-Eastern borders of the country, is well-equipped with modern weapons to counter insurgency and whether the Minister is satisfied with the border area action plan? What is the percentage of civilians and Border Security Force personnel who have died in the last three years and what is the rehabilitation package available for them?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the BSF is, indeed, well-equipped and well trained to deal with infiltration from across the border. The Assam Rifles is also deployed in the North-Eastern States. The Assam Rifles, which is deployed there as a part of the Army are, obviously, well-equipped and well-trained. Nevertheless, Sir, as I said in reply to an earlier question, there are incidents where infiltration has taken place and arms have been smuggled from across the border. This is an ongoing struggle between the infiltrators, smugglers and security forces. More often than not, the security forces are successful, but sometimes, it is true that smuggling and infiltration takes place.

Sir, as far as the border area development is concerned, much more needs to be done at the border areas. These are very inhospitable terrains, very remote areas; connectivity is poor. Despite these constraints, efforts are being made to build roads, establish border

outposts and to develop the border areas so that vigilance and security of the border can be enhanced. As for the number of security forces and civilians killed, I have State-wise information with me. In 2008, 46 personnel of the security forces were killed; in 2009, 42 were killed, and in 2010, up to 15th July, only two have been killed. So, 2010 in that sense has been a satisfactory year. The number of civilians killed in 2008

is a little over 400; in 2009 the number is about 230 and in 2010, again, thanks to a large number of groups coming to the negotiating table for talks, the number of civilians killed in 2010 is 44. In fact, in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram there have been no civilian deaths in the current year.

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, apart from the North-Eastern States, the eastern parts of India are also affected by insurgency. I would also like to know whether there is any linkage between the Maoists and the Naxalites operating in the eastern parts of India, especially the tribal areas, of Orissa and West Bengal.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, Indian insurgent groups are really tribe-based groups. Usually one tribe but sometimes more than one tribe are behind these insurgent groups. This phenomenon is found in the North-Eastern States. States like Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are affected by a different kind of problem, the Maoist problem.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Thank you, Sir. In Manipur, some Naga organisations had called for a week-long economic blockade on NH-39, and it got aggravated due to various other reasons. The Home Ministry, in a written reply to an unstarred question in July, has said that though economic blockade has been lifted in June, the transportation on NH-39 is still infrequent. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the steps taken by the Government to bring back normalcy on NH-39?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the problems that affect Nagaland and some districts of Manipur are very well known. NH-39 was indeed subjected to a blockade for several days, several weeks rather. But, finally, we were able to persuade the protestors to lift the blockade. The blockade in NH-39 was lifted. Again, of course, the UNC has announced a blockade. Yesterday, the Chief Minister of Manipur held a meeting with all the groups representing the hill districts, but UNC did not attend that meeting. Nevertheless, an appeal has been made to UNC to come and discuss the matter with the State Government. Meanwhile, we have positioned

enough security forces on NH-39 and we have given strict instructions that the trucks of the Food Corporation of India carrying foodgrains and the trucks of oil companies carrying fuel will be plied on NH-39. Actually, they were plying until yesterday; they are plying today; and, we will ensure that these trucks use NH-39. As far as private trucks are concerned, they have some problems in using NH-39. They complained about

extortion. We have deployed security forces. We are prepared to provide security for convoys of private truckers. Talks are going on, as we speak, both in Nagaland and Manipur, and I hope that the blockade in NH-39 will not be there and trucks will continue to ply on NH-39.

NH-53 is a different problem. There, part of the blockade on NH-53 was done by the Meithi groups themselves. But, NH-53 is now open. It is a longer route, somewhat difficult route. But, trucks are plying on NH-53 and security is being provided for trucks which ply on NH-53 also.

These are sensitive subjects. We are trying to deal with it without violence, without bloodshed. We don't want a situation where there is bloodshed. So far, things are peaceful. Although the blockade did affect Manipur, but as we speak, NH-39 is open and trucks are plying.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: The hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated that Border Guarding Forces and State Governments have been taking action against the outfits from time to time. Sir, it is such a state of affairs that even after 25 years of Assam Accord, the border has not been sealed till today. There is no floodlight. Few days back, some outfit passed through the border and they cut the barbed wire in the border. They smuggled arms and ammunition through that area. Has the Minister taken any steps in this regard?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I won't be able to answer this question in relation to the specific incident that took place a few days ago. I will gather information because I don't want to give an answer which is neither accurate nor satisfactory. Therefore, let me give an answer in writing. But, our Border Guarding Forces are doing a very difficult job in very difficult conditions. Yes, there could be lapses, there could be cases where infiltration takes place, where smuggling takes place, but this specific case which he has pointed out ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: But, this incident took place because there is no floodlight in that area.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will answer that, Sir. There is a scheme to



fence the border, to lay a road on the border and to provide floodlights on the border. This has been successfully implemented in Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu. On the Bangladesh border, it is a more difficult process. Work is going on. A report is made at the end of the month on how many kilometers of road

has been laid, how many kilometers of fence has been laid and how many floodlights have been provided. I will furnish that information to you. You can measure the progress month after month. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, whether it is ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...(Interruptions)... No more questions. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Shri Rudy.

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** सर, मैं इस प्रश्न पर माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब पढ़ रहा था। आप मुझे क्षमा कीजिएगा। अभी तक मंत्री जी ने इस सवाल पर जितने जवाब दिए हैं, उनको पढ़ कर देखें। प्रश्न सीधा-सीधा यह पूछा जा रहा है कि भारत में जो इनसर्जेंट ग्रुप्स हैं क्या उनका किसी प्रकार से चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध है और क्या चीन में इस प्रकार के कैम्पस स्थापित किए गए? मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें तीन बातें कही हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि प्रथम पंक्ति में बैठने वाले मंत्री अनुभवी भी हैं। He says, "There are no specific reports". The second sentence reads, "However, Government of India is aware", and the third sentence speaks, "These concerns are shared at various bilateral fora". I can understand, Sir, that you can explain everything. But if this is how you reply to a specific question and you give it to the House like this, I think, it is completely unfair. आप इस जवाब को पढ़ कर देखें। जिस प्रकार से इन्होंने इस सवाल का जवाब दिया है, क्योंकि यह अनुभवी हैं, सदन में इनका जवाब कोई न पढ़े, इस प्रकार से दिया है। यह सवाल स्पष्ट है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से पूछूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister answer this. ...(Interruptions)... We are short of time.

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूंगा कि वह सवाल के जवाब को पढ़ कर देखें। क्या मंत्री जी ने इस सदन के समक्ष उस प्रश्न का जवाब दिया है जो सदन के सामने स्पष्ट रूप से दिया जाना चाहिए? I understand that this question is \* or she may not be able to or she may not have considered it. ...(Interruptions)... But you cannot answer the question like this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: What is this, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't go up at a tangent. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: How can he say like that?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I withdraw my remark. ...(Interruptions)... I

withdraw my remark. ...(*Interruptions*)... I withdraw my sentence, but  
this question has not been answered. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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\*Withdrawn by the hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The remark has been withdrawn. ...(Interruptions)...  
The remark has been withdrawn. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: He should apologise, Sir.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, this question has not been answered.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...(Interruptions)... The remark has been  
withdrawn. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, this question has not been answered. I  
am standing in her support. ...(Interruptions)... This question has not  
been answered. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't want answer. Do you? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I have not been given the time.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, please resume your place.  
...(Interruptions)... The remark has been withdrawn.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, this question has not been answered.  
...(Interruptions)... I am not trying to ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I get the impression that you don't want the answer.  
...(Interruptions)... The remark has been withdrawn.  
...(Interruptions)... I don't think that ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... इनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... इनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, in the Parliamentary system  
...(*Interruptions*)... He has said sorry. That is all.  
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... The remark has been withdrawn. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत :** इनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: This question relates to China and it has not been answered. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The remark has been withdrawn. ...(Interruptions)... The remark has been withdrawn. ...(Interruptions)... Question Hour is over.

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#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

##### **Jawans selling weapons to Maoists**

†\*145. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of jawans of police and paramilitary forces selling cartridges and weapons to maoists in different parts of the country, have come to notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken steps to tackle this situation and to address its causes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) An incident of pilferage of some ammunition and components of Arms has occurred at Central Weapon Store-I (CWS-I), CRPF, Rampur on 29/4/2010 in which one CRPF person was caught handing over above items to a retired Sub-Inspector/Armourer of U.P. Police. On subsequent search operations, ammunition were also recovered from another personnel of CRPF, who had been allegedly supplying these items. F.I.R. was lodged in Police Station, Rampur on 29/4/2010 and both

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the personnel have been handed over to UP Police. The case is under investigation by Special Task Force (STF) of UP Police. As far as other Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) are concerned, no case of connivance of its personnel in the pilferage of Arms and Ammunitions has been reported. In all one officer and three personnel have been placed under suspension. A Court of Inquiry (COI) has been completed and based on the recommendations of COI, CRPF has ordered:

- i) Joint Departmental Enquiry (DE) against two involved personnel, who are in Police/Judicial custody.
- ii) Joint DE against 7 Non Gazetted Officers of CWS-I for dereliction of duties/complicity which led to the above incident.
- iii) Framing of charges against 01 Assistant Commandant, who is under suspension, for initiation of major penalty proceedings against him.
- iv) Two officers of the rank of DIG, who were incharge CWS-I and Group Centre, Rampur have been transferred and disciplinary action has been initiated against them.

Following steps have been initiated to avoid such incidents in future:-

- i) Physical security/perimeter fencing of the various buildings of CWSs have been strengthened.
- ii) Number of access points reduced.
- iii) Bollards have been placed at gate.
- iv) Installation of Motorized sliding barrier at the gate is under process.
- v) 8 Nos CCTV Cameras have been put in place.
- vi) Local control room for monitoring CCTV/Security of premises has been put in place.
- vii) Radio sets have been provided to all sentries in morchas/watch towers.
- viii) Case for installation of Biometric system of access control has been initiated.
- ix) Process of computerization of inventory of CWSs has been undertaken.
- x) All the stores taken by the collection parties are first physically

laid out at the store premises and checked by Gazetted Officers and verified with the issue vouchers.

xi) Mandatory frisking of personnel posted at CWSs has been introduced.



**Budget allocation for SC/ST employees**

†\*146. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that budget allocation is made by Government for welfare, promoting the skill and development of the employees belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes categories;

(b) if so, the purposes and the works for which this budget allocation is made;

(c) the allocation made under this head for Employees' State Insurance Corporation during the last four years; and

(d) the names of the heads under which the fund allocated by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation has been utilized along with the purposes for which the said fund has been utilized?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The training programmes are organized by various Ministries/Departments to enhance and upgrade the skills of their employees including those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes out of their overall budget allocation.

(c) and (d) Employees' State Insurance Corporation is a self supporting organisation and does not receive any budgetary support from Government of India.

**Export of animal products**

†\*147. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's contribution in international trade of animal products is negligible;

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

(c) whether any plan has been formulated or is proposed to be formulated by Government to boost the export of animal products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The major reasons for the low share of India in the international trade of animal products are:

- i. High domestic demand of milk and dairy products leaving less surplus for exports.
- ii. Prohibition on export of beef and beef products under the Foreign Trade Policy.
- iii. Strict Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary conditions by a number of countries.
- iv. Prevalence and intermittent outbreaks of certain diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Avian Influenza.

(c) and (d) For promotion of India's exports of livestock products, export promotion agencies such as Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Export Inspection Council (EIC) have been providing necessary technical inputs and financial assistance for promoting export of India's livestock products.

**Steps to meet threats posed by Maoists in hilly areas**

\*148. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether maoists after ambushing CRPF, they slit throats, chop limbs and flee with AK-47, if so, whether at Dantewada ambush site 2700 cartridges and hand grenades were found;

(b) if so, whether police have recovered the same from the ambush site;

(c) if so, whether it has also been found that carrying these weapons is an exhausting task, particularly in humid conditions;

(d) whether in certain cases, CRPF men were resting in an open field while Maoists attacked them; and

(e) if so, what steps Government has taken to meet the threat posed by the maoists in the hilly areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, 155 empty cartridges of 5.56 INSAS Rifle, 222 of AK-47, 151 of 7.62 SLR, 35 of 303 Rifle alongwith 2 tiffin bombs, 2 claymore mines (pipe bomb), 1 hand grenade and 400 mtrs of

electric wire have been recovered from the ambush site at Chintlanar in Dantewada by the police. Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel are fully trained to carry weapons in difficult weather conditions.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) State Governments deal with various issues related with naxal problem in the respective States. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments on both development and security fronts through several ways which, *inter alia*, include providing of Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs), sanction of India Reserve (IR) Battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools and assistance in development works through a wide range of schemes of different Central Ministries. In a recently held meeting of Chief Ministers/Governors of seven most severely naxal affected States, several new Initiatives have been stressed to further supplement the resources of the States.

#### **Disposal of Samman Pension cases**

\*149. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases of freedom fighters from Goa seeking Samman Pension pending for the consideration of the Ministry;

(b) number of freedom fighters from Goa getting Central Government Samman Pension;

(c) reasons why there is delay in disposal of Samman Pension cases from Goa; and

(d) by when these cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) No application, complete in all respects, received through the State Government, is pending as on date.

As on 30.6.2010, 1499 freedom fighters from the State of Goa are getting Central Samman pension. In some cases which are incomplete, documents/clarifications have been sought from the applicants as well as the State Government concerned. Finalization of these cases depends on receipt of requisite documents/clarifications from the claimants/State Government concerned.

Receipt and disposal of applications for grant of freedom fighters' pension is a continuous process.

**People living illegally in the country**

†\*150. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons living illegally in the country at present;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive policy to repatriate these people from India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLAY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A number of foreign nationals who have entered into the country on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying. Details of such foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying during 2007 and 2008 are given below:

Year	No. of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying as on 31st December
2007	53,945
2008	65,149

Figures for 2009 and 2010 (till July 2010) have not been compiled so far. Details of foreigners who have entered India illegally are not available.

(c) and (d) Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants has also been set out and circulated to State Governments/UT Administrations in November, 2009. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Mismatch between debt and resources of NHAI**

\*151. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its recent report, titled 'Sub-prime Highways', Planning Commission has forecast about potential bankruptcy of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) within three years due to mismatch between its debt and resources;

(b) the ground realities at NHAI about resource mobilization, year-wise since 2004-05 vis-a-vis allocations for execution of projects;

(c) the status of execution of road projects @ 20 km/day announced by Government, since its announcement till 30 June, 2010; and

(d) the impact on its future in the light of the Planning Commission's report as mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Planning Commission has indicated that they have not produced any such report.

(b) The details of funds allocated, expenditure on projects as well as that financed out of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) resource mobilization since 2004-05 onwards (upto June 2010) are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The Government/NHAI have completed construction of National Highways for a length of 5038 Kms during 2009-10. In order to meet the target of constructing 20 Kms of Highways per day, it is essential that at any given point of time, approximately 20,000 Kms of works is under way. To achieve that target the Government has approved plan for award of contracts for 23,744 Kms under National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) upto 2010-2011 under Work Plan-I and Work Plan-II.

(d) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

**Statement**

*Receipt and expenditure of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)*

							(Rs. in crores)
Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto June'10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening Balance (as per Balance sheet)	6141.51	3628.38	1364.58	4804.98	5418.10	5236.39	2451.86
<b>Receipts</b>							
Cess	1848.00	3269.74	6407.45	6541.06	6972.47	7404.70	1962.00
Additional Budgetary Support (ABC)	50.00	700.00	110.00	-	-		-
EAP Grant	1239.08	2350.00	1582.50	1776.00	1515.20	272.00	80.00
EAP Loan from GOI	360.50	600.00	395.50	444.00	378.80	68.00	20.00
ADB Loan (Direct)	132.27	11.42	-	-	-	-	-
Negative Grant	-	2.00	1116.63	167.23	5.40	7.21	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
54 EC Bonds	-	1289.00	1500.00	305.18	1630.74	1148.05	418.91
Intt. on Surplus Funds	240.00	75.97	106.00	344.72			
Toll Collection (Gross)	460.50	798.08	1080.00	1415.18	1703.13	1936.25	371.97
For construction works NH(O)	-	102.00	166.67	265.00	159.00	200.00	283.00
Receipts (Revenue) for Maint. of NH under NHDP and Others	91.09	110.04	105.76	147.92	70.00	87.94	21.00
SARDP-NE	-	-	294.00	294.00	-	-	-
Eastern Peripheral	-	-	415.28		-	211.72	173.25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10562.95</b>	<b>12936.63</b>	<b>14644.37</b>	<b>16505.27</b>	<b>17852.84</b>	<b>16572.26</b>	<b>5781.99</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>							
NHDP & Others	6441.65	5228.28	8917.22	15639.70	17570.77	18340.23	3966.54
NH(O)	-	163.33	170.04	179.99	167.84	241.26	36.92
Eastern Peripheral Expressway, ICTT Cochin & SARDP-NE	-	-	2.97	153.34	448.79	550.65	201.52



Payment of Annuity		570.57	572.85	582.91	515.28	731.37	72.49
Interest & Repayment of Market Borrowings	1274.19	5799.70	138.49	157.28	1503.00	1662.93	133.60
Interest & Repayment of ADB Direct Loan	-	19.15	48.15	43.55	42.32	30.32	-
Interest & Repayment of Govt. Loan	194.89	271.38	578.24	781.21	735.60	359.71	36.97
Maintenance of Highways	278.66	244.81	234.86	442.36	521.05	474.95	127.54
TOTAL	8189.39	12297.22	10662.82	17980.34	21504.65	22391.42	4575.58
Less: Share of Private Sector in Case of BOT/ annuity Projects	1462.84	649.08	1578.28	7062.40	8184.73	8572.54	1792.28
Expenditure on projects financed out of NHAI resource mobilization	6726.55	11648.14	9084.54	10917.94	13319.92	13818.88	2783.30

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#### **Industrial package to Uttarakhand**

†\*152. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Uttarakhand has sent any letter to increase industrial package;

(b) if so, when it is going to be increased; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Uttarakhand has requested for extension of the industrial package for the State upto 2020.

(b) and (c) The incentives under the industrial package for the State of Uttarakhand are presently admissible till 6th January, 2013 except the excise duty exemption benefits which can be availed only by units commencing commercial production on or before 31.03.2010. Since the package is still valid for another 2½ years, there is no proposal at present for the extension of the industrial package for the State of Uttarakhand.

#### **Differences over army's role in containing Maoists**

\*153. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that differences between the Ministries of Home Affairs and Defence have cropped up regarding army's role in containing the maoists as reported in Indian Express dated 9 June, 2010; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Certain proposals were placed before the competent authority. After discussions, it has been decided that the Army would not be used against the Left Wing Extremists. A meeting of the Chief Ministers of the seven States most severely affected by Left Wing Extremism was held with the PM on 14th July, 2010 wherein, among others, the following decisions were taken:-

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) To provide more helicopters for logistics support, troop movement, supplies and evacuation;
- (ii) To request the State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal to create a Unified Command for anti-naxal operations; to appoint a retired Major General of the Army as a member of the Unified Command; to request the four State Governments to appoint an IG as IG (anti-naxal operations) for that State; and to appoint an IG, CRPF as IG (Operations) for that State to work in close coordination with the IG (anti-naxal operations) of that State.

#### **Textile exports**

\*154. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some improvement in regard to textile exports which are still in red;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has taken up this issue with Commerce Ministry for promoting exports;

(c) whether handloom and handicraft need more incentives; and

(d) if so, to what extent Government has continued to provide sops to textile industry and to what extent textile exports growth of 5 per cent in November and the steps being taken to improve it further?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) During 2009-10, exports of textiles products, including handicrafts, coir and jute aggregated to Rs. 105863.84 crore (USD 22.38 billion), thus registering an increase of 9.92% in rupee terms and 5.43% in USD terms compared to the exports of 2008-09.

(b) Yes, sir. In pursuance of a proposal of Ministry of Textiles the Department of Commerce have notified 2% duty credit scrip of FOB value of exports under market linked focused product scheme exclusively for exports of garments to US and EU countries.

(c) and (d) The Government has provided enhanced incentives for handlooms and handicraft sector. The details are given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

- i) Government has announced, *inter-alia*, the following in the Union Budget 2007-08 for the benefit of handloom sector:

- The Budgetary provision for Handloom sector to be increased from Rs. 241 crores in 2006-07 to Rs. 321 crores in 2007-08

- The Health Insurance scheme covering 3 lakh weavers extended to more weavers and enlarged to include ancillary workers.
- ii) In the Foreign Trade Policy for the year 2007-08, Government has announced the following:
- The items covered under Focus Product Scheme (FPS) are enlarged and the allocation has also been increased from the existing level of Rs. 650 crore to Rs. 1000 crore.
  - 16 new countries including 10 former CIS countries included under the Focus Market Scheme (FMS).
  - Thrust on Handloom, Handicrafts, and Cottage industries continued. Handloom and Handicraft industries given special focus and provide for tools, machinery and equipment for handicrafts within the present duty-free entitlement ceiling.
  - Exemption from duty granted on the machinery and equipment needed for effluent treatment plants required by handloom and handicraft industries.
- iii) In the stimulus package announced by the Government of India on 7th December, 2008, the following announced for the benefit of handloom sector:
- Pre and post-shipment export credit for labour intensive exports, i.e., textiles (including handlooms, carpets and handicrafts), leather, gems and jewellery, marine products and SME sector made more attractive by providing an interest subvention of 2 per cent upto 31.3.2009 subject to minimum rate of interest of 7 percent per annum.
  - Government back-up guarantee made available to ECGC to the extent of Rs.350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/products.
  - Exporters have been allowed refund of service tax on foreign agent commissions of upto 10 per cent of FOB value of exports, and also allowed refund of service tax on output services while availing of benefits under Duty Drawback Scheme.
- iv) Government announced the following in the Union Budget 2009-10 for the benefit of textile industry in general and handloom sector in particular:

- Interest subvention of 2 per cent on pre-shipment credit for seven employment oriented export sectors extended to March 31, 2010.
  - One handloom mega cluster each in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu to be set up. New mega clusters for carpets to be also set up in Srinagar (J&K) and Mirzapur (UP).
  - List of specified raw materials and equipment imported by manufacturer-exporters of leather goods, textile products and footwear industry which are fully exempt from customs duty, subject to specified conditions, to be expanded.
  - Excise duty on manmade fibre and yarn increased from 4% to 8%.
  - The scheme of optional excise duty of 4% for pure cotton restored.
  - Excise duty for man-made and natural fibres other than pure cotton, beyond the fibre and yarn stage, increased from 4% to 8% under the existing optional scheme.
  - An optional excise duty exemption provided to tops of manmade fibre manufactured from duty paid tow at par with tops manufactured from duty paid staple fibre.
  - Suitable adjustments made in the rates of duty applicable to DTA clearances of textile goods made by Export Oriented Units using indigenous raw materials/inputs for manufacture of such goods.
  - Two taxable services, namely, 'Transport of goods through road' and 'Commission paid to foreign agents' exempted from the levy of service tax, if the exporter is liable to pay service tax on reverse charge basis.
- v) Government announced the following Trade Facilitation measures (supplement to Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09) on 26th February, 2009. The salient features of the same are as follows:
- Rupees 325 crore under Promotional Schemes for Leather, Textile etc. for exports made with effect from 1.4.09.
  - Benefit of 5% under FPS notified for export of Handmade carpets, in lieu of 3.5% benefit allowed earlier under VKGUY Scheme.
  - Technical textiles and stapling machine have been added under

Focus Product Scheme.

vi) Government announced the following for the benefit of handloom sector in the Foreign Trade Policy proposals for the year 2009-2010:

- The incentive available under Focus Product Scheme (FPS) has been raised from 1.25% to 2%.
- To simplify claims under FPS, requirement of 'Handloom Mark' for availing benefits under FPS has been removed.
- Machinery and equipment for effluent treatment plants is exempted from customs duty.
- Notification of new towns of export excellence with a threshold limit of Rs. 150 crore shall be notified.

vii) Government has announced inclusion of sericulture and post cocoon activities upto the stage of production of silk yarn under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to provide much needed support to this Sector.

**Persons arrested in connection with honour killings**

\*155. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of honour killings reported in the country in the last one year;

(b) details of the number of persons arrested and action taken against them in such cases;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such honour killings; and

(d) whether Government is considering suitable amendment in existing laws, or bringing in new laws to curb this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Many instances of alleged honour killings have been reported. As honour killing is not classified as a separate crime and it is treated as murder, information in this regard is not maintained separately by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

(c) and (d) As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory



Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the crime of honour killing

and other forms of violence. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised, *inter alia*, to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures to curb the violation of women's rights by so called 'Honour killings'. Government is also actively considering a proposal to amend the existing law or to enact a separate law in order to tackle the crime of honour killings.

**Tripartite Committee on cotton textile industry**

\*156. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Industrial Tripartite Committee on Cotton Textile Industry was held during the month of July, 2010;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed during the said meeting;

(c) whether any consensus has been arrived on the issues of modification in the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, flexible working hours, implementation of labour laws in the industry etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) and (b) The Union Minister of State for Labour and Employment chaired a meeting of the Industrial Tripartite Committee on the Cotton Textile Industry on 14th July, 2010. The Committee discussed the issues relating to modification in the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, flexible working hours, implementation of labour laws in the industry, revival of closed textile units, removal of camp coolie system adopted by textile units, contractualization of labour/outsourcing/fixed term employment, setting up of the National Wage Board for textile industry and Minimum Wages.

(c) and (d) In a tripartite framework, consensus building is an ongoing process. While the Trade Unions as well as Employers' Organisations were generally in favour of modification in the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, banning of the camp coolie system and better implementation of labour laws in the industry, there were divergent views regarding flexible working hours and setting up of the

National Wage Board for textile industry.

**Destruction of official records of 1971 Indo-Pak war**

\*157. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that official records of the 1971 India-Pakistan war at Eastern Army Command Headquarters, Kolkata, including documents pertaining to creation of Mukti Bahini, assessment made by army during the war period, orders issued to fighting formations and other sensitive operational details have been deliberately destroyed;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been ordered to look into the matter, and if so, the findings of the inquiry and action taken, if any, against the guilty; and

(c) steps taken by Government to ensure that invaluable national documents/records are kept safe and preserved for posterity?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The official records of the 1971 India-Pakistan War pertaining to Mukti Bahini held by Eastern Army Command Headquarters, Kolkata, have not been destroyed.

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

(c) All documents of historic value are preserved.

**New surrender policy for J & K militants**

\*158. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a new surrender policy for J & K militants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the misguided youths likely to come back under the surrender policy; and

(d) how they are proposed to be rehabilitated in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Policy has not been finalized.

(c) It is difficult to make an assessment at this stage.

(d) This will be part of the Policy.

**Storming of news channel office in Delhi**

\*159. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that RSS-led mob recently stormed a news channel office in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) On 16.07.2010, an RSS-led crowd stormed the common entrance leading to the lifts to various floors housing many offices, including the office of a News Channel, to protest against the sting operation of a RSS leader telecast by the News channel. The protestors were confined to the common entrance and were pushed back and dispersed immediately on the arrival of reinforcement. In this regard, a case FIR No. 186/10 dated 16.07.2010 under section 145/146/258/148/149/152/427 IPC has been registered in Police Station Pahar Ganj in which 27 persons have been arrested.

**Increase in crimes against women**

\*160. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the latest data from National Crime Records Bureau, the crimes committed against women in 2008 have seen an increase from the previous years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, crimes committed against women, especially of a sexual nature, have also increased in the year 2008;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) what is the rate of conviction of alleged offenders of sexual crimes against women for the last three years; and

(f) the reasons for the low conviction rate and steps taken to improve the current scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) As per information available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 164765, 185312 and 195856 cases of crime against women have been registered during the year 2006, 2007

and 2008 respectively. State/UT-wise details of the cases registered, cases chargesheeted, persons arrested and persons convicted under offences of rape, molestation and sexual harassment and total crime against women during 2006-08 are given in Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively (See below).

(f) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and has, besides the provisions in the Indian Penal Code in this regard, enacted legislations such as Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, and Section 67 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 regarding the display of lascivious photographs/films on computer through internet, etc. for prevention and control of crime against women.

The Central Government has also been constantly reviewing and strengthening the existing legislations. Amendments have also been enacted in the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2005 and 2008 to strengthen the law for prevention of crime against women and taking measures for safeguarding the interest of women. A High Powered Committee was set up to examine the issues relating to review of Rape Laws, under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary. The Committee has formulated the draft "Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2010", which has been posted on MHA website [mha.nic.in](http://mha.nic.in) for comments/suggestions of the public. Comments have also been sought from the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein they have been advised, *inter alia*, to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the States' law enforcement machinery in tackling with the problem of crime against women. The advisory, *inter alia*, advise the States Governments/Union Territory Administrations on gender sensitization of the police personnel, adopting appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, minimizing delays in investigations of crime against women and improving the quality of Investigations, setting up 'crime against women cells' in districts where these do not exist, setting up of special

women courts, improving the safety conditions on road and special steps for security of women working in night shifts of call centers.

**Statement-I**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargsheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS)  
and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape (Section 376 IPC) during 2006-08*

		2006						2007						2008					
Sl.No.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	1049	821	154	1360	1252	226	1070	1066	128	1436	1467	199	1257	1083	100	1531	1526	244
2	Arunachal Pradesh	37	29	1	40	29	3	48	29	5	57	37	7	42	22	1	37	28	2
3	Assam	1244	794	176	1280	941	203	1437	904	191	1477	965	180	1438	988	94	1445	967	201
4	Bihar	1232	772	178	1451	1111	232	1555	1103	167	1816	1446	212	1302	921	168	1464	1323	221
5	Chhattisgarh	995	994	235	1211	1208	276	982	939	162	1146	1126	238	978	922	206	1108	1059	207
6	Goa	21	14	0	20	20	0	20	15	1	25	16	1	30	21	6	41	20	6
7	Gujarat	354	332	50	539	551	69	316	289	50	503	479	59	374	328	48	529	535	75



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8	Haryana	608	497	97	772	749	153	488	432	114	607	616	180	631	508	128	849	801	175
9	Himachal Pradesh	113	96	27	131	121	39	159	105	14	197	156	19	157	115	29	182	176	48
10	Jammu & Kashmir	250	211	13	301	301	15	288	238	8	331	318	7	219	142	10	234	236	17
11	Jharkhand	799	599	185	943	1119	207	855	692	318	886	832	206	791	768	136	802	761	152
12	Karnataka	400	351	51	475	435	55	436	364	59	518	514	59	446	412	45	642	581	53
13	Kerala	601	495	58	666	594	80	512	546	74	555	655	88	568	467	38	623	557	45
14	Madhya Pradesh	2900	2779	748	3878	3858	1139	3010	2898	688	4131	4132	1133	2937	2791	839	3875	3847	1357
15	Maharashtra	1500	1351	163	2162	2049	222	1451	1404	151	2097	2026	178	1558	1449	160	2206	2056	219
16	Manipur	40	2	0	20	2	0	20	2	0	12	2	0	38	6	0	19	6	0
17	Meghalaya	74	35	2	71	41	2	82	32	8	76	34	17	88	41	11	82	57	11
18	Mizoram	72	69	68	77	73	74	83	78	28	87	95	32	77	69	85	94	81	92

19	Nagaland	23	20	11	29	24	10	13	12	26	15	15	31	19	18	13	27	20	15
20	Orissa	985	790	135	1020	995	186	939	784	175	1026	1000	181	1113	883	159	1045	1065	212
21	Punjab	442	373	90	618	578	129	519	392	76	709	518	121	517	442	149	663	589	224
22	Rajasthan	1085	740	262	1085	1083	377	1238	854	236	1201	1205	300	1355	857	232	1211	1205	273
23	Sikkim	20	16	1	17	14	1	24	19	0	30	21	0	20	20	5	24	20	5
24	Tamil Nadu	457	413	108	573	546	146	523	434	87	615	591	131	573	466	109	740	583	113
25	Tripura	189	177	25	167	145	20	157	180	30	165	161	56	204	185	23	210	173	21
26	Uttar Pradesh	1314	1094	637	1770	1701	999	1648	1293	573	2283	1980	962	1871	1405	681	2825	2199	1157
27	Uttarakhand	147	128	29	233	215	57	117	101	48	171	156	75	87	79	39	108	106	81
28	West Bengal	1731	1520	137	2045	1774	160	2106	1832	101	2409	2433	100	2263	1693	138	1790	1664	148
TOTAL STATE		18682	15512	3641	22964	21529	5080	20096	17037	3518	24581	22996	4772	20953	17101	3652	24406	22241	5374
29	A&N Islands	6	7	1	7	10	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	12	2	0	13	2	0
30	Chandigarh	19	20	9	27	31	11	22	19	11	24	25	14	20	19	5	27	26	7
31	D&N Haveli	6	3	1	5	3	2	7	6	0	5	6	0	6	7	0	8	8	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
32	Daman & Diu	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	623	798	152	778	647	209	598	541	163	731	657	227	466	478	115	573	702	155
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1
35	Puducherry	9	6	1	9	7	4	9	9	4	14	12	8	8	6	0	8	9	0
TOTAL UT		666	837	165	828	701	230	641	580	179	782	708	250	514	513	121	630	748	163
TOTAL ALL INDIA		79348	16349	3806	23792	22230	5310	20737	17617	3697	25363	23704	5022	21467	17614	3773	25036	22989	5537

Source: Crime in India

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

#### Statement-II

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargsheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Molestation (Section 354 IPC) during 2006-08*

		2006						2007						2008					
Sl.No.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	4534	3528	398	4431	3917	895	4406	3599	654	4893	4967	773	4730	3713	520	4922	4831	608

2	Arunachal Pradesh	63	33	9	40	38	11	72	48	7	72	59	8	72	64	13	73	66	16
3	Assam	1290	749	121	1716	1097	260	789	586	94	1466	1045	114	1272	731	78	1307	833	227
4	Bihar	530	449	80	720	743	117	853	724	82	1360	1118	123	999	684	76	1165	1042	105
5	Chhattisgarh	1598	1554	362	1880	1850	495	1549	1507	228	1831	1809	261	1621	1605	279	1934	1921	330
6	Goa	18	20	4	25	30	4	20	9	2	24	13	2	32	26	4	28	33	3
7	Gujarat	736	700	26	957	950	38	822	804	27	1227	1220	30	828	800	48	1291	1296	111
8	Haryana	486	393	115	653	618	133	417	403	87	572	584	125	435	385	97	533	540	131
9	Himachal Pradesh	275	266	19	391	404	23	322	263	23	404	357	27	295	275	30	358	378	44
10	Jammu and Kashmir	960	897	65	2015	2015	113	986	973	30	2306	2306	55	935	781	11	1748	1748	57
11	Jharkhand	414	344	62	445	625	69	342	290	92	402	352	78	271	235	43	302	362	51
12	Karnataka	1683	1535	73	2445	2294	101	1828	1664	67	2456	2442	105	1954	1722	93	2927	2751	110
13	Kerala	2543	2273	231	2951	2893	322	2624	2463	165	2959	3049	228	2745	2441	184	3452	3504	258

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14	Madhya Pradesh	6243	6172	1184	7235	7229	1465	6772	6697	1451	8053	8061	2058	6445	6372	1971	7686	7683	2898
15	Maharashtra	3479	3240	168	4246	4074	197	3306	3079	176	3864	3725	206	3619	3340	180	4334	4253	205
16	Manipur	42	1	2	29	1	2	70	0	0	47	0	0	57	0	0	47	0	0
17	Meghalaya	57	34	5	50	38	8	45	25	4	24	15	7	54	24	12	18	19	11
18	Mizoram	51	56	134	60	62	49	66	62	56	64	67	63	78	71	38	76	71	40
19	Nagaland	3	3	4	4	2	6	8	5	5	10	9	8	15	10	3	22	14	5
20	Orissa	2415	2097	144	3565	3435	244	2775	2439	102	3713	3699	277	2782	2342	109	3765	3746	383
21	Punjab	314	262	44	422	361	69	427	245	38	472	352	90	388	265	73	512	458	112
22	Rajasthan	2582	2048	958	2975	2976	1243	2477	1932	766	2753	2748	1041	2520	1964	825	2893	2898	1076
23	Sikkim	14	10	1	16	14	1	13	9	0	11	9	0	19	16	3	18	20	3
24	Tamil Nadu	1179	1072	588	1667	1655	730	1540	1237	477	1945	1788	840	1705	1363	338	2220	2059	543
25	Tripura	207	153	13	162	130	16	244	248	24	197	155	21	346	291	17	349	312	18
26	Uttar Pradesh	2096	1914	998	2785	2763	1575	2522	2244	1164	3485	3212	1676	2955	2599	1502	4109	3723	2277

27	Uttarakhand	153	140	51	204	202	82	146	130	90	306	239	136	120	99	72	160	177	123
28	West Bengal	1837	1529	119	2004	1704	142	2281	1585	87	1712	1839	87	2396	1566	95	1584	1567	93
TOTAL STATE		35802	31472	5978	44093	42120	8410	37722	33270	5998	46628	45239	8439	39688	33784	6714	47833	46305	9838
29	A&N Islands	14	13	0	19	19	60	21	20	1	32	30	1	24	21	0	32	35	0
30	Chandigarh	20	19	6	28	25	6	32	18	2	39	24	2	19	23	1	22	30	1
31	D & N Haveli	5	4	1	5	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	4	0	7	7	0
32	Daman & Diu	2	1	0	5	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	0
33	Delhi UT	718	670	98	887	679	131	868	716	138	1143	1027	144	611	715	184	855	961	266
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	56	48	14	79	67	23	89	92	8	160	179	11	65	65	7	85	92	9
TOTAL UT		815	755	119	1023	801	161	1012	848	151	1375	1264	160	725	829	192	1002	1126	276
TOTAL ALL INDIA		36617	32227	6097	45116	42921	8571	38734	34118	6149	48003	46503	8599	40413	34613	6906	48835	47431	10114

Source: Crime in India

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

**Statement-III**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargsheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargsheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Sexual Harassment (Section 509 IPC) during 2006-08*

		2006														2007			
		2008																	
Sl.No.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	2411	2090	655	2816	2790	759	3316	2785	917	3614	3654	964	3551	2945	569	3240	3260	636
2	Arunachal Pradesh		2	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	5	6	0	1	1	0	1	1 0
3	Assam	10	8	1	10	8	0	10	7	2	16	7	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
4	Bihar	53	43	5	55	47	10	12	11	2	19	18	2	21	12	3	30	28	3
5	Chhattisgarh	143	135	27	179	178	41	111	106	26	129	130	30	125	123	27	165	162	40
6	Goa	7	4	0	6	6	0	7	6	1	6	8	1	12	8	0	12	8	0
7	Gujarat	138	118	15	143	139	19	120	96	11	179	157	9	122	120	5	161	181	12
8	Haryana	491	475	342	584	581	384	409	394	229	576	575	269	605	567	381	731	716	451
9	Himachal Pradesh		31	26	5	34	35	5	33	9	1	12	8	1	41	36	5	55	45 8
10	Jammu and Kashmir	347	350	82	469	469	119	353	352	83	465	466	117	296	284	69	401	400	96

11	Jharkhand	44	28	5	33	66	5	15	14	0	23	24	0	23	16	1	63	55	1
12	Karnataka	38	33	9	42	40	7	28	32	10	44	40	9	44	41	10	38	41	10
13	Kerala	222	178	16	230	220	19	262	232	13	281	284	16	258	244	35	302	293	46
14	Madhya Pradesh	762	759	259	970	973	467	780	772	263	1104	1104	455	758	739	290	958	956	452
15	Maharashtra	984	914	41	1195	1188	43	1039	964	31	1291	1242	33	1091	998	70	1352	1351	76
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0
18	Mizoram	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
20	Orissa	247	214	20	311	306	20	241	218	14	317	315	24	282	258	17	352	356	28
21	Punjab	60	43	19	75	63	29	48	48	16	59	62	21	49	29	18	61	37	22
22	Rajasthan	31	26	16	33	33	16	28	19	14	34	34	15	19	12	14	15	15	24
23	Sikkim	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	852	745	203	857	838	348	875	790	302	931	921	333	974	856	317	1245	1101	379
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	2	8	6	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	2714	2715	1716	3852	3825	2312	2882	2864	1649	4149	4124	2301	3374	3318	2130	4958	4876	3179



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27	Uttarakhand	113	113	35	186	185	94	63	58	50	128	123	62	306	289	72	459	443	250
28	West Bengal	63	51	16	76	55	20	99	64	17	118	98	26	94	70	20	156	125	23
TOTAL STATE		9765	9072	3491	12160	12051	4722	10738	9848	3651	13505	13405	4690	12057	10972	4056	14767	14459	5738
29	A&N Islands	4	4	0	6	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	4	2	0
30	Chandigarh	13	12	3	20	20	3	11	6	0	15	10	0	2	5	6	3	7	6
31	D&N Haveli	1	1	0	1	Ij	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	144	114	19	163	41	33	167	123	44	181	179	48	130	131	57	141	163	68
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	39	38	9	70	70	9	32	31	13	52	52	23	21	20	9	28	28	11
TOTAL UT		201	169	31	260	140	45	212	160	57	248	241	71	157	158	72	176	2001	85
TOTAL ALL INDIA		9966	9241	3522	12420	12191	4767	10950	10008	3708	13753	13646	4761	12214	11130	4128	14943	14659	5823

Source: Crime in India.

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

**Statement-IV**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargsheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargsheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Total Crimes Against Women\* during 2006-2008*

		2006						2007						2008					
Sl.No.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	21484	16139	3579	30660	27617	5892	24738	20967	3911	35121	34088	6093	24111	20107	2948	35831	35377	4507
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	168	108	16	141	114	22	185	128	16	203	155	20	175	122	18	180	139	25
3	Assam	6801	3987	692	8438	5425	955	6844	4148	821	8797	5755	851	8122	4776	436	8531	5814	1007
4	Bihar	6740	4488	801	11757	9827	1591	7548	5341	764	14955	11842	1425	8662	5654	881	14223	12348	1603
5	Chhattisgarh	3757	366S	881	5758	5676	1491	3775	3637	580	5855	5764	1038	3962	3796	682	6026	5896	1097
6	Goa	96	83	29	159	166	65	80	48	10	145	88	14	130	89	22	176	144	49
7	Gujarat	7279	6592	276	18188	17566	543	8260	7763	298	21665	21625	581	8616	8165	289	22194	22258	631
8	Haryana	4617	3255	791	6857	6665	1308	4645	3368	636	7071	6876	1111	5142	3690	869	7421	7397	1407

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9	Himachal Pradesh 143		792	645	69	1151	1153	97	1018	727	53	1476	1302	78	979	796	86	1494	1462
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2432	2142	170	3896	3887	268	2521	2192	123	4411	4398	183	2295	1619	92	3233	3233	176
11	Jharkhand	2979	2110	629	4117	3733	526	3317	2383	829	4528	4047	854	3183	2584	579	4932	4503	947
12	Karnataka	6084	5252	716	11035	10494	1509	6569	5576	685	11302	11049	1412	6890	5904	486	12780	11972	1081
13	Kerala	7554	6565	617	11406	10926	1159	7837	7267	470	11210	11440	805	8117	7203	553	11353	11410	851
14	Madhya Pradesh	14321	13950	3705	23753	23696	6061	15370	15030	3737	25990	25989	6932	14908	14447	4941	26163	26100	1008
15	Maharashtra	14452	13020	584	36197	34067	1064	14924	13516	597	36040	34625	1073	15862	14748	698	38390	37015	1224
16	Manipur	171	3	3	104	3	2	188	3	1	133	3	1	211	6	0	147	6	0
17	Meghalaya	176	88	7	158	101	10	172	67	16	130	71	30	208	75	25	161	90	24
18	Mizoram	125	128	209	138	139	128	151	142	84	152	163	95	162	147	125	177	159	134
19	Nagaland	43	36	26	64	52	38	32	25	38	58]	40	49	47	36	24	68	40	26
20	Orissa	6825	5851	535	10408	10179	957	7304	6098	547	10424	9902	1391	8303	6618	633	10910	10760	1185

21	Punjab	2242	1588	276	3882	3094	697	2694	1672	274	4211	3358	708	2627	1852	378	4233	3943	799
22	Rajasthan	12934	8155	2719	14546	14565	4987	14270	8693	2446	14548	14528	4138	14491	8925	2619	14097	14080	4099
23	Sikkim	47	34	3	39	34	3	55	33	2	63	44	2	48	49	9	55	56	9
24	Tamil Nadu	6489	5598	2923	9483	8987	4991	7811	5963	2116	11601	10449	3338	7220	5834	2104	11345	10304	3185
25	Tripura	964	834	106	1272	892	159	1067	1078	133	1107	1175	222	1416	1292	97	1774	1517	90
26	Uttar Pradesh	16375	13254	6800	34720	32599	15710	20993	15626	6918	48291	39978	17392	23569	17802	8900	57874	46420	22787
27	Uttarakhand	1038	836	207	2176	1895	523	1097	810	329	2711	2059	804	1151	918	354	1690	1694	1227
28	West Bengal	12785	11445	1001	22398	18226	2077	16544	14424	467	22175	22423	667	20912	15120	540	24328	22167	650
TOTAL STATE		1597701	129851	28370	272901	251778	52833	180009	147325	26901	304373	28323	651305	191519	152374	293883	197862	296304	59851
29	A&N Islands	36	39	1	49	63	1	56	36	3	80	50	6	80	55	0	85	87	0
30	Chandigarh	224	133	24	352	267	33	230	128	28	290	232	40	143	92	22	216	138	39
31	D&N Haveli	32	22	2	25	31	3	18	14	1	21	17	1	28	26	0	64	54	0
32	Daman & Diu	9	9	1	28	26	3	11	7	1	57	30	1	15	11	0	51	69	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
33	Delhi UT	4544	2909	565	6207	5537	925	4804	2587	646	5648	4739	1022	3938	2784	482	3115	4237	856
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	2	2	0	4	1	1	2	1	1
35	Puducherry	149	139	35	260	250	77	179	178	32	337	351	69	129	113	17	191	194	27
	TOTAL UT	4995	3251	628	6922	6174	1042	5303	2952	711	6435	5421	1139	4337	3082	522	3724	4780	923
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	164765133102	28998	279823	257952	53875	185312	150277	27612	310808	288657	524441	958561	554562	299103	235103	1084		
		60774																	

Source: Crime in India

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

\*Total Crimes against women includes heads: Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls. Dowry Deaths. Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Imporation of Girls. Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act). Dowry Prohibition Act. Indecent Representation of Women Act and Sati Prevention Act

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### New Patent Amendment Act

†1021. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to bring a new Patent Amendment Act;

(b) if so, the time limit fixed therefor;

(c) whether objections from public have been received in this regard;

(d) if so, the total number of proposals under consideration; and

(e) the steps being taken to implement these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

### Price Stabilization Fund

1022. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has launched a Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) for the benefit of growers of tea, coffee, natural rubber and tobacco;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much benefit the growers have received from the PSF during the last three years, State-wise and item-wise;

(d) the total contribution received from the growers during the same period; and

(e) Government's assessment of the scheme's operations till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Price Stabilization Fund (PSF)

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme was launched in 2003 for Coffee, Tea, Natural Rubber and Tobacco to provide financial relief to the growers when prices of these commodities fall below a specified level, without resorting to the practice of procurement operations by the Government agencies. Contribution to the Members' PSF Saving Bank account by the Price stabilization Fund Trust and/or the Member, in a given year is on the basis of categorization of the year as Boom/Normal/Distress year which is done on the basis of a Price Spectrum Band, fixed and announced every year.

(c) Benefit received by the growers from PSF during the last three years:-

Year	Item	State	Amount Released (Rs.)
2007-08	Tea	Assam	155500
	Tea	Himachal Pradesh	44500
	Tea	Tripura	43500
	Total		243500
2008-09	Tea	Assam	179500
	Tea	Himachal Pradesh	22000
	Tea	Kerala	4500
	Tea	Tripura	227000
TOTAL			433000
2009-10	Coffee	Karnataka	136500
	Coffee	Kerala	16500
	Coffee	Orrisa	29500
	Coffee	Tamil Nadu	21000
TOTAL			203500

(d) A total Contribution of Ks. 6,43,000/- towards enrollment fee under the PSF scheme has been received from the growers during the same period.

(e) 46239 number of growers have been enrolled under the Scheme till 31.03.2010 and Government is intensifying the coverage under Scheme to greater number of farmers.



**Seizure of medicine consignment at European ports**

1023. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medicine consignments of Indian firms have been seized in transit at European ports several times on the grounds of alleged patent infringement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India and Brazil have moved jointly to the WTO against EU and Netherland on enforcement of European Union Custom rules claiming that EU has erred in confiscating generic Indian medicines in transit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and response received by Government from WTO in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information available regarding the detentions/seizures is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir India and Brazil have filed requests to the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO on 11 May 2010 and 12 May 2010 respectively for consultations with the EU and the Netherlands on the seizures of consignments of Indian generic drugs while in transit through Netherlands on ground of alleged infringement of patents. One round of Joint consultations has been held by India and Brazil with the EU on 7-8 July 2010 in Geneva where representatives from the Government of Netherlands were also present.

**Statement**

*Details of detentions/seizures made by EU of India's generic medicines*

S.No.	Name of the Indian company	Product	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Aurobindo Pharma Ltd.	Losartan	Detention was made at Amsterdam Airport on 9 October 2008 of consignment which was destined to Portugal. Dutch Customs decided to destroy the consignment.

1	2	3	4
2.	Indswift Laboratories Ltd. Clopidogrel  Netherlands  was  was		Consignment was detained at Schiphol Airport,  on 12 October 2008. It was destined to Colombia. It released on 19.5.2009 and brought back to India.
3.	Medopharm Ltd.	Amoxicillin tablets	Consignment was detained in Munich Airport on May 2009. It was later released on 26 May 2009 and was taken to destination in Denmark.
4.	Dr. Reddy's  Schiphol  was  released	Losartan	Consignment was detained on 24 December 2008 at  Airport, Netherlands. It destined to Brazil. The detained goods were in January 2009 and brought back to India.
5.	Cipla Ltd.  Schiphol  was  gave  on	Olanzapine	Consignment was detained on 20 November 2008 at  Airport, Netherlands. It destined to Peru. Cipla objection to the detention 5 March 2009.
6.	Cipla Ltd.  Schiphol  was	Rivastigmine	Consignment was detained on 20 November 2008 at  Airport, Netherlands. It destined to Peru. Cipla

detention.		protested against
		The consignment was
		released on 23 April 2009
and		
		was sent to the
destination.		
7.	Aurobindo Pharma	Abacavir
		Consignment was detained in
		November 2008 at Schiphol
		Airport, Netherlands.

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**Performance of North Eastern States under ASIDE**

1024. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of performance of Assam and NE States under ASIDE; and

(b) the details of allocation of ASIDE, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of funds released upto 2009-10 to States in North Eastern Region (NER) including Assam under State Component of Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme and status of submission of Utilization Certificate (UC) due on 31.3.2010 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Funds Released (2002-03 to 2008-09)	UC status (due on 31.3.10)	Funds Released (2009-10)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	890.00	Pending for 12.50	0.00
2	Assam	6,763.50	Pending for 1383.00	1383.00
3	Manipur	1,287.00	UC Received	227.00
4	Meghalaya	3,989.00	UC Received	917.00
5	Mizoram	1,692.00	UC Received	356.00
6	Nagaland	1,210.00	UC Received	220.00
7	Sikkim	910.00	UC Received	220.00
8	Tripura	4,634.00	UC Received	801.00

Utilization Certificate for funds released during 2009-10 would become due on 31.3.2011.

(b) Details of the funds allocated and released to all States/UTs during last three years are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Year-wise funds allocated and released to the States/UTs under State Component of ASIDE Scheme during last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State / UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2120.00	2120.00	1920.00	1920.00	2041.00	2041.00
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	220.00	0.00	120.00	120.00	114.00	57.00
3	Bihar	220.00	0.00	220.00	0.00	209.00	0.00
4	Chandigarh	350.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	237.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	550.00	435.00	550.00	0.00	522.00	522.00
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220.00	0.00	120.00	0.00	242.00	0.00
7	Daman & Diu	220.00	0.00	120.00	0.00	242.00	242.00
8	Delhi	290.00	290.00	190.00	0.00	312.00	0.00
9	Goa	670.00	670.00	570.00	570.00	541.00	541.00

10	Gujarat	6035.00	5972.50	5835.00	5835.00	5957.00	5957.00
11	Haryana	1545.00	1545.00	1545.00	1545.00	1468.00	1468.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	570.00	570.00
13	Jammu & Kashmir	580.00	580.00	580.00	580.00	551.00	551.00
14	Jharkhand	550.00	275.00	550.00	550.00	522.00	522.00
15	Karnataka	4262.00	4262.00	4162.00	4162.00	3954.00	3954.00
16	Kerala	1175.00	1175.00	975.00	975.00	926.00	926.00
17	Lakshadweep	220.00	0.00	120.00	0.00	114.00	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	1580.00	1580.00	1480.00	1480.00	1406.00	1406.00
19	Maharashtra	8200.00	8200.00	8000.00	8000.00	8122.00	8122.00
20	Orissa	892.00	892.00	792.00	792.00	914.00	914.00
21	Puducherry	220.00	0.00	220.00	0.00	209.00	0.00
22	Punjab	1340.00	670.00	1340.00	1340.00	1273.00	1273.00
23	Rajasthan	1453.00	1453.00	1353.00	1353.00	1285.00	1285.00
24	Tamil Nadu	4988.00	4988.00	4788.00	4788.00	4910.00	4910.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Uttar Pradesh	2310.00	2310.00	2210.00	2210.00	2099.00	2099.00
26	Uttarakhand	580.00	0.00	580.00	580.00	551.00	0.00
27	West Bengal	2210.00	2210.00	2010.00	2010.00	1909.00	1909.00
TOTAL (A)		43600.00	40227.50	41200.00	39660.00	41200.00	39269.00
<b>North Eastern Region (NER)</b>							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	276.00	276.00	276.00	0.00	276.00	0.00
2	Assam	1383.00	1383.00	1383.00	1383.00	1383.00	1383.00
3	Manipur	227.00	227.00	227.00	227.00	227.00	227.00
4	Mizoram	356.00	356.00	356.00	356.00	356.00	356.00
5	Meghalaya	917.00	299.00	917.00	917.00	917.00	917.00
6	Nagaland	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
7	Sikkim	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
8	Tripura	801.00	801.00	801.00	801.00	801.00	801.00
TOTAL (B)		4400.00	3782.00	4400.00	4124.00	4400.00	4124.00
GRAND TOTAL (A) + (B)		48000.00	44009.50	45600.00	43784.00	45600.00	43393.00

#### **Tea production expansion scheme**

†1025. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce tea production expansion scheme throughout the country in order to increase tea production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States wherein the tea production expansion scheme and the potential thereof have been considered during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c ) In order to increase tea production under the ongoing 'Tea Plantation Development Scheme' of Tea Board, subsidy is provided to the small holdings in the hilly areas and the North Eastern States for new planting @ 25% of the unit cost subject to the area to be planted by an individual grower not exceeding 4 hectares.

During the last 3 financial years, about 2549.76 hectares have been brought under new planting in the small holdings located in the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.

#### **Export of Darjeeling Tea**

†1026. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of India in present world tea market;

(b) the details of quantity of Darjeeling tea exported during the current year along with the monetary value thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that other private companies are trying to run their business by using the trade mark of Darjeeling tea; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) India is the largest producer of Black Tea as well as the largest consumer of tea in the world. India produces 25% of total world production and consumes



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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

about 22% of total world consumption of tea. Nearly 80% of the tea produced is consumed within India. India is also the fourth largest tea exporter in the world.

(b) Indian Trade Classification - Harmonized System (ITC HS) Codes for tea are separately available for Green tea and/or Black tea. There is no separate ITC HS Code for Darjeeling tea.

(c) Tea Board under the Darjeeling Certification Trade Mark regime gives licences for use of Darjeeling logo and word to eligible producers, exporters, packers, importers in India and in countries other than India. No other entity can use the logo/word 'Darjeeling'.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Cashew Development Board at Kollam**

1027. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the progress achieved in setting up a Cashew Development Board at Kollam and the tasks that are proposed to be assigned to the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): A decision on setting up of Cashew Board will be taken after detailed deliberations by the Planning Commission with stake holder departments like Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Commerce.

#### **Promotion of salt industries in Gujarat**

1028. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian salt industry is lagging behind other countries of the world in the production and manufacturing of iodized edible salt;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the share of Gujarat salt industries in the world manufacturing and production of salt in the world; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard to promote salt industries in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Gujarat produced 17.8 million ton of salt during 2009-10 out of the country's production of 23.9 million ton. The average annual production of salt in the world is about 260 million ton.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to promote salt industry in Gujarat are given below:

(i) Continued efforts are being made to create awareness among the salt manufacturers for improving the quality of salt. The salt manufacturers have been encouraged to establish salt washeries/refineries to upgrade the quality of salt to meet the requirement of Chlor-Alkali Industry, exports and for edible purpose.

(ii) State, national and international level workshops/conferences are organized by Salt Department and Government of Gujarat in active collaboration with salt manufacturers Association on various aspects of salt industry.

#### **Regional imbalances in industrial development**

†1029. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the regional imbalances between various States in terms of industrial development;

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

(c) whether Government has conducted a survey/study on industrially backward regions;

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

(e) whether Government has formulated any Centrally sponsored scheme for industrial development of these backward regions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The list of Industrial Investment proposals filed

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State-wise from August, 1991 to May, 2010 is given in the Statement (See below). Industrial Investments in the present policy regime are essentially made by entrepreneurs, businesses and enterprises. These decisions are based on a large number of parameters like market, availability of raw material, availability of human skills, infrastructure, incentives etc. Government's role is of a facilitator and promoter. The primary responsibility of industrial development is of the State Governments and the Central Government supplements and complements their efforts.

(c) and (d) No recent study has been conducted to identify Industrially backward regions.

(e) and (f) The Union Government is implementing packages of industrial incentives for the States of the North East (including Sikkim), States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand comprising the following:

For the North-East (including Sikkim) and the State of Jammu & Kashmir -

- i) Central Capital Investment Subsidy;
- ii) Central Interest Subsidy;
- iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy;
- iv) Transport Subsidy;
- v) 100% Central Excise duty exemption with CENVAT benefit; and
- vi) 100% Income Tax exemption.

For the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

- i) Central Capital Investment Subsidy;
- ii) Transport Subsidy;
- iii) 100% Central Excise Duty Exemption (lapsed on 31.03.2010); and
- iv) 100% Income Tax exemption for five years and thereafter @ 30% for companies and 25% for other than companies for the next five years.

Besides, the industrial units in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands and Darjeeling district of West Bengal are entitled to Transport Subsidy.

**Statement**

**1.11 Industrial Investment Proposals (State-wise)**

August 1991-May 2010

Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEMs)

Letters of Intent (LOIs) + Direct Industrial Licences (DILs)

Name of the State/UTs	Total Investment (Rs.Crore)	%age	Numbers Filed	%age	Proposed Investment (Rs. Cr.)	%age	Proposed Emp. (Nos)	%age	Numbers granted	%age	Proposed Investments (Rs. Cr.)	%age	Proposed Emp. (Nos)	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chhattisgarh	895248	13.54	2638	3.23	894683	13.80	734453	4.12	31	0.69	565	0.43	3816	0.40
Orissa	894668	13.53	1510	1.85	889224	13.72	650418	3.64	37	0.83	5444	4.11	11882	1.23
Gujarat	824584	12.47	9566	11.70	801180	12.36	1786721	10.01	467	10.45	23404	17.65	75855	7.88
Andhra Pradesh	634624	9.60	6092	7.45	618829	9.55	1181408	6.62	548	12.26	15795	11.91	100204	10.41
Maharashtra	601132	9.09	14700	17.97	582288	8.98	2731974	15.31	600	13.42	18844	14.21	139890	14.53
Karnataka	545644	8.25	3451	4.22	534014	8.24	837923	4.70	290	6.49	11630	8.77	83259	8.65
Madhya Pradesh	410796	6.21	3255	3.98	407522	6.29	855180	4.79	147	3.29	3274	2.47	31682	3.29
Jharkhand	389965	5.90	987	1.21	389491	6.01	371641	2.08	18	0.40	474	0.36	2368	0.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
West Bengal	301202	4.55	4654	5.69	297047	4.58	929344	5.21	101	2.26	4155	3.1\$	20706	2.15
Tamil Nadu	284903	4.31	6890	8.42	270633	4.18	2102291	11.78	869	19.44	14270	10.76	151261	15.72
Uttar Pradesh	207312	3.13	6732	8.23	197359	3.05	1789924	10.03	375	8.39	9953	7.51	102412	10.64
Rajasthan	124757	1.89	3338	4.08	123075	1.90	634131	3.55	103	2.30	1682	1.27	17865	1.86
Punjab	103792	1.57	3021	3.69	95439	1.47	691922	3.88	266	5.95	8353	6.30	86078	8.94
Haryana	81890	1.24	4052	4.95	77382	1.19	639477	3.58	245	5.48	4508	3.40	64483	6.70
Uttarakhand	58795	0.89	2005	2.45	58257	0.90	388568	2.18	33	0.74	538	0.41	8547	0.89
Bihar	49955	0.76	344	0.42	48493	0.75	70244	0.39	33	0.74	1462	1.10	13674	1.42
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42183	0.64	2161	2.64	41865	0.65	252560	1.42	37	0.83	318	0.24	3994	0.41
Himachal Pradesh	32065	0.48	943	1.15	31577	0.49	179241	1.00	35	0.78	488	0.37	6232	0.65
Assam	23620	0.36	575	0.70	21185	0.33	81245	0.46	13	0.29	2435	1.84	4606	0.48
Nagaland	16325	0.25	15	0.02	16325	0.25	302337	1.69	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kerala	13699	0.21	620	0.76	10833	0.17	103511	0.58	76	1.70	2866	2.16	14918	1.55
Jammu & Kashmir	13485	0.20	642	0.78	13409	0.21	115583	0.65	7	0.16	76	0.06	2074	0.22

Puducherry	12205	0.18	738	0.90	10901	0.17	84418	0.47	19	0.43	1304	0.98	2894	0.30
Goa	12078	0.18	709	0.87	11910	0.18	78052	0.44	37	0.83	168	0.13	3526	0.37
Meghalaya	11523	0.17	280	0.34	11516	0.18	36342	0.20	3	0.07	7	0.01	207	0.02
Daman & Diu	10872	0.16	1092	1.34	10772	0.17	122684	0.69	25	0.56	100	0.08	3605	0.37
Delhi	7267	0.11	550	0.67	7237	0.11	53414	0.30	21	0.47	30	0.02	1652	0.17
Sikkim	3262	0.05	80	0.10	3257	0.05	16302	0.09	1	0.02	5	0.00	204	0.02
Tripura	2436	0.04	38	0.05	2436	0.04	4741	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1915	0.03	46	0.06	1914	0.03	7749	0.04	4	0.09	1	0.00	522	0.05
Chandigarh	742	0.01	46	0.06	733	0.01	8599	0.05	2	0.04	9	0.01	284	0.03
Andaman & Nicobar	498	0.01	12	0.01	498	0.01	3081	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Manipur	20	0.00	5	0.01	20	0.00	937	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lakshadweep	4	0.00	1	0.00	4	0.00	278	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Location in more than One State	419	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	26	0.58	419	0.32	3738	0.39
TOTAL :	6613885	100.00	81788	100.00	6481308	100.00	17846693	100.00	4470	100.00	132577	100.00	962438	100.00

**Incentive to cellular industry**

1030. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incentives given by the Ministry to the cellular industry during the last five years, especially on the earning of foreign exchange;

(b) what are the earnings of the cellular industry in form of export and the expenditure in form of import during the last five years;

(c) whether the Ministry has recently withdrawn any incentives given to the cellular industry on the earning of foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2004-09 contained a Scheme viz. "Served From India Scheme" (SFIS) to accelerate growth in export of services. Under the SFIS, from 1.4.2003 onwards, the telecom sector was provided benefit in form of Duty Credit Scrip equivalent to 10% of free foreign exchange earned on export of services during the preceding financial year.

Under the Focus Product Scheme in the FTP, cellular phones (with 3G standard & GPS), and videophones are provided benefit in form of Duty Credit Scrip @ 2% of the FOB value of exports.

The merchandise export and import of telecom equipment for the last five years is given in the Statement (See below). For the telecom sector, the Reserve Bank of India is not maintaining separate sector-specific data on foreign exchange earnings from export of services or expenditure on imports of services.

The Government and RBI closely monitor the economic development in the country, and internationally, on a continuous basis, and need based measures are taken from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications. Accordingly, in the FTP 2009-14, the benefit to the telecom service providers under SFIS has been withdrawn.



**Statement**

*India's merchandise Export of Telecom Equipments for the last five years*

(Values in Rupees crores)

ITCHS	Description	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8517	Telephone sets, including telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks: other apparatus for the transmission or reception of vice, images or other data, including apparatus for communication in a wired or wireless network (such as a local or wide area network), other than transmission or reception apparatus of heading 8443, 8525, 8527 or 8528	209	430	621	11968	8152
8525	Transmission apparatus for radio broadcasting or television, whether or not incorporation reception apparatus or sound recording or reproducing apparatus; television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders	273	500	685	657	305
8544	Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable including co-axial cable) and other insulated electric conductors, whether or not fitted with connectors; optical fibre cables, made up of individually sheathed fibres, whether or not assembled with electric conductors or fitted with connectors	725	1471	1733	2376	1596

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9001	Optical fibres and optical fibre bundles; optical fibre cables other than those of heading 8544; sheets and plates of polarising material; lenses (including contact lenses), prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, unmounted, other than such elements of glass not optically worked	274	334	307	515	754	
8517	Telephone sets, including telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks: other apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, images or other data, including apparatus for communication in a wired or wireless network (such as a local or wide area network), other than transmission or reception apparatus of heading 8443, 8525, 8527 or 8528	5908	8804	17348	40990	39551	
8525	Transmission apparatus for radio broadcasting or television, whether or not incorporation reception apparatus or sound recording or reproducing apparatus; television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders	16881	18605	16361	3931	1710	

8544	Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable (including co-axial cable) and other insulated electric conductors, whether or not fitted with connectors; optical fibre cables, made up of individually sheathed fibres, whether or not assembled with electric conductors or fitted with connectors	1551	2210	3693	3943	3267
9001	Optical fibres and optical fibre bundles; optical fibre cables other than those of heading 8544; sheets and plates of polarising material; lenses (including contact lenses), prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, unmounted, other than such elements of glass not optically worked	164	339	588	525	498

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Note: The figures for 2009-10 are provisional and subject to change.

### Export of organic produce

1031. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the forest and agriculture area, separately under organic cultivation during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09;

(b) the quantum of organic produce during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (forest and agriculture, separately);

(c) the value of exports (in INR) of organic produce during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (forest and agriculture, separately); and

(d) the amount spent by APEDA on the promotion of organic produce/products during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of area under organic cultivation during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as follows:

Area in Hectare		
Area under organic cultivation	Agriculture	Forest
2006-07	339113	NA
2007-08	339113	NA
2008-09	858469	2932500

Source: APEDA; NA- Not Available

(b) The details of organic produce during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as under:

Quantity in Tonnes			
Year	Organic produce	Wild collection	Total Production
2006-07	585970	NA	585970
2007-08	956797	2301	959098
2008-09	1621640	2599	1624239

Source: APEDA; NA- Not Available

(c) The value of exports of organic produce during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are Rs 30124 lakhs, Rs 49822 lakhs and Rs. 53690 lakhs respectively. Separate value of exports of forest and agriculture produce is not being maintained.

(d) The amount spent by APEDA on the promotion of organic produce/products during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are Rs. 59.42 lakhs, Rs. 72.82 lakhs and Rs. 124.18 lakhs respectively.

#### **Rejection of EU's demand on social clauses in FTA**

1032. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has rejected the European Union's demand on including social clauses such as labour and environmental standards in the proposed Free Trade Agreement (FTA) saying there are other forums to discuss the issues; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and EU's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India has always maintained that there are alternative fora to discuss social issues including matters related to labour and environmental standards and that all the Free Trade Agreements should focus on trade related issues only.

#### **FTA vis-a-vis multilateral talks under WTO**

1033. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the difference between the Free Trade Agreements and the earlier trade talks under the WTO regime is that while the multilateral talks under WTO are relatively open with texts in the public domain, the FTA talks are shrouded in secrecy;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the EU wants Indian market to be opened for heavily subsidized EU farm products and wants the patent and copyright regime strengthened, making more pro-monopoly; and

(c) if so, whether Government would proceed further on the India-EU FTA and all other FTAs unless all current proposals, negotiating drafts are debated and discussed in Parliament and with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Negotiations for an India EU Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) are still ongoing. For balanced and mutually beneficial outcome of the negotiations, Government consults all stakeholders including State Governments, stakeholding Ministries/Departments, Industries, Associations, Export Promotion Councils etc. in order to develop India's negotiation strategy which is an ongoing process till the agreement is concluded.

Negotiations in all tracks of the India EU Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) are ongoing and final positions are yet to emerge.

**Road plan for attracting FDI**

1034. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China are the preferred FDI destinations, according to global consultancy firm Ernst & Young;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the FDI attracted during the last three years; and

(d) the road plan prepared for the coming Eleventh Five Year Plan with each country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) According to 'Ernst & Young's 2010 European Attractiveness Survey', investors rank China, India and Central and Eastern Europe as most attractive regions for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects over the next three years. 66% respondents selected China & 61% selected India as the most attractive future FDI destinations.

(c) and (d) The details of financial year-wise FDI inflows from April, 2007 to June, 2010 are given in the Statement (See below). The Government is making sustained efforts to make the FDI policy regime increasingly attractive & investor-friendly, with a view to attracting investments from all major investing countries.

**Statement**

*Financial year-wise FDI equity inflows*

*from April, 2007 to June 2010*

Sl. No.	Year (Apr-Mar)	FDI equity inflows	FDI equity inflows
		in Rs. crore	in US\$ million
1	2007-08	98,663.99	24,580.85
2	2008-09	123,024.88	27,330.82
3	2009-10	123,377.78	25,888.19
4	2010-11 (up to June, 2010)	26,418.13	5,807.83

**Tax benefits to companies intending to set up SEZ**

1035. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any difference of opinion between the Ministry and the Ministry of Finance on the question of allowing tax benefits to the companies intending to set up SEZ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry favours allowing tax benefits to the companies while Ministry of Finance favours retention of taxes; and

(c) if so, how Government proposes to settle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Fiscal benefits and duty concessions are allowed to SEZs as per the provisions of SEZ Act, 2005 which has been passed by the Parliament.

**India a dumping yard for e-waste**

1036. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is becoming a dumping yard with e-waste which contains a large presence of lead, etc., from Finland, US, Canada, Middle East and South Asia;

(b) whether the above imports are in line with the guidelines proposed to be issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests; and

(c) if not, the reasons for allowing import of e-waste in the light of recent incident of radiation in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As per information received from Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, no such import of e-waste which contains a large presence of lead, etc., from Finland, US, Canada, Middle East and South Asia has been reported.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Industries in Himachal Pradesh**

†1037. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has identified any place to establish small and big industries in Himachal Pradesh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) In a deregulated industrial environment, decisions to set up industries are taken by the entrepreneurs. During the period from August, 1991 to May, 2010, 943 Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandums (IEMs) were filed by the entrepreneurs in the State of Himachal Pradesh for industries not covered under compulsory licensing. 35 letters of Intent were issued in respect of the industries covered under compulsory licensing. The total investment in the State was Rs. 32065 crore and the employment was 185473.

The State Governments are primarily responsible for industrial development in their respective States. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes to provide incentives and/or to improve infrastructure facilities. For the State of Himachal Pradesh, the Union Government is implementing a package of incentives which provides subsidies such as Capital Investment



Subsidy and Transport Subsidy and the Income tax benefits under sub

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 80-IC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Under the Scheme, 100% Excise Duty exemption is also available to units that have commenced commercial production on or before 31st March, 2010.

**Special agriculture and village industry scheme to promote export**

†1038. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is running a special Agriculture and Village Industry Scheme to promote export;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any case of corruption in this scheme has come to light; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India, with a view to boost exports of agricultural and forest produce and gram udyog products, is running a scheme called Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (Special Agriculture and Village Industry Scheme) in the Foreign Trade Policy. The details of the scheme are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) No instances of corruption in the scheme have come to notice.

**Statement**

Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY): The objective of VKGUY in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, is to promote exports of:

(i) Agricultural Produce and their value added products;

(ii) Minor Forest Produce and their value added variants;

(iii) Gram Udyog Product;

(iv) Forest Based Products; and

(v) Other Products, as notified from time to time.

Exports of all products notified under the Scheme in Appendix 37A of Handbook of Procedures (Vol.1) are eligible for incentive in the form of Duty Credit Scrip @5% of FOB value of exports.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, incentive at a reduced rate of 3% will be granted in case the exporter avails benefit of drawback at rates higher than 1% and/or specific DEPB rate (other than miscellaneous category) and/or advance authorization or duty free import authorization import of inputs. Exports of Special VKGUY products like flowers, fruits, vegetables etc. as included in Table 2 of Appendix 37A are eligible for 2% additional incentive over and above 5% or 3% as the case may be.

Details of the products notified under Appendix 37A of Handbook of Procedures (Vol.1) are in public domain and can be viewed/downloaded at website <http://dgft.gov.in>.

#### **Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project**

†1039. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sanctioned Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor project; and

(b) if so, the details of above mentioned project and the areas covered under it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has accorded 'in-principle' approval to the 'Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor' (DMIC) Project outline in August, 2007.

(b) The DMIC project aims at creating a strong economic base with a globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure to activate local commerce, enhance investments and attain sustainable development. The project influence area of the DMIC covers parts of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Six Investment Regions and six Industrial Areas have been identified to be taken up for development under the project and details are given in Statement (See below).

DMIC Development Corporation Ltd. (DMICDC) has been incorporated in January 2008 to implement the project. Consultancies have been awarded for preparation of the Perspective Plan for overall DMIC region along with Development Plans and feasibility studies of the following:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. Pitampura-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region in Madhya Pradesh
2. Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region in Gujarat
3. Dadri-Noida- Ghaziabad Investment Region in Uttar Pradesh
4. Manesar-Bawal Investment Region in Haryana
5. Kushkhhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region in Rajasthan and
6. Igatpuri-Nashik-Sinnar Investment Region and Dighi Port Industrial Area in Maharashtra

**Statement**

*Industrial areas indentified for development*

Name of the State	Nodes identified for development under the Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project
Uttar Pradesh	Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region Meerut-Muzaffarnagar industrial Area;
Haryana	Manesar-Bawal Investment Region Faridabad-Palwal Industrial Area;
Madhya Pradesh	Pitampura-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region Nimach-Nayagaon Industrial Area
Rajasthan	Kushkhhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region; Jaipur-Dausa Industrial Area;
Gujarat	Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region Vadodara-Ankleshwar Industrial Area
Maharashtra	Igatpuri-Nashik-Sinnar Investment Region Industrial Area with Greenfield Port at Dighi

**Higher electronics import bill**

†1040. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has to pay higher electronics import bill in comparison to the total payment of oil imports; and

(b) if so, the comparative details thereof during the last three years and the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No Sir. The details of import of electronic goods and petroleum products during the last three years are as under:

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Period	Electronic goods	Petroleum, Crude & Products
2007-08	83137.92	320654.50
2008-09	107319.78	419967.60
2009-10	99386.23*	411579.09*

\* provisional subject to change

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

#### **Dumping of cheap products from developed countries**

1041. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cheap subsidized products from various developed countries are being imported and dumped in the country;

(b) if so, whether the domestic industry in the country is affected adversely due to these products;

(c) if so, whether Government has formulated any strategy to check cheap imports with a view to protecting the interests of domestic industry and the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Trade defence measures are available to the domestic industry to counter unfair trade practices followed by exporters of goods from other countries. In case a product is imported into the country at less than its normal value, and it causes

injury to the domestic industry, the domestic industry can make an application to Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) in the Department of Commerce for imposition of anti-dumping duty. Similarly, an application for imposition of safeguard duty can be made by the domestic industry to Directorate General of Safeguards under Ministry of Finance, in case there is serious injury/market disruption, or threat of serious injury/threat of market disruption to the domestic industry, as a consequence of increased imports of an article into India. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 includes provisions for providing relief to the domestic producers against injury caused to them by imports, in accordance with the Agreement on Anti-Dumping (*i.e.* the Agreement on the implementation of Article VI of GATT, 1995), the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and the Agreement on Safeguards. These provisions are aimed at offsetting the adverse effects of 'dumped' imports, 'subsidized' imports or 'increased' imports.

During the period 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 20.07.2010) anti-dumping duty was imposed in 27 cases and Safeguard duty, during the period 1.1.2008 to 22.7.2010, was imposed in 6 cases (definitive duty in 5 cases and provisional duty in 1 case).

#### **Mega SEZs**

1042. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has created a new category of SEZs called mega SEZs;

(b) what attributes are needed for an SEZ to be qualified as a mega SEZ;

(c) how many such mega SEZs are there in the country;

(d) whether most of the mega SEZs are merely real estate operations; and

(e) if so, steps proposed to scrap the policy of mega SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) SEZ rules do not provide for category of mega SEZs. A SEZ can be set up for multi product or for a specific sector or for one or more services. The requirement of land area for setting up of various categories of SEZs is as per the provisions of

SEZ rules, 2006.

**Performance of special zones**

1043. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:



(a) the details of the Export Processing Zones, Special Economic Zones, Foreign Trade Zones and Agro-Export Zones functioning in the country, State- wise and location-wise;

(b) the functions performed by the said zones during the last three years;

(c) whether the said zones are not being able to perform as per their targets;

(d) whether Government has carried out any survey in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government to improve the performance of the said zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) In addition to seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 576 proposals out of which 358 SEZs have been notified. A total of 114 SEZs are already exporting. A table containing State-wise and sector-wise distribution of SEZs is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (See below). Further details about these SEZs including sector, location etc. are available on the website [www.sezindia.nic.in](http://www.sezindia.nic.in).

(b) The details of exports for the last three financial years are as under:-

(Value in Rs. Crore)		
Year	Exports from SEZs	Growth Rate (over previous year)
2007-08	66,638	93%
2008-09	99,689	50%
2009-10	2,20,711.39	121.40%

The exports in the first quarter of financial year 2010-11 has been to the tune of Rs. 58,685.46 crore approximately registering a growth of 68% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year. Further, as on 30th June, 2010, an investment of Rs. 1,66,526 crore has been made in SEZs and direct employment for 5,50,323 persons have been generated.

(c) to (f) The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are under obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings over a period of 5 years, failing which penalties are leviable. However, no exports targets are set for SEZs. The Approval Committees under the Development Commissioners constituted for each Zone, which comprise representatives from Customs, Income-tax, State Governments etc. have been directed to monitor the performance of the SEZ Units. This includes scrutiny of Annual Performance Report (APR), Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) and details of rent recovery. Failure to meet the requirements of the scheme or any violation attracts action under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. Further, setting up of Single Window Clearance Mechanism, fiscal benefits and duty concessions, simplification of rules and procedures are some of the steps taken for speedy operationalisation of SEZs.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Distribution of approved and notified Special Economic Zones*

State	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Operational SEZs
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	106	73	22
Chandigarh	2	2	1
Chhattisgarh	2	0	0
Delhi	3	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	2	0
Goa	7	3	0
Gujarat	47	30	11
Haryana	45	32	3
Jharkhand	1	1	0
Karnataka	51	31	18
Kerala	28	16	7
Madhya Pradesh	14	6	1

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	108	61	15
Nagaland	2	1	0
Orissa	10	5	1
Puducherry	1	0	0
Punjab	8	2	0
Rajasthan	8	7	3
Tamil Nadu	70	57	21
Uttar Pradesh	34	17	6
Uttarakhand	3	2	0
West Bengal	22	10	5
GRAND Total	576	358	114

**Statement-II**

*Sector-wise Distribution of approved and notified Special Economic Zones*

Sectors	Formal approvals	Notified SEZs	Operational SEZs
1	2	3	4
Agro	5	4	0
Airport based multiproduct	3	0	0
Auto and related	3	1	1
Aviation/Aerospace	1	2	0
Beach and mineral/metals	2	2	0
Bio-tech	34	17	2
Building product/material	1	1	0
Electronic prod/ind	3	3	0
Engineering	22	16	6

1	2	3	4
Footwear/Leather	7	5	2
Food Processing	5	4	1
FTWZ	10	4	0
Gems and Jewellery	12	5	4
Handicrafts	4	2	2
IT/ITES/Electronic Hardware/Semiconductor	349	221	69
Metal/Stain. Steel/Alum/ Foundary	10	5	1
Metallurgical Engineering	1	0	0
Multi-Product	22	15	14
Multi-Services/Services	17	8	0
Non-Conventional Energy	5	4	1
Petrochemicals & petro.	4	2	0
Pharma/chemicals	23	20	5
Port-based multi-product	7	2	1
Power/alternate energy/solar	4	1	0
Textiles/Apparel/Wool	19	12	5
Writing and printing paper mills	0	2	1
Granite processing Industries 1 and other allied machinery/ manufacturing	1	1	0
GRAND TOTAL	576	358	114

**Slow down in industrial growth**

1044. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial growth has slowed down recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The industrial sector measured in terms of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released by Central Statistical Organisation registered a growth of 11.5 per cent in May, 2010 as compared to a growth of 2.1 per cent in May 2009. The Growth of IIP during April-May 2010 was 14.0 per cent compared to a growth of 1.6 per cent during April-May, 2009.

**Opposition to foreign capital investment in retail sector**

†1045. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that organizations of small shopkeepers have opposed Government proposal for allowing foreign capital investment in country's retail market;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any initiative to hold consultation with the traders; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the demands of small traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Government is aiming to enhance the operational efficiency of back-end infrastructure in the retail sector, reduce wastage in the agricultural sector, enhance benefit to producers, integrate the retailer in the value chain and benefit consumers through greater competition. Towards this end, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has released a Discussion Paper on the subject of 'Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-Brand Retail Trading', with the aim of generating informed discussion on the subject and obtaining the views and comments of various stakeholders. The impact on small traders, the possible strategy to protect the interest of small traders in the unorganized sector and the likely impact on the capacity building of storage of food grains, fruits and vegetables etc. have also been examined in the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

discussion paper. As part of this consultation process, Government has received comments from stakeholders, including those opposed to FDI in retail. The discussion paper, as well as the comments received in this regard from various stakeholders, including small traders, are available in the public domain.

**Foreign Military Sales Programme**

1046. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over the past few years, India has been using the Foreign Military Sales Programme route of U.S. Government to carry out major defence acquisitions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Some of the requirements of the Armed Forces have been met by procurements through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) procedure of US Government.

(b) Major FMS procurements are:-

(i) C-130J 30 aircraft.

(ii) Self Protection Suite for VVIP Boeing Business Jets.

(iii) Indian Naval Ship Jalashwa.

(iv) UH 3H Helicopters and

(v) Weapon Locating Radars (WLR).

**Harassment of allottees under Displaced Persons Compensation and  
Rehabilitation Act, 1954**

1047. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is bound by the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Act, 1954;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry and the Departments under the Ministry are bound by the sale deeds/conveyance deeds/transfer deeds executed by Government or their agents under this Act, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, whether Government is aware that the Cantonment authorities of Jalandhar and others have been harassing the allottees under the Act and are not honouring the documents executed under the Act; and

(d) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to protect the persons or property of the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, evacuee properties are transferred by way of sale deeds/conveyance deeds. As per the Ministry of Defence OM dated 23.7.1959 addressed to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, the properties would be transferred on terms and conditions identical to those on which they were held by the evacuees in the past thereby ensuring that the rights of Ministry of Defence would remain unaffected. The purchasers of evacuee properties from Cantonments would hold such properties on "Old Grant", leases etc on which they were held by the evacuees.

Certain individuals from Cantonment Board Jalandhar have claimed that the evacuee property purchased by them was free hold. Their claims appear to be based on the conveyance deed executed by the then Ministry of Rehabilitation. However, the said properties are recorded as Old Grant, leases, etc. in the General Land Register. Since, the conveyance deeds are in conflict with Ministry's instructions of 1959, as they purport to convey greater rights to the purchasers than were held by the evacuees themselves, the Cantonment Boards/Defence Estates Officers are not competent to accept free hold claims of the purchasers in such properties.

**Delay in granting permission for action against corrupt officials**

†1048. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Vigilance Commission and the Central Bureau of Investigation have prepared list of corrupt officers and sought permission from the Ministry to take action against them;

(b) if so, the number of such officers against whom permission has been sought to initiate action;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) the nature of cases for which permission has been sought against the officers for their involvement therein; and

(d) the reasons for delay in giving permission for initiating legal action?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Central Vigilance Commission have forwarded a list of over three months cases which names four officers against whom, Central Bureau of Investigation sought sanction for prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

(d) Out of the above four officers, permission for initiating legal action has already been given against three officers and remaining one case is under examination.

**Inadequate air capabilities in Leh and Ladakh sectors**

1049. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that movement of troops and logistic support gets affected in Leh and Ladakh sectors because of inadequate air capabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The present air assets of Indian Air Force are capable of undertaking airlift of troops and providing logistics support in Leh and Laddakh sectors.

**Modernization of AN-32 fleet of IAF**

1050. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Ukraine have signed a contract on modernization of 105 AN-32 fleet of Indian Air Force (IAF);

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

(c) the details of the up-to-date equipments likely to be fitted in the aircrafts;

(d) the extent to which life of airplanes will be increased after such modernization; and

(e) whether first batch has already arrived at Ukraine?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India and Ukraine have signed a contract on 15.6.2009 for Total Life Extension, Overhaul and Re-equipment of AN-32 fleet of Indian Air Force.

(c) The up-to-date equipments which will be fitted on the aircraft during modernization include avionics and hydraulic systems, etc.

(d) The life of AN-32 aircraft will be increased by 15 years upto 40 years.

(e) First batch of aircrafts has already been positioned in Ukraine.

**Building of roads along China Border**

1051. SARDAR SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for building roads along China border since 2006;

(b) the allocated funds actually spent; and

(c) the details of unspent funds with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Year wise details of funds allocated for building roads along China border, spent and reasons for unspent fund are given below:

Year	Funds allocated	Funds spent	Funds Unspent
	(Rs. in crore)	(Rs. in crore)	(Rs. in crore)
2006-2007	106.3	96.69	9.61
2007-2008	181.19	170.94	10.25
2008-2009	332.73	331.16	1.57
2009-2010	783.75	797.96	-
			(14.21 excess utilized)

The unspent funds in the initial years were due to delay in surveys on account of limited working season, bad weather conditions, including snow during winters and delay in finalization of forest/wildlife

clearances.

**New polyclinics for ex-servicemen**

†1052. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that announcement has been made to open new polyclinics for ex-servicemen;

(b) the details of facilities which will be provided; and

(c) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Government has recently sanctioned 199 additional polyclinics for ex-servicemen in various locations across the country.

(b) Medical treatment (OPD Services) will be provided by these polyclinics and specialized medical treatment will be provided through civil Empanelled Hospitals and Military Hospitals all over India.

(c) A list of proposed 199 polyclinics is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*List of 199 additional polyclinics planned to be established*

Sl. No	Proposed Polyclinics	State	Distt	Type Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Baramulla	J&K	Baramulla	D Military
2	Doda	J&K	Doda	D Non Military
3	Poonch	J&K	Poonch	E Military
4	Baribrahmna	J&K	Jammu	C Non Military
5	Kargil	J&K	Kargil	E Military
6	Nagrota (Gujroo)	J&K	Kathua	D Non Military
7	Rampur	HP	Shimla	E Military
8	Nahan	HP	Sirmaur	D Military

1	2	3	4	5
9	Shahpur	HP	Kangra	C Non Military
10	Palampur	HP	Kangra	D Military
11	Kullu	HP	Kullu	D Non Military
12	Dera Goppipur	HP	Kangra	D Non Military
13	Joginder Nagar	HP	Mandi	D Non Military
14	Chamba	HP	Chamba	E Military
15	Ghumarwin	HP	Bilaspur	D Non Military
16	Sarakaghat	HP	Mandi	D Non Military
17	Barsar	HP	Hamirpur	D Non Military
18	Mohali	Punjab	Mohali	C Non Military
19	Ajnala	Punjab	Amritsar	D Non Military
20	Tarantaran-Patti	Punjab	Amritsar	D Non Military
21	Beas	Punjab	Amritsar	D Non Military
22	Nawansahar	Punjab	Nawansahar	D Non Military
23	Suranassi	Punjab	Jalandhar	D Non Military
24	Uchi Bassi	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	C Non Military
25	Abohar	Punjab	Firozpur	E Military
26	Jagraon	Punjab	Ludhiana	D Non Military
27	Batala	Punjab	Gurdaspur	D Non Military
28	Srigovindpur	Punjab	Gurdaspur	D Non Military
29	Sultanpur Lodhi	Punjab	Kapurthala	D Non Military
30	Phagwara	Punjab	Kapurthala	D Non Military
31	Samana	Punjab	Patiala	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
32	Barnala	Punjab	Sangrur	D Non Military
33	Nabha	Punjab	Patiala	D Military
34	Doraha	Punjab	Ludhiana	D Non Military
35	Samarala	Punjab	Ludhiana	D Non Military
36	Mahalpur	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	D Non Military
37	Talwara	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	D Non Military
38	Gohana	Haryana	Sonipat	D Non Military
39	Meham	Haryana	Rohtak	D Non Military
40	Sampla	Haryana	Rohtak	D Non Military
41	Loharu	Haryana	Bhiwani	D Non Military
42	Kosli	Haryana	Jhajjar	D Non Military
43	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Jhajjar	D Non Military
44	Gurgaon (Sohana Road)	Haryana	Gurgaon	B Non Military
45	Nuh	Haryana	Gurgaon	D Non Military
46	Charki Dadri	Haryana	Bhiwani	D Non Military
47	Mahendragarh	Haryana	Mahendergarh	D Non Military
48	Narwana	Haryana	Jind	D Non Military
49	Palwal	Haryana	Faridabad	D Non Military
50	Hansi	Haryana	Hissar	D Non Military
51	Dharuhera	Haryana	Rewari	D Non Military
52	Narayangarh	Haryana	Ambala	D Non Military
53	Kharkhauda	Haryana	Sonipat	D Non Military
54	Shakurbasti	Delhi	West Delhi	B Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
55	Timarpur	Delhi	North Delhi	C Non Military
56	Khanpur	Delhi	South Delhi	D Non Military
57	East Delhi (Preet Vihar)	Delhi	East Delhi	B Non Military
58	Nim Ka Thana	Rajasthan	Sikar	D Non Military
59	Shergarh	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	D Non Military
60	Dausa	Rajasthan	Dausa	D Non Military
61	Sanganer	Rajasthan	Jaipur	D Non Military
62	Bhuwana	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	D Non Military
63	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	D Non Military
64	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	D Non Military
65	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	D Non Military
66	Rajsamand	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	D Non Military
67	Rajgarh	Rajasthan	Churu	D Non Military
68	Chirawa	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	D Non Military
69	Behror	Rajasthan	Alwar	D Non Military
70	Bagpat	UP	Bagpat	D Non Military
71	Gonda	UP	Gonda	D Non Military
72	Basti	UP	Basti	D Non Military
73	Jaunpur	UP	Jaunpur	D Non Military
74	Greater Noida	UP	GB Nagar	A Non Military
75	Lakhimpur	UP	Lakhimpur	D Non Military
76	Moradabad	UP	Moradabad	D Non Military
77	Bijnore	UP	Bijnore	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
78	Rampur	UP	Rampur	D Non Military
79	Hardoi	UP	Hardoi	D Non Military
80	Banda	UP	Banda	D Non Military
81	Mirzapur-Roberts Ganj	UP	Mirzapur	D Non Military
82	Barabanki	UP	Barabanki	D Non Military
83	Unnao	UP	Unnao	D Non Military
84	Hathras	UP	Hathras	D Non Military
85	Joshimath	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	E Military
86	Dehradun (On Haridwar Road)	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	C Non Military
87	Vikas Nagar	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	D Non Military
88	Tehri	Uttarakhand	Tehri	D Non Military
89	Rudraprayag	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	D Non Military
90	Ranikhet	Uttarakhand	Almora	E Military
91	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	B Non Military
92	Banbasa	Uttarakhand	Champawat	D Non Military
93	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	D Non Military
94	Dharchula	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	E Military
95	Landsdown	Uttarakhand	Paurigarhwal	E Military
96	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	D Non Military
97	Ramnagar	Uttarakhand	Nainital	D Non Military
98	Bhagalpur	Bihar	Bhagalpur	D Non Military
99	Katihar	Bihar	Katihar	D Non Military



1	2	3	4	5
100	Motihari	Bihar	Motihari	D Non Military
101	Siwan	Bihar	Siwan	D Non Military
102	Samastipur	Bihar	Samastipur	D Non Military
103	Madhubani	Bihar	Madhubani	D Non Military
104	Buxar	Bihar	Buxar	D Non Military
105	Vaishali	Bihar	Vaishali	D Non Military
106	Sasaram	Bihar	Rohtas	D Non Military
107	Khagaria	Bihar	Khagaria	D Non Military
108	Munger	Bihar	Munger	D Non Military
109	Sitamarhi	Bihar	Sitamarhi	D Non Military
110	Deoghar	Jharkhand	Deoghar	D Non Military
111	Gumla	Jharkhand	Gumla	D Non Military
112	Chaibasa	Jharkhand	Paschim-singhbhum	D Non Military
113	Dalatganj	Jharkhand	Palamu	D Non Military
114	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	D Non Military
115	Satna	MP	Satna	D Non Military
116	Ujjain	MP	Ujjain	D Non Military
117	Amla	MP	East Nimar	E Military
118	Pachmarhi	MP	Hoshangabad	E Military
119	Jagdalpur	Chhattishgarh	Bastar	D Non Military
120	Bilaspur	Chhattishgarh	Bilaspur	D Non Military
121	Raigarh	Chhattishgarh	Raigarh	D Non Military
122	Bahrapur	WB	Murshidabad	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
123	Baruipur	WB	South 24 Pargana	D Non Military
124	Bankura	WB	Bankura	D Non Military
125	Howrah	WB	Howrah	D Non Military
126	Raiganj	WB	Utter Dinajpur	D Non Military
127	Cooch Behar	WB	Coochbehar	D Non Military
128	Kalimpong	WB	Darjeeling	E Military
129	Binaguri	WB	Jalpaiguri	E Military
130	Lanka	Assam	Nagaon	D Non Military
131	Bongaigaon	Assam	Bongaigaon	D Non Military
132	Tinsukia	Assam	Tinsukia	D Non Military
133	Tezpur	Assam	Sonitpur	D Non Military
134	Misamari	Assam	Darrang	E Military
135	Dibrugarh	Assam	Dibrugarh	D Non Military
136	Goalpara	Assam	Goalpara	D Non Military
137	Dhubri	Assam	Dhubri	D Non Military
138	Lakhimpur	Assam	Lakhimpur	D Non Military
139	Chura Chandpur	NE (Manipur)	Churachandpur	D Non Military
140	Mokokchung	NE (Nagaland)	Mokokchung	D Non Military
141	Lunglei	NE (Mizoram)	Lunglei	D Non Military
142	Tezu	NE (Arunachal P)	Lohit	E Military
143	Along	NE (Arunachal P)	West Siang	E Military
144	Puri	Orissa	Puri	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
145	Sambalpur	Orissa	Sambalpur	D Non Military
146	Koraput	Orissa	Koraput	D Non Military
147	Angul	Orissa	Angul	D Non Military
148	Bawanipatna	Orissa	Kalahandi	D Non Military
149	Dhenkanal	Orissa	Dhenkanal	C Non Military.
150	Srikakulam	AP	Srikakulam	D Non Military
151	Anantapur	AP	Anantapur	D Non Military
152	Karnool	AP	Karnool	D Non Military
153	Cuddapah	AP	Cuddapah	D Non Military
154	Nellore	AP	Nellore	D Non Military
155	Karimnagar	AP	Karimnagar	D Non Military
156	Eluru	AP	West Godavari	D Non Military
157	Secunderabad	AP	Rangareddy	D Non Military
158	Khammam	AP	Khammam	D Non Military
159	Mehbubnagar	AP	Mehbubnagar	D Non Military
160	Erode	Tamil Nadu	Erode	D Non Military
161	Sivagangai	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	D Non Military
162	Kumbhkonum	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	D Non Military
163	Chennai (Island Ground)	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	D Non Military
164	Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	D Non Military
165	Tambram	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	D Non Military
166	Mavelikara	Kerala	Alleppey	D Non Military
167	Kanhangad	Kerala	Kasargod	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
168	Kalpetta	Kerala	Wayanad	D Non Military
169	Thodupuzha	Kerala	Idukki	D Non Military
170	Trivendrum (Med College)	Kerala	Thiruvanan- thapuram	D Non Military
171	Changanacherry	Kerala	Kottayam	D Non Military
172	Moovattupuzha	Kerala	Ernakulam	D Non Military
173	Iritti	Kerala	Kannur	D Non Military
174	Kunnamkulam	Kerala	Trichur	D Non Military
175	Kottarakara	Kerala	Kollam	D Non Military
176	Ranni	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	D Non Military
177	Kilimanur	Kerala	Thiruvanan- thapuram	D Non Military
178	Kolar	Karnataka	Kolar	D Non Military
179	Tumkur	Karnataka	Tumkur	D Non Military
180	Hassan	Karnataka	Hassan	D Non Military
181	Shimoga	Karnataka	Shimoga	D Non Military
182	MEG & Centre, Bangalore	Karnataka	Bangalore	D Non Military
183	Gulbarga	Karnataka	Gulbarga	D Non Military
184	Bidar	Karnataka	Bidar	E Military
185	Virarajendrapet	Karnataka	Kodagu	D Non Military
186	Beed	Maharashtra	Beed	D Non Military
187	Nanded	Maharashtra	Nanded	D Non Military
188	Karad	Maharashtra	Satara	D Non Military
189	Wardha	Maharashtra	Wardha	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
190	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	Mumbai	C Non Military
191	South Pune	Maharashtra	Pune	D Non Military
192	Pune-Khadki	Maharashtra	Pune	D Non Military
193	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	D Non Military
194	Dhule	Maharashtra	Dhule	D Military
195	Vasco-Da-Gama	Goa	Vascodagama	D Military
196	Gandhi Dham	Gujarat	Gandhi dham	D Non Military
197	Surat	Gujarat	Surat	D Non Military
198	Rajkot	Gujarat	Rajkot	D Non Military
199	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	D Non Military

#### **Assistance for defence co-operation**

†1053. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries contacted for defence co-operation;

(b) the nature of assistance being provided by these countries and whether there are any conditions in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Defence cooperation activities are being pursued with a number of friendly foreign countries. The nature of such activities varies from country to country and depends on mutual interests. The terms and conditions for such interactions are also decided mutually between both sides.

#### **Expansion of running length at Bhuj and Jamnagar**

1054. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is contemplating to initiate any ambitious programme in developing infrastructure at Air Force station and air base of Jamnagar and Bhuj;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is likely to take steps for expansion of runway length at Bhuj and Jamnagar in view of border air circuits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Development of airfields, including at Jamnagar and Bhuj, are undertaken based on the operational requirements of the Indian Air Force. This is an ongoing process.

#### **Maritime patrol aircrafts**

1055. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on maritime patrol aircraft would start this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and released for this purpose so far; and

(d) the role of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Government constantly review the security environment and accordingly decide induction of appropriate equipment/platforms including maritime patrol aircraft for adequate defence preparedness. This is a continuous process undertaken through procurement of the approved requirements of armed forces from various indigenous as well as foreign sources as per the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). Contracts for procurement of P-81 aircraft and Dornier aircraft for maritime patrol/reconnaissance/surveillance have been signed. Funds required for this purpose have been allocated. Funds have also been released as per the contractual provisions. State Governments have no role in this regard.

#### **Services of ex-servicemen to fight against naxals**

1056. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to hire the services of ex-servicemen to fight against naxals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) areas selected for operation;

(d) whether they will be paid for their services; and

(e) if so, the amount fixed to be paid to ex-servicemen for their services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) No, Sir, there is no such proposal of Government of India to hire to services of ex-servicemen to fight against naxals.

**Expenditure on defence related purchase**

†1057. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will spend Rs.200 crores on the defence related purchase;

(b) if so, the type of products to be procured; and

(c) the details of its impact on the defence system?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Procurement of approved requirements of Armed Forces in terms of desired capabilities and timeframes is done by optimally utilizing allocated budgetary resources. This is a continuous process undertaken for ensuring adequate defence preparedness. A provision of Rs.44800.21 crores has been made in the Budget Estimate for the year 2010-2011 under capital acquisition for procurement of various kinds of defence equipment/platforms required by Armed Forces including Coast Guard. Procurement of the defence equipment/platforms would help in modernization and enhancement of operational capabilities of the forces.

**Development of critical technologies by DRDO**

1058. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that DRDO has not adequately focused on development of "critical technologies" of 'strategic importance' to achieve self-reliance in military hardware;

(b) if so, whether DRDO's venturing into making juices, mosquito repellents and titanium dental implants been necessitated for utilizing full installed capacity or setting up of unimaginative priorities; and

(c) whether DRDO is able to attract advanced technically trained talents due to financial constraints being a Government organisation, as scientists with specialized technical qualifications are diverting to private or foreign sectors?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is fully focused towards enhancing self-reliance in military hardware. However, achieving self-reliance in this area is a joint responsibility that has to be met through national efforts by all Government agencies including Ministry of Defence (MoD), Defence Industries (both public and private), Ordnance Factories (OFs) and DRDO. As per provisions in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) for "MAKE" category, DRDO is concentrating only on development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems. DRDO has developed a number of military hardware, which have already been inducted into Armed Forces, besides a large numbers are in the process of development, production and induction.

(b) DRDO has also been developing need based products for Armed Forces operating at high altitudes, deserts, rain forest, deep sea, etc. to increase their operational efficiency. These products are extremely useful in protecting our soldiers against adverse environmental conditions. Technologies, developed by DRDO, have been transferred to industries for their bulk production to meet the demands of Armed Forces.

(c) There are no financial constraints in DRDO to attract trained talents. Sixth Central Pay Commission has also recommended a number of incentives for scientists which have been accepted and implemented by the Government. As a result, attrition of scientists has also been reduced considerably in DRDO.

#### **Protection of coastal belt of Hazira**

1059. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of steps taken by the Ministry to



protect coastal belt of Hazira or Dahej as larger industries are located there?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Government has initiated several measures to strengthen the security system for the entire coastal belt of the country, including that of Hazira / Dahej. For this purpose, coastal surveillance and patrolling have been enhanced in the area. Further, joint and operational exercises are taking place on regular basis among the Navy, the coast Guard, Coastal State Police, Customs and others in order to check the effectiveness of the integrated approach adopted for coastal security. Two such exercises / operations have been conducted off the Coast of Gujarat recently. Under the coastal security scheme, implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs, coastal police station has been established at Hazira.

**Scheme to construct plastic roads in the country**

1060. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to construct plastic roads in the country;

(b) if so, the essential features of the scheme including pattern of financial assistance;

(c) the names of States which have shown interest to implement the scheme; and

(d) the names of States to whom financial assistance, in any scheme has been granted and the quantum thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No Sir. Research for use of plastic wastes in road construction for mixing with bitumen have been undertaken. However, no conclusive results have so far been obtained from it. It is premature to contemplate its use on National Highways.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Detention of ship carrying atomic materials**

1061. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Navy has detained a ship near Chennai which was carrying atomic materials;

- (b) if so, whether this ship had set off from Visakhapatnam;
- (c) if so, whether the atomic materials on the ship were detected there;
- (d) whether the atomic materials belong to India or any other country;
- (e) the destination to which it was heading for;
- (f) whether investigations into this matter has been completed; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (g) Based on an anonymous call received by the Chennai Port Trust (CPT) on 19th November, 2009 to the effect that a vessel, named MV Garland, which was anchored off Chennai, was carrying radioactive material, one Indian Coast Guard (ICG) ship and a boat were deployed by the ICG to remain in the vicinity and maintain a vigil on MV Garland. Subsequently, a joint investigation team, comprising officials from Customs, Tamil Nadu Police, Bomb Disposal Squad, IB, Port Authority, CISF, ICG and scientist from Kalpakkam, on inspection of the vessel, found nothing suspicious onboard. It was gathered that the vessel of Malta nationality, registered at Valletta, carrying granite, whose last port of call was Visakhapatnam and was to sail next to Singapore. On completion of the investigation, the vessel was allowed to proceed with her planned passage.

#### **Infiltration in valley**

†1062. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to an assessment made by the Ministry some startling facts have come into light with regard to increasing cases of infiltration and encounters in the valley;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (c) whether check posts along the border are lying abandoned;
- (d) if so, the details thereof?
- (e) whether terrorists are making efforts to occupy these posts; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) 255 terrorists attempted to infiltrate in J&K between January to June, 2010 as against 485 in 2009. In J&K, along the LC Sector, the Army has adopted a robust counter infiltration strategy which has an appropriate mix of technology and human resource to check infiltration effectively. Innovative troop deployment, efficient use of surveillance and monitoring devices and the LC fence have enhanced the ability to detect and intercept terrorists attempting to infiltrate / exfiltrate.

(c) to (f) No posts are lying abandoned.

**ISI agents in NE region**

1063. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that ISI agents are active in North Eastern (NE) region;

(b) whether ISI agents were arrested recently in Tripura and Assam;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;

(d) whether Government is aware of the fact that it needs similar attention on the international border of eastern sector as much as western sector as far security of the Nation is concerned; and

(e) if so, the details of steps taken by Government for increasing the strength of BSF along Indo-Bangla border and to strengthen the porous border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) There are inputs that some of the underground groups operating in the North Eastern States have developed links with Pakistan ISI. As per information available, in Tripura one Pak national suspected to be an ISI agent has been arrested alongwith six persons on July 3rd, 2010. In Assam, one person suspected to be associated with the same ISI module was arrested on July 10th, 2010.

The Government has pursued a well-coordinated multi-pronged approach which includes strengthening the border management to check infiltration, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, improved technology, weaponry and equipments for security forces both at the Centre and in the

States, neutralizing plans of terrorist groups/anti-national elements/ISI agents by well coordinated intelligence based operations. As a result of the coordinated action by the Central and State Intelligence and security agencies, a number of Pak based terrorist/ espionage modules have been detected/neutralized in various parts of the country including in North East.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken up various measures along Indo-Bangladesh border to check cross border terrorism including illegal influx into the country, which inter alia include strengthening of BSF and equipping them with modern and sophisticated equipments/gadgets; raising of additional Bns of BSF; reduction of gaps between Border outposts; intensification of patrolling; accelerated programme of construction of border roads and border fencing, flood lightning, provision of surveillance equipments etc.

#### **Identified illegal migrants in Assam**

1064. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to declare identified illegal migrants in Assam as stateless citizen;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the detected illegal migrants in Assam during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the illegal migrants who have come back to India after expulsion and those Bangladeshi citizens who did not return after entering India with valid visa, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present. However, declared illegal migrants/foreigners are being deported to their countries. Detention centers have also been established in Assam.

(c) and (d) As per report, Foreigners Tribunals set up in Assam declared 2242 nos. of persons as illegal migrant (pre-1971 stream) during the period between the year 2007-2010 (upto 30th April, 2010). During the said period 5175 persons were declared illegal migrants/foreigners who came to Assam on or after 25.3.1971. 441 deported illegal migrants

who had re-infiltrated, were

detected and deported to their respective country during the said period. Since Illegal migrants enter into India clandestinely, no such data is available.

As per available information, the number of Bangladeshi nationals who came on valid travel documents during 2008 was 5,41,884. 31,229 Bangladeshi were reported to have over stayed in 2008. 12,625 Bangladeshi Nationals were deported in the same year.

**Amendment in IPC to provide justice in disastrous cases**

1065. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that after 25 years of Bhopal gas tragedy, the accused has been sentenced for only two years, which is travesty of justice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also aware that there is deep resentment among public against the decision of Hon'ble court;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what action the Ministry proposes to amend IPC to provide victims in such disastrous cases reasonable and satisfactory justice in view of resentment from every quarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Court on 07.06.2010 held all the 7 accused persons guilty (except Shri R.B. Roy Choudhary who died during trial) and pronounced punishments to each of the 07 natural persons u/s 304A r/w 35 IPC imprisonment for 2 year with a fine of Rs. One lakh, u/s/ 336 IPC imprisonment for 3 months and fine of Rs. 250, u/s 337 IPC imprisonment of 6 months with a fine of Rs. 500/-, u/s 338 r/w 35 IPC imprisonment of 1 year with fine of Rs. 1000/-. All the punishments are to run concurrently.

The other accused i.e. the company UCIL (India) was convicted and a fine of Rs. 5,00,000/- was imposed u/s 304A IPC, Rs. 250 u/s 336 IPC, Rs. 500 u/s 337 IPC and Rs. 1000/- u/s 338 IPC.

(c) to (e) The Government are aware of the resentment among the public against the decision of the Hon'ble Court.

The CBI has filed appeal on 27.7.2010 before Session Court, Bhopal under section 377Cr.P.C. for enhancement of sentences of imprisonment u/s 338 IPC and imposition of more fine u/s 304A of IPC against each of the convicted persons and to run the sentences consequently and to enhance fine amount against M/s Union Carbide India Limited u/s 304 IPC.

**Destruction of property during protests and bandhs**

1066. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a considerable destruction of property during public protests and bandhs;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been done of the quantum of such destruction in terms of losses to the exchequer in the last two years;

(c) whether any action has been taken against those perpetrators of such destruction, who have been caught on camera; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the damage to public properties during the agitations, strikes, bandhs, etc. However, no centralized data is maintained on loss of public property during each of these agitations, strikes, bundhs, etc.

(c) and (d) The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 deals with the offences pertaining to damage caused to the public property. "Public Order" being State subject, as per the Constitution, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to register and investigate cases involving offences relating to damage to public property, data relating to which is not centrally maintained.

**Headley pleading guilty in 26th November Mumbai attack**

1067. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Headley who was responsible for 26th November terror plot in Mumbai has pleaded guilty in Chicago court to all 121 charges against him;



(b) if so, whether he has admitted that he was responsible for 26th November terror plot in Mumbai;

(c) if so, whether the Union Home Minister has also discussed this issue with US intelligence officials;

(d) if so, whether Indian agencies also want access to Headley's wife; and

(e) if so, what is the outcome of the decision taken and to what extent US has agreed for his deportation to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) As per available information, David Coleman Headley has entered into a Plea Agreement with United States Department of Justice on the charges pressed against him by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In the said Plea Agreement, he has, inter-alia, admitted his role of surveillance of targets of 26th November, 2008 Mumbai attack.

India's security concerns are conveyed and discussed at various levels in the bilateral fora.

As a part of the investigation, the investigative agencies interrogate/examine all accused/persons who can throw light on the conspiracy leading to the crime.

The extradition of David Coleman Headley to India is, inter-alia, a subject dealt with in the Plea Agreement entered by Headley.

#### **Study in reference to earthquake**

†1068. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Standards had conducted a study with reference to earthquake in 170 districts of 17 States of the country after the earthquake of 2001 in Gujarat;

(b) whether the cities of Madhya Pradesh have been declared seismically sensitive according to this study;

(c) the reasons of earthquake occurrence enumerated by the scientists due to human activities and the highly sensitive city of Madhya Pradesh in the light of these reasons; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the defensive steps taken by the Central Government to tackle this natural calamity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. However, seismic zoning map of India produced by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) categorized the whole country into four zones i.e. zone-II, III, IV and V.

(b) and (c) A Vulnerability Atlas has been prepared by Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) which is based on BIS Seismic Zoning map. As per this Atlas, 33.4% of area of Madhya Pradesh falls in seismic zone of III which is considered as Moderate Damage Risk Zone and rest of Madhya Pradesh in Zone II which is low risk damage zone.

(d) Various earthquake disaster management and mitigation measures are in place through the efforts coordinated by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in the country. Significant of them is the issuance of guidelines for earthquake resistant design and construction of structures that have been laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Housing Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and BMTPC etc. for their adoption by appropriate planning and development authorities.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued National Disaster Management Guidelines for management of earthquakes during 2007 and is widely circulated among Ministries of Government of India and States/UTs administrations. National and state level disaster management plans are envisaged to be prepared in accordance with the NDMA guidelines by appropriate authorities to minimize the loss of life and property due to earthquakes.

#### **Unified command to tackle naxalism**

1069. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to form Unified Command to combat naxalites;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States like Bihar, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have raised objections against unified command against naxalites; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) In a meeting of Governor/Chief Ministers of naxal affected States, held in July, 2010, it was unanimously agreed to constitute a Unified Command in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal to deal with the naxal problem effectively.

**Inadequate equipment with police and CPMFs in naxal affected areas**

1070. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to some reports, there exist any inadequacies in the kind of equipment that is available with the police and paramilitary forces in naxalite affected areas;

(b) if so, whether the lack of IED detection devices have aided the naxalites in their attacks against security forces; and

(c) if so, what is being done to provide these forces with state of art equipment to counter the naxal threat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) There are no inadequacies in respect of equipments for detection and destruction of Improvised Explosives Devices (IEDs) in the Police and Central Paramilitary Forces. State Government deals with naxal problem effectively and the Government of India supplements its efforts through various ways including the scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces to provide modern equipments to counter the naxal threat.

**Pending mercy petitions**

†1071. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of those criminals at present who have been awarded death sentence by courts and are awaiting to be hanged for pendency of mercy petitions submitted to the Hon'ble President and due to the procedure followed by the Ministry;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether country's resources being spent on the criminals who have been awarded death sentence can be lessened by disposing of the mercy petitions speedily; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 27 Mercy petitions cases of 44 death convicts are pending under Article 72 of the Constitution with the Government of India.

(b) and (c) The cases of mercy petitions are processed expeditiously in consultation with the concerned State Governments/Departments and submitted for a final decision of the President of India, under Article 72 of the Constitution. However, The power under Article 72 of the constitution does not contain any limitation as to the time, in which the power conferred might be exercised.

#### **Grassroot network of naxalites**

1072. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that naxalites blasted a bus by landmine, killing over 50 civilians in Chhattisgarh on 17 May, 2010 despite an alert issued to the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons why security forces could not avert this mishap;

(d) whether Government is not able to stop onslaught by naxalites due to their grassroot network; and

(e) the steps Government proposes to take to demolish grassroot network of naxalites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) It is a fact that, Naxalites triggered an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) on 17th May, 2010 at Chingawaram, district Dantewada, Chhattisgarh, trapping a civilian bus, leading to the death of 31 persons and Injuries to 20 persons. This was a chance attack, as incident specific information was not available. State Governments deal with various issues related with naxal problem in the respective States. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments on

both development and security fronts through several ways which, inter alia, include providing of Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs), sanction of India Reserve (IR) Battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools and assistance in development works through a wide range of schemes of different Central Ministries. In a recently held meeting of Chief Ministers/Governors of seven most severely naxal affected States, several new initiatives have been stressed to further supplement the resources of the States.

**Money spent for development of naxal affected areas**

1073. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been spent for the development of naxal affected areas in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the amount spent on this cause have been properly utilized;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Central Government, with a view to expediting development of naxal affected areas, has been focusing on proper implementation of flagship schemes in 35 focus Left Wing Extremism affected districts, which are monitored by Planning Commission through online monitoring Information System (MIS). The district-wise allocations/expenditure under these schemes can be accessed online at <http://pcserver.nic.in/lwe>. In the year 2009-10, special allocations of Rs. 7,300 Cr. Programmes, Rs. 1,100 cr., Rs. 500 cr. were made under National Highways/State Highways, Rural Housing and Tribal schools respectively.

**New base of naxals and ISI in NE states**

1074. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that naxals and ISI have begun establishing their new base in the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) There are no specific inputs in this regard. However, some inputs indicate that CPI (Maoist) is trying to establish link with some insurgent outfits in the North East. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, both on security and development fronts.

**CSD canteen facilities to Paramilitary personnel**

1075. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any requests for providing CSD canteen facilities to paramilitary forces personnel;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to provide CSD canteen facilities to paramilitary forces personnel in Himachal Pradesh in view of large number of families related to the persons working in paramilitary forces, at par with ex-servicemen and others serving in the armed forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The proposal to extend of CSD facility to the CPF personnel was duly considered in consultation with Ministry of Defence but it could not be extended due to limited resources and infrastructure. However, this Ministry has already introduced Central Police Canteen System for all Central Paramilitary Force personnel including NOKs/retired personnel on 18th September 2006 to provide consumer goods of wide range and variety to the force personnel at desirable locations at cheaper rates.

(c) to (e) No Sir. All the Central Paramilitary Forces Personnel and their families residing in Himachal Pradesh are entitled to avail the Central Police Canteen facility from 133 Master and 657 Subsidiary Canteens available throughout the country.

**Tibetan refugees in the country**

†1076. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the rising number of Tibetan refugees and their illegal activities have created a conflict between them and the local people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Tibetan refugees staying in the country at present and whether Government is considering any policy for deporting them back to their homeland; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) A few instances of conflict between Tibetan refugees and the local people in Mundgod in Karnataka and Dharamsala in Himachal Pradesh have been reported. The primary reason for conflict is wide disparity in income levels of Tibetan refugees vis-a-vis the local populace.

(c) and (d) As per reports approximately 1.0 to 1.5 lakh Tibetan refugees (TR) are living in various Tibetan settlements in India, viz. Himachal Pradesh; Uttar Pradesh; Karnataka; West Bengal; and Jammu and Kashmir. Tibetan refugees who entered after 30.5.2003 without valid documents from points other than authorized check posts, are treated as illegal immigrants and such people are liable to be deported by following the provisions of the Foreigners Act.

**Andhra Pradesh SEZ Bill, 2005**

1077. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details and the latest status of the Andhra Pradesh Special Economic Zone Bill, 2005 referred to the Central Government by Government of Andhra Pradesh for obtaining assent of the President of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): The Governor of Andhra Pradesh has reserved the Andhra Pradesh SEZ Bill, 2005 for the consideration of the President under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution of India.



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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The objects and the reasons of the Bill are that the Government of India has enacted the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 for establishment, development and management of the Special Economic Zones throughout the country. In order to facilitate and accelerate the setting up of SEZs in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to complement the provisions of the said Central Act, the State Government proposes to enact a law in its application to that State.

The Andhra Pradesh SEZ Bill, 2005 is under active consideration of the Government.

**Representations from welfare associations of CPMFS**

1078. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a number of representations from All India Central Para-Military Forces Ex-servicemen Welfare Association;

(b) whether it is a fact that the representations contain number of genuine grievances; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The representations contained several demands. Some demands such as establishment of Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB), Central Police Canteen (CPC), Medical facility and Scholarship for para military personnel have been addressed.

**Development package from naxal affected areas**

1079. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission is considering a development package for the naxal affected areas;

(b) if so, the draft plan proposed by the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(c) what is the present status of the package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission has initiated the process of preparing an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for the focus 35 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) with the help of State Governments, district Administration and elected representatives. The IAPs are being finalised in consultation with district administration & other stakeholders. The issue was also discussed in the National Development Council (NDC) meeting held on 24th July, 2010.

**Low police ratio as per international norms**

†1080. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are only 160 Jawans of Police against one lac people in India which is very low as per international norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is formulating any policy or proposing to bring any proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research & Development, as on 1.1.2008, the sanctioned and actual strength of police personnel at all India level per one lakh population (police-population ratio) in India is 153.08 and 129.65, respectively. The detailed information of police-population ratio in India as on 1.1.2008 is given in the Statement (see below). The minimum UN norm is 220.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. "Police" being a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, the responsibility to fill up the vacancies in police and to improve the police-population ratio rests with the respective State Governments. However, the State Governments have been advised from time to time in various forums by the Ministry to fill up the existing vacancies in police forces.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Police-Population Ratio as on 1.1.2008*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Police per one Hundred Thousand of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	132.09	108.54
2	Arunachal Pradesh	504.02	479.31
3	Assam	211.58	173.18
4	Bihar*	79.60	55.87
5	Chhattisgarh	179.87	116.55
6	Goa	314.37	290.42
7	Gujarat	133.51	129.89
8	Haryana	220.73	209.33
9	Himachal Pradesh	220.25	181.56
10	Jammu & Kashmir	776.68	475.40
11	Jharkhand	181.91	173.70
12	Karnataka	155.20	124.65
13	Kerala	128.79	114.79
14	Madhya Pradesh	111.73	101.57
15	Maharashtra	189.30	142.97
16	Manipur	729.58	589.90
17	Meghalaya	447.78	366.69
18	Mizoram	935.83	855.03
19	Nagaland	1538.92	1538.92
20	Orissa	118.86	96.90

1	2	3	4
21	Punjab	271.57	255.61
22	Rajasthan	113.15	102.86
23	Sikkim	657.53	609.81
24	Tamil Nadu	154.80	132.96
25	Tripura	742.42	606.10
26	Uttar Pradesh	87.72	75.96
27	Uttarakhand	226.60	184.80
28	West Bengal	95.36	80.48
29	A&N Islands	711.27	648.77
30	Chandigarh	439.92	409.51
31	D&N Haveli	78.76	69.11
32	Daman & Diu	132.26	116.67
33	Delhi	399.88	471.23
34	Lakshadweep	505.80	427.54
35	Puducherry	288.94	226.62
ALL INDIA		153.08	129.65

\* As on 1.1.2007

Source: BPR&D

**Ban on Narco, brain-mapping and polygraph tests**

1081. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Supreme Court gave a judgement that narco, brain-mapping and polygraph tests are unlawful;

(b) if so, whether it will not benefit the hardcore criminals; and

(c) if so, what Government is planning to do in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Supreme Court has passed a judgment dated 5.5.2010 in Criminal Appeal No. 1267 of 2004 - Smt. Selvi & Others (Appellants) Versus State of Karnataka. The Hon'ble Court has directed the strictly adherence to the guidelines formulated by the National Human Rights Commission in 2000 on Polygraph Test (Lie Detector Test) on an accused which are also to be followed for conducting the 'Narco analysis technique' and the 'Brain Electrical Activation Profile'.

Brief highlights of the judgement are:

- I. No Lie Detector Tests should be administered except on the basis of consent of the accused. An option should be given to the accused whether he wishes to avail such test.
- II. If the accused volunteers for a Lie Detector Test, he should be given access to a lawyer and the physical, emotional and legal implication of such a test should be explained to him by the police and his lawyer.
- III. The consent should be recorded before a Judicial Magistrate.
- IV. During the hearing before the Magistrate, the person alleged to have agreed should be duly represented by a lawyer.
- V. At the hearing, the person in question should also be told in clear terms that the statement that is made shall not be a 'confessional' statement to the Magistrate but will have the status of a statement made to the police.
- VI. The Magistrate shall consider all factors relating to the detention including the length of detention and the nature of the interrogation.
- VII. The actual recording of the Lie Detector Test shall be done by an independent agency (such as a hospital) and conducted in the presence of a lawyer.
- VIII. A full medical and factual narration of the manner of the information received must be taken on record.

As the technique in question is voluntary administration in the context of investigation in criminal cases or otherwise to be conducted under the guidelines formulated by the National Human Right Commission, there is no proposal before the Government to approach Supreme Court

against its decision.

#### **Steps to check cyber crimes**

1082. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been ranked fifth in the World's cyber crime-ranking during the year 2009;

(b) if so, whether it is true that cyber criminals are increasingly using web-based attacks to steal vital information about credit cards and bank accounts;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check cyber crimes in the country and bring culprits to book;

(d) whether existing cyber crime laws will be made more stringent to prevent such crimes in the future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) According to Department of Information Technology (DIT), as per a report released by a US Company Symantec (for the year 2009) dated April 2010, malicious activity by country has been mentioned wherein India is ranked at No. 5.

Such reports on cyber security trends are released by various Antivirus and software companies. The findings of such reports by security vendors are generally based on the data generated by their products and vary drastically in their findings. The details of research data is not shared by them and hence cannot be verified.

(b) According to the Department of Financial Services and DIT, the number of online frauds has increased over the last three years.

(c) to (e) In order to address the growing threat of cyber crimes in the country, Government has evolved an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the cyber crimes.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 enforced on 27.10.2009 has been made more stringent. The Act has new provisions for dealing with various cyber crimes by way of punishments for cyber crimes such as sending offensive messages through communication services, dishonestly receiving stolen computer



resource or communication device, identity theft, cheating by impersonation by using computer resource, violation of privacy, cyber terrorism, publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form, publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act in electronic form, child pornography in electronic form.

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (ICERT) 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.

Department of Information Technology (DIT) has also initiated a programme on cyber forensics, specifically development of cyber forensic tools, training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers in use of this tool to collect and analyse the digital evidence and present them in a Court of Law. Further DIT along with ICERT and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) is also involved in providing basic and advanced training of Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analyzing and presenting digital evidence. DIT has set up cyber forensic training labs at CBI and Kerala Police and is planning to set up similar facilities at four States of North East, namely Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura.

#### **Central assistance for cyclone Laila**

1083. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial and other assistance sought by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh which was hit by cyclone Laila in May, 2010;

(b) whether any Central team has been sent to assess the damage due to Laila in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the findings of the Central team;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what action the Ministry has taken so far to help the State of

Andhra Pradesh to take up reconstruction and rehabilitation aspects to victims of Laila?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The State Government has submitted a memorandum and projected an assistance of Rs. 51.74 crore for rescue & relief, Rs. 399.52 crore for temporary restoration and Rs. 906.16 crore towards restoration works of permanent nature damaged caused by the cyclonic storms 'Laila'.

Upon receipt of a memorandum from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, seeking financial assistance for Cyclone 'Laila' of May 2010, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the affected areas for an on-the-spot assessment on 6th-8th July, 2010 and submitted a detailed damage assessment report and recommended assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). These assessments relate to quantum of ex-gratia relief in case of loss of lives, gratuitous relief, damage to houses, loss of animals, fisheries, handloom & textiles sector as well as damage to agricultural crops and infrastructure in the State. The report of the Central Team has been received and being processed for High Level Committee's (HLC) consideration.

The State of Andhra Pradesh has been allocated an amount of Rs. 508.84 crore in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) account for the year 2010-11, comprising Rs.381.63 crore as Central share and Rs. 127.21 crore as State share. On the request of the State Government, the Government of India had released the first installment of Central share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for the year 2010-11 amounting to Rs.190.82 crore on 3rd June 2010.

**Inclusion of names of Indians working abroad in census**

1084. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is including the names of the Indians working abroad in the current census;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the status of these Indians working abroad and allowed to visit India once a year or once in two years by their sponsors in Middle East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) All persons normally residing in the country during the Census period are counted where

they are found without omission or duplication. This is referred to as "extended defacto method" of canvassing. Hence, the Indians working abroad who would not be present in the country during the reference period i.e. 9th-28th February, 2011 will not be included in Census.

(c) Status of such Indian Workers remains as that of an 'emigrant', while they are abroad for the purpose of employment irrespective of frequency of their being allowed to visit India by their sponsor in Middle East. However, frequency of their being allowed to visit India depends upon the conditions of service as contained in their employment contract and/or as per the labour laws of the country of employment.

#### **National marine police academy**

1085. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to form National Marine Police Academy for protection of our sea border areas;

(b) whether Government is aware that boats provided to State Governments for protection of marine areas are consuming huge petrol and having mechanical problems and there is shortage of trained engineers to repair these boats; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The suggestion to set up National Marine Police Training Institute is under examination in the Government of India.

(b) and (c) The 12 Ton and 5 Ton boats have been supplied by Goa Shipyards Ltd. (GSL), Goa and Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. (GRSE), Kolkata, the two Public Sector Undertakings of Ministry of Defence. These are interceptor boats designed with high specifications to suit the specific coastal security requirements of the States and Union Territories. The reimbursement of fuel charges is being done by the Government of India. Under Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC), the general maintenance and other problems are being attended by the Goa Shipyards Ltd., Goa and Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd., Kolkata. This cost is also being borne by Government of India.

### **Missing children in Delhi**

†1086. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Human Rights Commission has revealed the fact that about 7000 children go missing every year in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Delhi High Court had given any direction to Delhi Police taking cognizance of missing of children on large scale in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No such NHRC direction or observation has been received by Delhi Police.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has taken suo moto cognizance of a newspaper report and directed Delhi Police to file an affidavit relating to children missing and traced in Delhi. Pursuant to this, the Delhi Police conducted door-to-door surveys through the Beat and Division Staff to collect the information on the persons reported missing in the years 2006, 2007 and 2008. Instructions have been issued by Delhi Police vide revised Standing Order 252/09 dated 18.03.2009 to register cases/FIRs in Incidents of untraced girl children of 18 years of age and below and untraced boys of 12 years of age and below besides registration of FIR in case of any suspicion/foul play. FIRs, if not registered earlier, were also registered after issue of these instructions in respect of untraced missing girl children and untraced missing boys of age up to 18 years and 12 years respectively for the missing reports lodged in the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 and the affidavit was filed accordingly. In the same matter, the Hon'ble High Court on 16.09.2009 gave the directions to register the FIR on reports of missing children (boy or girl) up to the age 16 years. Standing Order No. 252 was further revised incorporating all observations of the Hon'ble Court.

### **Implementation of police reforms**

†1087. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether keeping in view the Ruchika case, police reforms would be implemented soon by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether efforts are being made by Government to convict corrupt officers involved in corrupt and criminal practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) 'Police' being a State subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, 'police reforms' is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, Government is concerned about improving the image of the police force and its accountability to the rule of law. Emphasis is being placed on better standards of recruitment and training. Measures have been recommended for making the police professional and answerable to rule of law, responsive and courteous to citizens. These recommendations have been sent to State Governments for implementation. Government has also set up National Police Mission (NPM) with the broad objectives of seeking to transform the police forces in the country into effective instruments for facing the challenges of the next century besides the responsibility of creating a new vision for the police.

(c) Action against the officers involved in corrupt and criminal practices is taken under the extant rules governing their conditions of services by the concerned Government.

#### **Citizenship to Hindus coming from Pakistan**

†1088. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindus from Pakistan have crossed the border and have settled in Jalandhar, Amritsar and other parts of Punjab;

(b) if so, the number of such settlers;

(c) the number of such persons whose cases of granting them citizenship have been sent through Deputy Commissioners by the State Government of Punjab;

(d) the time since when these cases are pending with the Ministry for disposal and the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when these persons will get citizenship?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Some Pakistan nationals have come from Pakistan and settled in Punjab. Religion based centralized data of foreigners is not maintained.

(c) to (e) Requests for grant of Indian Citizenship of the Pakistan nationals are considered under the provisions of section 5 and 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955. As per rule 11 and 12 of the Citizenship Rules, 2009, the applications for grant of Indian citizenship are received and processed at different stages by State/Central Government. An application for grant of Indian Citizenship is to be submitted to the Collector/Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate of the area where the applicant is ordinarily a resident. The said application alongwith all requisite documents like valid and up-to-date passport/LTV etc. and report on the eligibility and suitability of the applicant is required to be sent by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate within 60 days to the State Government who in turn is to forward the application alongwith their recommendation within 30 days to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Thereafter, each application is examined in the Ministry of Home Affairs in terms of the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Rules framed thereunder. Citizenship application can not be filed directly in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Centralized data base of pending applications of Hindus settlers from Pakistan is not maintained.

#### **People killed by Maoists**

1089. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons including police personnel killed by the Maoists during the last two years;

(b) the total number of persons who are actively supporting and aiding directly and indirectly Maoist activities, booked and arrested so far; and

(c) the reasons why Government is unwilling to book some leaders of a political party who are not only giving moral support to this outlawed dreaded organization but helping them to spearhead their criminal activities and thus creating confusion among some individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY



MAKEN): (a) The total number of persons including police personnel killed in the naxal incidents are 721 and 908 during 2008 and 2009 respectively and 573 in the current year (upto 15th July).

(b) and (c) 'Police' and 'Public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with various issues related with normal crime as well as naxalites activities in the State. The registration of criminal cases against naxalites, overground workers and supporters and their investigation and prosecution is a continuous process and is dealt by the State Government.

#### **Illegal immigrants**

1090. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any estimate of the number of illegal immigrants coming to India for the last three years;

(b) how many of these have been deported; and

(c) the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No foreigner is allowed to enter India with improper travel documents through authorized immigration check posts. Detection and deportation of foreign nationals illegally staying in the country is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. State-wise details of foreigners deported from India in the years 2007 & 2008 is given in the Statement (See below). Figures for 2009 have not been compiled so far.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise statistics regarding foreigners deported from  
India during 2007 & 2008*

State	2007	2008
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1	5
Andaman & Nicobar	785	404
Arunachal Pradesh	112	0
Assam	144	106

1	2	3
Bihar	23	0
Chandigarh	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0
Delhi	4,151	3,890
Goa	15	10
Gujarat	30	33
Haryana	88	216
Himachal Pradesh	3	2
Jammu & Kashmir	0	2
Jharkhand	1	3
Karnataka	2	11
Kerala	2	6
Lakshadweep	37	0
Madhya Pradesh	4	1
Maharashtra	374	1,811
Manipur	4	19
Meghalaya	92	72
Mizoram	278	225
Orissa	22	22
Pudduchery	0	0
Punjab	88	50
Rajasthan	66	296
Sikkim	3	0

1	2	3
Tamilnadu	18	371
Tripura	1,727	560
Uttar Pradesh	70	56
Uttarakhand	10	48
West Bengal	5,198	5,776
TOTAL	13,348	13,995

#### **Strategy to check infiltration**

1091. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that infiltration has increased from border States particularly J&K and Punjab in the past few months;

(b) if so, whether the various para military forces including BSF deployed in the sensitive border areas are unable to check such infiltration trend;

(c) if so, whether hard core militants have sneaked into India from J&K and Punjab borders in the past few months; and

(d) if so, the strategies Government proposes to formulate to check such infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per available information, there is no significant change in the pattern of attempts for infiltration in the past few months, There is a security grid comprising the Army, the Central Security Forces and the State Police in position to counter any threat of infiltration from across the borders. As per available information during the current year (upto 15 July), 33 infiltration bids on Jammu and 01 on Punjab international border have been foiled by the Border Security Force (BSF). Infiltration from these borders have been checked effectively by BSF and other forces.

(d) Following steps have been taken to check infiltration from across the border:

(i) Effective domination of the borders by carrying out round-the-clock surveillance of the borders through patrolling, laying of Nakas, establishing the Observation Posts all along the international border & strengthening of existing defenses of the Border out Posts.

(ii) Erection of fencing and floodlighting along the international border and Line of Control.

(iii) Introduction of force multipliers like Hi-tech surveillance equipments such as LORROS (Long Range Reconnaissance & Observation System), BFSR (Battle Field Surveillance Radar), HHTI (Hand Held Thermal Imager), Night Vision Devices/Goggles (NVDs/NVGs) etc. along the border.

(iv) Upgradation of intelligence network and coordination with sister agencies.

(v) Conduct of special operations, along the borders and in depth areas.

(vi) Frequent visits to border by Senior Officers to supervise effective domination of the border.

(vii) Two additional Bns and 10 Training companies have been deployed on Jammu international border to effectively prevent infiltration attempts from across the border.

(viii) Along the Line of Control, the Indian Army has adopted a robust counter strategy which has an appropriate mix of technology & human resource put together to check infiltration effectively.

**Senior citizens killed by robbers in Delhi**

†1092. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of senior citizens living alone killed by robbers during the last one year in National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether Government proposes to take any effective step to protect the lives of these senior citizens; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) During the last year (2009) two senior citizens living alone were killed by robbers in National Capital Territory of Delhi.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Several steps and initiatives have been taken by Delhi Police to protect the lives of senior citizens. These are as follows:

- I. Creation of Senior Citizens Security Cell in Police Headquarters.
- ii. Setting up of toll free and round the clock senior citizens Help Line No. 1291.
- iii. Police station-wise identification and registration of Senior citizens who are living alone or with spouse.
- iv. Sensitizing senior citizens about the importance of using safety gadgets in house.
- v. Sensitization of policemen on duty through workshops and training programmes.
- vi. Organizing security melas to create awareness on various aspects of safety and security.
- vii. Carrying out periodic security surveys in the areas having high concentration of senior citizens.
- viii. Sensitizing the senior citizens regarding safety and security through print media.
- ix. Special drive launched for verification of domestic helps, drivers, chowkidars, tenants etc. of senior citizens.

#### **Expansion of naxal affected areas**

†1093. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that naxal-affected areas in country are ever expanding;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the area under naxal dominance in country in year 2004 and July 2010 respectively; and

(d) the reasons for expansion of naxal-affected areas and whether the number of killings of common men by naxalites outnumber those by terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) 126 districts in the country witnessed activities of LWE groups in 2004. During the current year (till July, 2010), such

activities have been witnessed in 158 districts.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



CPML-PW & MCCI, two major naxal outfits merged in September 2004 to form CPI (Maoist). They are reported to be trying to woo other splinter groups and also consolidate their front organizations to intensify their mass contact programmes.

During the current year (till 15th July 2010) the civilians casualties caused by naxalites and terrorists are 362 & 83 respectively.

#### **Review of black list**

1094. SARDAR SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sent to Punjab Government a consolidated and updated (as on 14th May, 2010) black list (BL) containing some names of persons for a review and recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any reply has since been received from the Punjab Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Review of names of persons in the Black List (BL) is being done as per an established procedure and is a continuous process. This review is undertaken in consultation with concerned organisations including the Government of Punjab. Inputs received from concerned agencies and from the Government of Punjab are being examined.

#### **Extortion by Maoists**

1095. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the opinion expressed by the DGP Of Chhattisgarh that the Maoists extort about Rs. 2000 crore annually with iron ore extractors, coal mining companies, infrastructure project contractors and tendu-patta businessmen as the prime contributors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY

MAKEN): (a) According to intelligence inputs, CPI (Maoist) extort large sums from contractors and others in the naxal affected areas.

(b) Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with Left Wing Extremist activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, both on security and development fronts.

**Enquiry into terror links of IGP, Kerala**

1096. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any enquiry instituted to find out the terror links of IGP, Kerala;

(b) whether the enquiry is completed; and

(c) if so, what are the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Animal smuggling along Indo-Bangla border**

†1097. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the length of Indo-Bangla border is 4096 Kms. and it has barbed wire fencing;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether it is also a fact that Border Security Force has been entrusted with the responsibility of border security; and

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that animal smuggling is constantly rising at the border and now it has reached to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The length of Indo-Bangladesh border is 4096.70 km. Out of the sanctioned fencing of 3436 km, about 2709 km of fencing has been completed upto July, 2010. The Border Security Force has been deployed on the Indo-Bangladesh border for border

guarding responsibilities.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) There have been reports of clandestine smuggling of cattle through porous and riverine border with Bangladesh. There are institutional mechanisms to take cognizance against criminals and anti-social elements on borders that are found involved in such activities. The Government has taken many preventive measures to stop the trans-border criminal activities including smuggling which, *inter-alia*, includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling of the borders; establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and floodlighting; introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipments; up-gradation of intelligence set up; establishment of additional Border Out Posts along borders to reduce *inter-se* distance and coordination with the State Governments and the concerned intelligence agencies. Effective measures are taken to stop such activities.

**Weaning away women from naxal activities**

1098. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) approximately how many young women are actively involved in naxal activities in Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal;

(b) whether there is any special contingency plan to wean away these girls/ women from naxal activities; and

(c) whether there is any special package for these people, in case they plan to shun naxal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) There is no information about the number of young women actively involved in Naxal activities in Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal.

In order to bring naxalites *inter-alia* including young women into the mainstream, the States have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. Government of India has approved revised guidelines for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of naxalites in the naxal affected States which *inter-alia* provides for an immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh, a stipend of Rs. 2000 for three years, vocational training and incentives for surrender of weapons.

**Effect of differences in working of CPMFS and local  
police in naxal operation**

†1099. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that there is huge difference in the working of CRPF and other paramilitary forces (ITBP and BSF) deployed to tackle naxalite problem;

(b) whether naxal operations have failed because of difference in working of local police, CRPF and other paramilitary forces; and

(c) the reasons why naxalites are easily targeting CRPF jawans on the one hand, while on the other hand paramilitary forces deployed in these areas remain unscathed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No Sir, all Central Paramilitary Forces are well trained and equipped to tackle naxalite problem.

**File of mercy petition of Afzal Guru**

1100. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which file pertaining to mercy petition of Parliament attack case convict Afzal Guru was sent to the State Government of Delhi for its comment;

(b) the date on which the State Government of Delhi sent back the file and when it was received by Union Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(c) whether a number of reminders were issued to Delhi Government to return back the file, along with the date thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) On receipt of mercy petitions under Article 72 of the Constitution of India by and on behalf of Afzal Guru, the Government of NCT Delhi were requested in 2006 to furnish their comments on the issue of grant of clemency to Afzal Guru. After reminders, the comments from the Lieutenant Governor, Delhi have been received.

**Mercy petition**

1101. SHRI AMAR SINGH:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of mercy petitions pending with the Government at present;

(b) since when each petition is pending and with whom and the specific reasons in each case; and

(c) by when, these are likely to be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) 27 Mercy petitions are pending under Article 72 of the Constitution with the Government of India. Details of these cases are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The power under Article 72 of the Constitution does not contain any limitation as to the time, in which the power conferred might be exercised.

**Statement**

*List of pending mercy petitions of condemned prisoners  
under Article 72 of Constitution*

Sl. No.	Name of Condemned prisoner(s) & State/UT	Status
1	2	3
1	Gurmeel Singh, U.P.	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 18.5.2007 and resubmitted on 09.12.2009
2	Piara Singh, Sarabjit Singh, Gurdev Singh & Satnam Singh, 11.6.1999 Punjab	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 11.11.97 and  and resubmitted on 12.7.2005 and 23.06.2010
3	Shobhit Chamar, Bihar	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 27.3.2000 and resubmitted on 25.5.2005 and 05.07.2010
4	Mohan and Gopi, Tamil Nadu	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 9.7.1999 and resubmitted on 9.8.2005 and on 30.07.2010
5*	Molai Ram Santosh, Madhya Pradesh	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 28.5.2001 and



called resubmitted on 2.5.2005. Case  
back for review on 23.7.2010.  
The matter is under examination in  
MHA.

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1	2	3
6	Dharam Pal, Haryana	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 7.2.2000 and resubmitted on 11.7.2005
7	Mahender Nath Das, Assam	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 21.6.2001 and resubmitted on 20.4.2005
8	S.B. Pingale, Maharashtra	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 8.4.2004 and resubmitted in June, 2005
9	Jai Kumar, Madhya Pradesh	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 21.7.1999 and resubmitted on 2.5.2005
10	Suresh and Ramji, UP	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 8.4.2004 and resubmitted on 21.6.2005
11	Murugan, Santhan and Arivu, Tamil Nadu	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 21.6.2005
12	Sheikh Meeran, Selvam and Radhakrishnan, Tamil Nadu	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 24.11.2003 and resubmitted on 8.8.2005
13*	Sattan and Guddu, Uttar Pradesh	Under examination in Ministry of Home Affairs.
14*	Om Prakash, Uttarakhand	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 14.5.2004 and resubmitted on 11.7.2005. In November, 07 the case has once again been returned for examining the petition forwarded by mother of the prisoner. The matter is under examination in MHA.
15	Devender Pal Singh, Delhi	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 9.8.2005

1	2	3
16	Simon, Ghanaprakash, Madaiah and Bilavandra, Karnataka	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 2.5.2005
17	Praveen Kumar, Karnataka	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 8.9.2005
18	Satish, UP.	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 14.7.2008
19	Sushil Murmu, Jharkhand	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 12.4.2005
20*	Mohd. Afzal, Delhi	Under examination in Ministry of Home Affairs.
21	Saibanna, Karnataka	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 28.9.2007
22	Kunwar Bahadur Singh & Karan Bahadur Singh, U.P.	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 5.1.2006
23	Laliya Doom and Shiv Lal, Rajasthan	Submitted to the President's Secretariat 2.5.2005
24	Jafar Ali, U.P.	Submitted to the President's Secretariat 18.8.2006
25	Sonia and Sanjeev, Haryana	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 11.2.2008, resubmitted on 21.05.2009 & 05.03.2010 with clarification.
26	Bandu Baburao Tidake, Karnataka	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 23.10.08
27*	Bantu, U.P.	Under examination in Ministry of Home Affairs.

\* Pending in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### **Freedom fighters from Maharashtra**

†1102. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the State-wise number of freedom fighters or their families receiving pension under "Swatantrya Sainik Samman Yojana" and the number of freedom fighters out of them receiving pension themselves and the number of the families who are in receipt of this benefit;

(b) the number of freedom fighters belonging to Maharashtra out of them and whether Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to Government for including some more names in the list of freedom fighters;

(c) if so, when the same was sent and whether Government has accepted it; and

(d) the details of pension given to them by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Since the inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972 (revised as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in 1980) till 30.6.2010 pension has been sanctioned to 1,70,989 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents. State-wise break-up of freedom fighters/dependents who have been sanctioned pension is given in Statement (See below). Pension is disbursed through the branches of Public Sector Banks and Treasuries spread all over the country. Powers to transfer the pension to the eligible dependents after the death of the freedom fighters has been delegated to the pension disbursing authorities. Consequently, data relating to the total number of freedom fighters or their dependents, who are alive and receiving pension is not centrally maintained.

(b) 17,915 freedom fighters or their eligible dependents belonging to Maharashtra have been sanctioned pension till 30.6.2010. No such proposal, from the Government of Maharashtra has been received.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise break-up of freedom fighters/dependents who have been sanctioned pension*

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Clumber of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 30.06.2010)
1	2	3

1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,944
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,438

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1	2	3
4.	Bihar	24,879
5.	Jharkhand	-
6.	Goa	1,499
7.	Gujarat	3,599
8.	Haryana	1,688
9.	Himachal Pradesh	626
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,807
11.	Karnataka	10,096
12.	Kerala	3,313
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,476
14.	Chhattisgarh	-
15.	Maharashtra	17,915
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Orissa	4,191
21.	Punjab	7,021
22.	Rajasthan	813
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,110
25.	Tripura	888
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,995

1	2	3
27.	Uttarakhand	-
28.	West Bengal	22,495
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	91
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman and Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2,046
35.	Pondicherry	317
	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
TOTAL :		1,70,989

**Crackdown on extortionist groups in NE States**

1103. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the North-Eastern States of Assam, Manipur and Nagaland to crack down on all extortionist groups, irrespective of their affiliations;

(b) if so, whether the National Highway 39 between Nagaland and Manipur is being used as a major extortion route for gangs; and

(c) if so, the details of steps the NE States have taken to curb the activities of these groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Central Government has been requesting the Concerned State Governments to check the extortion activities of militant outfits. National Highway 39, linking Dimapur (Nagaland) to Moreh (Manipur) passes through the areas dominated by Naga, Meitei and Kuki

insurgent outfits. There are reports indicating incidents of extortion by insurgent groups along this highway. State Governments have been advised to take appropriate action and enhance vigil along the National Highway.

Concerted efforts are being made by the State Governments in the region to counter such activities of the groups. The Central Government is supplementing their efforts through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces for carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable installations and projects, based on threat assessments; sharing of intelligence; financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; assistance for strengthening various aspects of security apparatus and other aspects of anti-militancy operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc. The Central Government is maintaining close and continuous coordination with the State Governments in the region.

#### **Misuse of firearms licences**

1104. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of ever increasing number of firearms licences going to unscrupulous elements and the danger it poses to peace, the Union Government has asked police to verify requests for gun licences within 60 days;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to amend the Arms Act to check misuse of firearms licences; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Section 13(2) of the Arms Act, 1959, stipulates that on receipt of an application for grant of an arms licence, the licensing authority shall call for the report of the officer in charge of the nearest police station on that application, and such officer shall send his report within the prescribed time, which the licensing authority shall consider before grant or refusal of licence. However, the proviso to Section 13(2A) of the said Act, empowers the licensing authority to grant



arms licence without waiting for the police report, if the same is not received within the prescribed time. With a view to ensure that an arms licence is granted after police verification in each and every case, it has been proposed to amend the Arms Act to (i) specify a period of 60 days for the purpose of police report required under section 13(2) and (ii) to delete the proviso to Section 13(2A), so that the licensing authority is obliged to take into account the report of the police authorities before grant of an arms licence.

#### **Strengthening rural policing**

1105. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has since prepared a blueprint for focusing on "Rural policing";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the infrastructure of rural policing in the country is very poor thereby giving more scope to criminals/militants etc. to attack;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government in discussion with State Governments proposes to strengthen rural policing in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The Bureau of Police Research and Development has been asked to prepare a "National Blueprint on Police Issues" which is in advanced stage of finalization.

#### **Terrorist outfits sneaked into India**

1106. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign intelligence agencies informed Government in April-May, 2010 onwards that some members of terrorist outfits have sneaked into India to create problems, targeting small towns and North-East areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any one of them has been apprehended so far;

(d) whether similar information was gathered by Indian agencies  
also;

(e) if not, the reasons for their failure; and

(f) the steps taken to revamp intelligence agencies to make them more effective and efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Various inputs, that are generic in nature, have been received by Indian agencies. Alerts have been issued to the concerned agencies for taking necessary precautionary measures.

(f) Regional Coordination Mechanism for North-Eastern States has been operationalized with effect from 23rd February, 2010 at Shillong to ensure greater coordination between the States to gather, analyze and disseminate intelligence and based on that, undertake follow up operations. Government of India also provide funds to States under the Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme to Strengthen their intelligence branches.

#### **Bangladeshis rounded up and deported**

1107. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bangladeshis rounded up during the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the number of those deported to Bangladesh; and

(c) their break up, community-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Detection and deportation of Bangladeshi nationals illegally staying in the country is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. As per available information, details of Bangladeshi nationals who came on valid travel documents, overstayed and have been deported during 2006, 2007 and 2008 are given below:

Year	Overstaying as on 31st December of the year	Deported during the year
2006	24,497	13,692
2007	25,712	12,135
2008	31,229	12,625

(Data is year specific)

Figures for 2009 and 2010 (till July) have not been compiled so far. Community-wise break-up is not centrally maintained.

**Instruction to security forces to exercise restraint in J & K**

1108. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the unending cycle of violence in the Kashmir Valley in recent weeks involving security forces and civilian population;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the number of civilian and security forces personnel killed/injured as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government has issued any instruction to the security forces to exercise restraint while dealing with the elements like Lashkar-e-Taiba and some elements from across the border; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for soft corner for such antinational elements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the period 11.6.2010 to 2.8.2010 there have been 36 civilians deaths in law and order incidents in various places of Kashmir Valley. However, there is no death casualty on the part of Security forces. In June-July, 220 civilians and 1266 Police Security Forces personnel were injured.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Question does not arise.

**Deteriorating law and order situation in Srinagar**

1109. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the general law and order situation in Srinagar deteriorated sharply in recent times;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that police had resorted to firing several times to control the violent mob resulting in death of several civilians;

(d) if so, the details thereof with the causes of trouble;

(e) whether Government had taken any step to restore order and peace in the valley; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. There has been a series of protests since June 11, 2010. The Security Forces were targeted by the protestors by a volley of stone pelting incidents and this led to clashes and casualties of civilians and injuries to Security Forces and civilian. Casualties were followed by more protest leading to vicious cycle of events and more clashes. The mobs engaged in arson and destruction of public property. Police had to resort to curfew and restrictions in the Valley. During June and July, 872 stone pelting incidents were reported. Between 11th June to 2nd August, 36 civilian deaths were reported. 1266 injured among Security Forces.

State Government with the assistance of Central Government are undertaking several measures to effectively maintain the law and order and an appeal made by the Chief Minister and others to maintain calm and break the cycle of violence.

#### **Crimes in Delhi**

1110. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crime graph in Delhi is soaring every day even when the capital is on high alert and not a single day passes when some crimes are not reported;

(b) if so, the details of different crimes taken on record since 1.1.10 and how many culprits involved in these crimes have been brought to book; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to keep Delhi crime free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Crime in Delhi has remained well under control despite a marginal increase in the incidence of crime. However, crime per lakh of population, a yardstick generally followed world-wide to compare crime, showed a decline in Delhi with the total incidence of IPC crime per lakh of population coming down from 286.32 in 2008 to 283.50 in 2009 and 281.05 (Projected) in 2010 (upto 30th June). The details of different crimes taken on record since 01.01.2010 and up to 30.06.2010 are given below:

Crime Head	No of crimes reported
1	2
Dacoity	15
Murder	274
Attempt to murder	162
Robbery	318
Riots	30
Kidnapping for ransom	10
Rape	277
Extortion	62
Snatching	857
Hurt	987
Burglary	804
Motor vehicle theft	6867
House theft	905
Other theft	3317
Murder of women	315
Other kidnapping/abduction	1582
Other IPC	8837

1	2
Arms Act	525
Excise Act	1207
Gambling Act	183
I.T. (P) Act	10
N.D.P.S. Act	103
Other Act	623
GRAND Total	28270

During the year 2010 (up to 30.6.2010) for crimes under IPC, 15853 persons have been arrested.

(c) The steps taken by Delhi Police to curb the crime in Delhi include introduction of 'eyes and ears' scheme to improve collection of intelligence at the grass-root level, identification of vulnerable areas on the basis of regular analysis of crime trends, emphasis on community policing for better relationship with the public, identification of Police Stations with high rate of crime and provision of additional manpower and motor cycle patrols to such Police Stations; regular surveillance on the activities of desperate criminals; organization of special patrolling during dark nights in order to check strike of criminals; setting up of 'Senior Citizen Security Cell' at the Police Headquarters; introduction of special helpline 1291 to attend the distress calls pertaining to the safety and security of senior citizens; initiation of various Community Policing programmes for taking care of Senior Citizens; sensitization of the policemen towards the problems of senior citizens; periodic organization of security melas to create awareness among senior citizens regarding various aspects of safety, security and use of modern gadgets; creating awareness amongst senior citizens through print media and distribution of pamphlets regarding do's and don'ts for their safety; introduction of 'Parivartan Scheme' for involving and educating parents teachers, students etc. to facilitate handling of women's grievances; deployment of women police officials for beat duties; imparting special training to these women police officials to control crimes against women; conduct of gender sensitization and legal awareness programmes for police personnel; establishment of Police Stations for cases pertaining to Crime against Women; installation of



dedicated 'Women Helpline' to attend to complaints by women etc.

**Attack on RTI applicant**

1111. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the newsitems captioned "mob attack house of man who filed RTI application on illegal tube wells" in Sunday Express on 9 May, 2010 and "RTI Lagane Wale Doctor ke Ghar Hamla" in Dainik Bhaskar on 9 May, 2010;

(b) whether the applicant had already made complaint to the SHO, Sangam Vihar Police Station, South-East district, New Delhi against threat of life and properties vide DD No. 4A dated 7 May, 2010; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the police officials who failed to protect the RTI applicant inspite of his complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A case vide FIR No. 154 dated 08.05.2010 under section 147/148/149/452/427/323/506 IPC was registered at PS Sangam Vihar on the complaint of Dr. Gian Singh who had filed RTI application in the office of the SDM, Hauz Khas, regarding illegal tube-wells in the Sangam Vihar area and whose house was stoned by a mob comprising of tube well operators and their supporters. All the eight accused persons identified by the complainant have been arrested and chargesheet has been prepared.

(b) and (c) Dr. Gian Singh had given a complaint to the Duty Officer in Sangam Vihar Police Station on 07.05.2010 but he did not mention about the imminent threat to his life and he did not meet Station House Officer, Sangam Vihar in this regard. The next morning the incident of stone pelting at his house took place. A case vide FIR No. 154 dated 08.05.2010 under section 147/148/149/452/427/323/506 IPC was registered at Sangam Vihar Police Station.

**Law and order situation in NCR**

1112. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of law and order situation in the NCR as compared to that in other metropolitan cities of the country;

(b) what is the crime graph of serious crimes in NCR since 2007,

till date; and

(c) what corrective measures have been taken to improve the situation to infuse a sense of relief to the common man particularly women folk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Delhi has higher rate (crime per lakh of population) of total cognizable crimes as compared to Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. However, as compared to rate of total cognizable crimes of 35 Mega cities with population of more than 10 lakhs in 2008, the crime rate in Delhi was less than 18 Mega cities. Law and order situation in NCR is peaceful and under control. Crime graph of serious crimes in Delhi and NCR is as follows:

**Delhi:**

Crime Head	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010 (up to 30.06.2010)
Murder	215	259	254	274
Rape	297	258	237	277
Attempt to murder	251	198	189	162
Dacoity	16	9	13	15
Kidnapping for ransom	14	10	7	10
Robbery	264	262	258	318
Riot	50	39	26	30

**Gurgaon:**

Crime Head	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010 (up to 24.07.2010)
1	2	3	4	5
Murder	93	80	84	44
Rape	43	35	29	24
Dowry death	15	19	24	13
Dacoity	32	36	16	2

1	2	3	4	5
Robbery	123	111	127	84
House-trespassing or house breaking at night resulting in death or grievous hurt	2	1	0	1

**NOIDA:**

Crime Head	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010
Murder	68	62	75	57
Rape	17	21	22	24
Dowry death	14	24	22	13
Dacoity	2	-	7	7
Robbery	31	32	77	134
Abduction for ransom	-	2	1	3

**Ghaziabad:**

Crime Head	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010 (up to 31.07.2010)
Murder	180	138	239	114
Rape	44	47	46	28
Dacoity	3	4	43	23
Robbery	49	52	381	118
Abduction for ransom	1	0	5	1

(c) The following measures are being taken to improve the situation:

**Delhi:**

The crime prevention measures initiated by Delhi Police include introduction of 'eyes and ears' scheme to improve collection of intelligence at the grass-root level, emphasis on community policing for better relationship with the public; regular surveillance on the activities of desperate criminals;

setting up of 'Senior Citizen Security Cell' at the Police Headquarters; introduction of 'Parivartan Scheme' for involving and educating parents, teachers, students etc. to facilitate handling of women's grievances; imparting special training to women police officials to control crimes against women; conduct of gender sensitization and legal awareness programme for police personnel; establishment of Police Stations for cases pertaining to Crime against Women; installation of dedicated 'Women Helpline' to attend to complaints by women; constitution of 'Women Mobile Team' to attend the distress calls from women on round-the-clock basis; deployment of one lady constable in every PCR van patrolling to cover prominent colleges, setting up of Anti-Stalking Cell in the Crime Branch to handle and address the complaints of stalking etc.

**Gurgaon:**

PCRs/Riders are deployed round the clock in different areas of Gurgaon Commissionerate to prevent criminal incidents. SHO/In-charge Police posts have been directed to take steps to prevent criminal incidents in their respective areas.

**NOIDA:**

The Noida Police is working in a planned manner to curb incidents of crime. Crime mapping of incidents time-wise has been done and according to this the duty has been worked out. The mobile patrolling has also been increased. The route chart of mobile patrolling also includes vulnerable places. Similarly, the police persons posted in various police stations of Noida have also been given daily tasks to curb such incidents. A separate women Police station has been established and a women cell has been constituted in the Police Headquarters.

**Ghaziabad:**

Police pickets have been set up by Ghaziabad Police to stop 'the crimes at main markets/roads and important places. Mobile patrolling is being done at important places. A women help line has been established in the city control room. Besides a counseling centre has been established in which Additional Superintendent of Police (Crime) has been nominated as Nodal Officer.

**Relaxation in selection procedure of IPS**

†1113. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to increase the number of posts of Indian Police Service (IPS) keeping in view the internal security scenario;

(b) whether Government proposes to organise a special kind of examination for IPS officers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes to provide any relaxation in present selection procedure of IPS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Government is making efforts to increase the posts in the Indian Police Service.

(b) to (d) The proposal is to recruit approximately 70 officers per year through a limited competitive examination, in the forthcoming years. The proposal is under examination and yet to be finalized.

#### **Shortage of IPS officers**

1114. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of IPS officers in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has created difficulties to fill up the top level positions in different investigation agencies in our country; and

(d) whether the Ministry has taken any decision on special recruitment for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) As on 1.1.2010, the total authorized strength of IPS officers was 4013 against which 3383 officers were in position. The shortage is of around 630 officers. This is impacting filling up of various positions in the police forces including investigation agencies in the country.

(d) Yes Sir. The details of the proposal are under examination.

#### **Amendment to Communal Violence Bill**

1115. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to amend Communal Violence Bill;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed amendments; and

(c) how the proposed amendments helps in reducing the communal violence in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The amendments have not yet been finalized.

(c) Does not arise.

**States having different views on naxalite movement**

1116. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the different States facing the problems created by naxalites have different views on the naxalite movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has evolved any national policy to tackle naxalite movement and bring them to mainstream of the nation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No Sir, since the first meeting of Chief Ministers on Internal Security held on 6 January, 2009, two-pronged strategy, namely, development and police action has been agreed upon and in subsequent meeting in New Delhi and in the State Capitals, fine tuning of the above strategy in accordance with States specific requirements have been done. State Governments deal with various issues related to naxalites activities in the states. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, both on security and development fronts.

(c) to (e) In order to bring naxalites into the mainstream, the States have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. Government of India has approved revised guidelines for surrender-cum-

rehabilitation of naxalites in the naxal affected States which inter alia provides for an immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh, a stipend of Rs. 2000 for three years, vocational training and incentives for surrender of weapons.

#### **Terrorist intrusion in Uttarakhand**

†1117. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorist intrusion in border villages in Uttarakhand has been increased; and

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Available inputs do not indicate terrorist intrusion in the border villages of Uttarakhand.

#### **Meeting of Chief Ministers of Naxal States**

†1118. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of Chief Ministers of naxal affected States with Prime Minister was held recently;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this meeting;

(c) whether a time-frame for implementation of these decisions was fixed; and

(d) if so, the time-limit for each decision within which it would be finally implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) A meeting of Chief Ministers/Governor of seven Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected States was held on 14th July, 2010 at New Delhi under the chairmanship of Prime Minister to review the naxal situation. It was decided to provide larger central assistance to the LWE affected States, both on security and development fronts to deal with the menace of Left Wing Extremism. The States were

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*inter alia* asked to fill up vacancies in the police force by 31st March 2011. As such, time-frame was not fixed in respect of other decisions, however, the States were asked to expeditiously implement the decisions.

**Release of funds for MPF**

1119. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has released central funds for the Modernization of Police Forces (MPF);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last four years, State-wise especially of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the preference being given to the States in the remaining Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the last four years i.e. 2006-07 to 2009-10, a total amount of Rs.4701.56 crore was released to the States, which includes Rs.374.83 crore released for Andhra Pradesh. A statement showing the details of State-wise release of funds under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) during the last four years is given in Statement (See below).

(c) A Presently funds for Modernization of State Police Forces are being provided under a Non-plan Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces and not under any Eleventh Five year Plan Scheme.

**Statement**

*State-wise release of funds*

Name of State	Central funds released during			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	88.12	87.34	83.83	115.54
Arunachal Pradesh	11.53	10.70	14.72	11.50
Assam	52.18	87.82	68.11	60.79
Bihar	51.62	16.24	41.57	59.34

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	57.06	41.72	26.54	17.04
Goa	1.00	2.00	4.00	7.08
Gujarat	45.52	51.90	48.02	52.18
Haryana	19.69	35.75	27.51	46.63
Himachal Pradesh	3.92	10.27	9.99	7.10
Jammu and Kashmir	88.13	115.34	109.65	111.18
Jharkhand	47.00	50.95	69.85	33.49
Karnataka	64.15	78.13	69.61	63.96
Kerala	24.53	40.01	22.90	32.54
Madhya Pradesh	43.24	57.68	40.37	54.87
Maharashtra	105.10	78.87	75.86	72.48
Manipur	14.09	32.07	39.23	27.44
Meghalaya	8.59	15.44	10.81	9.73
Mizoram	10.48	11.00	12.69	11.48
Nagaland	22.68	30.72	38.42	31.50
Orissa	38.00	45.80	42.54	51.87
Punjab	15.00	34.94	21.56	33.50
Rajasthan	40.47	49.60	49.10	51.18
Sikkim	3.46	4.42	6.12	4.72
Tamil Nadu	61.65	75.74	50.10	60.67
Tripura	11.34	14.47	20.66	22.92
Uttar Pradesh	94.28	115.44	102.31	125.17
Uttarakhand	5.28	9.89	19.39	5.29
West Bengal	37.11	44.45	32.18	48.81
TOTAL :	1065.22	1248.70	1157.64	1230.00

**Restricting RSBY to five members of BPL families**

1120. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) throughout the country under which people living under the BPL will get health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 made towards medical expenses in a year;

(b) whether the scheme is restricted to five members of a family which is creating awkward situation in some of the cases;

(c) whether Government proposes to remove the restrictions of five members and extend the scheme to every member of the BPL family; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The scheme is restricted to five members of a family. As per the available data and the enrolment so far, restriction of this number is not creating any awkward situation. Hence, at present there is no proposal to remove the limit of five members of family.

**Upgradation of unskilled workers**

1121. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any action plan and strategy to upgrade the skill to 500 million unskilled workers of the country by 2022; and

(b) if so, the total fund allocated and the time - frame for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government has formulated a National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD). It was approved on 23rd February, 2009. It includes a road map for Skill Development of 500 million persons by the year 2022 by involving all stake holders through concerned Ministries and Departments. The details of target for Ministries is given in the Statement (See below). MoL&E is to train 100 million and the same is planned to be achieved under the following schemes:

Name of scheme	Target
Craftsmen Training Scheme	29.4 m
Skill Development Centers	57.2 m
Apprenticeship Training Scheme	5.4 m
Skill Development Initiative (MES)	11m
DGE&T institutes	0. 5 m

Government has also set up following three important institutions for preparing strategies to achieve the target of 500 million skilled persons by the year 2022.

1. Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development
2. National Skill Development Coordination Board
3. National Skill Development Corporation

Fund allocation to Ministries would be through Plan and Non Plan schemes. For the "National Skill Development Corporation" (NSDC), Central Government contribution is of Rs. 1,000 crore. An amount of Rs. 15,000 crore is envisaged to be mobilised from Government (both Central and State), public sector entities, private sector, bilateral and multilateral sources.

#### **Statement**

##### *Ministry/Department-wise projected number of trained persons*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Organisation	Projected number of trained persons by 2022 (In Millions)
1	2	3
1	National Skill Development Corporation	150
2	Labour & Employment	100
3	Tourism	5
4	Textiles	10
5	Transport	30

1	2	3
6	Tribal Affairs	0
7	Rural Development (RUDSETI) and IL & FS	20
8	Women & Child Welfare	10
9	Agriculture	20
10	HRD Higher Education	50
	HRD Vocational Education	0
11	Dept of Heavy Industry	10
12	Urban Development	15
13	Department of Information Technology	10
14	Food Processing Industries	5
15	Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning Commission)	120
16	Health & Family Welfare	10
17	Micro Small Medium Enterprise	15
18	Social Justice & Empowerment	5
19	Overseas Indian Affairs	5
20	Finance-Insurance/Banking	10
22	Consumer Affairs	10
23	Chemicals & Fertilizers	5
24	Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	15
TOTAL		530

**Workers participation in management of PSUs**

1122. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to introduce the workers participation in management of the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details and steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 1990 is pending in Rajya Sabha for lack of consensus on workers participation at Board level. The Bill *inter alia* includes participation of workers in management of public sector undertakings. A meeting was held on 12.5.2010 with the representatives of Central Public Sector Undertakings to deliberate on various issues.

**Improvement of labourers working in unorganised sector**

1123. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the plight of the labourers working in unorganized sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to improve their plight;

(c) whether Government has formulated any social security and other welfare measures for their upliftment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether with the implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission, the plight of the labourers will still go down or there is any proposal to increase their daily rate of wages incommensurate with the increase of salary to employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Government is aware of the conditions of unorganised workers and is implementing various social security schemes/programmes for workers in the unorganised sector, such as, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Handloom Weavers' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Handicraft Artisans' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Pension to Mastercraftspersons, National Scheme for Welfare of



Fishermen and Training and Extension, Janani Surkasha Yojana, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension, National Family Benefits Scheme, Janshree Bima Yojana etc. through various Ministries/Departments.

Apart from these, the Government launched some new schemes, namely, the Aam Admi Bima Yojana to provide death and disability cover to rural landless households and the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 per annum to BPL families (a unit of five). BPL workers are entirely in the unorganised sector.

The Government has constituted Welfare Funds for Beedi Workers, Cine Workers and Non-coal mine Workers providing for social security and welfare measures to the target group. The schemes include, medical care; group insurance; housing assistance; maternity benefit; education to the children etc.

Recognizing the need of providing social security, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level and State Social Security Boards at the State level which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes for unorganised workers. The National Social Security Board has met twice and has recommended Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Janshree Bima Yojana (JBY) and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) for certain categories of unorganised Workers.

(e) The recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission were for the Central Government employees. So far as workers in the unorganised sector are concerned, the daily rates of wages for labourers in Central sphere and State sphere are revised by the appropriate Government from time to time.

#### **Bharat bandh by Central Trade Unions**

1124. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all central trade unions have jointly given strike call for Bharat Bandh on 7th August, 2010 on five charter of demands;

(b) whether Government has already started discussions with these central trade unions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Ministry of Labour and Employment has not received any strike call for Bharat Bandh on 7th August, 2010.

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

**Wage Board for journalists and non-journalists**

1125. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wage Board of journalists and non-journalists could not submit the report before May 23, 2010 when its tenure expired;

(b) if so, whether its tenure has been extended, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the journalists and non-journalists have demanded interim relief due to the delay in submission of report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has extended terms of the Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalist Newspaper Employees up to 31st December, 2010 for finalizing and submitting the Reports to the Government vide notifications No. S.O. 1305 (E) and S.O. 1304 (E) dated 2nd June, 2010, respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government, in consultation with the Wage Boards, has already fixed interim rates of wages in respect of journalists and non-journalist newspaper employees and news agency employees at the rates of thirty percent of basic wage. While representations for grant of additional interim relief have been received, a time frame up to 31.12.2010 for submission of the final Report by the Wage Boards has been prescribed by the Government.

**Non-revision of rates of employer contribution to EPS**

1126. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contributions of Government as well as employers to

the Employees Pension Scheme (EPS) have not been revised for the last fourteen years;

(b) whether Government is aware that the non-revision in the rates of contribution even after one and a half decade speaks volume about the Government's apathy towards the workforce; and

(c) what steps Government has taken for periodic review of the payable pension which is an innate and inalienable component of pension scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The employer and employee contribute to the Provident Fund each @ 12% of wages. Out of employer share of Provident Fund, 8.33% contribution is diverted to Employees' Pension Fund.

The rate of contribution by the Employer to Employees' Pension Fund has not been raised by the Central Government for the ' last one decade as the total contribution as percentage of wages is at sufficient level i.e. 25.66%.

However, the Central Government has also appointed an Expert Committee on the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Labour & Employment). The issues relating to revision of the rate of contribution, minimum pension revision of pension benefits, linkage of pension with price index etc. have been placed before the Committee for examination and consideration.

#### **Implementation of Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act**

1127. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise status of implementation of the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act which came into force in May, 2009;

(b) the achievements made so far; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure effective implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) As per information received from State Government, only three States, namely, Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal have constituted the State Social Security Boards and none of the States have yet started registration of workers under Act. The issue was taken up with the State Governments through letters and was re-iterated during the State Labour Ministers' Conference. As far as the Central Government is concerned, the Government has notified the Act

and constituted 'National Social Security Board'. The National Social Security Board has met twice and has recommended Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Janshree Bima Yojana (JBY) and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) for certain categories of unorganised Workers.

**Scheme for areas not covered under ESI scheme**

1128. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any specific schemes to include the areas not covered directly under the ESI scheme with a special notification;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government has submitted representation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the decision on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Before the ESI Scheme is implemented in any new area, the concerned State Government is required to make arrangement for medical care to the beneficiaries in that area. The ESI Corporation, in consultation with State Governments, prepares a phased programme for implementing the scheme in non-implemented areas every year. The number of areas where the scheme was implemented during the last three years as per the phased programme are as under:-

Year	New areas covered	Additional employees covered
2007-08	37	97,739
2008-09	46	70,427
2009-10	53	1.23 lakh

(c) and (d) Wherever the State Governments make arrangements for medical care for the beneficiaries, the ESI scheme is implemented. The question of State Governments submitting representations in this regard, therefore, does not arise.

**Exploitation of workers and security guards by private agencies**

†1129. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether private security service agencies are exploiting workers and security guards and committing irregularities in Provident Fund (PF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) of these workers and guards;

(b) the number of such companies found violating labour and social security laws each year during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) the action taken against said erring companies by Government; and

(d) the details of Provident Fund, ESI and gratuity amount respectively with regard to said companies each year during the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The general compliance of depositing the Provident Fund (PF) and Employees' State Insurance (ESI) dues by private security services/agencies covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 in respect of their workers/guards is satisfactory. However, in some cases irregularities in remittances of PF dues have been noticed.

(b) to (d) The details regarding number of companies violating provisions of EPF & MP Act, 1952 for the last three years is given in the Statement-I (See below). Details of EPF dues outstanding against such companies for the last three years, are given in the Statement-II (See below). Such details of companies for ESI are given in the Statement-III (See below). Whenever default by erring companies/establishment is noticed, all actions as per the provisions under the respective Acts are taken. As regards gratuity amount, the State Governments are implementing the Act.

**Statement-I**

*Number of private security service companies violating EPF laws*

Sl.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
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1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	10	11	19

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Bihar	1	1	2	3
3	Chhattisgarh	3	1	3	0
4	Delhi	21	30	27	51
5	Goa	4	6	4	5
6	Gujarat	10	20	36	18
7	Haryana	17	18	18	27
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	8	5	3
9	Jharkhand	11	7	8	10
10	Karnataka	62	45	21	32
11	Kerala	2	2	14	4
12	Madhya Pradesh	7	16	9	7
13	Maharashtra	18	18	8	33
14	N-E Region*	0	1	2	1
15	Orissa	11	4	7	10
16	Punjab	26	15	29	17
17	Rajasthan	2	8	14	13
18	Tamil Nadu	30	46	85	73
19	Uttaranchal	1	1	1	5
20	Uttar Pradesh	1	5	4	3
21	West Bengal	18	18	10	9
TOTAL		255	280	318	343

\* Includes all North-Eastern States

#### **Statement-II**

*EPF amount outstanding against defaulting private security service companies*

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
2009-10				
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.21	9.34	41.03
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	9.70
				8.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Chhattisgarh	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Delhi	2.24	8.35	8.93	54.58
5	Goa	1.01	1.06	1.27	41.50
6	Gujarat	12.16	246.38	312.13	47.87
7	Haryana	10.86	1.58	371.98	1.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	17.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	0.82	29.70	32.99	33.66
10	Karnataka	49.78	74.21	63.79	291.93
11	Kerala	1.92	51.77	122.11	160.45
12	Madhya Pradesh	4.55	0.00	1.49	1.44
13	Maharashtra	21.55	11.30	18.88	194.96
14	N-E Region*	0.00	2.75	0.07	7.94
15	Orissa	8.60	5.71	10.47	5.46
16	Punjab	0.32	9.46	27.15	1.35
17	Rajasthan	59.90	0.02	15.44	10.24
18	Tamil Nadu	11.43	9.63	108.98	13.97
19	Uttaranchal	0.12	0.33	0.24	0.57
20	Uttar Pradesh	1.63	9.40	77.00	35.39
21	West Bengal	12.56	141.74	4.47	84.65
TOTAL		221.91	612.73	1228.12	1908.04

\* Includes all North-Eastern States.

\*\* In respect of some defaulting establishments action u/s. 7A for determination of PF dues is under process and hence the dues has been shown as Nil in some cases.

**Statement-III**

*Details of companies found violating labour and social securities laws*

Sl.No.	States	Year	The number of such companies found violating labour and social security laws each year during the year,	The action taken against said erring companies by the Corporation	The details of ESI amount with regard to said companies each during the last three years and current
			last three years and current year		(Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hyderabad	2007	125	C-18/C-19 have been issued	25.85
		2008	137	C-18/C-19 have been issued	13.76
		2009	164	C-18/C-19 have been issued	50.53
		2010	28	C-18/C-19 have been issued	1.63
2.	Vijaywada & Yenam Visakhapatnam	2007	3	Recovery action has been initiated	5.76
		2008	5	Recovery action has been initiated	3.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2009	2	Recovery action has been initiated	0.71
		2010	6	Recovery action has been initiated	1.73
3.	Assam, Meghalya, Nagaland & Tripura	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2007	08	Prosecution/final Order/ recovery Process initiated	2.48
		2008	03	Prosecution/final Order/ recovery Process initiated	7.83
		2009	04	Prosecution/final Order/ recovery Process initiated	3.42
		2010	01	Inspected and final order passed	1.26
5.	Chhattisgarh		0	0	0
		2007	0	0	0

		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
7.	Rohini	2007	03	Recovery action initiated	1.37
		2008	02	Recovery action initiated	0.71
		2009	04	Recovery action initiated	4.21
		2010	02	Recovery action initiated	2.61
8.	Okhla	2007	6	C-18 issued	1.93
		2008	8	C-18 issued	19.39
		2009	36	C-18 issued	27.64
		2010	10	C-18 issued	8.14
9.	Goa	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
10.	Ahmedabad	2007	5	Show Cause Notice (5)	0
		2008	16	Show Cause Notice (16) and Prosecution (9)	0
		2009	53	Show Cause Notice (53) and Prosecution (13)	6.76
		2010	47	Show Cause Notice (47) and Prosecution (12)	0.26
11.	Baroda	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
12.	Surat	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0

13.	Haryana	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
14.	Gurgaon	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
15.	Himachal Pradesh	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	2007	Nil	Nil	Nil
		2008	Nil	Nil	Nil
		2009	Nil	Nil	Nil
		2010	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Jharkhand	2007	0	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
18.	Bangalore	2007	48	Revenue recovery proceedings taken	10.34
		2008	70	Revenue recovery proceedings taken	16.93
		2009	54	Revenue recovery proceedings taken	11.11
		2010	59	Revenue recovery proceedings taken	17.43
19.	Hubli	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
20.	Peenya	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
21.	Bomoshandra	2007	0	0	0



		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
22.	Kerala, Mahe	2007	Nil	Nil	Nil
		2008	Nil	Nil	Nil
		2009	Nil	Nil	Nil
		2010	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Ernakulam	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
24.	Kollam	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
25.	Madhya Pradesh	2007	02	Recovery action is taken	1.77
		2008	06	Recovery action is taken	16.29
		2009	03	Recovery action is taken	0.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2010	01	Recovery action is taken	0.31
26.	Mumbai	2007	3	Recovery Certificate Issued	1.02
		2008	4	Notice & Recovery Certificate issued	1.00
		2009	2	SCN and Certificates Issued	16.68
		2010	0	0	0
27	Marol	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
28.	Thane	2007	11	Notice Issued	5.97
		2008	05	Notice Issued	3.84
		2009	08	Notice Issued	10.34
		2010	29	Notice Issued	0.10
29.	Nagpur/Aurangabad	2007	02	C-18/C-19 issued	14.82
		2008	05	C-18/C-19 issued	5.36
		2009	02	C-18/C-19 issued	3.86

		2010	0	0	0
30.	Pune	2007	8	RC Issued	2.36
		2008	10	-do-	6.72
		2009	14	-do-	27.35
		2010	0	0	0
31.	Orissa	2007	12	Recovery as well as prosecution action has been taken	12.91
		2008	16	Recovery as well as prosecution action has been taken	1.08
		2009	8	Recovery as well as prosecution action has been taken	2.14
		2010	11	Recovery as well as prosecution action has been taken	7.76
32.	Puducherry	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
33.	Punjab	2007	26	Assessment of cont. u/s.45 and its recovery u/s 45-C to 45-G of ESI Act	60.01

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		2008	18	Assessment of cont. u/s.45 and its recovery u/s 45-C to 45-G of ESI Act	44.45
		2009	35	Assessment of cont. u/s.45 and its recovery u/s 45-C to 45-G of ESI Act	52.48
		2010	11	Assessment of cont. u/s.45 and its recovery u/s 45-C to 45-G of ESI Act	4.51
34.	Ludhiana	2007	0	0	0
		2008	01	Civil action u/s 45© to (i) of ESI Act 1948(as amended)has been taken	0.04
		2009	02	Civil action u/s 45© to (i) of ESI Act 1948(as amended)has been taken	0.02
		2010	01	Civil action u/s 45© to (i) of ESI Act 1948(as amended)has been taken	0
35.	Rajasthan	2007	4	-	3.08
		2008	9	-	9.31
		2009	1	-	0.90
		2010	2	-	31.25

36.	Udaipur	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
37.	Chennai	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
38.	Tirunelveli	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
39.	Salem	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	Coimbatore	2007	29	0	1.86
		2008	115	SCN Issued/served/criminal actions and recovery action in 7 cases through bank	89
		2009	148	Inspection done in 33	
		2010	174	0	1.49
41.	Madurai	2007	Nil	Nil	Nil
		2008	Nil	Nil	Nil
		2009	Nil	Nil	Nil
		2010	Nil	Nil	Nil
42.	Uttar Pradesh	2007	37	C-18/C-19 issued	11.60
		2008	28	C-18/C-19 issued	4.82
		2009	22	C-18/C-19 issued	9.56
		2010	23	C-18/C-19 issued	14.67
43.	Varanasi	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0

		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
44.	Noida	2007	08	C-18/C-19 Demand letter/Recovery certificate issued	0.64
		2008	36	C-18/C-19 Demand letter/Recovery certificate issued	0.73
		2009	13	C-18/C-19 Demand letter/Recovery certificate issued	0.08
		2010	04	C-18/C-19 Demand letter/Recovery certificate issued	0.06
45.	Uttrakhand	2007	03	Recovery Action initiated	2.67
		2008	05	Recovery Action initiated	5.29
		2009	16	Recovery Action initiated	10.36
		2010	15	Recovery Action initiated	18.50
46.	Barrackpur	2007	19	SCN Issued and Rs. 341121.00 recovered	2.10
		2008	13	SCN Issued and Rs. 280886.00 recovered	0.02
		2009	21	SCN Issued and Rs. 66663.00 recovered	0.20
		2010	4	SCN Issued and Rs. 1163.00 recovered	0.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Kolkata	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0
48.	Gulbarga	2007	0	0	0
		2008	0	0	0
		2009	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	1.28
			1722		610.46

\*0 stands for the information not received from the concerned regions.



**Creation of more employment in the unorganized sector**

1130. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study/survey for creation of more employment opportunities in the unorganized sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome thereof along with the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(d) the safety, medical and other welfare measures implemented for the labourers/workers engaged in the unorganized sector during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the number of labourers/workers benefited therefrom during the said period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The special group constituted by the Planning Commission on targeting 10 millions employment opportunities per year over the 10th plan period submitted its report in May 2002. The Report has emphasized the following:

(i) Nearly 90% of new jobs opportunities will come from the growth of small and medium enterprises and self-employed.

(ii) To target the unorganized sector, including small and medium enterprises, which also cover a large part of the services of the economy, the report stressed that the unorganized sector initially will need more support and incentives from the Government as compared to the organized sector.

(iii) Because of the limit in the absorbing capacity for additional employment in the organized sector, education and skills needs to be oriented primarily towards the needs of the unorganized sector like agriculture, small industry, services and self-employed as also the new areas like IT, tourism and financial sector.

The Government has enacted the 'Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008' providing for social security to unorganized workers. Various schemes/programme for workers in the unorganized sector such as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Swama Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programmes, are being

implemented through

various Ministries/Departments. The Government has also constituted Welfare Funds for certain occupational groups i.e. beedi workers, cine workers and certain non-coal mine workers providing for social security and welfare measures to these workers.

Skill Development Initiative (SDI) scheme has been evolved. It is based on Modular Employable Skills (MES) framework for early school leavers and existing workers, especially in the un-organized sector to improve their employability by optimally utilizing the infrastructure available in Government and private institutions and the industry.

A project titled "Kaushal Vikas Yojana" has been formulated to set up 1500 ITIs and 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in PPP mode. These Institutes will preferably be set up in un-serviced blocks i.e., in blocks where no ITI exists. 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) under the scheme will address the skill development needs of unorganized sector. On an average one SDC will be set up for 10 to 12 villages at a central place to cater to the skill development of youth as per local needs in services/unorganized sector.

(d) and (e) The Government launched two new schemes, namely, the 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 per annum to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector on a family floater basis. The scheme became operational w.e.f. 01.04.2008. More than 1.74 crore smart cards have since been issued as on 30.07.2010. A Statement showing the number of BPL families covered is given in the Statement-I (See below). The Aam Admi Bima Yojana was launched to provide death and disability cover to rural landless households. A Statement showing the lives covered as on 30.06.2010 under the scheme is given in the Statement-II

**Statement-I**

*State-wise and Year-wise number of smart card issued under RSBY*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Smart cards Issued to BPL families under RSBY		
		2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-11 (upto 30.07.2010)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	-	81,565	1,44,590

2.	Bihar	5,57,002	20.38,909	33,67,843
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1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	9,27,672	10,25,861
4.	Delhi	41,990	2,18,055	2,18,055
5.	Goa	1,679	3,505	3,505
6.	Gujarat	6,70,517	6,82,354	7,27,381
7.	Haryana	4,01,587	6,82,354	6,91,197
8.	Himachal Pradesh	78,370	115828	2,36,947
9.	Jharkhand	1,01,219	4,34,762	6,18,405
10.	Karnataka	-	36,971	1,04,414
11.	Kerala	7,03,570	11,73,388	12,60,847
12.	Maharashtra	1,35,804	14,40,407	15,56,256
13.	Meghalaya	-	22,579	41,135
14.	Nagaland	7,645	39,301	39,301
15.	Orissa	-	3,41,653	4,18,929
16.	Punjab	76,528	1,69,306	1,63,345
17.	Rajasthan*	1,20,123	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	57,925	1,49,520	1,49,520
19.	Tripura	-	1,45,780	2,58,402
20.	Uttar Pradesh	8,34,871	42,96,865	49,26,567
21.	Uttarakhand	50,071	53,940	1,42,177
22.	West Bengal	1,19,327	8,02,974	13,67,183
23.	Chandigarh	3,627	5,407	5,407
TOTAL		39,61,855	1,38,65,338	1,74,67,267

\* Rajasthan Government has discontinued the RSBY scheme.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Statement of lives covered under AABY*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Coverage upto 30.06.2010 (cumulative since inception)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	5,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	61,68,797
3.	Maharashtra	9,85,927
4.	Gujarat	3,82,774
5.	Chandigarh	1,297
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	86,097
7.	Madhya Pradesh	13,64,232
8.	Bihar	16,84,126
9.	Jharkhand	37,546
10.	Karnataka	6,04,687
11.	Kerala	3,93,160
12.	Uttar Pradesh	18,69,176
13.	Chhattisgarh	3,33,870
14.	West Bengal	3,97,409
15.	Puducherry	1,48,452
TOTAL		1,44,62,550

**Length of NHS**

1131. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total length of National Highways in India;

(b) the length-wise details of 2 lane, 4 lane and 6 lane National Highways; and

(c) how many kilometres are now converted as toll road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the total length of National Highways (NHs) of 70,934 km. in the country along with the length-wise details of the 2-lane, 4-lane and 6-lane and above NHs are given in Statement (See below).

(c) User fee has been levied on about 9,552 km. length of NHs at present.

**Statement**

*The State-wise details of the total length of National Highways (NHs) in the country along with the length-wise details of the 2-lane, 4-lane and 6-lane and above NHs*

Sl.No.	Name of State / Union Territories	Total Length of NHs (in km.)	Total 2-Lane	Length (in km.) of NHs 4 Lane 6 lane & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	4537	2270	2004	14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1992	52	0	0
3	Assam	2836	1894	200	0
4	Bihar	3642	1326	579	0
5	Chandigarh	24	0	11	13
6	Chhattisgarh	2184	1650	132	0
7	Delhi	80	0	4	76
8	Goa	269	125	26	0
9	Gujarat	3245	1409	1462	211
10	Haryana	1518	986	397	104
11	Himachal Pradesh	1409	591	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1245	759	105	0
13	Jharkhand	1805	1022	191	0
14	Karnataka	4396	2538	865	125
15	Kerala	1457	1078	113	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	5027	2682	723	0
17	Maharashtra	4191	2816	1229	103
18	Manipur	959	469	23	0
19	Meghalaya	810	415	0	0
20	Mizoram	927	157	0	0
21	Nagaland	494	149	0	0
22	Orissa	3704	1971	478	0
23	Puducherry	53	49	4	0
24	Punjab	1557	1071	442	44
25	Rajasthan	5585	2608	1679	90
26	Sikkim	62	0	0	0
27	Tamil Nadu	4832	2771	1981	0
28	Tripura	400	66	0	0
29	Uttar Pradesh	6774	4243	1839	15
30	Uttarakhand	2042	598	7	0
31	West Bengal	2578	1358	544	0
32	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	300	0	0	0

**Development of 10000 km. of state roads as NHs**

1132. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has agreed, in principle, to develop 10000 kilometre of State roads as National Highways;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has worked out a detailed plan and submitted to the Planning Commission for approval;

(c) if so, the details of the State roads that are likely to be declared as National Highways; and

(d) the time period by when the requisite infrastructural facilities etc., are likely to be provided at these newly declared National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 17.3.2010, *inter-alia*, approved "In-Principle" the proposal for declaration of about 10,000 km. of State Roads as new National Highways (NHs) subject to review of the criteria for identification of road stretches in consultation with the Planning Commission. However, the detailed plan including the details of the State roads for their declaration as NHs have not been worked out so far for submission to the Planning Commission. It is premature to indicate the time frame for upgradation of these State roads as NHs including providing the necessary infrastructural facilities and their development.

#### **Widening of NHs**

1133. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning any special rehabilitation packages while widening the National Highways in the States like Kerala where the population density is high;

(b) whether the Ministry proposes any alternative mechanism to ensure proper development in the State like Kerala; and

(c) whether it is possible to offer a better compensation package to those who are affected due to road widening considering the high real estate value along the side of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The matter is under consideration in the Ministry.

**Collection and distribution of petroleum cess**

1134. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of petroleum cess collected for road department during the last five years; and

(b) the State-wise amount distributed from the cess collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Presently Rs. 2.00 per litre is levied as cess or additional duty of excise and custom on both petrol and high speed diesel (HSD) oil as per the provisions of the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000 amended by Finance Act, 2005.

This Ministry is not concerned with collection of cess or additional excise duty levied on petrol and HSD oil and no such information is available with this Ministry.

This Ministry allocates funds to State Governments for development of State Roads (other than Rural Roads) under the Central Road Fund (CRF) Scheme and Economic Importance and Inter-State Connectivity (EI & ISC) Schemes as per the above mentioned Acts. The State-wise details of accrual/allocation made during last 5 years under these schemes are given in the Statement-I and II respectively. (See below). Apart from this, the year-wise details of accrual of cess dedicated for development of National Highways (NHs) as per the above mentioned Acts during the last 5 years are as follows:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2005-06	3269.74
2006-07	6407.45
2007-08	6541.06
2008-09	6972.47
2009-10	7404.70

However, no State-wise allocations are made for amount of cess earmarked for development of NHs. At present, this entire amount is utilized for National Highways Development Projects (NHDP).

**Statement-I**

*The State-wise fund accrued under CRF for the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State/UTs	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		Amount Accrued	Amount Accrued	Amount Accrued	Amount Accrued	Amount Accrued
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	131.71	131.07	131.07	143.63	148.91
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16.22	16.26	16.74	18.26	31.38
3	Assam	24.72	24.61	26.13	27.42	35.05
4	Bihar	39.57	38.65	38.52	40.59	46.28
5	Chhattisgarh	37.13	38.63	40.35	43.66	58.43
6	Goa	7.54	7.95	8.18	8.93	5.87
7	Gujarat	97.72	96.60	97.07	104.84	107.48
8	Haryana	53.51	56.57	61.56	66.18	47.55
9	Himachal Pradesh	17.23	17.24	18.07	19.34	24.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Jammu & Kashmir	48.60	49.04	50.86	54.92	86.81
11	Jharkhand	32.09	34.03	35.37	34.85	39.44
12	Karnataka	95.13	94.70	97.92	103.82	105.84
13	Kerala	46.21	45.92	48.42	48.58	36.54
14	Madhya Pradesh	93.29	93.69	93.85	100.29	133.63
15	Maharashtra	158.71	156.61	161.49	175.89	174.92
16	Manipur	5.07	5.09	5.28	5.84	8.90
17	Meghalaya	7.57	7.73	8.12	8.54	10.40
18	Mizoram	4.59	4.59	4.74	5.14	8.20
19	Nagaland	3.82	3.98	4.13	4.34	6.61
20	Orissa	48.87	50.63	52.14	56.25	70.56
21	Punjab	63.05	63.82	62.90	65.39	48.69
22	Rajasthan	121.16	119.80	119.83	130.60	158.91

23	Sikkim	1.99	2.01	2.13	2.15	2.99
24	Tamil Nadu	103.50	104.74	106.78	110.92	93.98
25	Tripura	3.16	3.15	3.29	3.54	4.62
26	Uttarakhand	18.25	18.46	19.07	20.96	25.74
27	Uttar Pradesh	142.00	142.17	143.11	145.55	140.65
28	West Bengal	56.14	54.21	53.65	55.40	53.02
29	A&N Island	2.90	1.86	1.90	3.27	3.50
30	Chandigarh	3.47	2.24	2.28	3.51	3.75
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.69	1.08	1.10	1.64	1.75
32	Daman & Diu	1.22	0.77	0.79	1.24	1.33
33	Delhi	43.84	43.84	44.69	48.45	51.78
34	Lakshadweep	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13
35	Puducherry	3.60	3.60	3.67	7.59	8.11

*Statement-II*

*The State-wise fund allocated under the schemes of EI and ISC for the years 2005-06, 2006-07,  
2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State/UTs	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		Amount Allocated	Amount Allocated	Amount Allocated	Amount Allocated	Amount Allocated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	14.91	5.83	5.91	5.29	9.55
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.21	3.88	6.38	6.53	11.90
3	Assam	10.73	12.24	6.38	0.40	1.62
4	Bihar	6.71	3.22	3.15	0.00	6.44
5	Chhattisgarh	2.96	0.50	2.00	0.00	1.97
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	22.00	12.15	6.40	1.46	16.98
8	Haryana	8.64	7.81	6.62	4.60	6.99
9	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	2.09	2.05	9.91	8.37

10	Jammu & Kashmir	1.30	0.99	1.73	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.50	0.94	1.99	14.13
12	Karnataka	11.86	27.09	23.32	20.36	10.27
13	Kerala	0.00	0.25	2.68	1.25	11.34
14	Madhya Pradesh	6.55	8.83	12.81	0.00	6.07
15	Maharashtra	9.52	5.57	20.71	0.00	2.57
16	Manipur	0.55	1.54	0.08	0.00	4.80
17	Meghalaya	0.51	2.46	0.72	0.00	1.07
18	Mizoram	6.09	0.34	2.92	13.39	2.85
19	Nagaland	3.97	3.68	5.75	4.75	4.75
20	Orissa	8.70	17.03	12.08	35.04	14.87
21	Punjab	5.20	5.03	2.83	8.47	4.05
22	Rajasthan	7.28	7.31	5.91	20.81	5.57
23	Sikkim	8.27	4.68	12.70	16.80	9.32
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.25	0.16	4.19	13.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Tripura	0.84	1.47	1.97	1.29	0.38
26	Uttarakhand	8.93	6.87	6.38	0.00	5.59
27	Uttar Pradesh	8.50	12.85	6.65	17.82	6.15
28	West Bengal	0.82	7.60	5.70	1.30	1.49
29	A&N Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.00	0.50
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.50	0.50	2.00	0.50	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	2.40	2.00	1.50	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



**Funds allocated for roads to AP, TN  
and Kerala from CRF**

1135. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala from the Central Road Fund (CRF) for the development of roads in these States during the last three years;

(b) the details of the projects submitted and financial assistance sought by these States from the CRF during the last three years and funds actually disbursed;

(c) whether it is a fact that the delay in submitting the projects on time by any of these States has resulted in the lapse of the fund allocated from the CRF; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of the Central Road Fund (CRF) works, in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Kerala is enclosed as Statement (See below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of Central Road Fund works*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of States	Year											
		2007-08				2008-09				2009-10			
		Allocation	Works	Funds	Allocation	Works	Funds	Allocation	Works	Allocation	Works	Allocation	Works
		Funds											
			Sanctioned	Released		Sanctioned	Released			Sanctioned	Released		
			No.	Amount		No.	Amount			No.	Amount		
01.	Kerala	48.42	08	67.38	29.45	48.58	18	110.02	43.60	36.54	09	85.68	49.27
02.	Andhra Pradesh	131.07	104	246.77	135.61	143.63	436	987.30	273.63	148.91	Nil	Nil	175.05
03.	Tamil Nadu	106.78	18	39.35	68.84	110.92	75	379.08	142.10	93.98	16	147.47	54.89

**Projects under PPP scheme in Maharashtra**

1136. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme going on in Maharashtra;

(b) the districts which are covered under this scheme; and

(c) the total fund allocated and the amount sanctioned for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Twelve numbers of road projects have been taken up under Public Private Partnership scheme under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in Maharashtra.

(b) These projects cover the districts of Nagpur, Amravati, Bhandara, Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar and Thane.

(c) The estimated total project cost of these projects in Maharashtra is about Rs 10,580 crore.

**Building of tunnel connecting Rohtang Pass and  
Lahaul Valley with Manali**

1137. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build a tunnel connecting Rohtang Pass and Lahaul valley with Manali;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project when completed would pave the way for economic development and tourism in the region; and

(d) how Government proposes to safeguard the environment and Himalayan ecology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS  
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A 8.8 km long tunnel is being constructed at Rohtang pass by Border Road Organisation ( BRO) under Ministry of Defence. The work has been awarded to M/s Strabag Afcons (Joint Venture) for Rs. 1458.06 Crore in Oct., 2009. The Project has commenced in Nov/2009 with a completion period of 63 months, i.e. Feb., 2015.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Environmental impact studies on construction of the Tunnel has been carried out. The Tunnel is being constructed under close coordination of Forest/ Environment authorities of Himachal Pradesh Government. The disposal of muck has also been proposed at an appropriate site allocated by Forest/Environment Department.

**Development of State highways on PPP basis in Gujarat**

1138. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the project proposed by the State Government of Gujarat for development of State highways on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis for which the Centre has been requested to bear 20 per cent cost under viability gap funding scheme of the Centre;

(b) if so, the details in reference to Surat, Rajkot, Mehsana, Bharuch and Inuruli; and

(c) the action taken so far by the Centre on the proposals and by when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS  
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The details of proposals for development of State Highways on Public Private Partnership basis received from the Government of Gujarat for 'in principle' approval as approved by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance under the Scheme for Financial Support to Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure (VGF) Scheme are given in the Statement.

### **Statement**

*Details of proposals for development of State Highways on Public Private Partnership basis received from the Government of Gujarat for 'in principle' approval as approved by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance under the Scheme for Financial Support to Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure (VGF) Scheme:*

Sl.No.	Name of proposal	Total project cost (Rs in crore)	VGF sought from GoI (Rs in crore)	Year of approval
1	4-laning of Rajkot Jamnagar Vadinar road project	543.21	108.64	2006-07
2	Halol Godhara Shamlaji road project	498.81	99.76	2006-07
3	4-laning of Ahmedabad Viramgam Laliya road project	785.40	157.08	2006-07
4	Strengthening and widening of 2-lane road with paved shoulders of Bhuj Bachau road	190.66	25.89	2007-08
5	Improvement of two lane road with paved shoulders of Nakhatrana Dayapar Panandhro road	203.0	40.60	2007-08
6	4-laning of Sarkhej Bhavnagar road project	883.04	176.61	2008-09
7	4-laning of Bagodara Dhandhuka Vallabhipur Bhavnagar road	1023.40	204.68	2009-10

The proposals at S. No. 1 to 3, after completion of bidding, have premium and no VGF is required from Government of India.

### **Sanctioning of economically important roads for Jharkhand**

1139. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned any economically important roads for Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is aware of the projects submitted by Jharkhand Government;

(e) if so, the details of the projects; and

(f) by when Government proposes to clear the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has sanctioned 4 (Four) works with aggregate amount of Rs. 42.01 Crore under Economic Importance Scheme for State Roads in Jharkhand. The details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) The Government provides funds to the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) for development of State Roads under the Economic Importance Schemes as per the provisions of the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000. Road works under Economic Importance Scheme are sanctioned as per *inter-se*-priority and availability of funds and funded to the extent of fifty percent of the approved project cost by the Government and the balance fifty percent is borne by the respective State Government. The following proposals have been received from Government of Jharkhand:

Sl. No.	Name of work	Category of road	Length (Km.)
1.	Widening & strengthening of Patherdih-Chandankiyari-Barmasia road.	State Highway	24.40
2.	Widening & strengthening of Talghoria More (on NH-32) to Bijulia More road in Bokaro District.	District Road	9.60
3.	Widening & strengthening of Bijulia More to Talghoria Station road in Bokaro District.	District Road	5.60

**Statement**

*Details of works sanctioned under Economic Importance  
Scheme for State Roads in Jharkhand:*

Sl. No.	Name of work	Date of	Sanctioned
Status	sanction	cost	
		(Rs in Crore)	
1.	Widening & Strengthening of Chatra -Chauparan (SH) Road from km.0/00 to km.9/00.	04.08.2008 6.58	Work in progress
2.	Widening & Strengthening of Chatra -Chauparan (SH) Road from km. 10/00 to 27/00.	19.08.2008 13.60	Work in progress
3.	Widening and Strengthening of Kandra - Chandil (SH) Road from km. 0/00 to km. 5/850.	30.07.2008 8.07	Work in progress
4.	Widening and Strengthening work of Kandra - Chandil (SH) Road from km. 5/850 to km. 12/450.	12.08.2008 13.76	Work in progress

**Progress of Kollam bypass on NH-47**

1140. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in the completion of phase 3 and 4 of the Kollam bypass in National Highway 47; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is purposefully delaying the bypass road projects in Kerala for getting State Government's willingness to introduce toll system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The total length of Kollam bypass is 13.141 km. In the earlier Phases, the bypass with two lane standard was constructed for 4.55 km length through the State PWD(NH), Kerala. The balance length of Kollam bypass and its 4-laning has been included in the

contract



package "4-laning of Ochira to Thiruvananthapuram section (Km 465/000 to Km 551/900) of NH-47 to be constructed by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-III.

(b) No, Sir. The Bids for 4 laning of Ochira-Thiruvananthapuram stretch of NH-47 on BOT (Toll) basis were received on 24.8.09 but due to the impasse arising out of the demand of the Government of Kerala to construct the said 4 lane within 30 m ROW, the Bidding process has been cancelled.

#### **Progress of NH-5 four lane work**

1141. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not completing the NH-5 four lane work, Angul-Sukinda and Panikoili-Lahunipada road via Keonjhar Road along with by-pass road at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road; and

(b) whether Government has any proposal of diverting the by-pass from Ragadichhak of Korai Block to Panikoili instead of going Jajpur road city which will also reduce the length of the road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Out of the total length of 391km identified for four laning of National Highway-5, works in a length of 342 km. have already been completed and are in progress in balance length of 49km. The slow progress is mainly due to termination of the original contract in work packages of (i) Ichapuram-Ganjam section, (ii) Bhadrak-Balasore section and (iii) Ganjam-Shinkhala section. However works in these stretches have already been re-awarded. The other reasons for delay are: delay in issuing blasting license by State Government, renewal of quarry lease, siting criteria for crushing unit and seizure of crushing unit by district administration as per Orissa High Court order. Angul is connected with Sukinda via Banarpal, Ballahar Chhak and Pitri junction. Part of Angul-Sukinda (Sukinda-Talchar) road falls on Chandikhole-Dhubri-Talchar section of NH-200 for which bids on Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) toll mode were invited twice. However, there was no response from bidders. The stretch from Talchar to Banarpal on National highway 23 and Banarpal to

Angul on NH-42 is proposed for widening to two lane with paved shoulder under NHDP Phase IV with the provision of capacity augmentation. It is at feasibility stage. As regard Panikoili to Lahunipada via Keonjhar Road, four laning work on Rimuli-Roxy-Lahunipada-Rajamunda Section of NH 215 is already awarded on BOT (Toll) mode. From Panikoili - Keonjhar -Rimuli Section of 215, bids on BOT (Toll) mode were invited twice. However, there was no response from bidders. The work is at Request For Qualification (RFQ) stage.

(b) Yes Sir, there is a proposal for a by-pass for Jajpur Town from Ragadichhak.

#### **Toll stations in the country**

†1142. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of toll stations set up till date in the country;

(b) the State-wise amount deposited annually therein;

(c) the State-wise number of toll stations proposed to be set up;

(d) for how many more years public has to pay toll apart from road tax and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether toll tax is being levied without permission in some States; if so, the details thereof and the details of the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Details regarding total number of toll stations set up till date and State-wise amount deposit during the last three years are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) As and when widening of highway stretches is completed, notifications for toll plazas on the stretches are issued. The number of toll plazas depends on the length of highway stretches for which widening is completed.

(d) User Fee is to be collected in perpetuity.

(e) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Statewise / Year-wise Toll Collection*

State (Lakhs)	No. of Toll Plazas	Amount of Toll collected (Rs. in Lakhs)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Andhra Pradesh	24	26455.78	29440.97	34065.29
Bihar	5	2169.57	5985.58	6878.31
Chhattisgarh	3	0	0	189.88
Gujarat	20	21522.319	20578.142	25026.269
Haryana	4	15234.24	8777.42	4743.4
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	14.04
Jharkhand	2	2257.94	4831.88	4704.12
Karnataka	14	6333.458	14567.42	15407.46
Kerala	5	600.3	702.4	932.7
Maharashtra	25	23672.75	23648.38	27380.01
Madhya Pradesh	8	1243.85	1288.46	1781.06
Orissa	7	787.85	2434.88	5738.66
Punjab	5	5729.55	7244.67	3586.2
Rajasthan	27	22638.91	28525.77	35213.56
Tamilnadu	22	18418.18	20225.6	22124.8
Uttarakhand	3	0	0	315.26
Uttar Pradesh	31	8394.6839	15997.002	22168.968
West Bengal	7	10651.67	12897.88	14832.69

**Allocation of funds for road safety**

1143. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over last six financial years, Government has been unable to fully utilize funds allocated for road safety when the country records highest road accident deaths in world;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating funds allocated/utilization in percentage/deaths on roads (year-wise) during the said period; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has not been able to spend a single penny over the last three years over its ambitious scheme like setting up of new inspection and maintenance centres for commercial vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details of funds allocated, spent and its utilization in percentage are as under:

(Rupees in Crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Percentage of utilisation
2004-05	41.70	31.09	74.56
2005-06	44.05	30.56	69.38
2006-07	47.00	43.25	92.02
2007-08	52.00	42.87	82.44
2008-09	73.00	54.80	75.07
2009-10	79.00	22.39	28.34

The year-wise total number of road accidents and number of persons killed during the years 2004-2008 (the latest available data) are as under:

S.No.	Year	Total number of road accidents (in numbers)	Total number of persons killed (in numbers)
1.	2004	429910	92618
2.	2005	439255	94968
3.	2006	460920	105749
4.	2007	479216	114444
5.	2008	484704	119860

(c) During the 11 Five Year Plan, funds were allocated for setting up of Model Inspection and Certification Centres. In order to work out the requirement for setting up of Inspection and Certification Centres, a study was conducted. Based on the study, a draft scheme has now been prepared. Since the scheme could not be finalized, the funds under the scheme could not be spent in the past three years.

**Six laning of Surat (Kadodra) - Manor stretch of NH-8**

1144. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether six laning and other works on section Surat (Kadodra)-Manor on NH-8 is under progress;

(b) if so, the works undertaken and which is the agency for these works; and

(c) the date of completion of these works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The six-laning of Surat-Dahisar has been undertaken by M/s IRB Surat-Dahisar Tollway Ltd. The scheduled date of completion of the project is August 2011.

**Bad condition of NHs in Assam**

1145. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the National Highways 31, 37, 52 etc. in Assam are in bad condition in various sectors and not safe for transport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to repair and increase safety and security on these national highways;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the necessary steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) No, Sir. National Highways in Assam including National Highways 31, 37,

52 are being maintained in traffic worthy conditions depending upon availability of fund, traffic need and inter-se priority. Routine maintenance including development of National Highways in Assam are being carried out through National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), Border Road Organisation (BRO) and State PWD.

#### **Six laning of highways**

1146. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken up the six laning of the highways;

(b) if so, the number of highways taken up and the length of the roads completed so far; and

(c) the targets fixed for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The entire Golden Quadrilateral and 800 km of high density corridors has been taken up for six laning under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-V. So far six laning of 404 km has been completed.

(c) No separate target for six laning has been fixed for the current financial year. However, the target for completion of six laning of NHDP Phase-V is December, 2012.

#### **Present status of NHs projects**

1147. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of National Highways projects undertaken by his Ministry during last five years indicating the stages/completion/still pending projects;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has written to the Prime Minister for not getting timely clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests thereby causing inordinate delay; and

(c) if so, the details of remedial steps taken in this regard so as to avoid cost escalation of pending Highway Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The present status of National Highway (NH) projects undertaken by this Ministry for development of NHs during last five years, i.e. from 2005-06 to 2009-10 indicating their different stages of implementation is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Hon'ble Minister, Road Transport & Highways had written to Hon'ble Prime Minister on two occasions this year requesting for expeditious clearance of NH projects by the Ministry of Environment & Forests. In addition, to expedite implementation of projects, Regional Offices have been set up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Managers. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers who will monitor land acquisition matters as well as implementation of projects. Special land acquisition units are also set up to expedite land acquisition. State Governments have been requested to appoint Chief Secretaries as Nodal Officers to expedite National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) by removing bottlenecks, if any. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Headquarters as well as field units.

#### **Statement**

*Present status of National Highway (NH) projects undertaken by this Ministry for development of NHs during last five years, i.e. from 2005-06 to 2009-10 indicating their different stages of implementation*

Sl. No.	State	Number of projects undertaken	Number of projects in tender stage	Number of projects in progress	Number of projects completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	202	1	54	141
2	Arunachal Pradesh	91	0	21	70
3	Assam	215	2	88	125
4	Bihar	166	12	58	96
5	Chandigarh	5	0	1	4
6	Chhattisgarh	141	5	65	71

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Delhi	7	0	5	2
8	Goa	53	5	20	28
9	Gujarat	136	7	19	110
10	Haryana	115	2	35	78
11	Himachal Pradesh	154	3	68	83
12	Jammu & Kashmir	56	5	23	28
13	Jharkhand	152	25	47	80
14	Karnataka	231	5	39	187
15	Kerala	81	17	10	54
16	Madhya Pradesh	189	5	59	125
17	Maharashtra	247	26	94	127
18	Manipur	105	1	47	57
19	Meghalaya	51	2	21	28
20	Mizoram	73	2	24	47
21	Nagaland	41	1	20	20
22	Orissa	207	17	66	124
23	Puducherry	9	1	3	5
24	Punjab	155	4	23	128
25	Rajasthan	152	8	33	111
26	Sikkim	4	0	4	0
27	Tamil Nadu	238	91	96	51
28	Tripura	18	0	8	10
29	Uttar Pradesh	316	15	87	214
30	Uttarakhand	246	5	81	160
31	West Bengal	106	24	23	59



**NH connectivity to Amreli, Gujarat**

1148. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the details of steps taken by the Ministry to provide National Highway connectivity to Amreli in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): The proposals for connecting Amreli by National Highway have been received. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

**Double laning of NHs**

1149. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has cleared 18 road projects for execution, aiming to double 664 km. length of single lane national highways at an estimated cost of Rs. 1259 crore;

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

(c) the steps being taken to give preference to Andhra Pradesh NHAI project in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(d) the pending proposals of NHAI from Andhra Pradesh so far; and

(e) by when the action will be taken on each issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) No preference is given to any State by NHAI. The details of projects implemented/under implementation in the state of Andhra Pradesh during the 11th Plan period are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Projects implemented/under implementation during 11th Plan  
Period in Andhra Pradesh*

S.No.	Stretch	NH	Length	Completed	Under	Total	Date of
Date of	No.	(In Km)	Length (In Km)	Implemen- tation Length (In Km)	Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Start	completion/ anticipated completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>							
<b>NHDP Phase I</b>							
<b>Completed</b>							
1	Srikakulam - Champawati (AP-1)	5	48	48	0	171.97	Dec-2005 May-2007
<b>NHDP Phase II</b>							
2	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	7	31	31	0	271.73	May-2007 Nov-2009
3	Hyderabad Bangalore section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5)	7	74.65	74.65	0	592	Sep-2006 Nov-2009
4	Kadloor Yellareddy to Gundla Pochampalli (NS-2/BOT/AP-2)	7	85.74	85.74	0	490	Sep-2006 Mar-2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Farukhanagar to Kotakatta (NS-2/AP-4)	7	55.74	55.74	0	302	Aug-2006	Mar-2009
6	Farukhanagar to Kottakata (NS-2/AP-3)	7	46.162	46.162	0	255	Aug-2006	Feb-2009
<b>Under Implementation</b>								
<b>NHDP Phase I</b>								
7	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)	7	23.1	16.2	6.9	71.57	Dec-2005	Aug-2010
<b>NHDP Phase II</b>								
8	Islam Nagarto Kadthal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	7	53.01	53.01	0	546.83	Mar-2007	Aug-2010
9	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	7	42.6	41.05	1.55	239.19	Mar-2007	Sep-2010
10	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13)	7	40	36.83	3.17	243.38	Mar-2007	Oct-2010
11	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14)	7	42	41.41	0.59	205.92	Mar-2007	Aug-2010
12	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	7	54.6	54.6	0	360.42	May-2007	Aug-2010
13	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (Approved Length 60.25)	7	59	0	59	390.56	Agreement signed in Aug 2009.	
14	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10)	7	40	38.94	1.06	194.8	Mar-2007	Aug-2010

15	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	7	42.4	40.88	1.52	208.46	Mar-2007	Oct-2010
16	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15)	7	45.6	44.78	0.82	243.64	Mar-2007	Aug-2010
NHDP Phase III								
17	Hyderabad-Yadgiri (Approved Length 30)	202	35.65	0	35.65	388	Agreement signed in Feb 2010	
18	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	18	188.752	0	188.752	1585	Aug-2010	Feb-2013
19	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	9	181.63	0	181.63	1740	Agreement signed in Oct 2009	
NHDP Phase V								
20	Six Laning of Nellore-Chilikaluripet	5	183.52	0	183.52	1535	Concession agreement signed in July 2010	
21	Chilikaluripet - Vijayawada (Six lane)	5	82.5	10.2	72.3	572.3	May-2009	Oct-2011
Tamil Nadu (61.47)/ Andhra Pradesh (63.23)								
Under Implementation								
NHDP Phase III								
22	Tirupati -Tiruthani - Chennai(Approved 2010 Length 125.5 Km)	205	124.7	0	124.7	571	LoA issued in Apr	

**Time and cost overrun of NHDP**

1150. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether time and cost overruns are dragging progress of older projects of National Highway Development Programme (NHDP);

(b) if so, the State-wise details of delayed projects with time and cost overrun;

(c) the major areas stalling progress of road construction; and

(d) how Government propose to remove these bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Projects have been delayed mainly due to problems associated with land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment and forest clearance, approval for Road Over Bridges, poor performance of some contractors due to cash flow constraints and other reasons and law & order problems in some states. As regards cost overrun, the Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) contracts provide for variation and payment of escalation including escalation on extended completion period, where extension of time is granted due to delays not attributable to the contractors. State-wise details of delayed projects are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) In order to expedite implementation of projects. 12 Regional Offices have been set up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) each headed by Chief General Manager (CGM) with delegation or financial/administrative powers to speed up the Land Acquisition (LA) activities and progress of work. High powered committee under Chief Secretaries have been set up in the states with CGM of Regional offices of NHAI as Member Secretary for coordinating the meetings on the issues related to NHDP.

**Statement**

*List of NHDP Awarded Delayed Projects: Status as on 30.06.10*

S.No.	Stretch	NHNo.	Total Length in Km	Completed Length in Km	Date of Start	Date of completion as per contract	Date of completion/ completion anticipated	Total Project Cast	Funded By	Time overrun in Months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Under implementation</b>										
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>										
1	Islam Nagar to Kadtal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	7	53.01	53.01	Mar-07	Mar-10	Aug-10	546.83	Annuity	4
2	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	7	54.6	54.6	May-07	Nov-09	Aug-10	360.42	Annuity	8
3	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10)	7	40	38.94	Mar-07	Aug-09	Aug-10	194.8	ADB	12
4	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14)	7	42	41.41	Mar-07	Aug-09	Aug-10	205.92	ADB	12
5	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	7	42.6	41.05	Mar-07	Sep-09	Sep-10	239.19	ADB	12
6	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15)	7	45.6	44.78	Mar-07	Aug-09	Aug-10	243.64	ADB	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13)	7	40	36.83	Mar-07	Sep-09	Oct-10	243.38	ADB	13
8	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	7	42.4	40.88	Mar-07	Aug-09	Oct-10	208.46	ADB	14
9	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)	7	23.1	162	Dec-05	Dec-06	Aug-10	71.57	NHAI	43
<b>Assam</b>										
10	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	31	25	6	Nov-05	Jun-09	Mar-11	225	NHAI	21
11	Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	37	19	9.5	Sep-05	Jun-09	Mar-11	245	NHAI	21
12	Brahmaputra Bridge (AS-28)	31	5	0	Oct-06	Apr-10	Mar-12	217.61	NHAI	23
13	Maibang to Lumding (AS-27)	54	21	0	Oct-06	Apr-09	Apr-11	200	NHAI	24
14	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	54	16	0.7	Aug-06	Feb-09	Mar-11	280	NHAI	25
15	Lanka to Daboka (AS-16)	54	24	20	Dec-05	Jun-08	Aug-10	225	NHAI	26
16	Nagaon bypass (AS-18)	37	23	20.27	Dec-05	Jun-08	Sep-10	230	NHAI	27
17	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	31	30	23	Dec-05	Jun-08	Jan-11	200	NHAI	31
18	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20)	37	22	1.2	Nov-05	May-08	Jun-11	160	NHAI	37

19	Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17)	36	30.5	17.82	Dec-05	Jun-08	Oct-11	225	NHAI	1 40
20	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	54	24	0	Jan-07	Jul-09	Dec-12	196	NHAI	41
21	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21)	54	26	0	Jan-07	Jul-09	Dec-12	212	NHAI	41
22	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9)	31	215	14.8	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-11	142	NHAI	42
23	Nagaon to Dharmatul (AS-2)	37	25	8.77	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-11	264.72	NHAI	42
24	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11)	31C	30	0	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-11	195	NHAI	42
25	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	37	25	8.7	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-11	200	NHAI	42
26	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12)	31C	30	4.8	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-11	230	NHAI	42
27	Silchar-Udarband (AS-1)	54	32	11.64	Sep-04	Sep-07	Mar-11	154.57	NHAI	42
28	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10)	31C	33	2	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-11	237.8	NHAI	42
29	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	31	27.3	3.5	Oct-05	Apr-08	Dec-11	208	NHAI	44
30	Maibang to Lumding (AS-25)	54	28	0	Oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-12	199.81	NHAI	44
31	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	31	28	6	Oct-05	Apr-08	Mar-12	198.16	NHAI	47
32	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	31	28	8	Dec-05	Apr-08	Mar-12	175.96	NHAI	47
33	Maibang to Lumding (AS-26)	54	23	0	May-06	Nov-08	Dec-12	167.64	NHAI	49



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34	Maibang to Lumding (AS-24)	54	15	0	May-06	Nov-08	Dec-12	155.04	NHAI	49
<b>Bihar</b>										
35	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border 1NHP-9)	28	41.09	0	T E R	M 1 N A	TED	300	WB	13
36	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond & Afflux Bond (BR-5)	57	10.63	0	Apr-07	Apr-10	Jun-11	418.04	Annuity	14
37	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-2)	57	36.7	36.7	Nov-05	Apr-08	Aug-10	310	NHAI	27
38	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	28	38	27	Nov-05	Nov-08	Mar-11	240	WB	28
39	Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	57	34.87	12.5	Apr-06	Sep-08	Mar-11	332.94	NHAI	30
40	Mehsi to Kotwa (LMNHP-11)	28	40	35	Sep-05	Sep-08	Mar-11	239	WB	30
41	Muzzaffarpur to Mehsi (LMNHP-12)	28	40	35	Sep-05	Sep-08	Mar-11	275	WB	30
42	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-9)	57	37.75	36	Jan-06	Jun-08	Dec-10	291.8	NHAI	30
43	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-8)	57	32.05	29.9	Jan-06	Jun-08	Dec-10	305	NHAI	30
44	Ring bunds to Jhanjharpur (BR-6)	57	38.55	31.3	Jan-06	Jun-08	Dec-10	340	NHAI	30
45	Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4)	57	15.15	13	Apr-06	Apr-08	Dec-10	100.5	NHAI	32

46	Jhanjhapur to Darbanga (BR-7)	57	37.59	13.4	Apr-06	Sep-08	Dec-11	340	NHAI	39
47	Purnea - Gayakota (EW-12/BR)	31	28	26.41	Sep-01	Sep-04	Dec-10	205.73	NHAI	75
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>										
48	Aurang - Raipur	6	43.49	38.75	Apr-06	Jan-09	Dec-10	190	BOT	23
<b>Gujarat</b>										
49	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV)	15, 8A	90.3	85.76	Feb-05	Nov-07	Dec-10	479.54	ADB	37
<b>Haryana</b>										
50	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	10	63.49	38	May-08	May-10	Dec-10	486	BOT	7
51	Panipat to Panchi Gujran (Six laning work) 1 (NS-89/HR)	20	20		Oct-06	Oct-08	Dec-10	109	NHAI	26
52	Six laning of Panchi Gujran to Kamaspur (Sonepat) (NS-17/HR)	1	21.7	21.7	Jan-06	Jul-07	Dec-10	83.67	NHAI	41
<b>Haryana [116]/Punjab[175.1]</b>										
53	Panipat - Jalandhar (Six lane)	1	291	51.5	May-09	May-11	Nov-11	2288	BOT	6
<b>Jammu Kashmir</b>										
54	Srinagar Bypass (Road Portion)(NS-30)	1A	17.8	17.8	Oct-03	Sep-08	Aug-10	60.66	NHAI	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
55	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A)	1A	1.23	0	Jun-06	Dec-08	Dec-10	62.96	NHAI	24
56	Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS-33/J&K1A		15	14.2	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10	85.34	NHAI	31
57	Pathankot to Jammu & Kashmir Border (NS-36/J&K)	1A	19.65	9	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10	97.73	NHAI	31
58	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/J&K)	1A	33.65	24.65	Sep-05	Feb-08	Dec-10	193.09	NHAI	34
59	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J&K)	1A	30	22.3	Sep-05	Feb-08	Dec-10	166.27	NHAI	34
60	Kunjwani to Vijaypur (NS-15/J&K)	1A	17.2	17	Jan-02	Dec-04	Dec-10	110	NHAI	72
<b>Jharkhand</b>										
61	Gorhar - Barwa Adda (TNHPA/-C)	2	78.75	78.49	Sep-01	Mar-05	Aug-10	399.75	WB	64
<b>Karnataka</b>										
62	Haveri - Harihar	4	56	55.04	Nov-08	Jul-10	Sep-10	196.65	NHAI	2
63	Bangalore-Hoskote-Mudbagal Section	4	79.72	73	Jan-08	Jul-10	Oct-10	565	BOT	3
64	Harihar - Chitradurga	4	77	75.96	Oct-08	Jun-10	Sep-10	207.56	NHAI	3
65	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalii	48	81	62.5	Jan-08	Jul-10	Dec-10	441	BOT	5

66	Banglore - Neelamangala	4	19.5	19.4	Nov-07	Jul-09	Aug-10	445	BOT	12
67	Chitradurga Bypass	4	18	18	Apr-07	Sep-08	Aug-10	104	NHAI	22
68	New Mangalore Port	13, 17& 48	37	32.71	Jun-05	Dec-07	Aug-10	196.5	SPV	32
<b>Kerala</b>										
69	Cochin Port	47	10	9.2	Nov-08	Apr-10	Oct-10	193	SPV	6
70	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	47C	17.2	8.83	Aug-07	Feb-10	Dec-10	557	NHAI	10
71	Thrissur to Angamali (KL-I) A	47	40	40	Sep-06	Mar-09	Dec-10	312.5	BOT	21
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>										
72	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3)	7	56.48	27.23	Dec-07	Jun-10	Dec-10	407.6	Annuity	6
73	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2)	7	49.35	40.11	Mar-07	Sep-09	Sep-10	263.17	Annuity	12
74	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOTVMP-1)	75, 3	42	33.5	Apr-07	Oct-09	Oct-10	300.93	Annuity	12
75	Lalitpur - Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	26	55	38.89	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10	225	ADB	26
76	Sagar Rajmarg choraha (ADB-II/C-7)	26	43.16	42.91	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10	206.96	ADB	26
77	Sagar -Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	26	44	17.67	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10	203.43	ADB	26
78	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	26	26	21.25	Apr-06	Oct-08	Mar-11	151.3	ADB	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
79	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9)	26	54.7	46.57	Apr-06	Oct-08	Jun-11	229.91	ADB	32
80	Rajmarg Choraha to Lahknadon (ADB-II/C-8)	26	54	30.85	Apr-06	Oct-08	Jun-11	251.03	ADB	32
<b>Madhya Pradesh[68.5]/Uttar Pradesh[11.5]</b>										
81	Gwalior - Jhansi	75	80	19.5	Jun-07	Dec-09	Dec-10	604	Annuity	12
<b>Maharashtra</b>										
82	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH)	7	29	0	T E R	M I N A	TED	145	NHAI	14
83	Gonde-Vadape (Thane)	3	100	97	Apr-06	Apr-09	Jan-11	579	BOT	21
84	Nagpur - kondhali	6	40	33	Jun-06	Dec-08	Dec-10	168	BOT	24
85	Devdhari-Kelapur (NS-61/MH)	7	30	28.27	Oct-05	Apr-08	Sep-10	144	NHAI	29
86	Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62)	7	22	8.5	T E R	M I N A	TED	117.4	NHAI	31
87	Jam-Wadner (NS-59/MH)	7	30	28.61	Oct-05	Apr-08	Dec-10	145	NHAI	32
88	Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH)	7	27.4	27	Jun-05	Dec-07	Sep-10	110	NHAI	33
89	Butibori ROB(NS-29/MH)	7	1.8	0.5	Jun-05	Dec-06	Sep-10	26	NHAI	45
<b>Orissa</b>										
90	Ganjam - Icchapuram (OR-VIII)	5	50.8	44.58	Jul-06	Nov-08	Apr-11	263.27	NHAI	29
91	Bhubaneswar - Khurda (OR-I)	5	27.15	27.15	Jan-01	Jan-04	Aug-10	140.85	NHAI	79

### Punjab

92	Amritsar - Wagha border	1	36.22	35 93	Jun-08	Jun-10	Aug-10	205.88	Annuity	1
93	Kurali - Kiratpur	21	42.9	37.5	Dec-07	Jun-10	Oct-10	309	BOT	4
94	Jalandhar - Amritsar	1	49	48.9	May-06	Nov-08	Aug-10	263	BOT	20

### Punjab [29]/Himanchal Pradesh[11]

95	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB)	1A	40	31.5	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10	284	NHAI	31
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### Rajasthan

96	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	76	26.42	23.5	May-06	Nov-08	Sep-10	250.39	NHAI	22
97	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	76	1.4	0	Nov-06	Feb-10	Mar-12	281.31	NHAI	25

### Tamil Nadu

98	Pondicherry - Tindivanam	66	38.61	31.1	Jan-08	Jul-10	Oct-10	285	BOT	3
99	Trichy - Karur	67	79.7	50	Jan-08	Jul-10	Dec-10	516	BOT	5
100	Kanniyakumari-Panagudi (NS-32)	7	31.7	29.5	Apr-08	Apr-10	Oct-10	120	NHAI	6
101	Trichy - Dindigul	45	88.27	64	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jan-11	576	BOT	6
102	Chennai - Ennore Express Way	SR	9	0	T E R	M I N A	TED	45.29	SPV	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
103	Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin	45B	128.16	118	Jan-07	Jan-10	Sep-10	629	BOT	8
104	Thanjarur - Trichy	67	56	47.28	Dec-06	Jun-09	Oct-10	280	BOT	16
105	Kangayam to Coimbatore (KC-2)	67, KC2	55.2	54.35	Aug-06	Aug-08	Aug-10	0	MORTH	23
106	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section(NS-41/TN)	7	39.51	39.23	Sep-05	Apr-08	Aug-10	323.36	NHAI	28
107	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-42/TN)	7	42.7	42.7	Sep-05	Mar-08	Aug-10	507.49	NHAI	28
108	Chennai Bypass Phase II	45, 4 & 5	32	31.28	May-05	Nov-07	Aug-10	480	NHAI	33
109	Improvement of Access of GQ within Chennai City including Construction of 4 grade Seperators	205, 4 & 45	4	4	Apr-05	Apr-07	Dec-10	210	MORTH	44
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>										
110	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	25,26	49.7	36.6	Mar-07	Sep-09	Sep-10	355.06	Annuity	12
111	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-3)	26	49.3	46	Mar-07	Sep-09	Sep-10	276.09	Annuity	12
112	Gorakhpur Bypass	28	32.6	10.5	Apr-07	Oct-09	Mar-11	600.24	Annuity	17
113	Sitapur - Lucknow	24	75	49	Jun-06	Jun-09	Dec-10	322	BOT	18
114	Bara to Orai	2, 25	62.8	57	Oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-10	465	Annuity	20

115	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	58	79	72	Mar-06	Mar-09	Dec-10	359	BOT	21
116	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-3)	28	41.93	39.5	Nov-05	Nov-08	Oct-10	212	WB	23
117	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-4)	28	29	24	Nov-05	Nov-08	Oct-10	205	WB	23
118	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-	28	41.12	33.5	Dec-05	Dec-08	Dec-10	227	WB	24
119	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	28	40	325	Dec-05	Dec-08	Dec-10	242	WB	24
120	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-2)	28	47	44.5	Oct-05	Oct-08	Oct-10	217	WB	24
121	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-1)	28	36	30.5	Oct-05	Oct-08	Oct-10	193	WB	24
122	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-6)	28	44.86	444	Oct-05	Oct-08	Oct-10	239	WB	24
123	Lalitpur Sagar (ADB-II/C-3)	26	38	21	May-06	Nov-08	Mar-11	198	ADB	28
124	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	28	44	27.5	Oct-05	Oct-08	Mar-11	227	WB	29
125	Oral to Jhansi (UP-4)	25	66	63.3	Oct-05	Apr-08	Oct-10	451.97	ADB	30
126	Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6)	25	5.6	0	Dec-05	Sep-08	Jun-11	201,66	NHAI	33
127	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	25	50	44.5	Sep-05	Mar-08	Dec-10	340.68	ADB	33
128	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	25	15	13.7	Nov-05	May-08	Mar-11	158.06	ADB	34
129	Garhmukteshwar - Muradabad	24	56.25	55.85	Mar-05	Sep-07	Dec-10	275	NHAI	39



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
130	Hapur - Garhmukteshwar	24	35	17.5	Mar-05	Sep-07	Jun-11	220	NHAI	45
131	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	2	50.83	50.76	Mar-02	Mar-05	Dec-10	367.49	WB	69
132	Fatehpur - Khaga (TNHP/II-C)	2	77	76.95	Mar-01	Oct-04	Aug-10	372.4	WB	70
<b>Uttar Pradesh[55]/Bihar[21]</b>										
133	Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	2	76	76	Mar-02	Mar-05	Aug-10	467.93	WB	65
<b>West Bengal</b>										
134	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1)	31C	32	13.47	Jun-06	Nov-08	Dec-10	221.82	NHAI	25
135	Dalkola Bypass	34	5.5	0	T E R	M I N A	TED	67	NHAI	28
136	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7)	31	26	17.84	Jan-06	Jul-08	Dec-10	225	NHAI	29
137	Bridges section (WB-III)	6	173	0.48	T E R	M N A	TED	81	NHAI	59
		Total	5474.52	3965.11				37221.72		

#### **New projects for Jharkhand**

†1151. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to accord clearance to new projects for Jharkhand is pending with the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for completion of said projects; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent in said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Four laning of NHs in Orissa**

1152. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of four-laning of national highways in Orissa is pending with the Central Government;

(b) whether the State Government of Orissa has submitted any proposal to the Central Government in this regard;

(c) whether there is any special proposal with Government for the development of national highways number 42, 200, 06, 215 etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any proposal of bypass at some stretch on national highway number 200 and 42 from Manguli to Sambalpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) National Highway (NH) development is a continuous process and they are developed under different schemes depending upon the traffic requirement, *inter-se-priority* and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

availability of resources. Under special project category, various stretches of National Highways in Orissa have been included for widening to 2-lane with or without paved shoulder under Government budgetary support and/or World bank assistance. The details of the same are given in the Statement (See below).

(e) Yes Sir. Bypasses on NH-200 are proposed at Pitri, Kamakhyanagar, Bhuvan and Belpahar. As regards NH-42, the proposal is at feasibility stage which includes viability of requirement of by-passes.

**Statement**

*Four laning of NH's in Orissa*

Sl. No. Stretches and NH		Included under
1	2	3
1.	Jharpokharia to Balasore of NH-5	NHDP phase-IV
2.	Sambalpur to Orissa/Chhattisgarh Border of NH-6	NHDP phase-III
3.	Baragora to Sambalpur section of NH-6.	NHDP phase-IV
4.	From km 337.47-405.45 of NH-23	Special project under World Bank Assistance
5.	Birmitrapur to Pallahara of NH-23	NHDP phase-IV
6.	Sambalpur-Cuttack section of NH-42	NHDP phase-IV
7.	Chandikhole-Dubari-Talcher section of NH-200	NHDP phase-III
8.	From km 89-104 and 117-131 of NH-200	Special project under budgetary support.
9.	from km 134-192 and 227-295 of NH-200	Special project under World Bank Assistance.
10.	Kanaktora to Jarsuguda section of NH-200	NHDP phase IV
11.	From km 0-25, 95-112.11, 113.8-143.4 of NH-201.	Special project under budgetary support.
12.	From km.25-80 of NH-201	Special project under World Bank Assistance

1	2	3
13.	From km 176.60-204.0 of NH-201	Special project under budgetary support.
14.	Bhubaneswar to Puri of NH-203	NHDP phase-III
15.	From km 164.0-189.0, 329.0-375.0 of NH-217	Special project under budgetary support.
16.	From km 90.0-158.0, 202.89-319.0, 375.0-439.365 of NH-217	Special project under World Bank Assistance
17.	Rimuli-Roxy- Rajamunda section of NH-215	NHDP phase-III
18.	Panikoili-Rimuli section of NH-215	NHDP phase-III
19.	From km 102.0-159.0 of NH-224	Special project under World Bank Assistance
20.	From km 159.0-184.26, 224.0-249.0 of NH-224	Special project under budgetary support.

**Weeding out non-serious concessionaires in road projects**

1153. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to weed out the non serious players in the construction of road projects, the Government is considering imposing of heavy penalties on concessionaires in case they do not adhere to the deadlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the penalty clauses being envisaged by Government; and

(c) whether any such company which has been once blacklisted for non-adherence to deadlines would be allowed to bid for further road contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Request for Qualification (RFQ)/Request for Proposal (RFP) documents, as amended from time to time, prescribe bidding norms to ensure that only serious bidders are qualified. Model Concession Agreement contains provisions for penalising the concessionaire in case they do not adhere to timelines which include termination of agreement for default of concessionaire, appropriation of

performance security, damages for delay by concessionaire etc.

(c) Contractors/concessionaires placed in the list of non-performers, are not allowed to bid for further projects of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), till their performance improves and their names are removed from the list of non-performers.

**Bad condition of NH-55 of Darjeeling**

†1154. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for bad condition of National Highway-55, which connects the hilly areas of Darjeeling in comparison to other National Highways of the country;

(b) whether Government has made any special schemes for proper maintenance of National Highways of the hilly areas; and

(c) whether keeping in view the importance of National Highway-55 in terms of tourism, tea, commercial and frontier strategic location, Government has provided separate package or planning for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Total length of NH-55 is 77 km. Out of this, about 67 km passes through hilly terrain. The road is kept in traffic worthy condition within the available funds. There is no special scheme for maintenance of National Highways in hilly areas. However, keeping in view the damages the hill roads are prone to, including the one in Darjeeling area, improvement/maintenance works are sanctioned in various Annual Plans. In view of the importance attached with NH-55, its development has been included under Special Project through World Bank Loan assistance. Consultancy service for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been awarded.

**NH projects held up in Rajasthan**

1155. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any National Highway projects in Rajasthan which are currently held up in implementation;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the reasons that are holding up these projects;
- (d) what was their target date for completion;
- (e) what is the expected time-frame for the completion of these highway projects;
- (f) the cost escalation due to delay, project-wise; and
- (g) whether anyone held responsible for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS  
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, sir.

- (b) to (g) Do not arise.

#### **NHs upgradation projects**

1156. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Highways Upgradation Projects are being executed in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise and National Highway-wise details thereof;
- (c) the total funds allocated for these projects;
- (d) the State-wise, NH-wise and project-wise details of the National Highways upgraded/being upgraded under the said projects; and
- (e) the time by when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS  
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) The state-wise, NH-wise and project-wise details regarding National Highways Development Project (NHDP) are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 220 Annexure No.5] Under NHDP no project-wise allocation of funds is made. Expenditure on project is met out of overall allocation to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

#### **Vadodara-Mumbai expressway**

1157. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Questions 2058 and 1509 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd July, 2009 and 2nd December 2009 respectively and state:

(a) the progress of the feasibility study of the proposed Vadodara-Mumbai Express Highway project;

(b) the time-frame by when the feasibility study will be completed and detailed land plan schedules to be prepared and the process of land acquisition likely to be started; and

(c) the reasons for undue delay in finalization of the project inspite of the fact that alignment of the Express Highway was finalized by the Central Government in 1991 and the State Government of Gujarat had frozen land in 300 m width along the proposed alignment as back as in 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Preparation of feasibility cum Preliminary Design Report for Vadodara - Mumbai Expressway is in progress, which is likely to be completed in December, 2010. Preparation of the land plan schedule for this project has been initiated.

(c) Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway has been identified by Government of India under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-VI in November, 2006. The proposed alignment of the Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway in the State of Gujarat is passing through the frozen corridor of the State Government of Gujarat as far as possible with minor deviations based on site constraints.

#### **Collection of toll tax by private companies**

†1158. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Highways Authority of India is going to utilize the services of private companies for collecting toll from vehicles passing toll plazas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this policy of NHAI would render 35000 Ex-servicemen at present engaged in collecting toll jobless; and

(c) whether under this new policy private companies would also be entrusted with the responsibility of upkeep of roads covered under toll areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.



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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No Sir. Engaging 50% ex-servicemen as part of work force is a condition for all successful bidders.

(c) Yes sir. NHAI is engaging two types of private contractors for collection of user fee. In the first system, the contractor has to maintain the roads and collect the user fee under Operation, Maintenance and Transfer contracts. In the second system the contractor is responsible only for collection of toll.

**Report on slow progress of highways project**

†1159. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highways Authority of India has submitted a report to Government regarding slow progress in implementation of highways project;

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

(c) whether Model Concession Agreement (M.CA.) is a hindrance in implementation of said project;

(d) whether private investors have expressed their reservation in providing assistance to the highway projects owing to certain provisions particularly termination clause in M.CA;

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(f) the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A report was submitted by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in May, 2009 under the title "Draft note for Committee of Secretaries/Cabinet on critical review of progress of NHDP- issues related to mode of delivery of highways" highlighting hurdles affecting award and execution of projects like irritants in Model Concession Agreement (MCA), Request for Qualification (RFQ), Request for Proposal (RFP) documents, delays in process for approval of projects, capacity issues, Land Acquisition issues and delays in toll notification etc. Government appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. K. Chaturvedi, Member Planning Commission with the objective of suggesting measures for revamping NHDP. The committee submitted a report containing the recommendations on the urgent issues for key changes

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the implementation framework and modified financing plan of NHDP which was accepted and implemented by the Government.

(c) to (f) The lenders had earlier expressed certain difficulties due to Article 29 of the MCA dealing with premature termination and concession period variability as inducing uncertainty into the lending process. After implementation of recommendations of the B. K. Chaturvedi Committee Report the MCA has become more investor friendly. Termination provisions in MCA have since been modified after implementation of B. K. Chaturvedi Committee Report.

**Barring aged people 75 and above from driving**

1160. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a plan to bar drivers above 75 years of age;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the senior citizens are protesting the decision of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry has set up an expert committee to examine this issue; and

(f) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways had received representations from senior citizens in this regard.

(e) and (f) An expert committee has been set up by the Government to review the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and to make recommendations for amendments in the Act. The nature and outcome of the deliberations of the Committee at present are not known to the Government. However, there is no proposal to fix any upper age limit for the drivers to drive the vehicle.

**Amendment to Motor Vehicle Act**

†1161. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of such provisions in Carriage by Road Act which relate to Motor Act;

(b) if so, whether any problems are being faced in implementing this law;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes to amend the said law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. There are certain provisions in the Carriage by Road Act, 2007 which have references to Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

(b) A notification has been issued on 20.7.2010 to bring the Carriage by Road Act into force w.e.f. 15.8.2010. As such the question of problem in implementing this law does not arise at this stage.

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

**EPC system for awarding road contracts**

1162. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has demanded that a new policy called Engineering Procurement Content (EPC) system be used to award road contracts all over the country;

(b) if so, the details of the EPC system of awarding contracts;

(c) the merits of such a system;

(d) whether it is a fact that during the EPC, Government will have to fund builders and then hand over the highways to them to charge tolls for their benefits; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to carefully weigh all policies before any hasty decisions?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, under Engineering Procurement Contracts (EPC) mode, the contractor executes projects by procuring required inputs and receiving payments thereon on a monthly basis from the implementing agency. This mode also provides to compensate the contractor for any price and quantity variation. NHAI has used a variant of EPC mode called Item Rate Construction Contracts since 1999. Many of the projects awarded under NHDP phase I and II were item rate construction contracts. Since monthly payments are made to the contractors the cash flow cycle of the contractor is comfortable with a result that in the total project cost, interest component may be less in comparison to the interest component in BOT projects.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Slow progress of two lane highways in naxal hit areas**

1163. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prestigious plan of building two lane highways through naxal hit areas has made little progress;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that not a single related contract has been awarded in some States since 2009; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government has approved on 26.02.2009 a scheme for development of 1202 km National Highways and 4363 km State Roads to two lane standards at an estimated cost of Rs. 7300 crore in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of 34 Districts in 8 States. Ministry has so far sanctioned estimates for 138 No. of works for 3831 km length costing Rs. 4390 crore. Out of these, 53 works costing Rs. 1615 crore have been awarded. State-wise status of sanctions and award of works is given in the Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise status of sanctions and award of works in naxal hit states*

Sl.No.	State	Works sanctioned			Tenders invited			Works awarded		
		No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost	No.	Length	Cost
		(in km)	(Rs. crore)		(in km)	(Rs. crore)		(in km)	(Rs. crore)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	438	552	17	438	552	12	252	284
2	Bihar	31	456	377	23	335	268	9	115	138
3	Chhattisgarh	35	1480	1789	34	1316	1558	19	699	839
4	Jharkhand	10	414	515	10	414	515	0	0	0
5	Madhya Pradesh	4	126	100	4	126	100	3	80	66
6	Maharashtra	31	404	375	22	329	313	7	117	94
7	Orissa	8	446	645	8	446	645	3	140	194
8	Uttar Pradesh	2	67	37	2	67	37	0	0	0
TOTAL		138	3831	4390	120	3471	3988	53	1403	1615

#### **Four laning of NH 42**

1164. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of making National Highway-42 from 'Manguli (Cuttack) to Sambalpur' in Orissa of four lane is pending with Government;

(b) whether any proposal of this effect has been given to the Centre by State Government;

(c) whether there is any proposal of constructing by pass for Angul town falling under this National Highway; and

(d) if so, by when this work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) National Highway - 42 from Manguli (Cuttack) to Sambalpur in Orissa has been identified for upgradation for widening to 2-lane with paved shoulders alongwith the provision of capacity augmentation to 4-lane under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) phase-IV. It is at feasibility stage and viability of bypass at Angul town is a part of the project.

(d) It is too early to indicate any time frame at this stage.

**Scrapping BOT policy**

1165. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to scrap the erstwhile policy of building roads through: "Build-Operate Transfer" (BOT) policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that builders lobby has been pressurizing Government to scrap this policy;

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that road users and the public do not pay a further price by abolition of the B.O.T. policy; and

(e) what defects have been found in the B.O.T. policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Ban on cotton exports**

1166. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to lift ban on cotton export from October 1, 2010;

(b) whether Government has also decided to increase export duty on cotton to keep prices under check; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed by Government to maintain domestic availability of cotton in the country?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Cotton export are placed in restricted category and permitted under license *vide* DGFT Notification no. 44/2009-14, dated 21.05.2010.

(b) An export duty of Rs. 2500 per tonne on raw cotton has been imposed *vide* Notification nos. 43/2010-Custom dated 9.4.2010.

(c) To address the important issue of steep increases in prices of cotton, Government initiated several policy interventions which include *inter alia* an export duty on raw cotton and placing exports of raw cotton under the licensed category.

**Impact of European crisis on textile exports**

†1167. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 60 per cent of India's textile export depends on American and European markets;

(b) the impact of European credit crisis on India's textile export;

(c) whether Textile Minister has recommended to Finance Minister to increase the export duty to check the prices of cotton; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) During 2009, India's exports of Textiles and Clothing (T&C) products to European countries and US, had a share of 34.76% and 19.40% respectively of India's total exports of T&C products.

(b) There has been no discernible effect on exports of India's T&C products to Europe, during the current phase of economic adversity in some EU countries,

(c) and (d) Export duty of Rs.2500/- per tonne has been imposed *w.e.f.* 9.4.2010 on exports of cotton, so as to ensure stabilization of prices and restoration of domestic supply lines.

**Jute parks**

1168. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is establishing/going to establish Jute Parks in different parts of the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of progress made in this regard; and

(c) whether it is Government owned or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Under the Jute Technology Mission, Government has a scheme for establishing Jute Parks.

(b) and (c) 9 Jute Parks have been sanctioned. First installment of grant has been released to 4 jute parks. The details and status of ownership is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Scheme for setting up of Jute parks for the diversified  
sector-Present status*

Sl.No.	Name of the Jute Park	Location	Govt./Private
1	Cooch Behar Jute Park, Infrastructure Ltd.	Chakchaka, Cooch Behar, W.B.	Govt.
2	Murshidabad Jute Park, Infrastructure Ltd.	Rezinagar, Murshidabad, W.B.	Govt.
3	Shaktigarh Jute Park Infrastructures Limited.	Shaktigarh, Dist. Burdwan, W.B.	Govt.
4	HMC Jute Park Enterprises Ltd.	Panchla, Howrah, W.B.	Private
5	Sikaria Jute Park Pvt. Ltd.	Makdampur & Bilaspur Mouza, Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur, W.B.	Private
6	Punrasar Jute Park Ltd.	Purnea, Bihar	Private
7	West Bengal Multifibre Pvt. Ltd. (Beldanga)	Bedanga, Murshidabad, W.B.	Supported by Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA)
8	Dibru Jute Park	Dibrugarh, Assam NER	Private
9	Silchar Jute Park	Silchar, Cachar Dist., Assam. NER	Private

**Ban on online trading of cotton**

1169. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation to put ban on online trading of cotton so as to bring down the yarn prices in the domestic market;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to ban online trading of cotton;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No Sir, Neither the Ministry of Textiles nor the Forward Market Commission under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution have received any such representation.

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

**Decline in production of silk yarn**

†1170. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of silk yarn has declined during the years 2007 to 2010;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether efforts are being made to increase the production of silk yarn by Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. The year-wise silk production in India during the last four years (2006-07 to 2009-10) is as follows:

Year	Production of Silk in MTs		
	Mulberry	Vanya	Total
2006-07	16,525	1,950	18,475
2007-08	16,245	2,075	18,320

2008-09	15,610	2,760	18,370
2009-10	16,322	3,368	19,690

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Production of silk is presently showing an increasing trend since the last three years. However, the silk production during the year 2007-08 has marginally decreased by 0.8% when compared with the production of 18,475 MTs during the year 2006-07, due to the reasons - Urbanisation in traditional silk producing States, fluctuations in market prices of Mulberry Commercial cocoons, dumping of Chinese silk into Indian markets through various ways, scarcity of agricultural labour due to migration from rural areas to urban areas for higher labour wages and erratic rain-fall in sericulture areas. In spite of the above constraints, silk production has shown a steady growth from 2008-09 onwards due to the initiatives taken by Government of India through Central Silk Board (CSB) and reached at the level of 19,690 MTs in 2009-10.

(c) and (d) The following efforts have been/are being made by the Government of India through CSB to increase production of silk and the quality of silk yarn:-

1. Strengthening the R&D systems to improve the levels of cocoon production and productivity.
2. Evolved new Bivoltine Breeds by the R&D Institutes of CSB with assistance from the Japan International Co-operation Agency(JICA).
3. Tropicalising the BV Silkworm and Development of new varieties of mulberry (viz. VI, S36, AR11, AR12, S13 and S34) by the R&D Institutes of CSB with higher yields resulting in significant improvement in silk productivity.
4. The Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) is being implemented by the Central Silk Board in collaboration with the State Governments to popularize the improved technologies evolved by the Research Institutes to improve the production, productivity and quality.
5. CSB is making necessary efforts to import and popularize the Automatic Silk Reeling Machines and Multi-end Reeling Machines in selected clusters to meet the demand of domestic power-loomers and to raise the quality of yarn at International level.
6. Government of India has encouraged production of value added mulberry and Vanya Silk products with internationally acceptable design input with the help of well known designers.
7. Eri Spun silk Mills have been established in Assam and Andhra Pradesh to provide forward linkages to the eri cocoons produced by the

farmers.

### Proposal of MP Government on IHDS

†1171. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals pertaining to financial expenditure fund and Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Ministry for sanctioning from 2004 to date and total number of proposals pending out of these along with the amount involved therein and the action taken by Ministry after receiving these proposals;

(b) the reasons for pendency of the proposals received from the State Government; and

(c) whether there is any stipulated time frame to deal with these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) was introduced during the year 2007-08 for implementation in the XI Plan period. So far 22 proposals under the scheme have been received by Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles from Government of Madhya Pradesh and all have been sanctioned as detailed below:

Year	Number of Proposals received		Number of Proposals sanctioned		Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Cluster	Group	Cluster	Group	Cluster	Group
	Approach		Approach		Approach	
2007-08	10	-	10	-	131.60	-
2008-09	1	7	1	7	13.13	16.85
2009-10	4	-	4	-	54.41	-
Total	15	7	15	7	199.14	16.85

Under Marketing Incentive component of erstwhile Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana Scheme from 2004-05 and Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme so far 9 proposals have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and an amount of Rs.419.94 lakh has been released as detailed below:



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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Amount released under Marketing Incentive Component.	
	Number of proposal received	Amount of central assistance released
2004-05	1	40.19
2005-06	2	30.33
2006-07	2	6.33
2007-08	1	28.67
2008-09	2	179.44
2009-10	-	0.00
2010-11	1	134.98
(upto July 2010)		
TOTAL	9	419.94

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To dispose of the proposals as early as possible after receiving the proposals in complete shape and subject to budgetary allocation.

#### **Sick spinning mills**

1172. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPTRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of sick spinning mills in the country; and

(b) the steps being taken to revive those?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government seeks to foster a policy regime, which facilitates growth and development of Indian industry. It has taken a number of steps to revive sick industrial units which, *inter-alia*, include, guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks, amalgamation of sick units with healthy units, setting up of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies (Social Provisions) Act, etc. For restructuring of high cost debts of textiles units, in the organized sector, Ministry of Finance introduced a Debt Restructuring Package to help textiles units overcome

their unsustainable debt burden. As on 31.3.2010, 870 textile cases are registered with BIFR. State-wise details are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Cases of Mills Registered with Board of Industrial Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) as on 31/03/2010*

State Name	Dec-lared No longer Sick	Dec-lared Sick	Draft Scheme	Dropped as Net Worth become Positive	Non-Main-tainable	Others	Reman-ded by AAIFR/ Court	Scheme Approved under section 17(2) SICA, 1985	Scheme Sanc-tioned under Court/ Section Stayed by AAIFR	Stay Order	Under Enquiry	Winding Up notice	Wind-ing Up reommen-ded section 20(1) SICA, 1985	Total Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	3	9		1	9	4			2		6		19	53
Assam		1			4									5
Bihar	1				1									2
Chandigarh	1													1
Dadra Nagar Haveli					1		1		1			2		5
Daman & Diu											1			1
Delhi	3	15		2	11	2			1	2	4		6	46
Goa					1									1
Gujarat	10	13	2	1	20	13	1		3		10	2	47	122

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Haryana	2	4			5	1			1				13	26
Himachal Pradesh													1	1
Jharkhand													1	1
Karnataka	5	10		1	8	3			4	1	3		8	43
Kerala	1	5		2	2				1				3	14
Madhya Pradesh	1	5			4	2		1	3		3		12	31
Maharashtra	18	36		4	32	19	1	2	9		13	3	32	169
Orissa	1	1			2					1			1	6
Pondicherry		1												1
Punjab		8			11	8	2		1	1	4		4	39
Rajasthan	2	9	2	2	8	3	1		1	1	8		8	45
Tamilnadu	12	38	4	7	31	16	1	1	13		14	3	35	175
Uttar Pradesh	2	2			7	2			8	1	2		16	40
Uttaranchal	1				1								3	5
West Bengal		9		1	6	6			5		3		8	38
TOTAL	63	166	8	21	164	79	7	4	53	7	71	8	219	870

**Mismanagement of fund in handloom house**

1173. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Handloom Fabric Marketing Society Ltd. popularly known as Handloom House is sponsored by Government of India;

(b) whether business turnover of this Handloom House has gone down from 100 crores to 35 crores;

(c) whether the retirement age has been reduced from 60 years to 58 years without any justification;

(d) if so, the reasons behind it; and

(e) whether there is mismanagement of fund and any enquiry done in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd. (AIHFMCs), which is popularly known, as Handloom House is a National Level Handloom Organization and originally registered in 1955 with the then Bombay Coop. Societies Act of 1925. However, presently the Society is being governed under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002.

(b) Yes, Sir. The highest sales turnover of Rs. 94.51 crore was recorded in 1994-95, which declined to Rs. 40.58 crore in 2009-10.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Statement of Accounts of the Society are being audited by the Statutory Auditors as well as by the Office of the Accountant General of India, as such, there is no any possibility for mismanagement of fund and also not constituted any enquiry committee in the past in this regard.

**Pathetic condition of weavers**

1174. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that condition of weavers in the country is very pathetic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry is aware that several weavers committed suicide during the month of July this year;

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

(e) the details of remedial measures taken to ameliorate the pitiable condition of poor weavers during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Most of the State Governments have intimated that the condition of weavers is not pathetic. However, the weavers are facing problem due to increase in cost of raw material and due to inflation.

(c) No State Government has reported the suicide of weavers during the month of July 2010.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government of India has been implementing the following five schemes during the 11th Five Year Plan for the overall development of handloom sector, all over the country:

- Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)

This scheme provides need based inputs to a "Cluster" of 300-500 Handloom or a "Group" of 10-100 weavers for making them self-sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, working capital, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of workshed.

Under IHDS, so far 468 clusters and 1098 Group Approach Proposals have been sanctioned all over the country during the 11th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 143.32 crore has been released. During 2009-10, 52 clusters and 411 Group Approach proposals were sanctioned and Rs 27.24 crore was released.

- Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/ accidental death, total/partial

disability due to accident. Under Health Insurance Scheme (HIS), 1611837 handloom weavers and under Mahatma Ghandi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY), 510492 handloom weavers were enrolled during 2009-10 all over the country.

- **Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)**

This scheme provides marketing opportunities and infrastructure support through design development and marketing linkages to assist in the sale of the Handloom products both in domestic and international market. Under the Scheme, 561 proposals to organize the exhibitions of various levels were sanctioned during the year 2009-10.

- **Mill Gate Price Scheme**

This scheme makes available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers and to optimize their employment potential.

Under the Mill Gate Price Scheme during 2009-10, 1080.96 lakh kgs. of yarn valuing Rs. 987.11 crore was supplied throughout the country.

- **Diversified Handloom Development Scheme**

This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers. In addition to the above, During 2009-10, the Government of India has taken up 2 Mega Handloom Clusters at Virudhnagar (Tamil Nadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal) with a maximum project cost of Rs. 70.00 crore each for overall and holistic development of more than 25000 handlooms.

#### **Development of sericulture in Jharkhand**

1175. MS. MABEL REBELLO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the incentives the Textile Ministry is giving to the development of sericulture in Jharkhand;

(b) the figures for the last three years; and



(c) how the Ministry proposes to increase sericulture production extensively in Jharkhand in the tribal areas and the figures for the amount to be spent for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Jharkhand is one of the major tasar producing State in the country. Tasar culture is practiced in East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Saraikela Kharsawan. Ranchi, Lohardega, Gumla, Simdega, Palamu, Bengabad, Sahebganj, Pakur, Godda, Dumka, and Dumri districts of the State. Government of India through Central Silk Board(CSB) has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP) in the Country in collaboration with the State Sericulture Departments including the State of Jharkhand, during the XI Plan for development of sericulture in a package mode and on cluster approach. The packages under CDP cover three major areas like Seed sector, Cocoon sector and Post-cocoon sector and supplemented by the support services, which are common to all packages. Under CDP subsidy is provided to the farmers/reelers/weavers for various sericultural activities like construction of grainages, rearing houses, strengthening of seed multiplication infrastructure, plantation development, procurement of equipments, purchase of improved reeling units, spinning wheels, marketing of cocoons, establishment of processing units, procurement of improved looms, establishment of Computer Aided Textile Designing (CATD) facilities etc. Jharkhand being a special Status state, enjoy the subsidy pattern of 80:10:10 among CSB, State and beneficiary respectively.

CSB has also supported establishment of a Vanya Silk Shoppee by Jharcraft (a State Government undertaking) at Bangalore, to provide a market platform to the tribal tasar silk producers of Jharkhand.

(b) During the last three years, the Government of India through CSB has released its share of Rs.1,365.52 lakhs to Jharkhand State. The year-wise break-up is as under:-

Year	Funds released/spent for Jharkhand
2007-08	43.60 lakhs
2008-09	255.70 lakhs
2009-10	1,066.22 lakhs

(c) The Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) is a unique and

effective tool  
for transfer of technologies in the field evolved by the research  
institutes. The programme is under

implementation in whole of the country including Jharkhand State till 2011-12. For the current year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 2,357.70 Lakhs has been allocated for implementation of CDP in Jharkhand State. However, earmarking of funds for Jharkhand State for the next year 2011-12 i.e., for terminal year of XI Plan, depends upon the actual proposals to be received from the Government of Jharkhand.

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### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

#### **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs.**

#### **II. Report (2008-09) of the National Disaster Management Authority and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table-

(I) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Marine Fishing Regulation, 2003:-

(1) No.90/2009/F.No.3-85/2008-09/TS/DF, dated 22nd July, 2009, publishing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Marine Fishing (Amendment) Rules, 2009, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2694/15/10]

(2) No.23/2010/F.NO.3-38/2008-09/TS/DF, dated 15th January, 2010, publishing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Marine Fishing (Amendment) Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2693/15/10]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 414 (E), dated the 18th May, 2010, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Assistant Commandant (Office) and Assistant Commandant (Staff Officer) (Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act,

1992. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2695/15/10]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 352 (E), dated the 28th April, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 737 (E), dated

the 6th December, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2) of Section 386 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2691/15/10]

II (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:-

(a) Annual Report of the National Disaster Management Authority, for the year 2008-09.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Authority.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2692/15/10]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.**

**II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of SHEFEXIL, Kolkata and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 428 (E), dated the 20th May, 2010, publishing the Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules, 2010, under sub-section (4) of Section 157 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2680/15/10]

II A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(a) Annual Report of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotionl 2-Council (SHEFEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2681/15/10]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair)

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

**II. Assessment Report (2008-09) regarding programme for accelerating the spread and Development of Hindi.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Sir, I lay on the Table-

I (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:-

(1) G.S.R. 215 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Assistant Commandant (Junior Administrative Officer) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2696/15/10]

(2) G.S.R. 326 (E), dated the 16th April, 2010, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Group 'A' Posts (Executive Cadre) Recruitment Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2697/15/10]

(3) G.S.R. 327 (E), dated the 16th April, 2010, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, (Group 'A' Executive Cadre) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2010 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2698/15/10]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007:-

(1) G.S.R. 421 (E), dated the 18th May, 2010, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Store Keeper Group 'C' posts Recruitment Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2702/15/10]

(2) G.S.R. 422 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, publishing the

Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'C', Constable (Driver)  
Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library.  
See No. L.T. 2703/15/10]



(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 446 (E), dated the 26th May, 2010, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Stenographer), Group 'C' post, Recruitment Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act' 1992. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2701/15/10]

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 347 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2010, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force Constable (Daftry), Constable (Peon), Constable (Farash) and Constable (Safai Karmachari Ministerial) Recruitment Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2699/15/10]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fortieth Annual Assessment Report regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and Development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union and its implementation, for the year 2008-09. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2700/15/10]

**MoU (2010-11) between Government of India and NHDC Ltd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2604/15/10]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : पेपर्स lay होने के बाद जो बोलना है, बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**MoU (2010-11) between Government of India and Bharat Dynamics Ltd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and Bharat Dynamics Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2682/15/10]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : Sir, I lay on Table-

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 507 (E), dated the 16th June, 2010, publishing the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentice Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2684/15/10]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 523 (E), dated the 18th June, 2010, publishing the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 2010, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2685/15/10]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-
  - (1) S.O. 3083 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 15.340 to K.M. 18.300 (Chennai Port to Maduravoyal Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (2) S.O. 3085 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 56.500 to K.M.100.000 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Erode District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (3) S.O. 3088 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2009, regarding

acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.313 to K.M.73.600 (Salem- Ulundurpet Section) on National Highway No. 68 in Salem District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (4) S.O. 3113 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 355.000 to K.M.356.400 and K.M. 357.300 K.M. 380.600 (Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No.5 in Guntur District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (5) S.O. 3168 (E), dated the 10th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 356.400 to K.M.357.300 (Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No.5 in Prakasham District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (6) S.O. 3210 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 135.800 to K.M. 166.400 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirappalli District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (7) S.O. 3253 (E), dated the 21st December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 167.750 to K.M.224.360 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (8) S.O. 3263 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 217.600 to K.M.278.600 (Salem-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Namakkal District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (9) S.O. 3265 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 409.000 to K.M.427.000 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Madurai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (10) S.O. 3294 (E), dated the 24th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.

126.750 to K.M.190.600 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on  
National Highway No. 9 in Nalgonda District in the State of  
Andhra Pradesh.

- (11) S.O. 102 (E), dated the 18th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1307.900 to K.M. 1366.547 (Rudrakota-Nellore Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (12) S.O. 103 (E), dated the 18th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1182.802 to K.M. 1307.900 (Chilakaluraipet - Rudra Kota Section) on National Highway No.5 in Prakasam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (13) S.O. 104 (E), dated the 18th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1182.802 to K.M. 1183.881 (Tatapudi-Murikipudi Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Guntur District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (14) S.O. 105 (E), dated the 18th January, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 3060 (E), dated the 30th November, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) S.O. 106 (E), dated the 18th January, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 2944 (E), dated the 18th November, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) S.O. 140 (E), dated the 20th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 2.750 to K.M.37.800 (Dindigu-Theni-Kumuli Section) on National Highway No.45 Extension in Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (17) S.O. 170 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 11.000 to K.M. 53.685 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (18) S.O. 173 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.

224.360 to K.M. 350.450 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (19) S.O. 181 (E), dated the 25th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 345.000 to K.M.409.000 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu.



- (20) S.O. 310 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 56.500 to K.M. 100.000 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Erode District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (21) S.O. 315 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 31.000 to K.M. 133.000 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Mahabub Nagar District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (22) S.O. 322 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 167.750 to K.M.224.360 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Chennur Taluk of Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (23) S.O. 323 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.360 to K.M.350.450 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Allagada Village, Allagada Taluk of Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (24) S.O. 324 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.360 to K.M.350.450 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Chintakommudinne Village, Allagada Taluk of Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (25) S.O. 325 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 167.750 to K.M.224.360 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Duvvur Taluk of Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (26) S.O. 326 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.

167.750 to K.M.224.360 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Khajipet Taluk of Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (27) S.O. 331 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.360 to K.M.350.450 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Gospadu Taluk of Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (28) S.O. 332 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.360 to K.M.350.450 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Mahanandi and Orvakallu Taluk of Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (29) S.O. 333 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 203.000 to K.M. 293.000 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (30) S.O. 367 (E), dated the 16th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 135.800 to K.M.166.400 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirapalli District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (31) S.O. 474 (E), dated the 24th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.360 to K.M.350.450 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Sirvel, Allagada and Nandyal Taluks of Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (32) S.O. 481 (E), dated the 25th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 160.800 to K.M. 160.100 (Chittoor -Kurnool Road) on National Highway No. 18 in Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (33) S.O. 489 (E), dated the 26th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 203.000 to K.M. 293.000 (Hyderabad Bangalore Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (34) S.O. 494 (E), dated the 26th February, 2010, regarding

acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 167.750 to K.M. 224.360 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Chennur Village of Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (35) S.O. 501 (E), dated the 26th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 167.750 to K.M. 224.360 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Chinnamachupalli Village of Chennur Taluk of Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (36) S.O. 504 (E), dated the 26th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 167.750 to K.M. 224.360 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Gudipadu Village of Duvvur Taluk of Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (37) S.O. 668 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 18.600 to K.M. 30.000 (Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section) on National Highway No. 202 in Ananojiguda Village of Ghatkesar Taluk of Rangareddy District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (38) S.O. 676 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 18.600 to K.M. 30,000 (Hyderabad - Yadgiri Section) on National Highway No. 202 in Ghatkesar Village of Ghatkesar Taluk of Rangareddy District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (39) S.O. 748 (E), dated the 5th April, 2010, regarding acquisition or without structure, from K.M. 18.000 to K.M. 26.000 (Dhaleswari-Bhairabi Section) on National Highway No. 154 in Hailakandi District in the State of Assam.
- (40) S.O. 752 (E), dated the 5th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M.81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (40) See No. L.T. 2721/15/10]
- (41) S.O. 1008 (E), dated the 4th May, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 117.800 to K.M. 268.500 (Kerala Border-Kollegal Section) on National Highway No. 212 in Chamarajanagar and Mysore District in the State of Karnataka.
- (42) S.O. 1012 (E), dated the 5th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 58.245 to K.M. 177.000 (Beawar-Gomti Chauraha Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Ajmer and Rajsamand District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (43) S.O. 1632 (E), dated the 8th July 2010, regarding fee to be

recovered from the users of the stretch, from K.M. 58.245 to K.M. 177.050 (Beawar-Gomti Section) on National Highway No. 8 in the State of Rajasthan. [Placed in Library. For (41) to (43) See No. L.T. 3110/15/10]

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA (Orissa): Sir, being a lady Member, I want to.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What exactly do you want? ...(Interruptions)...  
Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal) : Sir, he should apologise for  
that remark. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That remark has been withdrawn.  
...(Interruptions)...

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I present a copy  
each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-  
related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:-

- (i) Forty-third Report on the Action Taken by the Department of Health  
and Family Welfare on the recommendations and observations of the  
Committee contained in its Thirty-eighth Report on major issues  
concerning the three vaccine producing PSUs, namely, the Central  
Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli, the Pasteur Institute of India  
(Pll), Coonoor and the BCG Vaccine Laboratory (BCGVL), Chennai;
- (ii) Forty-fourth Report on the Transplantation of Human Organs  
(Amendment) Bill, 2009; and
- (iii) Forty-fifth Report on the Issues relating to Availability of  
Generic, Generic-branded and Branded medicines, their Formulation and  
Therapeutic Efficacy and Effectiveness.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First let the papers be laid.  
...(Interruptions)...

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**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table,  
a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department-related  
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the

Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I present a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:-

- (i) Fortieth Report on The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010; and
- (ii) Forty-first Report on Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on "Government's Policy of Appointment on Compassionate Ground".

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of recommendations and observations contained in  
the Eighty-ninth report of department-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Commerce on "Development of Leather Industry".**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations and observations contained in the Eighty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the subject "Development of Leather Industry".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rudy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, I have the highest respect for the hon. Member. Any word which may have hurt her, I withdraw that. But my only submission was. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has withdrawn the remark and regretted it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he said, 'I withdraw

the word.' ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What else can be done? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the House is setting a wrong precedent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has withdrawn his remark and regretted. Leave it at that. He has got up and said that if he has hurt the Member, he is sorry and he has withdrawn it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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**GOVERNMENT BILL**

**The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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**MOTION**

**Inflationary pressure on the economy and its adverse  
impact on common man**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Sir, I beg to move:

That this House do consider the inflationary pressure on the economy and its adverse impact on the common man.

...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : सर, हमने परसों बिहार में 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए के भ्रष्टाचार का मामला उठाया था। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, the motion is moved. You have identified the LoP. ...(*Interruptions*)... How are you allowing them? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A Member has got up. Let me explain.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is this? They want to disturb the House.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't come to the conclusion.  
...(Interruptions)... I will handle it. ...(Interruptions)... Please. आप  
बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How can you allow them? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... Why do  
you say that I am allowing? ...(Interruptions)... I am explaining. The  
hon. Member got up. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री साबिर अली :** सर ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** मि. साबिर अली, कृपया आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** सर, आप कैसे allow कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैं कहाँ allow कर रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Ahluwalia, I am  
not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... A Member has got up just like you  
have got up. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: How can you allow? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** देखिए पासवान जी, मीटिंग में यह discussion हुआ है कि price rise  
पर जो motion move हुआ है, बगैर कोई दूसरे issues को लिए इसे importance देते हुए पहले  
इस पर चर्चा होगी, क्योंकि यह बहुत ही important है ...(व्यवधान)... I request you  
that taking the seriousness of the issue and the entire House.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: So, will you hear us tomorrow?  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will discuss. You give notice. We will re-  
admit it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have given notice earlier.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to renew it. Please renew it.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, इस विषय को लेकर एक सप्ताह तक सदन नहीं चला ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, I have requested the Members. They are cooperating. Please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: What is this? Are you succumbing to their pressure? ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will discuss. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, बिहार सरकार 12 हजार करोड़ रुपया खा गई ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You can't allow them to speak like this.

श्री उपसभापति : आप इसको renew कर दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ... We will look into it. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, इतना बड़ा corruption का मुद्दा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (छत्तीसगढ़) : सर, मेरा Zero Hour का नोटिस है ... (व्यवधान) ...

[محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : سر، میرا زیرو اور کا نوٹس ہے ... (مداخلت)]

श्री उपसभापति : आपका Zero Hour लिया जाएगा ... (व्यवधान) ... We will take it up, but not today. आज तक decision हुआ है कि आज बगैर Zero Hour या Special Mention के हम price rise पर discussion करेंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... कल Zero Hour लेंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... Please renew your notices. It will be taken up. ... (Interruptions) ... आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Will it be taken up tomorrow? ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be taken up. You renew your notices. ... (Interruptions) ... Now, Mr. Arun Jaitley. ... (Interruptions) ...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : सर, छत्तीसगढ़ में जिस तरह से शिव सेना के लोग ... (व्यवधान) ...

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†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: What is this? The ruling party Members ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): They want to divert the attention of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Please. They have given notices and they have every right to ask the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We also want to discuss issues relating to the Commonwealth Games.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in the last 14 months of UPA-II, we have discussed the issue of price rise and inflation in almost every Session of Parliament and during each debate, this Government has held out assurances in this House and outside this House that it expects prices to moderate very soon.

Sir, I recently came across a tabulation which a national daily prepared. Way back on 8th November 2009, the Deputy Chairperson of the Planning Commission said that by the end of this financial year, food inflation will come down. It went up by the end of the year to almost 20 per cent. On 18th February 2010, the Finance Minister said that the country would see a moderate rate of inflation in the next two months. The general inflation has gone into double digit. The Agriculture Minister again in February said that food prices have already started falling down. I think, it is safe to presume that he does not visit the grocery shops or the vegetable shops. I have a list of the Prime Ministerial statements. On 6th February, it was said that the worst is over as far as inflation is concerned. In May, we are told that now it will slow down and reach 5-6 per cent by December.

Sir, I must say, with all my personal admiration for the Prime Minister who is here, we seem to be losing faith as far as the assurances of this Government are concerned. There is a certain kind of paralysis, a drift, which has hurt this Government. Why we insisted on a voting motion



and not a

debating motion? Because voting motions are also intended to be undertaken in this House. We wanted the Government to be bound by a voting mandate of this House. After all, in a democracy, vote best reflects what the opinion of the people or their representatives is. And, it's not only on price rise that this is happening. Look around the whole country. What is going on? The Valley in Kashmir is going out of control and the Government is completely clueless. There is not even a sign of what a possible roadmap or line of action would be. You have a civil war going on within the Government and the ruling alliance as to how to deal with the Maoist violence. You start a dialogue with Pakistan and suddenly you realise at the end of the dialogue that it ended in a misadventure.

On the economic front and the price rise situation, we only find these tall assurances for the last 1-1/2 years that prices would soon start to moderate. In fact, the very credibility of the economists who administer the economy of this Government is at stake. They cannot foresee what's really going to happen. And what are the positives as far as this Government is concerned? Just now, Members were mentioning about the Commonwealth Games and we saw that it's a great global event which is going to take place. We hope for a positive. All we are seeing is generation of private wealth in the name of common wealth. That's all that is happening till date. Let there be no doubt that it's not the stadiums which are leaking, the very coffers of this Government continue to leak by the day as far as this event is concerned. And we find that your other actions are that you start misusing governmental institutions, institutions like the investigative agencies of this Government. We were hoping to be educated through your CBI and your investigative agencies as to what went wrong in the 2G spectrum. But, for the last one year, we haven't got a single statement of truth. We were hoping to be told that some of the worst things have been happening in the allocation of National Highways. Even the culprits are not being allowed to be interrogated. But, your only positive is that you use the agency against Opposition-ruled Governments and Opposition leaders.

What is the kind of drift in this Government that we expect them to

really solve the problem of price rise and inflation? We earlier used to speak in terms of alternative power centres within the UPA. Well that was a criticism which is now becoming an old one. Almost every ally is becoming a power centre. Somebody sits in Kolkata and you can't discipline them. Somebody sits in Chennai

and, therefore, that is an island of governance itself. You can't interfere in those Ministries. If this is what is happening to this Government, in debate after debate, do we seriously expect the Government to come and make a resolution as far as price rise is concerned? The Minister responsible for building highways is at war with the Planning Commission. The rest of the Government is busy giving a drubbing to the Home Minister. The Environment Minister is stalling projects of every other Ministry. And we all become silent spectators. The Prime Minister is a spectator when this is going on. What do we really expect this Government to do? Sir, containing inflation or reducing the prices for this Government is like a mirage, is like a drive through a desert. They tell you that in just two more months prices will moderate, but then you see at the end of your drive the distance gets further and further down. When the debates go on, what are we told? Well, we had a bad season last year; there was a drought in some parts of the country; the foodgrain production itself went down and, therefore, prices of foodgrain itself got affected. Then we are told the global prices have skyrocketed; the international oil prices have gone out of control. Look at the rest of the world what seems to be happening. It is a Government of alibi. But no alibi is a substitute really for the tears and hunger of the common man, of the poor people.

You had buffer stocks, as far as your shortages are concerned. You had a huge amount of buffer stock. In fact, your buffer stock, as per your Economic Survey earlier this year, was far more than your normal requirement. How did you manage it? Was it this kind of callousness as far as the Government is concerned, that you had a buffer stock, you had a shortage in production, and yet you have foodgrains rotting? One figure the Government mentioned was 61,000 metric tones. It is an understatement of what is rotting outside. Now the foodgrain is rotting. But people are going hungry and because of shortage the foodgrain prices are moving up. It is a kind of a callousness and irresponsibility almost unmatched in history. For a Government which wants and we are all anxiously awaiting for the Food Security Act, is this the kind of food management today that

we expect from this Government? Let us come to the first reason. What is the global trend in inflation today? The global trend in inflation is that prior to 2008 several countries saw before the slowdown a double-digit inflation. At that time we were comfortably placed at about 7 and 7.2 per cent. Today, if you look at the figures of food inflation in similarly placed economies, Brazil is now down to 6 per cent; Sri Lanka - 2 per cent; China - 1 per cent and we went up climbing to almost 23 per cent and now coming

down. That is as far as the global figures are concerned. In a situation of this kind, as far as the inflation figures are concerned, if you look at the similar placed economies, the only satisfaction we may get is Pakistan has higher inflation than us. But except that, Bangladesh is lesser.

It is 1.61 per cent in the case of Malaysia. Look at the Asian countries: It 3.34 per cent for Thailand, 5.05 per cent for Indonesia, 4.28 per cent for Philippines and 3.10 per cent for China. Aren't these countries affected by the global process? The same factors that apply to them continue to apply to us.

Then, we are being told that the world situation is bad and, therefore, the food prices in India are in this kind of a situation. Well, the global oil prices went up. This whole issue of oil prices has been raised repeatedly. In the last one year, oil prices have been between 70 to 79 dollars per barrel. Now, the variation, as far as global prices are concerned, is two to three dollars; they go up and down. But you have had a huge increase. And every time we are told, either we make the oil companies sick, or the Government continues to subsidise them because the Government cannot continue to bleed the oil companies. But the truth of the matter is that a very large part that the Indian consumer is today paying is really taxes to various Governments. You have customs duty. You have excise duty. You have State level taxes. If you look around, what kinds of prices are similar countries paying? China pays a little over Rs.31 a litre for petroleum, Malaysia, Rs.25 and Pakistan, Rs.44. Their levels of taxation are entirely different. Your oil companies have all made profit. Now, the argument given is that they have made profit because the Government subsidized them. Yes, the Government subsidized them, but if the total taxation, that of the Centre and States, is between 50 and 55 per cent, depending on what the taxes in a given State are, then the volume of what you are collecting from the consumer today is almost as much as what you are subsidizing the oil company itself. If your subsidy to the oil companies is Rs.53,000 crores, then what are you collecting from the consumer by way of taxes in these

three categories? Last year, it was between Rs.84,000 and Rs.90,000 crores; this year it is likely to be Rs.1,20,000 crores. So, you collect Rs.1,20,000 crores from the companies, you subsidize them to the extent of Rs. 53,000 crores and you say they are surviving only on account of your subsidy. What would any country have done under these circumstances.

Your entire fiscal policy and taxation policy with regard to petroleum products, whether it is diesel or other products, is that you have an *ad valorem* rate of duty. So, every time the prices go up,

the quantum of taxation also goes up. If you are collecting 51 per cent from a consumer in a given State, that 51 per cent would also go up, depending on the value of the crude oil going up. Therefore, while the value of crude oil itself is only Rs. 20 to 23 a litre, the rest of it we are paying as taxes. Now, India pays 51 per cent; let us look at what happens with our neighbours; Pakistan pays 30 per cent of the total tax on petrol; Sri Lanka pays 37 per cent. On diesel, we, in India, pay 30 per cent taxes. There are countries which are paying only 15 per cent. Pakistan charges only 15 per cent. Therefore, you charge higher taxes. The prices in the last one year have not risen to the extent that you thought they would rise; they have remained in that 75 to 80 dollar bracket. Then, if there is any increase in prices, at least, have a revenue-neutral policy as far as your taxes are concerned. Therefore, irrespective of the oscillating prices, our revenue would remain as far as oil is concerned, and the burden on the common man will be offset against that. But we don't do it.

Therefore, you have a situation where prices across the world in most similarly placed economies are not to the extent of what we think that they are. This year, we hope because of a good monsoon we will have a bumper harvest. But, the problem will be where to store this. We are now told, and that is a routine explanation being given, 'Well, we have increased the minimum support price as far as the farmer is concerned. The moment we increase the minimum support price, the effect of that increase in the minimum support price is that the prices to the consumers are naturally bound to go up.' Sir, this is half true. This is half true for the reason that one of the rationales for increasing the minimum support price is that the farmer gets more. The moment the farmer is incentivised for a particular crop, the farmer then starts producing more of that crop. अगर पिछले साल गन्ने की कीमत ज्यादा थी और उसका दाम ज्यादा मिल रहा था तो किसान ज्यादा गन्ना प्रोड्यूस करेगा।

The rationale behind the increase of the minimum support price is to see to it that the farmer gets more, production increases because that crop is incentivised and, in the long run, that takes care and levels the



prices down. So, you refer to the first part of your argument relating that the long-term effect of the minimum support price increase should be, that the production in that crop has to increase and the prices have to level out.

Now, what seems to be happening is a new problem. Instead of using your buffer stocks for the consumers so that you can flatten the market a little, your buffer stocks are today lying; the FCI, I am told has a limited capacity; there is a pucca capacity, there are also areas where they cover with plastic and the third category is what is today lying in playgrounds, it is lying in the fields, it is lying in schools, it is lying along the railway tracks and it is rotting. So, the irony of India's economy is that you have a huge starvation amongst the particular sections and you also have the largest destruction of foodgrains because of bad management of the foodgrains economy. This is what seems to be happening as far as the foodgrains economy is concerned.

I have, Sir, recently come across reports which have not been contradicted that in some places; and they showed the visuals on television; that in an FCI godown in Jaipur, they found liquor stocks and the foodgrains outside! In Kanpur, I am sure, my friends from U.P. would try, verify and confirm and see that if this is there set right this wrong. In Kanpur, amongst the State warehousing corporation, the foodgrain is outside and the godowns have been let out to Pepsi and ITC because they give a higher rent! If this is how we are going to manage the foodgrain economy, then certainly we will have a situation where the two principal contributors, the food prices as also the oil prices, are enough to harass the consumers. Both require adequate and proper management so that the consumer himself does not get burdened to the extent that he has been burdened today.

Has the farmer been hugely burdened? I recently came across a document, which is available on the net; it was the Department of Consumer Affairs presentation to the Core Group Meeting of the Government. Between the farmer, the farm gate as they call it, and the retailer; I can understand the cost moving up because there is marketing cost, there is some profit which the middle man will have, there is a transportation cost; so, it cannot be identical. But, between even the wholesale *mandis* and the retailer, what is the management that we are having? This is also a responsibility of the State Governments, I

concede.

There have been products where their own figures for the Core Group are that between the *mandis* and the retailer, the mark-up, because the vegetable costs are going up recently, in potato was as high as 88 per cent; in onion, it was 126 per cent. And amongst the vegetables, these are the two most valuable vegetables, as far as the common consumer is concerned.

Sir, I think the Government needs to have a little compassion, as far as the consumer is concerned, as far as the ordinary citizen is concerned. After all, what is this unprecedented price-rise of general inflation over 10 per cent, moving up; food inflation going up to 23 per cent and then coming down, and our sense of satisfaction is, now it is only 12 per cent. Sir, 12 per cent is a very high rate of inflation. And, therefore, the net effect of it is, it becomes like an unlegislated tax, as far as the common man is concerned. A part of his pocket, and what is there in gets chipped, as far as the common citizen is concerned. The moment it is 15 per cent or 20 per cent or anything more than 10 per cent, his purchasing power to that extent is eroded. If he has to buy dal, it is less; if he has to buy roti, it is less. In fact, when food prices grow up by 10 to 20 per cent, in Indian culture and society the sense of satisfaction used to be that I have my first income in the family, at least, the dal, roti is taken care of. This dal, roti also gets snatched when inflation and price-rise is of this kind. The entire purchasing capacity of the consumer gets completely eroded, and disturbed by this. For those, the pensioners, the salaried people, the lower-middle class people who may have some savings for bad time, for old age, the interest that they get is today much lower than the value of inflation, the rise of inflation. Their savings are getting eroded. The effect of all this is that it affects every citizen.

As far as the larger economy is concerned, the Prime Minister knows better than anyone of us. An inflationary expectation leads to a situation where you don't want to spend more at this time. You want to save for your bad day. Therefore, this affects in the long run your entire growth rates. The other countries in the world do not have that level of inflation which we have. That is why I did not read United States or Western European countries' inflation. When we compare our products with the countries we are competing with, which are similarly placed, our products in an inflationary economy are going to cost more than their products. It is entirely going to affect each and every aspect, as far as our economy is concerned. Then, Sir, the wealthier can

always hedge inflation. They know how to get resources. The poor man's ability to even avoid it does not exist. Inequity and inequalities in society therefore go up. They are affected much worse than this. What do we, Sir, do under these circumstances?

The Governmental statistics are not giving us much satisfaction. We are still in the Government depending on the old concept of the Wholesale Price Index. And, this ten per cent plus inflation

today, 10 to 11 per cent, is the Wholesale Price Index. Most countries in the world have done away with this Wholesale Price Index. It is not a true and honest reflection of the prices at which you get products in the market. The Consumer Price Index of various categories, whether for the industrial workers or for others, is closer to truth, if not the entire truth. But, this WPI figure that we are regularly releasing is no representative of what the exact position of price-rise is. We have urged the Finance Minister earlier; I am again urging him that, at least, this is one change he wants to bring about, at least, the country must know the truth of where we stand.

People with meager or inadequate money in their pockets must know whether they are in a position to spend. Sir, as I said in the beginning, each and every alibi that the Government has been giving, seems inadequate. You have buffer. It is not food shortage that has caused this price rise; it is your management which has caused this price rise. The international oil prices went up to 142 dollar at one stage. In the last 14 months of this UPA-II, they are in this 75 dollar range. They have not risen abnormally. So, don't blame the oil prices. Your taxes on the oil prices are going up and that is what is hurting the consumer. If you say that there is global inflation, the global figures do not seem to suggest that. Therefore, these poor alibis are not a substitute, as I said, to the tears and hunger of the common man. Sir, what is at stake today is a lot more. When this Government was voted to power we had expectations that this would be a more stable Government and, therefore, more decisive Government. Your Government also said with a sense of smile, "We do not have to depend on the crutches of the Left now, and, therefore, we can independently take decisions." But what has happened in the last 14 months? The Left has gone out, the country seems to be getting taken over by the 'extreme' Left and the Government is watching helplessly.

So far since 11th of June, we have not heard a single positive statement about what is your roadmap or thinking and how do you intend to tackling the situation in the Valley. Day after day a scandal or scam comes out. The arrogance of power may only give you only one weapon in

your hand that 'we will teach the Opposition by misusing this Governmental authority or these Governmental authorities.' But these eventually become counterproductive. You can continue to punish us, but do not punish the common man. At the end of the day please realize this. The hon.

Prime Minister is here, with my utmost respect and affection for him, let me conclude by saying that the credibility of the economist, who administers the economy of this country, is today at stake. We want that credibility to remain and I hope the Government will take some decisive step and come out of the kind of paralysis that has struck this Government in various fields in the last 14 months. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. Sir, this is a very important resolution which has been moved in the House by the hon. the leader of the Opposition, perhaps, even more important, Sir, because during the whole of last week the Parliament was not able to function. We were in a deadlock over this very issue. Sir, there are various estimates of how much public money was wasted over the deadlock in Parliament that happened last week. Some say it is Rs.40 crores, some say it is Rs.70 crores. Whatever be the matter, Sir, this is such an important issue that it would have been far more to our credit if we had arrived at this solution one week ago because, Sir, I would like to straightaway begin by placing on record that this is a Resolution to which we too subscribe. How can anybody not express concern over inflationary pressure, for the pressure being faced by the common man, for the sufferings of the ordinary people as a result of inflationary pressure and as a result of the rising prices? Sir, I was expecting from the Leader of the Opposition a roadmap, some ideas, how to deal with it. With the vast experience in public life, with whatever experience that there is in the Opposition ranks, but all I heard, Sir, was about the CBI, was about the Maoist menace, was about various other political issues which had little bearing upon price rise which is symptomatic of the fact, - I only mention this to say, Sir, that unfortunately, the issue of prices, the sufferings of the masses have become a political tool in the hands of the Opposition rather than offering constructive support and advice to the Government at this important time. This has deteriorated into political one-upmanship, which is unfortunate.

Before going ahead to talk about the exact steps that the Government has taken, before going ahead to talk how this Government has dealt with



inflation, with inflationary pressures, I would like to make one more important issue. On the 5th of July, the Bharat bandh was called. The hon. Members of the Opposition said that it was an unprecedented success. It was, Sir, an unprecedented

success. It was called in order to protest against price rise. In order to highlight, they said how the sufferings of the common man and inflationary pressures were affecting the aam admi. But, Sir, as a result of this Bharat bandh, according to FICCI, Rs. 13000 crores of public money, of your money, mine, of the ordinary man's money was lost. According to ASSOCHAM, Sir, Rs. 10,000 crores of public money was lost. According to CII, Sir, Rs. 30,000 crores of public money was lost. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a right to say what I want to say. I am sure you will agree with me that I have a right to express my reservation about a bandh which was held. Sir, when we talk about inflationary pressures and the sufferings of the common man, we have every right to criticize the Government. I myself have issues which I am going to raise in this House about the FCI which in my view is one of the important issues regarding inequitable distribution of food which arises out of lack of storage of food. But before that, Sir, it is my duty to place on record also how frustrated we feel by what we believe is unnecessary wastage of public money by bandhs like these. All right, Sir, let us take the example of Maharashtra. Sir, in Maharashtra, and I have taken this from The Hindustan Times, 'public and private hospitals reported a sharp drop in the number of out patients.

On the day of the bandh, 175 BEST buses were vandalized, 47 departures and 46 landings of the aircraft were cancelled, vegetable and fruit markets were affected, not even 122 trucks arrived and not even 56 tempos. I have already mentioned about the estimated GDP loss to India. Sir, the loss of public money by vandalizing a BEST bus was conducted by some friends in the Opposition. How does this help the common man? How was this bandh a success? Should they not reflect on it, Sir? Therefore, I think, that it is very important to focus upon the most important issues at hand which is how to deal with inflationary pressures, which first of all is a joint effort by the Central and State Governments, by the people at large, by every single one of us and unless we recognize that this has to be a national effort, Sir, I am very afraid that very little will be achieved. Mr. Jaitley was saying that steps have not been

taken. He was first talking about oil prices. Sir, first let me deal with what Mr. Jaitley said about inflation. Sir, in the last week of November the weekly food price inflation stood at 21 per cent. In February, when the Budget was presented, food price inflation was close to 18 per cent and today food price inflation stands at 12.47 per cent. Not a happy figure but he is wrong when he says that there is no change at all, that the steps taken by Government have not yielded fruit. He is totally wrong when he says that.

Therefore, it is beginning to come down and before I go any further I would like to deal with what Mr. Jaitley said about whole sale price index. I agree that it is not a correct estimate. I agree that the retail price index should be considered and that is the real figure and therein lies the problem. The problem is the gap between the whole sale price and the retail price, the money that is carried away by the middleman is something that this nation can scarcely afford to lose. That is what places the real burden upon the common man. Therefore, the Essential Commodities Act should have been tightened.

Therefore, we all protested when your Government, Mr. hon. Leader of the Opposition, diluted the Essential Commodities Act. We had said that you have not given enough importance to the Essential Commodities Act and you are not taking action against the hoarders and black-marketers. Yes, the Wholesale Price Index is not a correct reflection. But, I think, that focuses our attention more on the importance of eliminating the middlemen and ensuring, when foodgrains come from market to shop, the middlemen and profits is reduced and the proper action is taken if anything goes wrong. Sir, the average price of food, when measured in the food index, stood at 296 at the end of November, 2009, and it stands at 296 again at the beginning of July. So, I really not understood from which particular index the hon. Leader of the Opposition has got his figures. According to our figures, on the 3rd of July, 2010, the food inflation index stands at 296, whereas, in 2009, on 26th June, it was 263. What was the reason for the sharp increase in the food price from June to November? He may say that it is an alibi. It is your duty to say. It is your job to say that it is an alibi. But, it is the duty of the Government to manage food economy properly. I freely concede this.

But the fact remains that the South West Monsoon was 23 per cent below the long-run average in 2009. Sir, out of 36 meteorological districts, over 28 were drought-affected, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra had floods. Various parts of the country suffered in various different ways. And, Sir, this year the total foodgrain production was 218.19 million tones whereas in 2008-09, it was 234.47 million tones. When such a

decline occurs, the prices are bound to rise and the Government have taken all steps necessary. We have the record foodgrain production. We have a huge buffer stocks. Sir, the Opposition may declare 100 bundhs or if the entire world declares a bundh against India, our

people will not starve, because food is there. We have to distribute it properly. I am not denying the fact that there is inequitable distribution. We look forward to the Food Security Act and the fact that the PDS has to be streamlined.

I go back and I agree that inflation is a complex problem and the Government has taken various steps to control. You go straightaway to the price of petroleum products. Hon. Mr. Jaitley was talking about the under-recovery, the cost in the oil market, etc. Sir, even our colleagues in the Left have issued various press statements which I have gone into. The first issue was: While the international crude prices were risen by over 70 paise per litre, why is the Government raised the price of petrol many times? It is my duty to state, at the outset, technically, the prices were not increased. The system of Administered Price Mechanism was dismantled and it was linked to the international market. This again was something that was done by the NDA Government which is being repeated by this Government. The average crude purchase price in May, 2009, at the start of the UPA-II, was US \$ 52 per barrel. It has now increased to US \$ 72 per barrel. So, the increase in crude oil price worked out to Rs. 5.15 a liter. And the under-recoveries, in May, 2009, have increased from Rs. 3.11 per liter for petrol which is 34 per cent to Rs. 261 per LPG cylinder which stands at 78 per cent. Despite this, the prices were not increased for over 11 months. Sir, over 11 months, the prices were not increased.

The Government held on for the sole purpose of helping the common man or making sure that the Aam Aadmi does not suffer. Sir, people say that in spite of this, when international prices have gone down, why have you raised the prices. If you take cumulatively in 2009 and this year, I would say that last year, it was Rs. 21,833 crores and this year, it is Rs. 97,247 crores. It only means that the losses are less. The losses still remain. Sir, let me please read some figures with your indulgence regarding the cost, tax pattern, etc. I want to raise a very important issue and I don't want to take too much time of this hon. House.

This Government has taken a step, which is transparent, honest and forthright, by announcing a price rise in the Budget. Mr. Jaitely, talked about tax structure - the tax pattern of petrol and diesel, in India, as a percentage to retail price. But he has forgotten to add that the State Governments also have as much as 25 per cent. And, Mr. Jaitley, correct me, if I am wrong, I think,

it is not correct to say that the taxes imposed by the Centre are *ad valorem*. It is the sales tax, imposed by the States, which is *ad valorem*. What is introduced by the Centre is a specific component, which is not *ad valorem*. The customs on crude oil was 10 per cent in August 2004, and has been reduced by this Government by 50 per cent to 5 per cent presently. The customs on diesel and petrol, which was 20 per cent in August 2004, has been reduced by 63 per cent to 7.5 per cent, presently. And, in respect of petrol and diesel, the Central Government has converted it from *ad valorem* to a specific component. The domestic LPG is under the declared goods category, where the Sales Tax cannot be levied at higher than 4 per cent. But what happens in the States? In the States, the sales tax on petrol and diesel is as high as 33.36 and 26 per cent respectively. I would like, if any one of my respective colleagues in the Opposition has reduced, in the Opposition-ruled States, one rupee of sales tax on one litre of petrol of kerosene or diesel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): We have done it twice in West Bengal.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: We have done it in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the fact of the matter is that the revenue is equally shared. I can read out the percentage, but I don't want to take up the time of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): You had reduced in Delhi because people were going to Noida. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, Mr. Jaitely made a passing reference about under recovery. According to the actual figures, which we have for us, it is true, number one, that the OMCs are under serious under-recovery. The allegation made against us is that the OMCs are declaring profits, year after year, and the Government is favouring the OMCs and making the common suffer. But, as he himself pointed out, the net profit by the OMCs could only be achieved because of the issuance of bonds and cash subsidy by the Government and by compensation from



upstream companies. Look at the Government support for OMCs - Rs. 1,03,292 crores in 2008-09; Rs. 40,430 crores in 2010-11, without which OMCs would have incurred a loss of Rs. 97,247 crores in 2008-09; and Rs. 21,833 crores in 2009-10. So, the profitability of the OMCs is only after accounting

the compensation, which is received from the upstream companies and from the Government. Even after receiving the compensation, they have only made a meager profit of 0.80 per cent, during 2008-09, and 2.55 per cent in 2009-10, as against an industry average of 4 to 5 per cent. Where does this money come from? The public sector OMCs are the backbone of the country's energy security. And, whatever money is used from this subsidy is diverted towards social security funds, which are required for the most underprivileged people in our country. And, this is a balance, which the Government constantly keeps in mind and ensures that the balance between what goes into the social security network and whatever is used for the compensation is always kept in mind while ensuring growth and ensuring that the net is always protected.

Sir, if you look at the import parity, basis which becomes the cost price of the OMCs, the difference between the cost price and the realized price, it represents total under recovery. He was talking about the prices in other countries. I too have my figures, Sir.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal) : Don't use Mr. Deora's figures; they are always wrong.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: No, they are not Mr. Deora's figures. I have taken them from ...*(Interruptions)*... I think you are not being fair to me. These are public figures. They are not figures that I have taken from Mr. Deora. And even if I did, I would not agree that Mr. Deora's figures are wrong. It is your job ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, since Brindaji has raised this issue, I would like to draw your attention to an article which appeared in The Telegraph on July 5th. This is what it says. It is purely because of intervention that I am quoting this. Please bear with me; I have only two more points to make. The article says, "The Left has two prescriptions for bringing relief to the common man, one for Delhi and a different one for Kolkata. It wants the Centre to sacrifice a part of its revenues by slashing tax on petroleum products. But in Bengal, its own Government prefers to inflict a shut down on the common man instead of providing tax relief on petrol and

diesel".

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Who is the writer?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: It is Mr. Anandya Sengupta. It is still an article. You are welcome when your turn comes ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): You can quote from the people's democracy. Allow us to quote from a respectable journal. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I am only responding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): It is surprising to see that Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar is defending the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No interventions, please.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Please allow me to complete. I am just reading from my. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, even we spoke of people's democracy when we talked about the Commonwealth Games and the misuse of funds meant for the Games. She must quote that.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: That is another issue; that is not the issue today.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Please take that issue up. But we are talking about petroleum prices here. We are talking about The Telegraph and the West Bengal Government here, and the Communist. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, please.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I plead for protection from the Commonwealth Games.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, what she is. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Some limited intervention is all right but this is too much. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no point in speaking now. You may speak when your turn comes.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, let me complete.

Sir, it further says, "if the West Bengal Government lowers sales tax on the two fuels by five percentage points, it would lose Rs.460 cores in revenue. The nationwide 12-hour bandh and shut down called by the Left on July 5th will cost Bengal's economy around Rs.970 crores, more than double the amount. The general strike is meant to protest the Centre's decision to raise the prices of petrol and diesel and..." -- I am skipping some portion, Sir -- "...where the West Bengal Government levies a 25 per cent sales tax on petrol and 17 per cent sales tax on diesel, and it also collects one rupee cess from every litre of petroleum and diesel sold in the State for the past 15 years, and based on last week's revised fuel prices, these levies will bring the State Rs.1950 crores in revenue, Rs.550 crores from petrol and Rs.1150 crores from diesel. But this new price revision has raised the prices in Kolkata by Rs.3.65 and Rs.1.95, respectively. If the State slashed the fuel sales tax by five percentage points, from 25 to 20 per cent for petrol and 17 to 12 per cent for diesel, the retail price of petrol would fall by two rupees and the price of diesel by 1.75 rupees, and over Rs.10,500 crores would be the benefit, whereas the cost of shut down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: This is completely wrong.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is within her right to read from her notes.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: While they are questioning Mr. Murli Deora figures, which I totally believe in and subscribe to, and which are shown in reality as having an effect, I would like to say that food inflation now has come down to a single digit figure. I suggest that they look at. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, now they are saying some more things. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you don't take into cognisance what they talk while sitting.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Now that they are mentioning, let me mention Kerala. Kerala is a very special case. In Kerala, the ruling CPI(M) Government had one *bandh* in the beginning. Then, they realised that there was a national *bandh* on the 5th and they had a second *bandh*.

So, there was double loss in Kerala. This is the attitude of the Left and I suggest that they don't question Mr. Deora, at least, when I am speaking because I am not likely to agree with their point of view. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, you are welcome to say whatever you want to say when your turn comes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, I have a final point and this is very important point. It is, I think, of concern to all of us. The fact is that it is absolutely abhorrent to any civilised mind that we should have such huge surplus of food and allow it to rot. This is a classic scenario as defined by Amartya Sen of a famine, where it is not just the scarcity of food but the inequitable distribution of food also which causes famine. And, when we have such a massive foodgrain stock, I don't think it speaks well of us as a democracy if we are not able to keep that stock carefully. Of course, it is a different matter. I am really not making a political point. I found figures from the Minister's answer in Lok Sabha during last week's questions and answers that about 11,700 metric tons of damaged foodgrains are there as a result of inadequate and improper storage.

But, there was also a similar foodgrain loss in the FCI godowns, much more, in fact, under the NDA regime. But, that is neither here nor there. That does not excuse the rotting foodgrain stock over here. In 2002-2003, there were 13,000 metric tons of grains which had rotted under the FCI. Therefore, this is a systematic problem. There is a storage gap. We now understand from the Minister's own answer in the Parliament that there is, even officially, a gap of 6.5 million metric tons of wheat held by FCI in terms of storage. And, there is a reported storage gap of 1.2 million metric tons in Punjab alone for the coming year's harvest. We really need to ask as to what is this deep systematic problem. With all the high-tech methods, with all the expertise, with all the intelligence, the science, the technology, the ideas at our command, are we not, as a country, capable of finding adequate storage for our grains? This is an absolutely bottomline issue that the Government needs to address and there is no political issue involved in this at all. It is shocking to a civilised conscience that foodgrains should be allowed to rot while our poor people are suffering. That is the issue, and whichever Government is there, has to address it. This is a gap which is simply not acceptable. And, I am not even going into the issue of properly covered space versus tarpaulin space. All this is including tarpaulin space. Tarpaulin space,

which is covered by plastic, is not proper space at all. In the first rain, it will start rotting. And, aberrant issues like he raised where it could be stored inside, I think, stringent action should be taken against people; public action should be taken against these people so that the country sees and gets a message that we are serious about protecting our foodgrain, that we are serious about making sure that our Public Distribution System is strengthened.



Since the Food Minister is here, I would like to add another issue. This foodgrain storage is not something which is merely FCI, that only the Government has to store, only the FCI has to store.

Sir, the small farmer also needs a capacity to store. When he stores his grains, it is an asset for him. Normally, the farmer is not able to store his grain. So, when you don't advance funds to the farmer to store his grains, he sometimes sells it before or after the harvest at a very low price because he does not have storage. Whereas if the farmer is provided with adequate storage, if funds are made available by the Government, if this is spread, if this continues, the small farmer will be able to store his grain and it will become a major asset in the hands of the farmer who can sell it at a proper time.

So, my point is that this Government has taken major steps to ensure moderate inflation to see that inclusive growth is attained to boost agriculture. It is a matter of great pride to us that the Central Issue Price under the Public Distribution System for rice and wheat, especially under the Antyodaya Scheme has not been raised at all. The Government has pegged it and kept it at that level. This is our commitment to the 'aam aadmi', and, I would like to challenge anybody to say that this is not so.

On the contrary, the off-take of the grain that has been set aside, and, the Minister will correct me if I am wrong, has been less than what was desired. The off-take by the States to be put into the Public Distribution System has not been as high as it should be, and, that remains in the Central pool. This is unfortunate, Sir.

Finally, Sir, I would like to say something on the action against hoarders and black-marketers. I know my colleagues will again protest but I have some figures with regard to action taken by some States. For example, in Bihar, there were 4 raids, 2 arrests and zero prosecution. In Delhi, there were 70 raids, 45 arrests and 49 prosecutions. Sir, in Gujarat, there were 18,000 raids, 18 arrests and 71 prosecutions. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, I am proud to say that it has performed very

well. There were 11,535 raids under the Essential Commodities Act, 3,532 arrests were made, and, 1079 prosecutions and convictions were made. Contrast it with Bengal where there were 56 raids, 58 arrests and one prosecution. I am saying, this is a cooperative. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is a more honest State.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I have a report card for Bengal. I can read it but I don't have the time to do so. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Maybe there is no hoarding. But these are the figures.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, ये लोग आंकड़े से देश को चला रहे हैं  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Let me read the report card.  
...(Interruptions)... Then, why is India's poorest District in West Bengal? Why is it? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Your party has ruled for fifty years.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I am concluding.  
...(Interruptions)... There are some pillars. The Government has taken fiscal and administrative measures. Forward trading has been banned. Import duty has been cut. ...(Interruptions)... Future trading.  
...(Interruptions)... Let me complete my sentence. It is on some essential commodities. I can read out those commodities. I have the list here. Fiscal measures have been taken. Administrative measures have been taken by the Government. The prices are, in fact, coming down. Nobody can deny it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Prices are coming down! Who will believe this?  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is her statement. Why do you intervene?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I have already said what I had to say.  
...(Interruptions)... We have come to a single-digit inflation.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, when the rate of inflation comes down, it does

not mean that prices are coming down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Mr. Punj. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Therefore, Sir, I would conclude by saying that this is a cooperative effort. Issues like one upmanship, bandh politics, or, making a vote out of it, will not help to solve the problem. I look forward to constructive suggestions from my colleagues on the other

side, and, I congratulate the Government for taking such effective steps to control inflation and inflationary pressures and help the common man. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for one hour for lunch.

The House then adjourned for lunch at nine minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at fourteen minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, महंगाई जैसे गंभीर और अति संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। सदन में काफी जद्दोजहद के बाद, एक सप्ताह गुज़ारने के बाद आज हम लोग महंगाई पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हुए हैं। संपूर्ण विपक्ष की राय थी कि सदन में महंगाई पर चर्चा के दौरान यह दिखना चाहिए कि महंगाई के समर्थक सांसद कौन से हैं और महंगाई के विरोध में खड़े सांसद कौन से हैं। लेकिन सरकार को यह गंवारा नहीं था, सरकार इसके लिए कतई तैयार नहीं थी कि महंगाई के पक्ष और विपक्ष में खड़े सांसदों को अलग-अलग देखा जा सके। गतिरोध बना रहा। हम लोग चाहते थे कि देश की जनता यह न समझे कि विपक्ष के सांसद, विपक्ष की पार्टियां महंगाई पर बहस नहीं चाहती हैं। हम लोगों ने बहस के लिए लॉबी डिवीज़न की मांग इसलिए की थी कि जब से मैं लोक सभा में रहा और फिर राज्य सभा में आया, तब से हर सत्र में महंगाई पर बड़ी गंभीर चर्चा हुई लेकिन उसका परिणाम शून्य रहा। रिज़ल्ट न आने की दिशा में, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग, जिन्होंने हमें इधर जिम्मेदारी देकर भेजा है, उस जिम्मेदारी का हम ठीक से निर्वहन नहीं कर सके। इसी कारण हम सब लोगों ने यह तय किया था कि लॉबी डिवीज़न करके महंगाई पर चर्चा कराई जाए। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज एक विशेष नियम के तहत, कभी भी ऐसे नियम के तहत देश के सबसे उच्च सदन में चर्चा नहीं हुई, आज यह चर्चा हो रही है और हम नई परिपाटी को जन्म दे रहे हैं, जिसमें सत्ता पक्ष की इज्जत को बचाने का काम किया गया है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अगर हम देश की आज़ादी के इतिहास पर नज़र डालें तो देखेंगे कि तब से लेकर आज तक देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी और उनके सहयोगी दलों की सरकार सर्वाधिक रही है। कुछ समय के लिए हमारी दाहिनी तरफ बैठे साथी आए और कुछ समय के लिए जनता पार्टी के शासनकाल में मिली-जुली सरकारें रही हैं। जिसके पास देश को चलाने की सर्वाधिक जिम्मेदारी रही है, जिसके पास सर्वाधिक देश के खजाने की चाबी रही है, वही लोग जिम्मेदार हैं और देश की गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए उनको कुछ न कुछ कार्य करने चाहिए थे। लेकिन जब से मैंने होश संभाला है, तब से लेकर आज तक कहीं न कहीं चुनाव के दौरान यह बात जरूर कानों में

पड़ती है कि गरीबी हटाओ। 1970 से लेकर आज तक जब-जब चुनाव हुए, "गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा देकर सत्ता मिलती रही। मैं 2004 से लेकर अब तक के यूपीए के शासनकाल पर चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। यूपीए की गवर्नमेंट जब-जब सत्ता में रही, उन्होंने लगातार महंगाई में इजाफा करने का काम किया। महोदय, मैं खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों पर बाद में चर्चा करना चाहूंगा, लेकिन जो ताजा मामला पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों में मूल्य वृद्धि से महंगाई का है, उसके लिए सदन चिंतित था। माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी ने जब से सत्ता संभाली, पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दामों में बेतहाशा वृद्धि हुई है। 2004 से लेकर आज तक रसोई गैस के दाम 27 प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं, मिट्टी के तेल के दाम 56 प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं, डीज़ल के दाम 64 प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं, पेट्रोल के दाम 60 प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमें अच्छी तरह पता है, पूरे सदन को अच्छी तरह पता है, सरकार में बैठे लोगों को अच्छी तरह पता है कि यह देश गरीबों का देश है, किसानों का देश है, दबाए गए, कुचले गए, पछाड़े गए लोगों का देश है। इस देश पर जुल्म और ज्यादतियां होती रही हैं, 200 साल लगातार अंग्रेजों ने इस देश को चूसा। हमें आज़ादी मिल और आज़ादी मिलने के बाद आम लोगों को भरोसा था कि देश में वास्तव में लोगों की सरकार बनेगी। संविधान के तहत सरकार बनी, लेकिन आम आदमी वहां भी ठगा गया। मैं साफ तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने जिस दिली इच्छा से मन की बात करके लोगों की सरकार को बनाने का काम किया था।

आम आदमी तो दूर वहीं झोंपड़ी में रह गया और सत्ता पर काबिज वही पेज थ्री के लोग हो गए, जिनको मैं आज टेलीविजन पर देखता और अखबारों में पढ़ता हूं। पांच सितारा संस्कृति के लोग, होटलों में नीतियां तय करने वाले लोग सरकार की अगुवाई करने लगे और गरीब की बात वहीं की वहीं रह गई। आज जब भी नीतियां बनती हैं तो केवल चुनाव में हमें गरीबों की बात याद आती है। "कांग्रेस का हाथ गरीबों के साथ" का नारा लेकर, "गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा लेकर जब चुनाव जीत गए तो फिर गरीबी हटाने के बजाए इस देश से गरीबों को ही समाप्त करने में लग गए, यानी गरीबों के साथ जितना भी अनाचार या अत्याचार हो सकता था, वह करने लग गए। कल हमारे साथी चर्चा कर रहे थे कि केवल शारीरिक अत्याचार ही आपराधिक श्रेणी में नहीं आता, आर्थिक अनाचार, आर्थिक अत्याचार भी आता है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं साफ तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं कि रूलिंग पार्टी ने लगातार दबाए गए, कुचले गए, पिछड़े हुए लोगों पर अत्याचार, अनाचार करने का काम किया है और आर्थिक रूप से उन्हें और कमजोर करने का काम किया है। आम आदमी, गरीब आदमी और गरीब होता चला गया और अमीर आदमी की बेलेंस शीट की जो गिनती है इकाई से दहाई और दहाई से सैंकड़ा, लाख, दस लाख और कहां उनकी बेलेंस शीट गई है, यह सब को पता है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश की भोली-भाली जनता को कांग्रेस पार्टी ने लगातार \* का काम किया। उसका उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं। गत लोक सभा चुनाव की घोषणा होने से पहले रूलिंग पार्टी, यू.पी.ए. वन की

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दामों में वृद्धि की। लेकिन जब 2009 का लोक सभा चुनाव डिक्लेयर होने वाला था, हम लोग उस सदन में बैठा करते थे, उन्होंने चुनाव से पहले तेल के दामों में भारी कमी की घोषणा की, हम लोगों ने सोचा कि हो सकता है कि यह सरकार वास्तव में लोगों की बात समझ गई है, लोगों के दिलों की आवाज इन तक पहुंच गई है और यह गरीबों की बात करने लगी है और फिर लोगों ने भी भरोसा कर लिया। भारत के आम लोगों ने इन्हें सत्ता सौंपी और सत्ता में आने के बाद ही, इन्होंने सत्र का भी इंतजार नहीं किया और तेल के दामों में बेतहाशा वृद्धि कर दी। आम आदमी अपने आपको ठगा महसूस करने लगा और उसे महसूस हुआ, मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर कहावत कहना चाहता हूं कि यू.पी.ए.-टू की सरकार ने तेल के दाम बढ़ाकर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की पीठ में छुरा घोंपने का काम किया।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, बड़ा गंभीर सवाल है, मैं गांव से आता हूं। जब गांव में दोपहर में जून की छुट्टियां होती हैं, बच्चों के एंटरटेनमेंट का कोई साधन नहीं होता तो उधर मदारी लोग आते हैं। वे अपना मजमा लगाते हैं, डमरू बजाते हैं, नगाड़ा बजाते हैं तथा इस तरह भीड़ को इकट्ठा करते हैं। वहां एक छोटे से बच्चे पर एक सफेद चादर ओढ़ा दी जाती है और कहा जाता है कि इसका हम सिर काटेंगे। वह बच्चा ट्रैंड होता है और गुब्बारे को, ब्लाइंडर को मुंह से फुलाता है और लाल रंग की स्याही या इंक चादर पर गिराने का काम करता है। तब वह मदारी डमरू बजाकर कहता है कि साथियों, अपनी मुट्ठी खोल दो और जो पैसा है चादर पर गिरा दो, अन्यथा यह बच्चा बचेगा नहीं। गांव की गरीब भोली-भाली जनता यह सोचती है कि बच्चे की जिंदगी का सवाल है इसलिए वह सारा का सारा पैसा चादर पर डालने का काम करती है। जैसे ही पैसा चादर पर गिरता है मदारी डमरू को बंद करके पैसे को इकट्ठा करके वहां से रफूचक्कर हो जाता है। मुझे चुनाव के दौरान ऐसा ही महसूस हुआ, यह जो हमारी बायीं तरफ साथी बैठे हैं, जब-जब चुनाव आया तो गरीबों की बात की गई और कहा कि गरीबों के लिए संवेदनशील सरकार है, हम गरीबी हटा देंगे, और तो एक और एक "नरेगा" जैसा आइटम लेकर आए। इसकी पूरे देश में चर्चा ली कि "नरेगा", राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण गारंटी रोजगार योजना है, जिसमें गारंटी के साथ उनको मजदूरी देने का काम करेंगे।

महात्मा तो इस बार जोड़ा गया है। वह इसलिए जोड़ा गया कि महसूस हो कि अपने खाते से पैसा दे रहे हैं, जब से दे रहे हैं, इसलिए महात्मा जोड़ा गया। इनको उस समय बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का ख्याल नहीं आया, जिन्होंने संविधान की रचना की, उस समय भी गड़बड़ की। मैं उसकी चर्चा बाद में करूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश की आम जनता ने अपने आपको ठगा महसूस किया। चुनाव बीत गए, तेल के दाम बेतहाशा बढ़े। हमारी माताएं, बहने जिस दिन रसोई गैस के सिलेंडर का दाम बढ़ा, हमारी पत्नी, हमारी मां और गांव

में रहने वाला माध्यम वर्ग कराह उठा। सब लोगों ने कहा कि भाई अब क्या होगा? पहले चाय दिन में तीन बार बनती थी, अब दो बार बनेगी, उसको थर्मस में भरकर रखो, ज्यादा गैस जलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। ऐसी चर्चाएं गृहणियों में हुई हैं, मैं इसलिए आप सब से इसको शेयर करना चाहता हूं। जहां डीजल के दाम बढ़े, डीजल के दाम बढ़ने से ट्रकों का भाड़ा बढ़ा, खाद्यान्न पदार्थों के दाम अचानक आसमान की तरफ बढ़े। वर्ष 2004 से अब तक जो खाद्यान्न के दाम बढ़े हैं, उनका एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। वर्ष 2004 में आटा जहां साढ़े आठ रुपये किलो था, वह आज 15.00 रुपये से अधिक की कीमत पर बिक रहा है। मोटा चावल साढ़े आठ रुपये किलो था आज सोलह रुपये से अधिक के भाव में बिक रहा है। अरहर की दाल 28 रुपये किलो थी, वह 63 रुपये से लेकर सौ रुपये तक बिक गई, आज उसकी कीमत 63 रुपये किलो है। चना रुपये 16.60 प्रति किलो था, आज 32 रुपये से 41 रुपये किलो बिक रहा है। सरसों का तेल 50 रुपये से लेकर 80 रुपये प्रति किलो तक बिक रहा है। चीनी रुपये 15.60 प्रति किलो के भाव से बिकती थी, आज चीनी को 30 से 35 रुपये प्रति किलो के भाव से आम उपभोक्ता खरीद रहा है। गुड़ जिसको गरीब जनता खाती है, वह वर्ष 2004 में रुपये 10.50 प्रति किलो था, आज इस देश में 37 रुपये किलो गुड़ बिक रहा है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ढेर सारे आईटम हैं, डबल रोटी जो गरीबों का निवाला है, डबल रोटी जिससे गरीब लोग नाश्ता करते हैं, पहले उसका रुपये 7.60 का पैकेट था आज डबल रोटी का सबसे सस्ता पैकेट 12 रुपये से लेकर 15 रुपये तक है। आयोडीन नमक रुपये 6.80 के भाव से था, आज उसका भाव 12 रुपये किलो है। चाय 140 रुपये किलो थी, आज चाय 300 रुपये किलो है। आलू रुपये 3.60 के भाव में था, आज 12 रुपए से लेकर 15 रुपए किला तक बिक रहा है। प्याज रुपए 3.30 के भाव में था। आज प्याज के दाम 20 रुपये किलो से ज्यादा है। ये चंद आइटम हैं, जो मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार देश को कहां ले जाना चाहती हैं। आप स्पष्ट करिए कि गरीब आपकी सरकार की तरफ देखना बंद कर दे, आप अमीरों के लिए सरकार बनाएं। दूसरी तरफ उन लोगों की बैलेंस शीट के बारे में, उन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में, मैं चर्चा नहीं करूंगा जिनको आपने मोटी-मोटी रकमें किसी न किसी रूप में प्रदान की हैं। मैं उनकी चर्चा इसलिए नहीं करूंगा कि मैं उनको चर्चा में लाना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं गरीब आदमी की, आम आदमी की बात आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। आपको भी उन लोगों के बारे में कुछ न कुछ...।

**श्री उपसभापति :** ब्रजेश जी, एक मिनट। आपकी पार्टी का बीस मिनट का समय है। आप 13 मिनट ले चुके हैं। आपकी पार्टी के दो वक्ता और बोलने वाले हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक :** उपसभापति महोदय, हमें बताया गया कि इस डिबेट में कोई समय तय नहीं है और जो जितना बोल सके, वह बोले। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ऐसा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, ऐसा कहीं नहीं कहा गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। मैं बात कर रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...



श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मंत्री जी को कहिए कि वह डिबेट को ध्यान से सुन लें। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, यह डिबेट आज खत्म होनी है। हाउस सात बजे तक ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं बात कर रहा हूँ कि कोई बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : उपसभापति महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... हम इस शर्त पर तैयार हैं कि सब लिखित में दाखिल कर दो और सबको किनारे कर दो। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं। आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। आज इस डिबेट को खत्म करना है। हाउस ने सात बजे तक बैठने का डिसीजन लिया है। इसलिए सात बजे तक सभी पार्टीज़ को बोलने का मौका देना चाहिए। इस हिसाब से हमने टाइम अलोकेट किया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, मेरी पार्टी इस सदन में तीसरा सबसे बड़ा दल है।

श्री उपसभापति : उसी हिसाब से टाइम अलोकेट किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, हमारा अनुरोध आपसे यह है कि अभी मैं पहला स्पीकर हूँ। दूसरा कोई बोला नहीं है और अगर आप टोकेंगे, तो मेरी बात अधूरी रह जाएगी।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं आपको टोक नहीं रहा हूँ। मैं आपको रिमाइंड कर रहा हूँ कि आपकी पार्टी के दो सदस्य और बोलने वाले हैं। आप पूरा समय लीजिए, इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : महोदय, इस विषय पर आठ दिन तक हाउस एडजोर्न हुआ। ... (व्यवधान) ... एक मिनट, जरा सुन लीजिए, इसलिए लोगों को थोड़ा समय ज्यादा दिया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग दस बजे तक बैठिए, मुझे कोई परेशानी नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : हम लोग दस बजे तक बैठेंगे, क्या दिक्कत है?

श्री उपसभापति : बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... पूरे हाउस की सेंस लेंगे, सात बजे के बाद।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को आगे बढ़ाता हूँ। हमारे गांव में एक कहावत है, "जाके पांव न फटी बिवाई, वो क्या जाने पीर पराई"। आपने ऐसे लोगों को जिम्मेदारी दी है, जिन्होंने भूख और गरीबी या तो अखबार में या फिर किताबों में पढ़ी है। ये लोग अंग्रेजी में भूख का मतलब hungry जानते हैं

और गरीबी का मतलब poor जानते हैं, इसके सिवाय इनको कुछ नहीं आता है। मैं वास्तव में आपके सामने सच्ची तस्वीर रखता हूँ कि आज हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में, बिहार के गांवों में और उड़ीसा के गांवों में जाकर अगर आप किसी बड़े आदमी की बारात अटेंड करेंगे, तो रात को दो बजे टेंट के पीछे जहां थाली की जूठन रोटी, चावल और सब्जी फेंकी जाती है, एक तरफ सूअर और कुत्ते तथा दूसरी तरफ इंसान, हमारे देश के गरीब भाई, वहां खाना खाने का काम करते हैं। दूसरी तरफ माननीय मंत्रीगण, जिनको आपने हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान की शपथ दिला रखी है, उनको पांच तारा होटलों में मीटिंग करने देते हैं, उनमें रहने देते हैं। इस देश के भाग्य की यह कैसी विडम्बना है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि जब भारत ने जन्म लिया, भारत स्वतंत्र हुआ तो कहीं न कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी जरूर हुई है। इस देश की आम जनता जिसको सत्ता संभालनी चाहिए थी, सत्ता संभालने के बाद वह पीछे खदेड़ दी गई। उसकी दिबरी में मिट्टी का तेल डालने के लिए नहीं है। आपने मिट्टी का तेल का दाम 40 रुपये लीटर कर दिया, वह मिट्टी का तेल भी उसको नहीं मिलता है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आप चाहते हैं कि मैं पूरी तरह से बात न रखूं या शार्ट में रखूं, तो मैं अपने को आप से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और कहीं न कहीं आपके दिल की भी यही आवाज होगी, क्योंकि जब आप इस देश की सबसे बड़ी पंचायत में जीतकर आए, तो मुझे आपको देखकर यह लगता है कि आप किसी उद्योग घराने से नहीं बल्कि गरीब जनता की आवाज को लेकर ही इधर आए होंगे। महोदय, सत्तापक्ष के लोग जो अगली बेंचों पर बैठे हैं, इन्होंने महंगाई बढ़ाने का काम किया है। यह कैसे बढ़ाई? जब सरकार बनी तो एक बहुत जिम्मेदार मंत्री कहने लगे कि इस वर्ष चीनी का उत्पादन 1.7 करोड़ टन ही होगा, जबकि जरूरत 2.25 करोड़ टन की होगी।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, एक जिम्मेदार मंत्री अगर यह कहे कि चीनी का उत्पादन कम होगा, हमारे देश में चीनी की कमी है, तो हमारे देश में जो बिचौलिये या आदतिये थे, उन लोगों ने चीनी के दाम ऊपर चढ़ा दिए। दूसरे दिन ही चीनी का दाम 20 रुपये से बढ़कर 32 रुपये और 40 रुपये हो गया। यह रिकार्ड है, यह आपके सरकारी आंकड़े कहते हैं। कुछ दिन बाद फिर साहब का बयान आया, अखबार में बयान छपा, टेलीविजन में दिखाया गया कि चीनी के दाम कम नहीं होंगे, अगर इसकी कमी के बारे में कुछ कहना है या कुछ सोचना है, तो जब अगले साल गन्ने की फसल होगी, उस फसल को देखकर ही हम कह पाएंगे। इनका बयान आने के बाद चीनी के दाम 40 रुपए से बढ़कर 50 रुपए तक पहुंच गए। महोदय, क्या हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि 50 रुपये किलो चीनी बिके, 80 रुपये किलो तेल बिके, आटा 16 रुपये से 20 रुपये प्रति किलो बिके, आलू 20 रुपये किलो बिके, प्याज 30 रुपये किलो बिके और टमाटर 50 रुपये किलो बिके। आप नरेगा में 100 रुपये देंगे, तो आप हमें बताइए इससे कितने

आदमी रोटी खा पाएंगे? गरीब आदमी का तो परिवार भी बड़ा होता है तथा उसके पास कोई मनोरंजन का साधन भी नहीं होता है। उसको अन्य साधन मिले, मैं इसकी विस्तृत जानकारी मैं नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि हमारी बात दूसरी तरफ डायवर्ट हो जाएगी। गरीब आदमी का परिवार बड़ा होता है तथा जो लोग दिल्ली, मुम्बई और कोलकाता में रहते हैं, उनका परिवार छोटा होता है। मजदूर के परिवार में हमेशा पांच से आठ तक आदमी रहते हैं। कैसे 100 रुपये में रोटी बनेगी और कैसे खाएंगी अम्मा और कैसे खाए बिटुवा? अगर यथार्थ में कोई इंसान है, हिन्दुस्तान की सरज़मीं पर रहता है यदि हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में सोचेगा, तो ऐसी दशा देखकर वह वास्तव में खून के आंसू रोएगा।

गेहूँ की बात हो गई, चावल के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी का बयान आया, कहा कि इस बार हमारे देश में एक करोड़ टन चावल कम होने की आशंका है। उपसभापति महोदय, जब जिम्मेदार लोग इधर से बैठकर कह रहे हैं कि एक करोड़ टन चावल कम होगा, तब इसका परिणाम क्या होगा? जो मोटा चावल बारह रुपये किलो बिक रहा था, वह चावल बीस रुपये किलो पहुंच गया। गरीब की कमर टूटी थी, उस पर एक मुक्का और लगा दिया, यानी खाज में कोढ़, अपाहिज बनाने का काम किया। जब चावल का दाम बढ़ गया, चीनी का दाम बढ़ गया तो इन सबका असर अन्य खाद्यान्न सामग्रियों पर पड़ा। गरीब आदमी लगातार कराह उठा, रो उठा। गांव में जाइए, तो माताएं, बहनें हमें घेरती हैं कि *भैया, का हुई, कइसे हम अपने बिटवा को साम का रोटी देई दें।* इस सबके लिए जिम्मेदार कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार, यूपीए-2 की सरकार की त्रुटिपूर्ण नीतियां रहीं, जिन्होंने नीतियां तो बनाई, लेकिन खास आदमी के लिए कुछ और बाकी आम आदमी के लिए कुछ और। उपसभापति महोदय, वे त्रुटिपूर्ण नीतियां कौन सी हैं, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। अपने देश में जो चीनी उत्पादित हुई, उसको हमने बाहर, विदेश बारह रुपये किलो में भेजा और जब देश में कमी हुई, तो हमने पच्चीस रुपये किलो के हिसाब से चीनी को आयात किया। इसका असर इधर बैठे लोगों पर नहीं पड़ने वाला है। अगर असर पड़ेगा, तो गरीब आदमी, जो कराह रहा है कि भैया, शाम को हम कैसे रोटी खाएंगे, उन पर पड़ेगा। दालों की भी ऐसी हालत रही। पिछले सदन में हमारे साथी श्री मिश्रा जी ने उसकी बात उठाई थी। दालों की हालत यह रही कि दालों का भाव पच्चीस रुपए से सौ रुपए किलो पहुंच गया और वहीं हमारी विदेशों से आयात की हुई तीन लाख टन से अधिक दाल बंदरगाहों पर सड़ गई। और तो और माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, दूध, जो बच्चों का निवाला है, हमारे नौनिहाल बच्चे, जिनके लिए पैदा होते ही दूध सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है, दूध के बगैर बच्चे जिंदा नहीं रह सकते हैं, दूध के बारे में भी बड़े दमदारी से बयान आया। इन्होंने कहा कि दूध की मांग और पूर्ति में अठारह लाख टन का अंतर रहेगा, जिससे भविष्य में दूध महंगा हो जाएगा और दूध के दाम छब्बीस रुपए से लेकर तीस रुपए किलो तक पहुंच गया। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करने की ओर चलूं या आप घंटी बजाकर कहना चाहते हैं कि मैं अपनी आवाज बंद करूं?

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैं क्या करूँ? मैं दूसरों को भी opportunity देना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक :** बी.पी.एल. यानी बिलो पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे, गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की चिंता संवैधानिक रूप से चुनी गई सरकार की होनी चाहिए और सरकार ने यह चिंता की भी। सरकार ने क्या किया? 2002 में बी.पी.एल. पात्रता की जांच कराई। उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर - मैं इस संबंध में, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा, 1.06 करोड़ लोगों को बी.पी.एल. के अंतर्गत पात्रता मानते हुए, उसी के तहत उन्हें सुविधा मुहैया कराने का ढोंग रचा। जबकि वास्तविकता यह थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश इस देश का सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या के हिसाब से सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। इस देश की आबादी का बड़ा हिस्सा 1/5 से अधिक हिस्सा उधर रहता है। बी.पी.एल. की संख्या बहुत भारी थी, केंद्र सरकार ने समय-समय पर समितियां गठित कीं ताकि बी.पी.एल. लोग कितने हैं, गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे कितने लोग रहते हैं, उनका वास्तविक पता चल सके। तेंदुलकर तथा सक्सेना समिति का गठन किया गया। समिति ने अपनी सिफारिशें भी दाखिल कीं। समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार, तेंदुलकर साहब ने जो सिफारिश की, उसके अनुसार 42.7% तथा सक्सेना साहब की जो रिपोर्ट थी, उसके अनुसार 58.9% बी.पी.एल. हैं, लेकिन केंद्र की सरकार ने अपने ही द्वारा गठित कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट को ठंडे बस्ते में डालने का काम किया है, इसको आज तक लागू करने का काम नहीं किया है। हमारी नेता, बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी ने, इस बार जब से उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश की सत्ता संभाली, केंद्र सरकार को दो पत्र लिखे। उन्होंने एक पत्र 22-10-2008 को लिखा तथा दूसरा 11-6-2009 को लिखा कि बी.पी.एल. की पात्रता बढ़ाने का काम करें, जिससे वास्तव में हम गरीबों को उनका हक दे सकें।

लेकिन केन्द्र की सरकार ने अभी तक इस पर कोई सकारात्मक कदम नहीं उठाया। हमारी नेता बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी चाहती हैं कि, चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश जनसंख्या के लिहाज से सबसे बड़ा राज्य है, गरीबों को उनका हक मिले, हम उनको जीने के लायक व्यवस्था दे पाएं, तो माननीय बहिन जी ने बजटीय प्रावधान करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा एक योजना शुरू की, जिसका नाम रखा "उत्तर प्रदेश मुख्य मंत्री महामाया गरीब आर्थिक मदद योजना"। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के गरीबों को चिन्हित कराया गया। गरीबों की जो प्रथम सूची आई, उसमें 30 लाख से अधिक वे निर्धन परिवार हैं, जिन्हें बी.पी.एल. सूची में आना चाहिए। उनके लिए बजटीय प्रावधान करते हुए प्रति गरीब परिवार 300 रुपए महीना देने का काम हमारी नेता बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी करने जा रही हैं। ऐसे ही गरीबों को प्रत्येक जिला मुख्यालय पर निःशुल्क मकान "मान्यवर कांशी राम योजना" के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार देने जा रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार गरीबों के कल्याण के लिए ऐसी ढेर सारी योजनाएं चला रही है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी कांग्रेस की तरफ से जयन्ती नटराजन जी बोल रही थीं। वे कह रही थीं कि राज्य सरकारों को चाहिए कि वे 3/7 की कार्रवाई करें, बिचौलियों पर छापे डालें, उनको पकड़ने का काम करें। उस सम्बन्ध में भी आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, अगर आपकी अनुमति हो।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक :** हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 22 जनवरी, 2010 को पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के पैमाने पर जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की अध्यक्षता में कालाबाजारी और जमाखोरी रोकने के लिए अभियान चलाया। उसके तहत हमने उत्तर प्रदेश में गाजियाबाद में 19 जनवरी, 2010 को बृजनाल शुगर मिल में 1 लाख 20 हजार क्विंटल चीनी बरामद की, जिसमें हमने 3/7, 406 और 418, सारी क्रिमिनल कार्रवाई भी की। जनपद हरदोई में ऐसे ही 4 हजार क्विंटल 195 क्विंटलचीनी बरामद की गई। मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि यह आपको अच्छा नहीं लग रहा होगा। मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करने की ओर बढ़ रहा हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप समय की तरफ भी देखें तो ठीक है।

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक :** ऐसे ही पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रत्येक जिले में जो जमाखोरी थी, उसको control करने का काम हमारी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने किया।

अन्त में हम आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार को हमारी तरफ से आप दरखास्त करें, अनुरोध करें, निवेदन करें, आदेश दें कि वह महंगाई पर control करने के लिए सार्थक कड़े कदम उठाए। डीजल, मिट्टी के तेल तथा रसोई गैस के दाम, जो बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों और बड़ी कंपनियों को फायदा देने के लिए जरूरत से ज्यादा बढ़ाए गए हैं, उन्हें कम किया जाए। हमारे किसान भाईयों को, जो साहूकारों के कर्ज के बोझ से दब रहे हैं, महाराष्ट्र के साथी हंस रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे किसानों के नेता रहे हैं, किसानों को 4 प्रतिशत से भी कम पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाए और बीज पर 20 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी दी जाए। आप जो 'मनरेगा' स्कीम चला रहे हैं, उसमें आपने 100 दिन की जो सीमा लगा रखी है, उसको बढ़ाइए। गरीब आदमी जब तक काम करना चाहे, उसको मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए, काम मिलना चाहिए।

मैं इन्हीं बातों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन दो लाइनें कह कर।

"हो चुकी पीड़ पर्वत सी अब पिघलनी चाहिए

इस हिमालय से एक नई गंगा निकलनी चाहिए।"

जय भीम, जय भारत।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, after such a very emotional speech by my colleague here, I think I will choose to speak in English.

Sir, I remember, in almost every Session in this House we have been having a discussion on inflation and price rise. This time, we had insisted that such a discussion should take place under a rule which entails voting with the express purpose of using that vote as a pressure on the Government to take effective steps. On the need for taking effective steps, Sir, I need not reiterate, but when this UPA-II Government had assumed office, the hon. President of India in her Joint Address to both the Houses had outlined what the Government would do in the first 100 days. The hon. President had said, and I quote, "My Government is firmly committed to maintaining high growth with low inflation, particularly in relation to prices of essential agricultural and industrial commodities".

Subsequently, in this Budget Session, as is the normal practice, when the hon. President addresses both the Houses, she said in para 7, "There has been an unhappy pressure on the prices of foodgrains and food products. Higher prices were inevitable given the shortfall in domestic production and prevailing high prices of rice, cereals, edible oils globally." Further, she says, Sir, in para 8, "My Government continues to accord the highest importance to ensuring relief to the aam aadmi on food prices. Then, she goes on to say, "A core group consisting of senior ministers of the Union Government and some Chief Ministers has been constituted to examine a wide range of related policy measures."

After these two references by the President of India telling the country and the Parliament, what does her Government intend to do as far as this higher prices and inflation is concerned? The very fact that we are today discussing this under a special provision of a unanimous resolution that we have all agreed together is itself a reprimand on this Government that it has not been able to contain this price rise. The very fact that this discussion is going on is something that has been established but we are all here today to urge upon the Government to take effective measures which I would outline, I think, need to be taken to contain price rise but, to recognize the fact now that yes, we have failed, the Government has failed in containing the price rise, now the

effective measures need to be taken, that is a fact that has been established when this debate has started.

We have heard this earlier, Sir, that there is a global phenomenon of price rise, there is a mismatch between demand and supply; yes, there is a mismatch between supply and demand. What has been the production of our foodgrains and pulses during the last year, Sir? I will give you

the figures which the hon. Minister has given in reply to a question in the other House where it says that in 2006-07, we had produced 9.3 crore tonnes of foodgrains and pulses; in 2007-08, it was 9.6 crore tonnes; it had grown. In 2008-09, 9.9 crore tonnes. In 2009-10, this has fallen drastically to 8.7 crore tonnes. Now, this drastic fall in the production of foodgrains and pulses, we can attribute like the Congress spokesperson and my colleague who initiated this discussion from the Ruling Benches had said that it is because of a deficit in the monsoons. But, are we going to depend only on the monsoons even 60 years after Independence? What has the Government done in order to invest in agriculture? In the last ten years, the average rate of investment in agriculture is less than 2 per cent of our GDP. If this is the rate of investment in agriculture, how are you actually going to increase your supply?

I am talking of a supply-demand mismatch and the problem does not get solved unless you are able to tackle how you are going to improve on the supply-side. That has been woefully inadequate. And, that is a point that we need to understand. That is why we hear about the extension of the green revolution to the rest of the country. We hear about high-yielding varieties but many of the issues that had been raised by the Swaminathan Commission are still not being implemented and I will come to some of the points subsequently.

But, in this background, the Government must immediately assure this House and the country that in the coming days and in the subsequent Budgets, proper earmarking of public investment in agriculture, particularly in expanding the irrigation, so that we are not dependent upon monsoons will be undertaken. This will be a perennial problem that we cannot resolve if we do not do that.

Secondly, Sir, we have heard discussions on the quantum of foodgrains that are lying with the Government. The Economic Survey presented this year before the Budget informs the country that as against the statutory norm of 200 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat, the Government had in its godowns then nearly 475 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat. After that, we



have heard the reports which were discussed this morning of at least 3 million tonnes of wheat rotting because there is no space in the Central godowns. We have heard descriptions of the photographs and visuals shown on TV

channels on how this wheat is rotting. We have heard the hon. Supreme Court chiding the Government saying that if you cannot store your grains properly, why do not you give it to the hungry?

In that situation, why is this food grain not being distributed? We heard our hon. colleague from the ruling benches saying that the States are not off-taking or taking the food grains. Why are the States not taking the food grains? Sir, let me give you an example of Kerala. They were given food grains earlier. It has been cut by about 90 per cent of the grains that were supplied to the State of Kerala. They were given at the rate of the BPL prices. When you cut nearly 90,000 tonnes, and say, "Now you take them at the market price, which works out at Rs.17". Which State is going to take from the Centre at the market price of Rs.17, and distribute it through the Public Distribution System? You are making a mockery of this entire situation. If you have to control prices, there is no other way than universalizing the PDS, and distributing all essential commodities through the PDS. That is the only way in which you can provide relief to the people. And, that, we believe through media reports, is being discussed in the National Advisory Council, that advises this Government about the Food Security Legislation. But the point of this discussion is, a year has gone by after the UPA-II Government has come, unless you have food security in terms of universal Public Distribution System for everybody, you cannot ensure that there won't be nobody going hungry in our country. Therefore, the other steps that this Government must take is to universalize the PDS and distribute all essential commodities through the PDS.

Sir, another factor that has been contributing to this price-rise has been speculation in the trading of essential commodities. A point we have all along been making, but which has been contested by the Government. And, this morning, we heard the ruling benches, the colleague who spoke saying, that there has been a ban on futures trading on essential commodities. That was not correct.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,

FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): It was on some of them.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no; that was after correction. After we corrected, she said, 'some of the items'. But, Sir, I just want to give you a startling figure before this House. Between

April 1 and June 30, 2009, the total value traded in the commodity exchange in these three months was Rs.15,64,114.96 crores. In this year, for the same three months, April 1st to June 30th, the total value traded shot up to Rs.24,55,987.26 crores. Now, why is this leap, Sir? Everybody knows that in futures trading and forward trading profits can only be made when the prices rise. If I trade, let us say for the next January 30th, so and so item at so and so price, if the price on that day in the market is higher than that, only then I make a profit. If the values have increased so much, it is obvious because profits are there, and the profits are there that is because you have this rise in prices. And, as far as some items that have been banned are concerned, I have before me, Sir, what the Commodity Exchange has released, saying trading permission granted for commodities during 2010. And what are these, Sir? "Fibres, spices, edible oils and oil, pulses" - I am not reading other things, I am reading the essential commodities - 'Vegetables, raw jute, cardamom, coriander, *dhania*, turmeric, pepper, red chilly, crude palm oil, palmolien, rape and mustard seed oil, soya bean, coconut oil." All these things which are needed as essential commodities have been granted permission for your forward trading in the speculative market. And, unless this is banned, and completely banned, you cannot really control these prices.

Why is the Government so reluctant to take this step? It is because statistics show that this is impacting on prices Internationally, UN agencies have said that when globally oil and the food prices were rising, that nearly 70 per cent of that rise was due to speculation in commodity exchanges. Now, when all this is happening, why don't you, at least, for some time, at least, suspend it, and give relief to the people, and then from your own experience take the decision whether to continue it or not. But, that does not happen, and there is a reason for that. The reason for that is this. This is connected, therefore, with the larger economic trajectory that this Government is pursuing, which is not confined only to price rise and inflation.

The larger economic trajectory that it is pursuing is the entire

manner in which it is seeking to emerge from this global economic crisis and to take India into a higher growth path that is through actually giving stimulus to those who have already enough resources at their command. This is - I shall come back to this point again - also reflected in what the hon. Finance Minister presented in his

Budget documents a very interesting new booklet which is called Tax Forgone. If you look at those figures of Tax Forgone, it will tell you how much of money that could legally have been collected by the Government has not been collected. I will come back to that. But as a result of this, rich are getting richer and poor getting poorer in our country. Okay, you have one phenomenon that the number of billionaires in our country double from 26 to 52. In India we have the habit of counting billionaires not in rupees; we count them in US dollars. Anyway, may the trend continue, may the tribe increase! I have no objection. As Abu Bin Adam said, may the tribe increase! But these 52 individuals today their combined asset today is equal to 25 per cent of our GDP. 25 per cent of our GDP! You have an hon. colleague, who headed the Committee, which the Prime Minister appointed, Mr. Arjun Sengupta, who tells you 77 per cent of Indians live on less than twenty rupees a day.

You have an IPL India and you have a BPL India. These are the two India's in the making. I am not making any reference to your cricket chairmanship, Pawar Sahab, do not misunderstand. But you have an IPL India and BPL India. If this is the thing that is happening, if money is going to those who already have money, what will they do with it? If they invest in production, you have to have people who have money to buy what they produce. But the bulk of your people do not having purchasing power in their hands. If 77 per cent people are living on less than Rs.20 a day, what can they buy, Sir? My esteemed colleague from the BSP has now pointed out and told you all the figures of all the essential commodities and their prices. So, if they cannot buy, then what will those who have the money do? They will only speculate. It is this economic trajectory that is leading to speculation and that is why the reluctance of the Government, they do not want to ban this speculation. But unless you ban the speculative trading in essential commodities, you cannot control the prices. The third point which concretely the Government must do is to immediately reverse or rollback the hike in the petrol products announced in the Budget. We have gone through this discussion earlier. At that time the petroleum prices were not deregulated. Now that they are deregulated,

why continue this hike in the petroleum products that was announced in the Budget? What has been announced in the Budget, Sir, at the same time, we are also being given figures how

**3.00 P.M.**

much the Government is collecting through revenue on the taxes on petroleum products. I will come to that point subsequently, but I want to raise an important point for the Government to consider. We import crude oil because that is the lifeline of our economy. Crude oil and petroleum imports in our country are like importing foodgrains when there is a famine. When people are dying of hunger, you import food in order to make them live. Do you impose taxes on those imports of foodgrains? Crude oil is like that for our economy. It is essential for our economy to run.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

Do you impose taxes on something which is essential without which your economy cannot run? This is something which the Government will have to seriously consider that these sort of taxes that are imposed upon the imports of petroleum products is something that should be reconsidered. The Government now says, 'if I do not impose these taxes, where do I get the revenue from? Where do I get revenue from for my Bharat Nirman programmes?' That is where I go back to the Tax Forgone statistics that were provided by the Finance Minister where it has shown that 5,18,000 crores of rupees tax has been forgone in the last fiscal year. Okay, even if the Excise and other Duties, if I remove that, even if I grant that they were used for economic stimulus, the direct tax concessions that were given nearly Rs.80,000 crores to the corporate sector and Rs.40,000 crores to the high end income tax sector. Rs.1,20,000 crores of tax is forgone through tax concessions. If you had not given those concessions, what your earning from the petroleum sector, that is, Rs.1,20,000 crores, that Rs.1,20,000 crores was totally unnecessary to tax this sector.

So, there are alternatives and that is where the Government has to choose. The alternatives are burdening the people through taxes on petroleum products or not give concessions to the rich and don't have this tax foregone and collect your legitimate taxes from them and give relief to the poor. This is the class orientation, Sir, which we must clearly understand that you have on the one hand concessions of such



nature given to the rich and this is something that cannot be acceptable

and this has to be reversed if you want to contain these prices. Secondly, Sir, we have heard a lot of discussion and some hon. Members from the ruling benches had raised on the question of the under-recoveries or the losses of the oil companies. The hon. Minister for Petroleum is here and I think, he was saved yesterday because his question did not get answered but I have the printed copy of what he supplied us as the answer and in that printed copy, Sir, he tells you that the per barrel cost of production of crude oil produced by ONGC during the last five years is given below and for the last year it is 35.94 US dollars per barrel. ONGC sells this to your oil marketing companies for 55.94 dollars. It is making 20 dollars per barrel. After producing, it is selling to your own oil companies. In his own statement this is said. This is yesterday's answer and ONGC sells for 55.94 dollars. Twenty dollars already hiked up and then, after that -- I am not coming to the profits yet -- okay, even if you say that the production cost is 36 dollars, even if you take one dollar as Rs. 50 which is not so -- it may be 46 or 47 -- but even if you take Rs. 50 it is Rs. 1800. Now, after all the discounting you are selling. Okay, 55 dollars you have already hiked but even at 55 -- you take it as 56 -- your cost will be Rs. 2800 per barrel. A barrel normally has about 160 litres.

So, per litre how much does it work out? It works out to Rs. 17.50 per litre. This is what ONGC produces and then, Sir, if you add Re. 1 for your refining cost, it is Rs. 18.50. What are you selling it at Delhi? You are selling it at Rs. 53. This is the cost of production according to the Minister's own statistics. That it is not going to cost more than Rs. 18.50 but your sale price is Rs. 53. Okay, you can blame the Finance Ministry and you take out the taxes that the Finance Ministry has put which is 50 per cent of this. Even then you are selling it at Rs. 26 or Rs. 27 or Rs. 28 when the production is only Rs. 18. Whom are we fooling? This is the reality. Whom are we fooling? Now, coming to this import parity price, if my cost of production is much less than the international cost of production, why should my consumer pay the international price of that product? We have given you an example.

Italian shoes are very famous all over the world. I am not wearing one and I don't know how many of our hon. Members are, but, Italian shoes are very famous. Suppose I import Italian leather and make the shoe in India, making that shoe in India, using that leather will cost me say, Rs. 100. In Italy it may

cost you Rs. 1000 and the brand market may be another Rs. 10,000. They may be selling that shoe for Rs. 12,000. Why should I sell it for Rs. 12000 here to my customer? That difference is what is called under-recovery. That is under-recovery. There are no losses. 'There are absolutely no losses that are there and in spite of so called losses what is the profit that ONGC made last year? The Minister's reply is: 'The profit that they had made last year in crores is Rs. 16,768 net profit after tax.' So, what is this under-recovery? Why are we fooling ourselves? Why are we going by the international prices? It is costing you so much, so you collect that much from the people. Yes, put up a profit margin as well but don't go by this penchant for counting everything in US dollars.

Let it not reach to such an extent that you are actually pricing your product not on the basis of cost of production in India but on the cost of production is abroad and then you say you are making losses. Sir, as per the audited financial results for the year ending 31.3.2010 Indian Oil Corporation's net profit has been shown as Rs. 10,998 crores with cash surplus and reserves of Rs. 49,472 crores. These are the audited accounts and you are saying that they are making losses! What are we doing? And, what profit is that the HPCL and the BPCL earned? Sir, HPCL earned a profit of Rs. 544 crores in 2009 and the BPCL Rs. 834 crores. Whom are we fooling? This is what on which I need a reply from the Government as to why are we fooling ourselves? This is something that we have to tell our country very clearly to stop this fixation with international price. That was the fixation before Mrs. Indira Gandhi nationalized the oil sector. That was when you had ESSO, CALTEX and all that in India when we were growing up as children. They were international companies and MNCs. So, they were pricing it according to the international price. But, after you nationalized everything, you have Indian companies. So, why are we going by international pricing? Unless you change this attitude, you cannot stop fleecing the people in the name of import parity pricing and this has to be completely reversed. If this is not done, no relief to the people can be provided.

Then comes the question of what the hon. Finance Minister has stated earlier and what has been stated now that taxation is the common burden between the Centre and the States. Now, Sir, there is a very interesting sleight of hand in this. The hon. Finance Minister's calculation says that Rs. 1,08,000 crores is what is going to be collected from petroleum sector this year. My calculation shows, it should be anywhere beyond Rs. 1,20,000 crores. Of course, that will become clear after the Revised Estimates.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): That was 2009-10. You are talking of 2010-11 Budget proposal. I am talking of what was done last year.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Even if you go by that, it was Rs. 1,08,000 last year. This year, my estimation is, it will be more than Rs. 1,20,000 crores and the final figure will come after the Revised Estimates. Out of Rs. 1,08,000 crores, the hon. Finance Minister says, Rs. 24,000 crores will be transferred to all the States put together. That leaves Rs. 84,000 crores with the Centre. Then, he claims that all States together - collectively have State-level taxes which stand at Rs. 72,000 crores. So, Rs. 72,000 + Rs. 24,000 crores which are transferred from the Centre will make the States get together Rs. 96,000 crores, while the Centre gets Rs. 84,000 crores. Am I correct, Pranabda?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Correct.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Now, the point is, since the States get Rs. 96,000 crores, we are being told, the country being told, that the major burden of the price rise is because of the taxation of the States. But, Sir, this Rs. 84,000 crores of the Centre directly goes into the price that goes up. Sir, Rs. 96,000 crores is collected by the 28 States. If you take it State-wise, on an average, each State is collecting less than Rs. 3,500 crores. So, the burden on the people...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is the impact on the economy.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. Pranabda, bear with me.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is not the question which State is getting what...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. Pranabda, bear with me for a minute. The burden on the people, because of taxes loading to higher price, is Rs. 84,000 crores at the Centre plus Rs. 3,428.57 crores at the States. That is the point. So, one State is getting only Rs. 3,428.57 crores. So, don't blame the States.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: One second. The impact is Rs. 1,80,000 crores

on the economy. It is not Rs. 3,000 crores of State A or State B or State C. The impact on the economy is

Rs. 1,80,000 crores. Of that, Rs. 96,000 crores are coming from the State sector and Rs. 84,000 crores are coming from the Centre. That is the point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Pranabda, I accept the impact is Rs. 1,80,000 crores on the economy. I am talking of the impact on the Aam Aadmi.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That spreads.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, Aam Aadmi is paying, because of the tax, a higher price of Rs. 84,000 crores plus what is collected in one State! He is not paying for what is collected in some other State.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You can be happy with this logic. I have no problem. You can be happy with this argument. You can be happy with this logic. I have no problem. You can be happy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, it is not the question of being happy or not. You explain to me, while sitting in Delhi, how is the highest tax rate, which is there in Maharashtra, is impacting my price in Delhi? How is that impacting on me, in Delhi? Please explain if to me, if that is not the case, why the rates of petrol are different in different States. They are different because different States have different sales tax. So, different States have different impact on the people living there. So, Rs. 84,000 is a burden because of the Central taxes and Rs. 3,400 is a burden because of the State taxes, on an average. There are some States, where it is more, and some States have less. Therefore, the States are not doing this. It is not correct to say that bulk of it is happening because of the States. Bulk of it is happening because of the Centre. And, in this context, the Congress spokesman said that the West Bengal is not doing anything. And, then, she said that the bandh, which was called, was an unprecedented success, and the discussion was more on bandh than on the price rise, when she participated.

And, then, she quoted some fantastic figures and she also quoted some newspapers. When I asked as to which newspaper she was quoting, she said that she had the right to quote a newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*... And,



she claimed that the Opposition parties had imposed a loss of Rs. 13,000 crores on the country because of the bandh. I am reading a newspaper, which is a

representative of that very corporate world, that is, the Times of India. It says, on the seventh of July, that the real figure of the cost of the bandh would be a tiny fraction of the FICCI estimates. The Times of India had done this study. According to the FICCI estimates, it was Rs. 13,000 crore. Rs. 13,000 a day, at 8.4 per cent growth rate, is the GDP for our country in one day. Rs. 13,000 crores is exactly the GDP of our country of one day. According to FICCI, India lost everything on that day, nothing happened. Seventy per cent of our people are in rural India, who are connected with agriculture. Its contribution to the GDP may be 17 or 18 per cent, but that had not been touched; also nothing happened in the unorganized sector. Nothing of those calculations had actually gone into it. But they say that this is the loss. Anyway, that is not the issue. But the fact of the matter is that she also admits that the bandh was a grand success. Why? Why was it a grand success when none of us are really a big enough force, like in Maharashtra? Why was it a grand success? It was because the same aam aadmi had come out in the streets in protest. Please recognize this. The aam aadmi had come out in the streets in protests and, then, we are asked why we were not doing anything in our State; why we were not reducing taxes in our States. Let me read out to you what the Chief Minister of Bengal, on 29th June, had put out in an official statement. I quote, "The Government of West Bengal has taken a decision to provide a subsidy of one rupee per litre for all diesel driven mini buses and taxis in the State, and also provide adequate subsidy so that the effective tax rate on kerosene, through PDS, becomes zero from the present level of 4 per cent. The total requirement of funds for these subsidies on diesel and kerosene has been estimated approximately at Rs. 160 crore, per year, which is equal to the additional revenue of Rs. 160 crores that the State Government would have earned from higher prices of petroleum products.

You hike them here in the Centre, but we have given relief to the people to that exact amount of the hike that you have made here. And, this is not for the first time. I read out a PTI dispatch of 5th June, 2008, when the prices were raised in 2008, we had reduced the duties even

then; we have done it for the second time now, it says, "The two of the Left-ruled States, West Bengal and Kerala, have decided to reduce the sales tax on petrol and diesel to marginally reduce the impact of the price hike. The West Bengal Government today said that it would reduce the sales-tax on petrol from 25

per cent to 20 per cent and on diesel from 17 per cent to 12.5 per cent. The State has said that it would lose Rs. 500 crores annually because of this." Yes, the State was losing Rs. 500 crores annually because of this. But we provided relief to the people. Therefore, now, to make this charge that we are not doing anything and only Delhi Government has done is not fair. I don't want to go into those reasons why the Government of Delhi had done this. It would not be fair at this moment. But it was done to avoid the mismatch of tax rates in neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

Therefore, Sir, what I am saying is, I want this Government to seriously consider and let me know, or let us know, let the House know, let the people know, let the country know that there are other avenues for raising revenues. One is, don't give these tax concessions and tax foregone, which last year was 4.10 lakh crores. In this Budget, it is 5.18 lakh crores. Instead of giving these sorts of tax concessions, collect the tax and spend it on the people; that is when the aam aadmi will get some relief. Secondly, you tell me, Sir, if one is able to spend more than a crore of rupees to buy a luxury car that runs on diesel, will you give subsidised diesel for them? Okay, I know, dual pricing is a problem. Administering dual prices is a problem. But you can have a one-time cess on these luxury diesel cars. Somebody who is paying Rs.1 crore for a Mercedes Benz which runs on diesel can easily pay Rs.10 lakhs as a one-time charge on buying that car. You are now saying that something like 1,50,000 luxury cars are being bought or sold in our country every year. If Rs. 10 lakh as a one-time charge is put on those 1,50,000 luxury cars, what is the revenue that the Government will earn? Why don't you consider this? Then, you have private generators that run on diesel. Why should the subsidy on diesel meant for the Indian farmers go to these sections? Think of something else from where you can, actually, tax those who can afford rather than raising prices in this manner, which is causing immense harm to the livelihood of our people.

Therefore, Sir, it is perfectly and completely possible to arrest this price rise. What is required is: Number one, immediately roll back

your budgetary hikes. Number two, immediately universalise the PDS system and release your extra food stocks and distribute to the people. Number three, Ban Futures Trading and speculative trading on all essential commodities. Number four, stop giving these concessions to the rich. Instead, collect that money, increase public investment, give jobs to the

people, so that the salaries they earn will increase domestic demand in our economy and that will spur the growth. All this is perfectly possible. But if you do not do this, Sir, let me warn you, if you do not do this, if you do not do this, then other things will happen because those who have money are getting more money and what will they do with it? It will only be the growth of crony capitalism. You have an IPL and BPL India that I spoke of earlier. Now, we heard about the Commonwealth Games scam that is happening here. Then, you have illegal mining that is going on. You will have growth of this sort of activities which will further impose burdens on the common man and increase and fatten the profits of the rich. That is why, Sir, this process of crony capitalism is also distorting our democratic process. I am not going into that. I am concluding, Sir. It is distorting our democratic process. Putting a ceiling by Election Commission for election expenses is a mockery of what amount is being spent. As a result of crony capitalism in elections, democracy itself is being destroyed. Forget socialism, democracy itself is being distorted under this process.

Therefore, finally, I am saying, the entire question of controlling price rise is not a technical question of containing inflation. You have to seriously rethink the economic trajectory that we are pursuing. Otherwise, crony capitalism will affect our democracy. What we pride ourselves as the biggest achievement in the process of decolonisation anywhere in the world is granting of adult suffrage in India through our Constitution. In that entire process and that experiment of this idea of India, that in itself will come under great threat.

Therefore, I would only like to end by the warning that Babasaheb Ambedkar gave when he presented the present draft of the Constitution to the Constituent Assembly. I am not giving any warning from the barrel of a gun or from any Mao's recipes but we all have to keep this warning in mind, otherwise, those sorts of grave threats that are going on will mount. What did Babasaheb Ambedkar say on 25th November, 1949, when he presented this draft of the Constitution to the Constituent Assembly? He said, " On the 26th of January, 1950, we are going to enter into a life

of contradictions. In politics, we will have equality and in social and economic life, we will have inequality. In politics, we will be recognizing the principle of one man, one vote and one vote, one value. In our social and economic life, we shall by reason of our social and economic structure

continue to deny the principle of one man, one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions?

How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has so laboriously built up."

So, please understand what you are dealing with. It is not merely a technical question of reducing price by a certain quantity or a certain percentage. You are dealing with a warning that Babasaheb gave more than 60 years ago. Sir, our country has completed 60 years. In your culture, in my culture, in most of Indian cultures, 60 years is very valuable in the sense that we call it Shashtipoorthi, if you remember; and when an individual completes Shashtipoorthi, he begins a new life. If you are really talking of the aam aadmi, then that Shashtipoorthi must be utilized to start a new life and therefore the time has come to reverse these policies. Otherwise, the warning of Ambedkar will come true, and, therefore, what I am saying is, do not allow the country to say what it said when India Gandhiji announced 'गरीबी हटाओ.' After few years, all of us were shouting as students 'गरीबी लौटाओ', return back what we were because our situation had become worse.

Now, in the name of aam aadmi, please do not inflict all these burdens on aam aadmi. Otherwise, there will be rebels, there will be agitations, there will be struggles but to gain the respect that we want to build for India as a modern independent India, reverse these policies and accept these concrete suggestions that I have given. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, considering the somewhat limited time which I have, I have four comments to make and six suggestions to give for the consideration of the Government. My first comment is that in a general equilibrium model, it doesn't take too much understanding of economics to realize that prices generally tend to



equilibrate between demand and supply. Of course, it doesn't automatically happen, given market distortions, given leads and lags and given deficiencies in transmission system of prices. But nonetheless management of both the demand side and the supply side of the economics is greatly relevant for the overall management of short-term and medium-term price behaviour. I will come to this a little later.

My second broad point is, to compliment the Finance Minister that it was his understanding perhaps in economics and his sagacity on the difference of the word 'inflation' with the word 'prices' of why he preferred the wording of this Resolution to be 'inflation' than 'prices'. This is because he recognizes that prices have a accepted ratchet effect. They only go up; they never come down. What we are talking therefore today is not bringing down prices; what we are talking about is slowing the pace of change and to moderate the extent to which the prices have risen in the past.

This, Sir, has serious implications for planning, which, I am sure, he will realize. I am not going into the question of the cost and time overruns which the general inflation will bring to the overall strategy of his economic planning. I am talking, Sir, of two very specific things. First and foremost, given the proportionality of food in the average family budget of at least 350 million people – perhaps by my reckoning that figure is more than 350 million people – what this really will do, this change in prices -- and notwithstanding the fact that issue prices have been kept constant but given other kinds of distortions will do is that we will have to rethink on the definition of poverty itself. Because prices, in absolute terms, Mr. Finance Minister, will not come down. Perhaps your best and most optimistic hope is that you will moderate the pace of change.

Second, Sir, back-of-the-envelope calculations suggest that given this kind of a price rise, food prices now translating into higher headline inflation, at least, 15 to 20 million new people have been pushed back into poverty. Therefore, the Finance Minister will have to consider what kind of special programme he has to deal with the vulnerability of these 15-20 million people who have been pushed back into poverty given the kind of inflation which we have encountered.

My third general point is a point which the Leader of Opposition had raised in his remarks, namely, the enigma in explaining the asymmetry between the behaviour of international prices and the behaviour of prices

in India. To just give you an example, Sir, the international market price in June 2010 for white rice in Thailand was 2168; it is significantly higher here. The price of wheat in the United States was 743.5 while it was 1225 here. In terms of international comparisons the prices of

sugar here have been double the international price. So, I think that the Minister in charge of prices must explain the asymmetric behaviour and the enigma of falling international prices and unabated continued increase of prices in India. Let me offer you a back-of-the-envelope type explanation for this. The explanation is, the flawed coordination in the agriculture operations policy. On the one hand, you have no storage space; foodgrain is rotting; on the other hand, you went on procuring far more than you genuinely needed for which you have no space for storage. Therefore, you created an artificial situation in the market where you distorted the demand-supply equilibrium, putting an upward pressure on the movement of prices which led to this kind of an asymmetric behaviour of falling international prices and rising national prices. You may wish to examine this kind of an un-coordinated policy of pushing yourself on procurements for which you have no space and for which you have no ability to distribute on the one hand and, on the other hand, creating this kind of an artificial distortion. I have, therefore, in the context of this, six suggestions to offer for the consideration of the Government.

First and foremost -- and this is not a point that I am making for the first time -- it is the multiplicity of agencies and entities within Government and the fact that many Ministers in the Government do not devote adequate time -- and I am not alluding to your interest in cricket, Mr. Minister; it is welcome and we are proud of that. But we cannot afford to have half-times when you deal with complicated issues such as that of prices. We have a Cabinet Committee on Prices; hopefully it meets regularly. We have a Finance Minister who is in charge of prices in the Rules of Allocation of Business and Prices is a subject of the Ministry of Finance. We have the Department of Food and Public Distribution, a department which is directly in charge of it. We have a Committee under the Cabinet Secretary which weekly monitors the behaviour of prices. You have, Sir, on an average, about 12 entities that deal with prices, not one of them working in tandem with each other. Please, Sir, look for a more unified arrangement in handling this sensitive and

critical national priority.

Then, I go on to suggest that we had about the worst quality of food intelligence. That is why, when we look at the Economic Survey, we get one type of statistics, one type of projection. The cell which is under the Ministry of Consumer Distribution has a cell which monitors behaviour of international prices, again coming up with a different kind of projections. The result is, we effect

decisions on imports which are untimely and we effect them at costs far more than we would be ready in a position to pay/ What can we do to improve the quality of food intelligence to get advance intelligence? If international prices are falling, that is the time to go into the market.

Other countries do it more subtly. We do it in a manner where we become a trigger to the behaviour of international prices due to a failure of the quality food intelligence and an actionable programme which follows. Third, Sir, is directly to the Finance Minister. I think the speaker before me has given an explanation about the dismantling of administered price regime. I do not fully share that view. I have myself, Mr. Finance Minister, written several times why an administered price regime in the petroleum sector is a clear distortion and that, if anything we delayed getting rid of the administered price regime. Having said that, Sir, and this is something which is really what I said earlier please the Petroleum Minister who would have wanted to get rid of the administered price regime much earlier than he was successful in doing so. Having said so, however, Sir, clearly there is a case to rejig fiscal policies and taxation policies. This is something which your predecessor in his first incarnation as the Finance Minister had tried to attempt in 1997-98. We are getting a very high proportion of entire indirect tax revenues just coming from the petroleum sector. I am not right now going into the question of the distribution between the Centre and States.

Let me also say that when it has come to the new GST it is a pity that you are still leaving petroleum free for very variable action by States and we were not able to persuade the States to apply the same yardstick when it comes to the GST by bringing petroleum within the orbit of the GST. This will leave an area of uncertainty wide open. But in a broader sense, Sir, please have a look on what would be appropriate on the overall revenues that Government wishes to garner from just one sector. You cannot have it both ways; you cannot dismantle the administered price regime and not look at the overall fiscal strategy for garnering your revenues just from one sector. I think the broader point also remains the distribution between direct and indirect taxes -- the

point obliquely raised by my preceding speaker. The fact remains that India, unlike other countries, has made significant progress in increasing the proportionality of direct taxes in the overall revenues, nonetheless the ratio between direct and indirect taxes remains skewed up and within the indirect

taxes remains greatly skewed up by too high a proportionality and a too high a dependence on just the petroleum sector.

My fourth point, Sir, is the point which was made by the Leader of the Opposition. If we look at the kind of statistics which we have on the behaviour of prices, should we not move away? What has been said about WPI and CPI, I fully endorse that point of view. But within the WPI, Sir, if you look at the annual inflation figures from 1991 to 2009 and 2010 and if you look at one element of that which is the CPI Industrial Workers Index which is even more critical because food there has been given a weightage of 40 per cent in the computation of that index, you come to a strange conclusion. And that strange conclusion is: 1991, CPI (iw) 11 per cent, next year 13.5 per cent, next year 10 per cent, next year 10.1 per cent and next year 10.2 per cent, and you go down that trajectory. When you come to the years 1999-2000 and subsequently, it comes down to 3.8 per cent, 4.2 per cent, 3.8 per cent, 4.4 per cent and 6.4 per cent except in the last two years when it has again shot up to 12.4 per cent and 9.1 per cent. Is it, Sir, part of some economic strategy? High rates of growth cannot be balanced with keeping inflation at moderate level. Why is it that we are having a skewed pattern? If you look at time series data of the last 15 years where in some particular years there has been a very high spike which is asymmetrical to what has happened in the previous 4-5 years of the Government which was in power.

Now, I move on to the next point. I have mentioned that I would deal with the supply side. On the supply side, I think, directly, this is to the Agriculture Minister that the area which was under cultivation has shrunk, agriculture productivity has plateaued and that the rising pace of demand of an economy growing at 8-9 per cent has not been able to improve agricultural production and productivity in a manner which would moderate the prices. We had, with great acclaim, heard the Agriculture Minister when he presented the Special Agriculture Action Plan as part of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. We do not know how much of that Action Plan has been implemented. What have been the real gains on improving agricultural productivity trends, at least, to some extent mirror



what productivity trends are, say, in Thailand, in China, in reducing  
our dependence on monsoon, in

moving over to allied agriculture and rainbow allied bone activity which can enhance farm incomes? We are not satisfied with the implementation of the overall agricultural strategy. Also, what kind of a programme, crash programme, we can do for improving linkages and better kind of outlays, improving food chains and cold chains to bring down the wastage, particularly for fruits and vegetables which have a short shelf life? The Finance Minister was generous enough in his Budget to offer a very special package on cold chains. I do not know how much of that package we have been able to aggressively implement.

On the demand side, the Reserve Bank, while raising repo and reverse repo rates, clearly said that there was a period when the push came from the supply side pressures; the time has now come to moderate the demand side pressures. I put it to the Finance Minister whether the action was too late and too little, if the demand side pressures were an important contributory factor to the build up of inflation and to the generalisation of moving over from limited food price rise to a more generalised price rise with headline inflation being totally misaligned.

I come to two more points, Sir, and I will finish. This deals clearly with the improvements in the Public Distribution System and the distortions which are inherent in it. Nothing, which you have heard so far, gives us any degree of confidence that the Government has a sanguine plan to revamp the Public Distribution System. What happened to the Wadhwa Committee Report? It is gathering dust. It was under the Supreme Court direction that the Wadhwa Committee Report gave far-reaching recommendations. My own former colleague in the Planning Commission, Shri N.C. Saxena, made important suggestions to improve the Public Distribution System. It is again gathering dust. We need to look out to more innovating solutions instead of passing the burden on the States. How to really have a revamped Public Distribution System which is expected to also meet the challenge of the Food Security Bill which, hopefully, is on the anvil? Would you not think, therefore, of a combination of measures which have three components - a revamped Public Distribution System in line with the recommendations of the Wadhwa and

the Saxena Committee reports, as well as repeated suggestions, both on conditional cash transfers and in terms of a coupon system? Would you look to experimentation and an innovation which can make a deep dent in improving the pace and improving the quality and efficacy?

And, finally, there is one short-term measure which the Minister could have easily taken. Instead of allowing the grains to rot, could you have not resorted to open market operations more

aggressively at a time when the disequilibrium between demand and supply had become so exasperated? That would have certainly aligned our prices to what would have been global trends that have had a significant impact, instead of the foodgrains rotting, an open market operation conducted more aggressively could have yielded quick and short-term outcomes. I entirely agree with some of the earlier interventions made both by the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Yechury that the management of food prices is central to the success of our economic strategy; it is central to our ability to achieve a growth rate of 9-10 per cent on which we hope the Government, and we hope equally that we will succeed. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, N.K. Singh ji. Now, Shri T. M. Selvaganpathi.

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am glad that ultimately a serious discussion is taking place in this august House, a much wanted discussion on price-rise.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to express my views in this august House. At this juncture, I profoundly thank our evergreen octogenarian leader, a great Statesman, a greater visionary, an able administrator, an astute political leader, an incisive thinker, none other than our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, my leader, Dr. Kalaignar, for having given me a place in this presitirious House. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to the rising star and the future of Tamil Nadu, hon. Deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, M.K. Stalin, and many of our senior leaders of the party for reposing faith and confidence in me in discharging my duty as a Member of Parliament.

Sir, it is an indisputable fact that the country is passing through an unprecedented price rise. No doubt, the common man is affected to a large extent due to the rise in the prices of the essential commodities. Can the present Government be blamed for this? Is it because of the wrong policies that have been pursued by this Government, or, is it the bad governance that caused this alarming situation? My answer is emphatic 'no'. It is purely because of the supply constraint. One would agree with

me that it is due to the increase in demand and lower levels of productivity in the country. Is it not a fact that there was a severe drought situation due to the failure of monsoon? Is it not a fact

that some of the States experienced a heavy flood situation? Is it not a fact that the domestic production is terribly low i Is it not a fact that the international markets played havoc? Is it not a fact that the Government has raised the Minimum Support Price for the farmers? Is it not a fact that the purchasing power of the common man has gone up to a little extent? What we used to earn twenty years ago has gone three, four, five times up. Even a daily wage earner who was earning Rs. 50/- per day is getting a wage of Rs. 150/-, Rs. 200/- per day. This is the case in Tamil Nadu. Sir, is it not a fact that there is a tremendous mismatch between supply and demand? There could be many reasons that one can attribute but under these circumstances, whether it is UPA, NDA or any other Government, it would have to face this situation, like the UPA Government is facing today.

The Government cannot have a magic wand. The Opposition, who is bouncing on the Government in order to score a political point, could deliberate in this august House, in the Parliament instead of going to the streets and wasting public money to the tune of several thousand crores by way of a bandh, which was, of course, not successful in the State of Tamil Nadu because it is ruled by a great leader, Dr. Kalam. Millions of people who have faith and confidence in him have not supported the bandh, which was called by the Opposition.

Sir, there is no doubt that the Government is monitoring the situation. The Government is serious about price rise. They are equally worried; they are equally serious about it.

Therefore, we welcome the initiatives, both fiscal and administrative, taken by the Government of India for curtailing or managing the price rise. Sir, many measures have been taken which we cannot deny or dispute. The hon. Agriculture Minister and the hon. Finance Minister are here. He reduced import duties to zero level. What for? He allowed import of sugar at zero duty. What for? He banned export of all essential commodities. Is it not a measure that could contain the price rise? There was a total imposition of stock holding limits in the

case of essential commodities. More so, he maintained central issue prices to the level which was in existence in the year 2002. There was no rise in the minimum price and the central issue price. There was suspension of future trading in some of

the items. As a medium term measure, we welcome the measure taken by the Government to improve the production and productivity in the agricultural front. Sir, the National Food Security Mission, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Rs. 20,000 crores have been earmarked for increasing the production and productivity. After tremendous rise to double digit, the food prices are, no doubt, showing a descending trend. They have come to a single digit now which I would believe would stabilize after the outcome of Kharif production where the cultivable area of paddy, rice and other pulses has been increased. The monsoon is showing an anticipated support. Therefore, we expect that the prices are going to come down much more.

Sir, most of the time, the State Governments are targeted for not tackling the price rise. Many have spoken about it. This may be true with respect to some of the States in the country, but certainly not in the case of Tamil Nadu. Even the hon. Prime Minister gone on record and expressed his dissatisfaction that the States are not taking adequate action. But, Sir, I assure you, through this House, that Tamil Nadu is second to none in tackling the price situation. Under the able and dynamic leadership of Dr. Kalaignar, we are the forerunner and example for all other State Governments in the country in seeing that essential commodities are available to Aam Aadmi, the common man, at an affordable rate in the State. In fact, we are the trend-setter in every field that you touch. The Government headed by Dr. Kalaignar is following the system of universal public distribution system the best, I am proud to say, in the whole of the country. We, in the State, have about 30,000 public distribution system fair price shops, spreading over every nook and corner of the State, catering to nearly two crore households which are mostly poor and vulnerable section.

Sir, our founder leader of the DMK, Dr. Anna, who adorned this august House once in the 1960s, used to say, and with your permission I quote, "Eiyin sirippil irai vanai kanbom". He said, "We should behold the divine in the smile of the poor". Yes, in order to behold the divine in the smile of the poor, our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar, following the



footsteps of the great leader, Dr. Anna, is implementing the scheme called 'one rupee one kilo rice scheme'. Today, in our State, one crore ninety six lakh and nine thousand card holders are distributed with one kilo of rice for one rupee. You would not find it anywhere in the country. It is a forerunner. Our adversaries may say that rice alone is

sufficient. Rice alone is not sufficient. What about other commodities, essential commodities? Yes, we have.

In our State, in order to insulate poor people from the ill effects of price rise, we have introduced a system called Special Public Distribution System under which every cardholder can get tur dal for Rs.40 per kg. Imagine, in Delhi, it is sold at more than Rs.80 per kg! We distribute black gram at Rs.40 per kg; palm oil at Rs.30 per litre; and fortified atta at Rs.11 per kg, whereas it is sold at Rs.18 per kg in the market. As you are all aware, all these items are sold in the open market at double, triple the rate.

Sir, it is interesting to note that we have the best universal Public Distribution System in the country where we distribute masala packets. These masala packets consist of turmeric powder, coriander powder, Bengal Gram dal, Fenugreek, mustard, urid dal (split one), pepper, zeera, and garam masala. All these essential items are sold at an affordable rate of Rs.50 in packets. We are going to reduce its cost further. It will cost Rs.25 with effect from August 15. We are proud to say that you don't find this system anywhere in the country.

At sugar front, the Central Government has allotted only 10,832 metric ton per month whereas the State's requirement is more and it is procuring 35,000 metric ton per month from the open market. It is distributing it to the common man at the rate of Rs.13.50 by incurring a huge expenditure of nearly Rs.500 crore per annum on sugar alone.

Likewise, we distribute three litres of kerosene at a cost of Rs.8.40 to almost all the rural households. We are also implementing a scheme called Free LPG Connection With Gas Stove to the common man. This scheme was launched in the State of Tamil Nadu much before the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana was launched at the Centre.

Also, by providing all these essential items to the common man at the cheapest possible price, food security is being ensured uninterruptedly in the State of Tamil Nadu. The common man does not feel the pinch of price rise in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, we are a true and faithful ally of the UPA-I and the UPA-II. We also feel proud that the Chairperson of the UPA, Madam Soniaji, is of the view that Dr. Kalaignar is the guiding force in every

step that is taken to march the country forward. But, unfortunately, the Centre is hesitant in accepting some of our genuine demands. In the State, we are serving the people with utmost sincerity and dedication with enormous financial crunch. Therefore, Sir, I would say in carrying out the PDS effectively, the Centre must come forward with a helping hand. If the Public Distribution System is weakened, the common man is weakened, the country is weakened.

Tamil Nadu is not a surplus State. As against rice requirement of 3.1 lakh metric ton per month, the Central allocation is only 2.96 lakh metric ton per month. It is a shortfall of 21,000 metric ton. The hon. Agriculture Minister is here. For this 21,000 metric ton per month, we are going in for open market purchase at a rate of Rs.17,000 quintal. It comes to Rs.17 per kg.

Sir, you may say that because of the universal system that you adopt and the rice distributed to the APL families, we are not entitled for this additional requirement. Sir, this theory is misconstrued because you know that there is already a mismatch between demand and supply. If APL is not served with the provisions of getting rice in the PDS, they are going to demand it in the market. When they march to the market with tremendous demand, due to non-availability or supply constraints, the prices are bound to go up. Prices are maintained in the State because of the reason that we follow the Universal PDS and we also supply for APL. Therefore, you may consider that 21,000 metric tonnes of rice may be made available to the State of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, as against the kerosene requirement of about 59,798 kilolitres in the State, we do not know why this quantity was reduced to 52,804 kilolitres since April. Sir, in fact, to reduce the consumption of kerosene, our greater leader, Dr. Kalaignar, has announced a scheme called free gas and free LPG connections to all the rural households. We are thankful to the hon. Petroleum Minister who was kind enough to allot six lakh LPG connections. But, Sir, I would say that oil corporations, which were bound to supply these six lakh cylinders, are inordinately

delaying the supply of regulators meant for these cylinders. Sir, you may take note of it and see that these regulators are available in the State. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am not interrupting.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is his maiden speech.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I know. Sir, I have to go for a meeting. Sir, I would just like to know from the Chair that in the other House, at 5 o'clock, the Home Minister is making a statement on the situation in Kashmir. Whether that statement is going to be made in this House or not? The convention and Parliamentary system demand that whenever a statement is made in the other House, the same should be simultaneously or just immediately made in this House also. So, today, if it is made in that House, he should come and make the statement in-between here also and we can take up the supplementary and other things tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will come back to you. Please find out.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGAN PATHI: Sir, the hon. Petroleum Minister, Mr. Deora is here. He may consider our demand that shortage of 7000 kilolitres of Kerosene can be made available to the State of Tamil Nadu which is absolutely essential. Also, Sir, six lakh LPG cylinders which were allotted to the Government of Tamil Nadu can be supplied under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen LPG Vitarak Yojana. If it is not taken care of, for each supply, the State has to pay a sum of Rs.2000 per connection whereas in the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen LPG Vitarak Yojana, it is supposed to pay only Rs.1400 which would fall short by about Rs.30 crore or more. Therefore, I want the Government to intervene in this issue.

Sir, the other important factor is, total food subsidy of the State has substantially increased from Rs.2800 crores to Rs.4000 crores. It is our endeavour to combat price rise. It is because of the effective tackling of the situation there that it has risen from Rs.2800 crores to Rs.4000 crores. Therefore, the Government of India is duty-bound to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the States towards the food subsidy. Sir, this is a situation where the State is already reeling in financial crunch. Why have oil prices been regulated? The price control was de-regulated. It is because of the reason that the oil corporations and the Government of India are running at a loss. And, this subsidy of

Rs.1,20,000 crores could otherwise be available for the development purposes.

4.00 P.M.

System and the food subsidy. If the State is incurring a loss of nearly Rs.4,000 crores and is already reeling under a financial crisis, where would be the money available for development purposes? Therefore, Sir, it is the duty of the Government of India to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred on this Public Distribution and the food subsidy.

As far as the case of hoarding and blackmarketing is concerned, no doubt, the power is vested with the Government in the State, and, in fact, as Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan was saying in the morning, a record detention was made in Tamil Nadu. It is not because the hoarding was more or the blackmarketing was more. It was because of an effective Government which went in for nearly 1,7000 raids, detaining nearly 13,632 people who were all arrested under the Essential Commodities Act. In the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act alone, and the Goondas Act, we have detained about 435 people so far, which is a record in the country. That shows how well effectively the State Government is putting an iron hand on the hoarders and black marketeers. Sir, thereby, smuggling is absolutely nil compared to the previous regime. But for small pockets that they transport, through the train, to the neighbouring State of Kerala, the smuggling is totally nil ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Smuggling is still going on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGAN PATHI: If you want, I could prove because Balaganga is expressing certain views that smuggling is going on. I hope, he would explain this thing, when his turn comes up, to his party. Sir, there are statistics available here. This is an answer to my esteemed friend sitting on the other side. The raids which had taken place in 2004 and 2005 were 1,251. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what he is saying is ...*(Interruptions)*...



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't interfere. This is his maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): What is this, Sir? This is not proper. It is his maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, Mr. Maitreya, don't you accept that? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I know it is his maiden speech. I have been very silent. But since he is stating ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't intervene. It is his maiden speech. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Otherwise, I will be forced to interrupt, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, it is his maiden speech. Please ask him not to intervene.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... A maiden speech. A maiden speech. Please don't interfere. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: This is not proper, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... It is his maiden speech. Please, Mr. Maitreyan, don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER: it is his maiden speech. That is why he is not interrupting. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... Don't get up and interrupt like this. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is his maiden speech. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu) : Please, Mr. Maitreyan, this is his maiden speech. Don't you accept that at least? You are not to interrupt a Member during his maiden speech? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please ask him not to interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, when his turn comes up, he can very well answer. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no; you please address the Chair. Please address the Chair.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, my point is this.  
...(Interruptions)... When you make an allegation that there is a large-  
scale smuggling, can you prove it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, no.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Then you can't make a sweeping statement on the floor of the House. We say with all sincerity.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You address the Chair. Please ignore the Member. You address the Chair.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : .....that there are about 17,000 raids; because of that, smuggling is nil. And you know the Food Minister of the State is facing a life-threat for which he has been given a special security because of more raids. And 465 goondas have been detained in the jail. This is the case. An incompetent Government which does not care for the poor of the State may sleep over, but not Dr. Kalam Government. Sir, in fact, the law-breakers are dealt with iron hands, and even in the Government fair price shops, we have booked about 574 cases against the employees who are violating the rules in the PDS shops.

Sir, as a fiscal measure, our State is not levying a VAT on the essential commodities of rice, pulses, edible oils, to check the price-rise. At the same time, friends were echoing on a different line that there is a vast difference between the farm gate and the retail price, and in order to avoid that, our Government has introduced a system called "Farmer Market System" in which we have opened about 153 farmers' chandy throughout the State, in which the farmers, agriculturists are given identity cards and they are allotted shops, every morning, in the market. The allotment is done on a lot, and they can have a direct access to the consumers.

Sir, you may give a little more time. I don't want to bargain.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am not stopping you. How much more time will you take? I am not stopping you.

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, I will take ten more minutes. I will be able to finish in ten minutes, I hope. I have more materials to produce before this august House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, you please proceed.

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: How is the Government functioning there?  
In this farmers' chandai alone, out of 153 markets, 22 markets were  
provided with cold storage facilities where the

farmers can directly interact with the consumers and sell the products at the existing market rates. No middleman is permitted. Middlemen or intermediaries are completely eradicated or eliminated. Thus, in this market we get every day 2,121 metric tons of fruits and vegetables worth Rs.3,42,00,000. This is catering to the needs of nearly four lakh consumers every day in the State of Tamil Nadu. In order to mitigate the ill-effects of the price rise and with a view to increasing the purchasing power of the common man, the Rural Development Department of the State headed by our hon. Deputy Chief Minister, my beloved leader, with his able and dynamic administration, has created and established 4,00,000 Self-Help Groups throughout the State in these four years alone with a membership of 68,00,000 women advancing a loan of Rs.7,700 crores. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, you may stop the running commentary coming from the other side.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You don't mind that. You don't listen to that. You proceed.

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: We have given Rs.7,700 crores to the women folk. Nearly 1,47,000 were provided with a revolving fund directly by the Deputy Chief Minister who travelled the length and breadth of the State and met each individual woman and handed over the revolving fund. They almost saved Rs.400 crores which happened nowhere in the country.

At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the observations of the Supreme Court where a public interest litigation was filed by an NGO in New Delhi in relation to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. His Lordship, the Chief Justice of India, has observed that the system that has been followed by the State of Tamil Nadu has to be emulated and followed by other parts of the country also. This is the observation made. He observed that it is the best system, as far as MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) is concerned, and the other States can scrupulously follow the method that has been followed by Tamil Nadu. Sir, there can't be two opinions on that.

Now, the public sector oil companies are incurring a huge loss. There may be a difference of opinion. Whether the NDA is in power or another Government is in power, the high subsidy of

Rs.1,20,000 crores under the Administered Price Control System could otherwise be utilised for the developmental purposes. It is only with that spirit we have accepted the deregulation and, at the same time, there is the issue of price of fuels, the petroleum products. What is the way out? The Centre is levying Central excise duty on the oil products. The State is levying sales-tax. In fact, as a result of the recent hike, the Transport Department of the State alone is going to have an additional burden of Rs.150 crores. I should inform the House that it is only at the behest of the truthful allies that, in fact, the rise or hike in the price of fuels was a little low. I must say that it is because of the intervention of our leader the price was hiked a little lower level. Therefore, probably, in order to have better benefits tomorrow we have to pay a small price today.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the fuel price hike leaves an additional burden of Rs. 150 crores on public transport system. But our Chief Minister has made it clear in the State that the bus fare would not be raised. The hike in fuel price is going to have a cascading effect. There is no doubt about it. But we have to take it one way or the other. Deregulation has to take place. Now the question is: how can this effect be reduced? The only way is, the Centre and the State Governments can withdraw some duty levied on oil. As far as the State of Tamil Nadu is concerned, the sales tax has been reduced twice in 2006 and 2008. We have brought it down from 25 per cent to 21.43 per cent, which is the lowest in the country. It was reduced twice. Karnataka is levying 23 per cent; Andhra Pradesh is levying 22.25; Kerala, which is ruled by the Comrades, is levying 25.69 per cent; Madhya Pradesh is levying 24 per cent; Chhattisgarh is levying 25 per cent. It is our State Government which has brought it down to 21.43 per cent with a view that it does not have a cascading effect. Therefore, it remains to be seen how best the Government of India is going to tackle the situation. Even if the worst comes, we are sure the UPA Government would not hesitate to reduce the excise duty levied on fuel.

Sir, I urge upon the Government that before the elections there must



be increase in the agriculture investment, as everybody is echoing in this august House. Of course, in this regime, under the stewardship of hon. Pawraji, the budget allocation is more as compared to the previous

regime. But still it is inadequate. Therefore, we must focus more on agriculture production and productivity. As my esteemed colleague and learned sister, Shrimati Kanimozhi, pointed out the other day, the storage facility is very poor in this country. Even the Supreme Court has also pointed out about foodgrains rotting on roads and on railway tracks. We should have better storage facilities. We need to augment our storage facilities. We also need to strengthen the Public Distribution System by making it universal so that foodgrains are available at cheaper price. There were some newspaper reports that the Government was contemplating universal Public Distribution System in only 150 districts of the country which, I think, is inadequate. It is high time you strengthened the PDS. We should also contemplate prohibiting forward trading and speculative activities such as online trading.

The important point is the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act has been diluted. We all know who was responsible and which regime was responsible for this. There is need for having more teeth to handle the hoarders and black marketeers for the simple reason that they are not allowed to get away. Therefore, an amendment is sought in the Essential Commodities Act. Under Section 3 (a) of the Essential Commodities Act, we can contemplate imposing a limit on the upper ceiling of retail prices of essential commodities. If a cap is fixed, if an upper ceiling is put on retail prices, that would go a long way.

With these words, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much for the maiden speech. It was a good Tamil Nadu feeling. Before I call the next speaker, I would request the hon. Members to kindly stick to their time. Otherwise, it will be very difficult, as there are a lot of speakers to speak on this. Now, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain. It is his maiden speech.

**श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पहली बार इस अगस्ट हाउस के अंदर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जो विषय हमारे सामने चर्चा के लिए

आया है, वह देश के दृष्टिकोण से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परन्तु उस पर विचार करने के लिए जो एक सप्ताह बर्बाद हुआ, उसके लिए हमारे पास किसी प्रकार का उत्तर नहीं था जब पिछले शनिवार और इतवार को मैं अपनी कान्सिटचूअन्सी की तरफ

गया, मुझसे कई लोगों ने पूछा कि आपका पहला सप्ताह राज्य सभा के अंदर कैसा गया? मैं उनको क्या कहता कि वहां पर बिजनेस ही नहीं हुआ, वहां पर हंगामा हो रहा था और कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोग हमसे अपेक्षा करते हैं, वे हमारी तरफ देखते हैं कि इस देश को चलाने के लिए सरकार तो है, सरकार की कहीं गलती होगी, तो विपक्ष उसको करेक्ट करने के लिए है, परन्तु बिजनेस होना चाहिए, डिस्कशन्स होने चाहिए, वे नहीं हुए, मैं बड़ा निरुत्तर रहा। परन्तु आज आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय के ऊपर कई विचार रखे गए। क्या सचमुच महंगाई का असर इतना ज्यादा आज के दिन है? महंगाई के ऊपर, महंगाई का सपोर्ट लेते हुए, जो पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के अंदर राइज़ हुई, उसके ऊपर बोल सकते थे, परन्तु उसको साथ में लेते हुए, महंगाई के ऊपर, जब आज महंगाई कम होती जा रही है, हमें उसके ऊपर बोलना पड़ रहा है। महंगाई नहीं हुई है, ऐसा मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। महंगाई हुई है, उसका असर पूरे देश के ऊपर हुआ है, गरीबों के ऊपर भी इसका प्रभाव पड़ा है। अनेकों योजनाएं सरकार की गरीबों के लिए हैं। अंत्योदय कार्ड से हम आदिवासियों को कम दाम पर अनाज देते हैं, बीपीएल कार्ड से गरीबों को भी कम दाम पर अनाज देते हैं, जो बिलो पावर्टी लाइन हैं, उसको पीडीएस के द्वारा बाकी के लोगों को भी अनाज मिलता है। फिर भी, महंगाई का असर उनके ऊपर पड़ रहा है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। क्या महंगाई को घटाने के लिए सरकार ने प्रयास नहीं किए? अगर प्रयास किए हैं और उनमें कहीं न कहीं खामी हुई हो, तो उसके बारे में सजेशन देना अधिक महत्वपूर्ण होता, बजाय उनकी खामियां दिखाने के और यह कहने के लिए कि क्या आप ऐसा नहीं करें।

उपसभापति महोदय, ऑयल प्रोडक्ट्स की वजह से जो महंगाई हुई है, क्या दो रुपये लीटर, ढाई रुपये लीटर बढ़ा देने से इतना बोझा बढ़ जाएगा कि जनता उसको सहन नहीं कर पाएगी। सर्वसाधारण आदमी को दो रुपये, ढाई रुपये लीटर दाम बढ़ाने से फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा, अगर उसकी इन्कम बढ़ जाए। हमारे देश में 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक किसान हैं और हमारा देश उन पर निर्भर करता है, खेती के ऊपर निर्भर करता है और किसानों की माली हालत के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, उनसे हमारा रूरल इंडिया वाकई में खुशहाल होता जा रहा है। हमारे रूरल इंडिया के अंदर, अगर हम देश की इकनॉमिक कंडिशन देखें, अगर वह अच्छी नहीं होती, तो जब पूरे वर्ल्ड के अंदर इकनॉमिक क्राइसेस हो रहा था, हमारे देश में उसका सबसे कम असर दिखाई दे रहा था और वह केवल रूरल इंडिया की वजह से था, क्योंकि वहां के किसानों के पास पैसा था, वे खरीददारी कर रहे थे, उनमें खरीददारी करने की क्षमता थी और इसीलिए हमें उसका असर कम दिखाई दिया।

महोदय, किसान जो प्रोड्यूस करता है, अगर उसको उसका सही प्राइस नहीं मिलेगा, अगर उसको उसके पसीने का दाम नहीं मिलेगा, तो क्या वह प्रोड्यूस करेगा, हरगिज़ नहीं करेगा। किसानों को remunerative price मिलना चाहिए, उसके पसीने का दाम मिलना चाहिए। क्या शासन ने किसानों को यह सब देने की कोशिश की? यदि उसको अधिक दाम देंगे, तो थोड़ा दाम दूसरों को भी देना पड़ेगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि सरकार ने उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। जो शासन की नौकरी में हैं, उनको 6th पे-कमीशन मिल गया। जिनकी इनकम लोअर इनकम ग्रुप की है, इनकम टैक्स के अंदर उनको भी बेनिफिट्स दिए हैं। शासन ने किसी न किसी तरह से उनको सहायता देने की कोशिश की है। अगर हम किसानों को remunerative price नहीं देंगे, तो किसान वे चीज़ें नहीं लगाएंगे, उनकी बुवाई कम होगी और उनका उत्पादन कम होगा। पिछले साल भी यही हुआ था कि जब यहां पर ज्यादा शक्कर पैदा हो रही थी, तो जो किसान ने लागत लगाई थी, जब उसका खर्चा भी नहीं निकला था, तो उसकी बुवाई कम हुई और शक्कर का प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ। यह जो डिमांड और सप्लाई है, यह यूनिवर्सल है, इसको कोई बदल नहीं सकता, लेकिन जब डिमांड होगी, तो उसकी सप्लाई करने के लिए उसका प्रोडक्शन भी सही होना चाहिए। इस दृष्टिकोण से शासन ने दोनों में समन्वय बैठाने का प्रयास भी किया। इससे महंगाई का असर दूसरों को थोड़ा जरूर दिखा होगा। यदि हम दुनिया के देशों की ओर देखें, तो उनके दृष्टिकोण में हमारा देश एक सुदृढ़ स्थिति में रहा है, लेकिन कुछ प्वाइंट्स ऐसे जरूर हैं, जिनके ऊपर शासन ने प्रयास किया है और वह आगे भी करना चाहता है। शासन फूड सिक्युरिटी एक्ट लाना चाहता है। यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है। हमारे देश के अंदर कोई भी आदमी भूखा न रहे, इसके लिए हमारा शासन फूड सिक्युरिटी की जिम्मेवारी लेना चाहता है। वह एक अच्छा कदम लेकर आ रहा है। इसके साथ ही हमें और भी कई स्टेप्स उठाने पड़ेंगे, जैसे कि स्टोरेज का स्टेप है। आज हमारे पास फूड काफी बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, परन्तु स्टोरेज ठीक नहीं होने से वह सड़ रहा है। इसके लिए हमें स्टोरेज के उपायों के बारे में सोचना होगा और उनको बढ़ाना होगा यदि हम यह नहीं करेंगे और केवल अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाएंगे तथा उसका ठीक से रख-रखाव करने के बारे में नहीं सोचेंगे, तो हमारा लॉस काफी बड़ी मात्रा में होगा और हमें उसका परिणाम भुगतना पड़ेगा। इसलिए हमें स्टोरेज के लिए प्रमोट करना होगा तथा अनेक मार्गों से लोगों को प्रभावित करना होगा कि स्टोरेज की ओर बढ़ें, ताकि फूड को नुकसान होने से बचाया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना ही नहीं इम्पोर्ट के लिए भी कई चीज़ें हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश के अंदर दालों की कमी है। यह कही आम से नहीं है, यदि हम पिछले 25 वर्षों में देखें तो हमारे देश को दाल इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ रही है तथा एडिबल ऑयल इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि हमारे यहां उसका उत्पादन कम है। जब हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, तो उसकी डिमांड तो बढ़ती ही जाएगी। हमने एक्सपोर्ट के लिए इम्पोर्ट बन्द कर दिया है। मैं जहां से आता हूं, वहां पर करीब 125 दाल मिलें हैं। वे

दालें इम्पोर्ट करते थे और एक्सपोर्ट भी करते थे। चूँकि हमारे यहां पर दालों की शॉर्टेज है, हमने एक्सपोर्ट पर बैन कर दिया। हमने कई बार रिप्रजेंटेशन दिया कि हमें इम्पोर्ट करने दीजिए, क्योंकि दाल मिलें बंद करनी पड़ेगी और मजदूरों की मजदूरी भी बंद हो जायेगी। जो हमारे देश से एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है, यदि दूसरे देशों के अंदर दाल नहीं मिलेगी, तो वे वहां पर प्लांट लगाने की कोशिश करेंगे और हमारे यहां से एक्सपोर्ट कम हो जाएंगे। आप एक्सपोर्ट बंद मत कीजिए, एक्सपोर्ट के एगेंस्ट कुछ लिमिट डालकर इम्पोर्ट एलाऊ कीजिए ताकि आप जितना इम्पोर्ट करोगे, उसका 50 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट कर सकोगे। आपको फिफ्टी परसेंट देश में ही देना होगा, इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता था। इससे देश के लोगों को दाल मिल सकती थी और एक्सपोर्ट भी हो सकता था, ताकि लोगों को दूसरी आउटसोर्सिंग न करनी पड़े। इससे हमारे देश के अंदर जो फैक्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं, जिनके अंदर मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनको मजदूरी भी मिलेगी और फैक्ट्रीज को रन करने में भी सुविधा होगी, यानी जिस चीज से हमारे देश का नुकसान नहीं है, हमें ऐसी पॉलिसीज को अडॉप्ट करना होगा। हम एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करने देंगे और केवल इम्पोर्ट ही करेंगे, तो इम्पोर्ट तो हमारी जरूरत के मुताबिक हो जाएगा, परंतु वे मिलें, जो बंद पड़ी हुई हैं, वहां जो काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, उनको इसका खामियाजा भुगतना पड़ सकता है, अतः इसके बारे में भी सोचना होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, हमारे प्रॉडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए, जैसे हमारे यहां दाल की शॉर्टेज है या ऑयल सीड्स की शॉर्टेज है, यह बढ़ाने के लिए हमारा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय कोशिश कर रहा है, हमारी गवर्नमेंट उसके ऊपर बहुत पैसा भी खर्च कर रही है। नए सीड्स, अच्छे सीड्स पैदा हों, जिससे कि प्रॉडक्शन बढ़े, यह प्रॉडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए अगर कुछ समय लगने वाला होगा, तो Instead of हम बड़ी मात्रा में इम्पोर्ट करें, उसका हमारे देश में प्रॉडक्शन करने के लिए यदि कुछ समय के लिए अच्छे सीड्स का इम्पोर्ट भी करना पड़ा, तो कम मात्रा में इम्पोर्ट करना होगा। इससे हमारे देश में ही प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकेगा, यानी अगर हम अच्छी सीड्स इम्पोर्ट करके प्रॉडक्शन बढ़ा सकें, तो पूरा इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं होगी और हम हमारे यहां की जरूरत पूरी करने की कोशिश कर सकेंगे। हम उन्हें अच्छा सीड देंगे। मेरे एक सम्माननीय सदस्य यहां बोल रहे थे कि उनकी लागत कम करने के लिए हमें चार परसेंट ब्याज पर उन्हें कर्ज उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहने में बड़ी खुशी है कि मेरी स्टेट, जहां से मैं आया हूँ, महाराष्ट्र में गवर्नमेंट ने ऑलरेडी डिजीजन ले लिया है कि पचास हजार रुपये तक का जो ऋण दिया जाएगा, उस पर किसी प्रकार का ब्याज नहीं लगेगा, यानी पचास हजार रुपये तक का ऋण ब्याज फ्री दिया जाएगा और तीन लाख रुपये तक का जो ऋण दिया जाएगा, उस पर सिर्फ दो परसेंट का इंटररेस्ट लगेगा। हम यह स्कीम इसी साल इम्प्लमेंट कर रहे हैं। यदि शासन के दिल में ऐसी भावना रही, उसकी इच्छाशक्ति रही तो वह ऐसा कर सकता है। यह मार्गदर्शन देने के लिए, हमारे नेता, जो पवार साहब हैं,

उन्होंने हमें प्रोत्साहित किया है, हमारे शासन को प्रोत्साहित किया है। आज हम वहां पर यह स्कीम इम्प्लैमेंट कर रहे हैं और किसानों की लागत कम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक तरफ प्रॉडक्शन बढ़ाएं, दूसरी तरफ उनकी लागत कम करें, तो अच्छा होगा। जब हम एक तरफ प्रॉडक्शन और उसकी स्टोरेज का ध्यान रखेंगे, तो हमारे देश के अंदर किसी प्रकार की कमतरता नहीं हो सकेगी। हमारा देश स्वयं में पूर्ण हो सकेगा। इतना ही नहीं, हम एक्सपोर्ट करके और अधिक अर्जित कर सकेंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जिस जगह से आता हूं, वहां पर केला बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में होता है। एक समय तो ऐसा था कि जब पूरे देश की सप्लाई का करीब फिफ्टी परसेंट केला केवल मेरे जिले से पैदा होता था, अब तो और जगह भी पैदा होने लग गया है, परंतु फिर भी मैं आपके माध्यम से शासन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या केला फ्रूट नहीं है? अगर वह फ्रूट नहीं है तो उस केले को होटिकल्चर का दर्जा क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है? उसके फायदे किसानों को क्यों नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं? वह मेहनत करता है, फिर भी उसके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। इस प्रकार की कहीं anomalies हों, पॉलिसीज़ के अंदर कहीं डिफेक्ट्स हों, तो वे दूर होने चाहिए। किसानों को उसका फायदा देना चाहिए। अगर वह फ्रूट है तो उसको फ्रूट का दर्जा दीजिए। उसके जो भी फायदे होंगे, वे फायदे हमारे किसानों के पल्ले में डलने देनी चाहिए, किसानों को न्याय देना चाहिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार से एक तरफ प्रॉडक्शन, दूसरी तरफ उसकी सेफ्टी, उसकी स्टोरेज, उसका कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन कम करेंगे तो प्रॉडक्शन बढ़ेगा, डिमांड एंड सप्लाई का रूल मीट आउट होगा और हमारे देश के अंदर किसी प्रकार से इसकी कमतरता नहीं होगी। यह करने के लिए शासन अनेकानेक प्रयास कर रहा है। शासन आगे और भी प्रयास करे और लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करे, मैं इस प्रकार की अपेक्षा रखता हूं। इसी भावना के साथ, जो विचार मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं और उन्हें रखने का आपने मुझे जो अवसर दिया, उसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद अदा करते हुए अपने शब्द पूर्ण करता हूं।

**श्री मोहन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत संक्षेप में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं। सरकार की नीतियां, सरकार की मानसिकता और सरकार का प्रबन्ध, इन तीनों ने मिल कर जीवन आवश्यक वस्तुओं का दाम पिछले डेढ़ वर्ष में आसमान तक पहुंचाया है। यह खुशी की बात है कि जिस समस्या का सीधा सम्बन्ध भारत की आम जनता से है, उस पर जनता के दुख और दर्द का आड़ना, भारत के लोकतंत्र की सबसे बड़ी संस्था, संसद के भीतर हम बहस कर रहे हैं।

यह कहने की बात नहीं कि पिछले इलेक्शन के समय ही महंगाई आसमान छू रही थी, लेकिन दो कारणों से इस सरकार को बहुमत जुटाने में आसानी हुई। एक तो छोटे वेतन आयोग की संस्तुतियों को लागू कर एक खास तबके के वेतन और सुविधा में भारी बढ़ोतरी की गई और दूसरा, जो गांव में बसने वाला किसान था, उसके कर्ज की

माफी, बैंकों के कर्ज की माफी सरकार ने करके अपने समर्थन में बहुमत जुटाने का काम किया। लेकिन क्या सरकार बार-बार कर्ज काफी कर सकती है? क्या सरकार का एक्सचेजर इस बात की छूट देगा कि सरकार इतने बड़े पैमाने पर ऊंची तन्खवाह वालों की सुख-सुविधा और वेतन हर वर्ष बढ़ाती रहे? जिनके वेतन में सरकार ने वृद्धि की थी, वोट लेने के बाद सरकार ने उनकी जेब से पैसा निकालने का इंतजाम बढ़ी हुई वस्तुओं के दाम के साथ किया। हमको यह कहते हुए अफसोस हो रहा है कि पिछले डेढ़ वर्ष में सरकार ने दाम वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम बनाए और क्या कदम उठाए, इसके बारे में हमने समाचार पत्रों के जरिए कोई खबर नहीं पढ़ी, सिवाय इसके कि सरकार ने टाइम टेबल घोषित किया। आने वाली खरीफ सीज़न में जब बम्पर क्रॉप हो जाएगी, तो खाद्यान्न के दाम घट जाएंगे। लेकिन इसका उल्टा हुआ। फिर कहा गया कि आने वाले अप्रैल महीने में जब रबी की फसल आ जाएगी, तो अपने आप इस देश में खाद्यान्न के दाम घट जाएंगे।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फिर से टाइम टेबल घोषित किया है कि आने वाले दिसम्बर महीने में, उसका निहितार्थ है कि जब खरीफ की फसल आ जाएगी, तो अपने आप खाद्यान्नों के दाम घट जाएंगे, यानी सरकार को कुछ नहीं करना है। भगवान के भरोसे जरूरी चीजों के दाम घटेंगे, यह सरकार का भरोसा रहता है। सरकार को भी कुछ करना चाहिए, इस पर सरकार गम्भीर नहीं होगी, इस पर मुझे दुख होता है। यह कितने आश्चर्य की बात है कि पिछले साल जो खाद्यान्न के दाम बढ़े, उसके बारे में कहा गया कि पश्चिमी मानसून ठीक से नहीं आया, बारिश नहीं हुई, बहुत सारे हिस्से में सूखा पड़ गया, पश्चिमी-उत्तरी हिन्दुस्तान में, जिसके चलते हमारी फसल कम हुई और उसके कारण चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए। इस साल अभी बारिश आई नहीं, मानसून आया नहीं, तभी हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने खुशफहमी में कहा कि इतना शानदार मानसून कभी नहीं आया था और इस साल खरीफ की फसल बम्पर होने वाली है। उनकी ओर से भविष्यवाणी हो गई है। लेकिन दुख इस बात का है कि इस वर्ष पूर्वी मानसून ने दस्तक ही नहीं दिया। दो महीने बीत गए। बंगाल का बहुत सारा इलाका, पूरा झारखंड, पूरा बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश का आधे से अधिक हिस्सा इस वर्ष सूखे की चपेट में है। बिहार की सरकार ने अभी 26 जिलों को सूखाग्रस्त घोषित कर दिया। जमीनी हकीकत और मंत्रियों के बयान के बीच में कितना बड़ा अंतराल है। आप इसी से सोच सकते हैं कि यह सरकार जमीन से वास्ता नहीं रखती। यही कारण है कि जो महंगाई है, वह आसमान छू रही है।

कहा जाता है कि इन्फ्लेशन रेट बढ़ रहा है और 10 के करीब हो गया है। फिर कहा जाता है कि अब धीरे-धीरे खाद्यान्न की कीमत घटेगी, क्योंकि इन्फ्लेशन रेट 17 से घट कर 12 हो गया। यह भी एक विडम्बना है कि इन्फ्लेशन रेट के बढ़ने की जो गति है, फुटकर दाम उसकी दुगुनी रफ्तार से बढ़ने लगते हैं, लेकिन उसके ऊपर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। कृषि मंत्री जैसे जिम्मेवार आदमी, जो अनुभवी हैं, पुराने हैं और लम्बे समय से इस विभाग को



संभाल रहे हैं, उनके द्वारा यह बयान दिया गया कि इस साल चीनी की कमी पड़ेगी, क्योंकि उत्पादन 1 करोड़ 25 लाख टन ही होगा, और इसलिए चीनी के बढ़ते हुए दाम को हम घटा नहीं सकते हैं। उसके छः महीने के बाद वही कृषि मंत्री जी यह बयान देते हैं कि हमको अधिकारियों ने गुमराह कर दिया था, दरसल इस देश में चीनी 1 करोड़ 80 लाख टन पैदा हो गई और अगर हमारे पास उपलब्ध बफर स्टॉक को भी मिला दिया जाए तो कुल मिला कर 2 करोड़ 30 लाख टन हो गई है, यानी हमारी जरूरत भर का स्टॉक है, इसलिए चिन्ता की कोई बात नहीं है।

छः महीने में जब चीनी के दाम बढ़ गए, तो कृषि मंत्री जी की ओर से यह स्वीकारोक्ति आई कि हमको अधिकारियों ने गुमराह किया। क्या इससे अधिक खराब बात और कोई हो सकती है कि इस देश के एक जिम्मेवार कृषि मंत्री, समझदार कृषि मंत्री और अनुभव वाले कृषि मंत्री यह कहें कि हमको अधिकारियों ने गुमराह किया? मैं समझता हूँ कि महंगाई बढ़ने के ये सब बहुत सारे कारण हैं।

भारत के वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सप्लाई और डिमांड का अंतराल काफी है, जिसके चलते जरूरी चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हीं के दूसरे मंत्रियों के बयान पढ़िए तो वे कहते हैं कि देश में खाद्यान्न की कोई कमी नहीं है। हम बाजार में भी देखते हैं कि आप बढ़ा हुआ पैसा लेकर जाइए, बाजार से कोई चीज़ गायब नहीं है, वह उसी रेट में मिलती है। चीनी के दाम इतने क्यों बढ़ गए? अगर मंत्री जी के पुराने बयान को भी स्वीकार कर लिया जाए तो हमने मान लिया कि चीनी का उत्पादन कम हुआ या उसके दाम 30 रुपये या 35 रुपये हो गए अथवा यदि चीनी 30 या 50 रुपये भी हो गई, तब भी बाजार में मिठाई की कीमत 450 रुपये किलो होने का क्या मतलब है? क्या इसका कोई औचित्य है कि जो फिनिश गुड्स हैं और जो रॉ मैटीरियल है, उसके बीच का जो लूट का अंतराल है, उसके बारे में सरकार के पास कोई मैकेनिज्म नहीं है। मैं निजी अनुभव से कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे इलाके से व्यापारी लाल मिर्च दो रुपये किलो खरीद कर ले जाते हैं और कोलकाता के बाजार में उसको 20 रुपये किलो बेचते हैं। एक तरफ उत्पादक है और एक तरफ उपभोक्ता। दो रुपये की मिर्च उपभोक्ता को 20 रुपये में मिलती है, यह 18 रुपये की जो लूट है, उसका जिम्मेवार कौन है?

अतः हम सरकार से यह कहना चाहते हैं कि सरकार जरा गंभीर हो और महंगाई को मज़ाक का विषय न समझे। इसके ऊपर सरकार गंभीरतापूर्वक सोच कर कुछ कड़े कदम उठाने का काम करे। कड़े कदम उठाने के संबंध में हम यह कह सकते हैं कि खाद्यान्न के व्यापार को निजी व्यापारियों के हाथ में पूरे तौर पर छोड़ देना, मैं समझता हूँ कि आम जनता के हितों के साथ सबसे बड़ा मज़ाक है।

आप बाजार में जाकर देखिए, सरकार के सामने भंडारण की समस्या है। कृषि मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा कि भंडारण से हमारा जो नुकसान हुआ है, वह हमारे संपूर्ण भंडार का 0.03 प्रतिशत है। सवाल परसेंटेज का नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि इस गरीब देश में यदि एक किलो राशन का भी सरकार अथवा भंडारण की कमी से नुकसान होता है, तो उसकी जिम्मेवारी सरकार के ऊपर आती है। बार-बार बयान दिया जाता है कि चूंकि पंजाब में जमीन इतनी महंगी है, उस महंगी जमीन का भंडारण करने के लिए भंडारगृह बनाना हमको बड़ा महंगा पड़ेगा। माना कि पंजाब में जमीन महंगी है, लेकिन बुंदेलखंड में तो सस्ती है। इधर उत्तर की जो सारी स्टेट्स हैं, वे गेहूं के सरप्लस की आपूर्ति दक्षिण में करती हैं। यदि बीच में गोदाम बंट जाएं तो वहां पर उसका भंडारण करने के बाद उसके वितरण में हमको थोड़ी आसानी हो जाएगी, लेकिन इसके बारे में कभी सोचा नहीं जाता है।

पिछले ही वर्ष एफसीआई ने सड़े हुए गेहूं की सफाई के ऊपर 250 रुपया खर्च किया। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? यदि इसके बारे में सरकार गम्भीर नहीं होगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ी विचित्र बात होगी। अभी जो आंकड़े आए हैं, वे आंकड़े क्या आए हैं? यही कि "अफ्रीका के 26 देशों के मुकाबले, जिनकी आबादी 41 करोड़ है, हिन्दुस्तान के 8 राज्यों में गरीबों की संख्या उससे एक करोड़ अधिक यानी 42 करोड़ के आसपास है।" क्या हम उन गरीबों के बारे में नहीं सोच सकते? फिगर्स आ रही हैं कि आने वाले 20 वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान आबादी के लिहाज से दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा देश हो जाएगा। हम कम-से-कम आबादी के मामले में चीन को भी मात दे देंगे। उस बढ़ी हुई आबादी के लिए हमारी क्या तैयारी है? क्या भारत सरकार इस पर कुछ गम्भीर है, क्योंकि इस देश में जमीन सिकुड़ रही है? इस देश के अन्दर जो छोटे काश्तकार हैं वे अपनी जमीन बेच कर भूमिहीनों की कोटि में चले जा रहे हैं और जमीन कृषि के अलावा दूसरे कार्यों में लग रही है। यदि सरकार सावधान नहीं हुई तो कृषि लायक जमीन सिकुड़ कर इतनी सीमित हो जाएगी कि हम अपने देश की बढ़ी हुई आबादी को खाना खिलाने की स्थिति में भी नहीं रहेंगे। इसलिए जब खाने की कमी हो जाएगी तो इस देश में अराजकता के अलावा कुछ नहीं बचेगा। जरूरी चीजों के बढ़े हुए दाम इस देश में अराजकता के बहुत बड़े कारण हैं और कानून-व्यवस्था को नियंत्रित करने के सबसे बड़े कारक हैं।

इसलिए भारत सरकार को ईमानदारी के साथ एक सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाकर इसके सभी रास्तों पर विचार करके कि कैसे महंगाई रोकी जाए, ठोस कदम उठाने की घोषणा करनी चाहिए और अपने मंत्रियों के जो गैरजिम्मेदाराना वक्तव्य हैं उन वक्तव्यों के ऊपर थोड़ा अंकुश लगाकर कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि इस तरह के बयान न दिए जाएं जिनसे इस देश के तस्करों, इस देश के मुनाफाखोरों और इस देश के जमाखोरों का मनोबल बढ़े और उनको आम आदमी के साथ खिलवाड़ करने का मौका मिले। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated) : I think, learned Members have given a lot of data, lot of explanation as to why we are facing this problem. As a matter of fact, I am not as familiar as they are with what is happening in rural India. So, I am very grateful for the feedback we have got from the various Members from the rural parts of the country. Every household is facing the problem of prices. But, at the same time, we must remember that a significant amount of money is going into the rural sector. The Minimum Support Price, which has been increasing significantly, is absolutely justified. It is a great incentive to the farmers and our growth is being driven by consumption. Whether the product is in short supply or large supply, it is being driven by consumption.

So, the problem is that the people wish to consume but the supply is not there. Therefore, prices are going up. Economists understand the problem better than I do. We also know the fact that significant amount of grains, vegetables, fruits, sugarcane etc. is being produced but the stranglehold of the chain from the producers to the consumers is one of the biggest curses in this country. The agricultural produce, marketing rules in various States remain in complete control and the price jump from one sector to the other till it reaches the retail point is just unacceptable. Something has to be done about it. We need to bring in modern methods of taking the production and bringing it to the consumers. We always talk about rotting of wheat but we do not realize that 30 to 40 per cent of the vegetables and fruits that are produced in this country rot and do not reach the market because of absence of storage, cold storage, cold chain and supply chain. Our outlets are not equipped to handle storage. Therefore, if we go to the market in the late evening, fruits and vegetables are sold because there is no cold storage available to the retailers.

And, yet, we will not allow modernization! It has been proved, again and again, that modernization of food chain, large supermarkets, etc., will, in no way, harm the traditional retail shops that are abundant in the country. We keep on protesting about it. The issue that we have to

deal with - we don't talk about it-is this. We have had liberalization, reforms. But, we continue, no matter which salary bracket or pay packet you are in, to expect, generation-after-generation, for the

Government to subsidize our lives and our lifestyles. Nobody comes and say that the days of subsidies or reduction of subsidies are here, especially for the better off people. We continue to subsidize. Unless we have a balance between subsidy and pricing, what is paid to the farmer and what the consumer has to pay, this imbalance will continue. This is not a problem which is going to be solved overnight. We are not short of products that we produce. We are short of our ability to deliver. Unless that is dealt with, as a part of a larger picture, we will continue to meet in this House, again and again, and keep on complaining about the rising prices. This is not going to go away.

I particularly take the case of edible oils and pulses. If we continue to produce pulses and edible oils the way we are producing, we will never be self-sufficient. As a matter of fact, the other countries which are producing pulses and edible oils, in the not too long distant future, will ask for extortionist prices to fulfill our vegetarian protein needs and our edible oil needs. It is a very major issue. Yet, we refuse to acknowledge the modern scientific techniques in order to improve our farm productivity. Biotechnology is being held out as a ghost and there is a debate, without any scientific basis, that we must not use genetically modified seeds, which is the fundamental way of increasing productivity world-over. Nobody has said that this should be done in a mindless fashion. Nobody is saying that safety should not be tested.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

But, is it beyond our capacity to set up safety techniques, safety laboratories, modern technologies in order to introduce genetically modified oil seeds, genetically modified cereal, genetically modified vegetables and increase production significantly which is a sure way, in the short term, bring down prices and, in certain case, net exporters of many of our fruits and vegetables. We are one of the largest producers in the world. And, yet, we have to pay huge prices in order to consume the same.

Sir, I also want to mention about a point. A lot of reference has

been made about energy cost and petroleum products. I do not see any reason for us to continue to subsidize people with 2 or 3 cars, people who drive Mercedes Benz and BMWs in the city. I do not accept the fact that differential prices between the consumers cannot be made. It need not be made in the product price itself. Some speakers have already spoken that the duty structure on expensive vehicles would a major

source of revenue and, at the same time, compensate the poor if you want to drive the expensive cars.

Secondly, even if you take the kerosene prices, the price has gone up to a level where kerosene consumption per family per day works out to 50 paise. I think, we, sometimes, in our rhetoric, take things out of context. Similarly, for gas, those who can afford to buy gas, the increase in gas price is absolutely legitimate. How long are we going to continue to subsidize the middle classes? Therefore, the whole price rise issue that we are debating today was debated in the past and we are going to debate it in the future. We must accept the fact that we are not short of foodgrains, we are not short of vegetables, but we are short of edible oils and pulses. We are not short of fruits. But, we cannot continue to have 19th and 20th Century ways of transferring products the way we do. If we continue do that, the prices will continue to rise, because people earning is going up. They will have more disposable income. They will want to consume more and there is no way that prices are going to come down.

I strongly believe that our dependence on our weather is so huge, and, yet, our ability to forecast the weather is so poor that unless you upgrade our weather forecasting systems, unless we upgrade our method of communicating that to the farmers, I don't think we will bring about a change. I strongly urge upon the Minister concerned to please upgrade - the technology is available all over the world - the weather-forecasting the technology. We have the best airports; we have modern airlines; we do everything in a very modern way; we drive modern cars, then, why can we not have a modern weather forecasting system.

Finally, Sir, this country must be crisscrossed with grain-storage grids. Instead of having the old system of having large warehouses at different points and transporting grains by train, where half of it being wasted, I think, investment has to be made. This cannot entirely be made by the Government. Do not put all the burden on the Government alone. This has to be public private partnership. India has reached a state of

maturity and self-confidence where public-private partnership must take precedence, it must be made a commercial preposition, and, then only the prices of what we consume day-in-and-day-out will be within affordable limit. It will reflect the real condition of the growing economy and stature of this country.



I thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak here.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak in this august House before the learned and experienced leaders of India and prominent intellectuals. This is my maiden speech.

The motion moved by the Leader of the Opposition is very important one. The unprecedented price rise and unbridled inflation has created an alarming situation throughout the country because it seriously affects the lives of not only the toiling people of this country, but various stratas and classes. The party that promised, in their last manifesto, to control the price rise and inflation has failed miserably after coming to power at the Centre. The party, which proclaimed कांग्रेस का हाथ, जनता के साथ, आम आदमी के साथ has turned its hand to make the life of the people more miserable. I know the promise of the ruling party is an unbroken record of broken promises in the independent India. Even then, I think, at this juncture, the ruling party and the Government, in power, should heed to the warnings of the people and realize the feelings and the miseries of the people. Recently, in the past few months, two bharat bandhs, sometimes we call it hartal, were observed. People widely expressed their wrath and anger these hartals.

The people spontaneously joined these *hartals* irrespective of party politics. It was really a strong warning for the ruling party to think about changing its economic policy and its strategy, not to make the lives of the people more miserable.

Sir, this august House is the highest forum to discuss the problems that the people of this country are facing. But I am surprised to hear the speech of one of the esteemed Members of the Ruling Party who also happens to be their spokesperson. I have a lot of respect for her. In her address, she criticized this All India *Hartal* and gave the figures regarding how much money the country has lost, how many working days are lost and how much of property lost. But I think this is a negative attitude. Tell us how those people who are suffering from the misrule of

the ruling party will protest. It may be any party, it may be any class or may be an individual. How will these suffering masses express their resentment against a wrong policy? There are three ways. One is, they have to

obey like obedient servants and suffer without any resistance. That is one way. The second way is to raise arms, adopt violent methods to protest like the Maoists or any other Extremist group. I am not talking of the extremist group or religious group or about those who are coming across the borders. No; I am not talking of this. I am talking of the groups or organizations which are inside our country. The third way is to resist peacefully and democratically.

Sir, the concept of *hartal* was given by our Father of the Nation during our freedom days, during our freedom on struggle days. The people observed *hartals* not only by "closing the offices and shops but even by observing fasting also. They observed fasting to express their protest against the British Rule. That is the democratic method. Of course, some people think that *hartals* or *bandhs* cannot be observed without violence. This is a wrong concept, a false notion. In these *hartals* during our freedom struggle days, there was no violence. People were not destroying the property when the *hartals* were observed. When some violent incident took place in 1921 in Chauri Chaura, Gandhiji withdrew the movement immediately. He did not allow it to proceed further. He trained the Indian people to fight in a non-violent way in a peaceful manner. He did it successfully. Sir, I was one of the organizers of the last *hartal* from the Biju Janta Dal and there was a strict instruction from our Chief Minister that it should be a *hartal* only and not a *bandh* and this *hartal* must be very peaceful.

And peace was maintained. My friends from other political parties are here. They had also observed this. So, we must organize *hartals* to protest against wrong policies and misdeeds of the Government, but we should organize them peacefully. That is what we can do and that is the way to do it. So, I request the respected leaders of the ruling party that they should not misunderstand me and take it in a negative way. All the political parties should try to run in this country in a democratic manner; we have to strengthen democracy in our country; we do not have any other alternative. And we should give opportunity to full participation of our masses. So, the people must exercise their right to

express their protest through democratic and peaceful ways.

Sir, I want to mention one thing here. This price rise is not a new phenomenon. It has been there since this ruling party came into power. And, very often, people have organized movements

5.00 P.M.

against price rise. But the prices have been rising very high and making life difficult for common people. That is why the political parties also are forced to organize movements.

But the question is: why have prices been rising? On this issue, many of our learned Members have expressed their views, how does this price rise affect the common people? How does it affect the poverty-stricken people? When we talk of growth in this country, we know that if was during our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru's time that growth was given the top priority. It was growth-oriented development at that time. But the growth that took place served only a particular section of people. This growth was not achieved with the concept of equal distribution of wealth. So, a majority of the sections of our people were not benefited by this process of growth. In the whole planning process at that time, due consideration to regional demands, aspirations and grievances was not given.

Then, problems and aspirations of the vulnerable sections of our society, the dalits, the adivasis, the backward communities, even of the minorities, had not been taken into consideration. So, as a consequence, uneven development took place. Now, this globalization and liberalization policy that we have adopted since 1992 has led us to a situation of more and more disparities, more poverty, more unemployment. These policies have been creating more and more social tensions, social conflicts like the Maoist movement. Those people who believe in violence are taking advantage of the negative effect of these policies. The social development plans which are adopted by the the Government are very good. Social development plans have been formulated by this Government and many previous Governments. At the State level also, so many plans and programmes have been formulated. But the economic policy at the Centre is such that this price control mechanism is not effective enough to control the rise in prices. The common man is badly hit by it.

By one way we are giving something to poor people and the other way,

through price rise and inflation, we are taking it away, that profit is not going to poor people, but it is going to upper class people. That has been going on since Independence. How to change this? Our learned Prime

Minister and learned Finance Minister promised a growth with a human face and inclusive growth. Where is the human face? Are those who are living in jungles, those who are living in villages and Dalits not human beings? Is their faces reflected in this process of growth? Human face is not there. Everyday and every time disparities are growing; poverty is growing; number of unemployed people is growing; the difference between village and city is growing and the disparity between backward regions and developed regions is growing. So, it is a serious thing. Now we have reached a situation where we have to re-think. I am not talking of some political gains or some political jugglery. We are responsible for this; this House is responsible and those who are in the leadership are more responsible. So, we must reconsider our policy. Price rise depends on the economic policy of the Government and price mechanism of the Central Government. The Central Government is mainly responsible for this. There is shortage of food and prices of food, vegetables, fish, meat, milk and everything are growing. But the purchasing power of common people is not growing. How will they afford to maintain their standard of living? They are unable to give a piece of clothe to their children and they are unable to provide them proper food. Our learned friends were talking of sugar. A spoonful of sugar has become a luxury for those people who are living in villages and jungles. Do we think about them ? My State is a very poor and backward State where 24 per cent of the population is *Adivasis*, 14 per cent are *dalits* and most of the people are backward. So, the Central Government should not neglect the State. When we talk of inclusive growth, we want to minimize the disparities and remove the regional imbalances. More attention should be given to this poor State.

I request the veteran Finance Minister whom I know since 1964 and I have worked with him on many occasions. He knows Orissa more than any other Minister of this Cabinet. Orissa must be given proper funds so that poverty in the State is alleviated. These States should get more opportunities to come at par with other developed States. Then, Sir, some special package should be given to Orissa. My party always demanded that special package should be given. It is not a question as to which party

is ruling Orissa. The point is that Orissa is a part of the entire country. If naxal movement develops in my State, it affects the entire country. When poverty-stricken people die due to hunger, it also damages the image of the country. So, we should take timely steps so that the situation does not get deteriorated in future. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, then, I will speak about



agriculture. My State is predominantly an agriculture State. But, I think, since 70s, development of agriculture has declined. Proper attention, which was necessary to be given for its development, was not given by the Central Government. It is not only the case of Orissa; situation is same in Bihar also. Land reforms and agricultural reforms have not taken place properly. Fragmentation of land is there. Without any consolidation of land, how could they adopt this modern method of farming? That is the case with Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and eastern region. Our respected Finance Minister, in the last Budget, had allotted Rs.400 crores for the agricultural development of those States.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Parida, how much time do you require?

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I am just completing. Sir, the Agriculture Minister is also a very experienced political leader. But, the way the Agriculture Ministry is functioning sometimes creates doubts in the minds of the people that something wrong is going on. Proper attention was not given to several issues like rotting of foodgrains, negligence to agriculture sector and necessary arrangements not being made for storage of foodgrains. I was in Russia for one-and-a-half decades. Russia was backward in agriculture and one of the reasons was lack of proper storage system. Vegetables and fruits used to rot before they came to the market. In Orissa and some other States, I think, the Central Government should encourage, subsidise and provide help in every possible way for providing better storage facilities.

Then, sharecropping is also a big obstacle for the development of agriculture. In many States, the sharecropping system is still prevalent though it was abolished in West Bengal and other States. I will request the Agriculture Minister to convene meetings with the Agriculture Ministers and Chief Ministers of those backward States to find out some solution to develop agriculture sector also.

Sir, the Public Distribution System is ruined. If, in the liberal economy, everything is left to the mercy of the open market, how will the poor people compete? How will the poor people get justice? How will they

survive? So, the PDS should be developed immediately, spread throughout the country, and, it should be given more importance. This is my request to you.

Sir, regarding oil price, many of our learned Members have shown the picture. It is affecting not only the people but also every branch of our economy, and, it is making the lives of the poor people hell. So, my request is that the price increase in petroleum products should be withdrawn.

Sir, some of the Members of the Ruling Party also prescribed that the States should reduce the tax levied on the petroleum products. I can tell you about my own State. It imposes lowest tax on petroleum goods. It is 18 per cent, which comes to about 12 rupees. So, Sir, my State is trying to do that.

Regarding PDS, hoarding and other things, in Orissa, we also tried to prevent this unnecessary price rise of foodgrains, vegetables, fish and other things, and, raided the stores of the hoarders. Hundreds of these dishonest business people have been arrested.

So, through this opportunity that has been given to me, I appeal to the leaders of the Ruling Party, hon. Prime Minister, hon. Finance Minister, hon. Agriculture Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Surely, when I will speak on naxal problem, definitely, I will express my views to the Home Minister also. So, I request all of them to take preventive measures immediately so that the price rise of petroleum goods do not make the lives of the people more miserable, and, I also request them to act according to their promise made in the manifesto for the *aam aadmi*. इतना कहकर मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। With these words, I express my thanks for having given me the opportunity to speak on this important subject. Thank you.

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#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

##### Situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Home Minister to make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir continues to be a cause for concern. It has taken a serious turn in recent days. Beginning June 11, 2010, there has been a cycle of violence threatening law and order and public peace. The violence in the State has followed a certain pattern. Usually, the violence is triggered by stone pelting by large crowds and their targets of attack are police stations, police outposts and other

public property.

In the discharge of their duty to maintain law and order, the security forces have been compelled by the situation to resort to lathicharge and, if the lathicharge failed to yield results, to tear-gassing. When all attempts to control the crowds failed, and, there was the danger of the crowds over-running the police station or police outpost, the security forces have been compelled to resort to firing.

While the security forces have been advised to deal with the crowds in a restrained manner, the relentless stone pelting and the danger of police stations and police outposts being overrun have compelled the security forces to use force both in self defence and in order to protect public property. There have been 39 civilian deaths since June 11, 2010; of these, 22 deaths have occurred since July 30, 2010. Each case of death has been followed by more protests, stone-pelting and violent attacks. There have been instances where the security forces have been fired upon by someone in the protesting crowds. There is reliable intelligence that some armed militants may have mingled with the crowds and fired at the security forces.

The Central Government deeply regrets the loss of lives in Jammu & Kashmir. Many of them were young men and children. I convey our deepest sympathies to the families of the deceased. A number of people have also been injured and the State Government has assured that they will be given the best medical treatment. Even while we regret these incidents, I would appeal to the people of Jammu & Kashmir to put an end to the current cycle of violence. I have a special appeal to parents: your children's safety and welfare is our paramount consideration - as it must be yours - and I would urge you to ensure that they do not join the violent protests.

Sir, it is my duty to point out that the security forces have conducted themselves with commendable restraint in a highly volatile situation. They have shown courage and fortitude. There have been a total of 872 stone pelting incidents in June and July 2010. 1266 security personnel have been injured in the last two months alone. On August 2,

2010, the Chief Minister chaired a meeting of the Unified Command in Srinagar. I am confident that the security forces will discharge the responsibilities entrusted to them by the State Government and restore law and order and maintain peace.

On August 2, 2010, after a meeting with the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister appealed to the people of Jammu & Kashmir to put an end to the cycle of violence and maintain peace. He offered a dialogue for the redressal of grievances, including a dialogue to resolve the political issues that concern the people of Jammu & Kashmir. Delegations of Ministers have been sent to the affected districts. Earlier, an all-Party meeting was convened in Srinagar on July 12, 2010 and certain administrative measures, including *ex-gratia* payments to the next of kin of those killed in the violence, were announced.

The Government of Jammu & Kashmir is actively considering a number of political and administrative measures that will help restore normalcy in the State. However, the Chief Minister, while affirming his commitment to taking certain political and administrative measures, has made it clear that the current cycle of violence would have to end before he can take the initiative in this regard. The Central Government endorses his appeal and sincerely hopes that the cycle of violence will come to an end immediately.

Government's policy on Jammu & Kashmir has been declared on many occasions. We recognize that the issues concerning J&K are issues concerning our own people; and they have to be addressed through the political process and through a dialogue with all sections of the people of Jammu & Kashmir. Government has always favoured a dialogue. In fact, in 2009, the Central Government initiated a 'quiet dialogue' with key political groups and individuals. I had hoped that the dialogue would open a window of opportunity to activate the political process in order to find solutions. However, that dialogue was interrupted on December 4, 2009, when there was an attempt on the life of Shri Fazl-ul-Haq, a leader who favoured dialogue, and he was seriously injured.

I may assure this House that adequate forces are available to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

In conclusion, I would urge all sections of the people of Jammu & Kashmir to heed the voices of reason and desist from violent protests.

Mindless violence and destruction of public property will not lead to any solution. On the contrary, they will result in loss of lives and injuries to the protesters, an outcome that is entirely avoidable and that should be avoided at all costs. The people of Jammu



& Kashmir have elected a Government and they must repose their faith in that Government to find solutions to the problems of Jammu & Kashmir. Once peace and order are restored, I am confident that we can explore the possibility of reactivating the political process that holds the key to solutions.

On its part, the Central Government offers its full support to the State Government in restoring law and order, holding a dialogue, redressing genuine grievances, accelerating development programmes, and ensuring equity, justice and honour for all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

**श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) :** सर, हमें क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछने का मौका कब मिलेगा?

**श्री उपसभापति :** आज नहीं। We will fix the day. Now we will continue the discussion.

**श्रीमती माया सिंह :** इसे तो continue करेंगे, लेकिन इस पर क्लैरिफिकेशन कब होगा?

**श्री उपसभापति :** इस पर consult करके date fix किया जाएगा। Now we will continue the discussion. It is a day of maiden speeches.

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## MOTION

### **Inflationary pressure on economy and its adverse impact on common man - contd...**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to put forth my views on the issue of price rise on behalf of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. I am grateful to my leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who was recognized by the House of Lords as the best woman politician of the decade, for having given me this opportunity to speak on behalf of the AIADMK in this august House.

Sir, at the outset, I wish to state that the price rise due to the Government's decision to free petrol from all pricing controls and the increase of price of diesel and LPG has affected the common man, the wage

earner, and the salaried class and denied them a better life in our country. The increase in prices of petroleum products has an adverse impact both on wholesale and retail prices. Inflation is on the rise despite several assurances of the Government to rein in prices, especially those of essential commodities.

Sir, keeping this in mind, I would like to state that the people of Tamil Nadu are the victims of this skyrocketing prices. The hiking of the price of petroleum products has triggered off a chain reaction with the consequential hike of price of food items, transportation and other essentials.

Sir, I would give a comparison of as to how much the people of Tamil Nadu are incurring as additional expenditure on fuel after the increase of price of petrol and diesel. A family with a monthly income of Rs.10,000 is now incurring an additional expenditure of almost Rs.300 on fuel. A family with monthly income of Rs.50,000 is now incurring an additional expenditure of Rs.1,500 on fuel. A single man or woman with monthly income of Rs.20,000 is now incurring an additional expenditure of Rs.200 on fuel.

In the green zone, just see the prices of vegetables. Last month the price of beans was Rs.25 per kg, now it is Rs.40. For carrot, it was Rs.25 and now it is Rs.35. For yam, it was Rs.22, and now it is Rs.30. For brinjal, it was Rs.10 and now it is Rs.15.

Sir, with the increase of prices of the petroleum products, there is a corresponding increase in the rentals charged by trucks. Currently, the trucks are charging Rs.13,000 for a ten-tonne load, which has now been increased to Rs.15,000. What is of greater concern is that inflationary pressures have widened and have extended from food items, including grains, pulses, and vegetables, to manufactured goods. The prices of pulses have risen by 32 per cent; food grains and vegetables by five-eight per cent; and manufactured goods have increased by six per cent. The percentages of economic growth do not make any difference to the common man if the prices where the economy touches him give him only distress.

Sir, the spiraling prices have resulted in steady rise of inflation which has touched double digits. India is one of the few major economies that continue to grow despite a ravaging global recession.

But, this vibrant growth has been tarnished by high inflation which

has eaten into the incomes of millions of poor.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Parikh Committee report had made certain recommendations and has also submitted in those recommendations about the implications of the non-implementation

of the same. One of the important recommendations made by the Parikh Committee on the basis of which the Government has hiked the prices is that in the next ten years, the oil companies will be out of business as a result of the subsidies granted for petroleum products. The reason usually cited by the Government for the hike of petroleum products is that it is for the benefit of the poor. But, the facts do not support the same. Therefore, the decision to hike oil price has hit the poor, pushed up inflation and has annoyed consumers.

There may be an attempt by the Government to justify that the hike in prices of petroleum products is only because of the reasons that the oil companies like IOCL, BPCL and HPCL would lose Rs.203 crores daily but the steep rise has directly hit the poor.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, due to the unprecedented rise in the food prices, it is the poor who are being pinched the worst. The Wholesale Price Index shows a 10.2 per cent increase over May 2009. The price of egg, meat and fish has increased by 35 per cent, milk by 21.1 per cent, sugar by 26 per cent, flour by 16 per cent, cereals by 6 per cent and fruits by 7.6 per cent. The price squeeze has spared neither urban nor rural poor. The average family budget has now become 37 per cent costlier. It effectively accounts for almost all the income without a commensurate increase in the income of the person. What is more important is that apart from the expenditure that the family has to incur on food, expenses would have to be incurred on medical ailments and hence, these persons who are at the bottom of the economic ladder have to cut their already meagre food consumption.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Government's silence on prices is intriguing and does not suggest any action plan to contain it. Whether at all inflation is an issue in the mind of the Government is not known. The Government has been able to create an illusion that prices are rising only around 16 per cent and thus, it is in control of the situation. The figures, however, suggest to the contrary. If prices of some commodities that are continuously rising are taken into account, it would be seen

that many items like butter would be doubly expensive, that is, 100 per cent increase. Hundred gram butter, which was sold at Rs.12, is now sold at Rs.25.

The result of the rising prices is also the spurt in prices of rubber, raw silk, jute and oils for industrial use and other non-food items. We must also realise that food prices decide the wages. A higher food price would force industry to hike the wages. Consequently, its products would become expensive. This will have a direct impact on consumption. If the same situation continues, high inflation will increase the profit of selected people and traders and ultimately our economy might slip into a recession. If the situation deepens despite realisation of the money from 3G spectrum sales and from some disinvestment schemes, the Government might fall into a debt crisis.

Sir, developmental schemes like NREGA, Bharat Nirman and rural development schemes are facing many roadblocks. If the prices are not contained and continue spiralling, many of the schemes will come to a halt. A close look into this issue will reveal that the commodity prices decide growth in all large economies. The US has sustained its growth primarily on this factor. Despite the fact that there is economic crisis in the US, it is able to subsidise its agriculture. However, in our country food production has stagnated coupled with the crisis of dismantling of the public distribution system.

Sir, you are aware of the recent judgment and observations of the apex court. At a time when the poor are being hurt by the price hike, I wish to point out the observations of the apex court in a recent case pertaining to wastage of foodgrains due to inadequate storage facilities. The Court had directed the Government to consider release of grains to the deserving people rather than allowing it to rot. Therefore, I urge the Government to take all urgent steps, on a war footing, to protecting the food grains from wastage in order to distribute it to the poor and the needy.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the unregulated market is supposed to be the main culprit for the present inflationary situation. The Government needs to have a holistic look at the agriculture production, land use and prevention of use of farm land for any other purpose. Almost 40,000

hectares of farm lands have been lost to urbanization and the construction industry sharks. If remedial action is not taken, the price situation is likely to worsen.

The high inflation has led the bankers to mull over increasing interest rates. This, again, will have an impact on the prices.



Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government, therefore, needs to have a cogent thought process on the grim situation. The Government must present a policy for not mere growth alone but a strategy for stable prices regime. If the Government allies in Tamil Nadu are truly opposed to the price-hike, they must their opposition felt by forcing a roll back.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government, particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu, should reduce the sales tax component on transport fuels like petrol and diesel to curb inflation and given relief to the public.

The Delhi Government has reduced the sales tax on petroleum products. In the same manner, all the State Governments should reduce the sales tax on transport fuels like petrol and diesel.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, sir, I wish to state that certain remarks and certain suggestions were made. The learned Member from the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam had stated that there were many cases registered in the State of Tamil Nadu with regard to hoarding and black marketing. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would bring to your notice whether at all any cases have been registered under the Goondas Act for hoarding of sand is to be known. Not a single case has been registered in the State of Tamil Nadu for hoarding of sand because that affects agriculture. ...*(Interruptions)*... The river sand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Smt. Stanley, this is his maiden speech. See, maiden speeches are not disturbed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Don't interrupt him.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, the river sands in the riverbeds have been carried to the neighbouring States and have been exported to countries like Maldives. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: \*

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: When the river sand is taken, how can the agriculture produce be increased?

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\*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: \*

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Not a single case has been registered under the Goondas Act. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please address me. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Pandian, please address it to me, not to the other Members. ...(Interruptions)... Don't address it to them.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, why I want to state this fact is ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I am not interrupting. ...(Interruptions)... The Member is pointing it out to us. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told him. I told him. ...(Interruptions)... You, please, address it to the Chair, not address it to them.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, I do not know why they are worried. ...(Interruptions)... I am asking whether there were any arrests made under the Goondas Act.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wanted to state this because not a single case is being registered there, in Tamil Nadu. Sand has been transported; there is hoarding of sand. That has been transported to the neighbouring States and has been exported to foreign countries from the riverbeds. ...(Interruptions)... From the riverbeds ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; he is not seeking answers from you. Please don't interrupt him.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, the river water is not reaching the agricultural lands and, therefore, that affects the production. That is

my submission to you, Sir. The water does not reach

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\*Not recorded.

the agricultural lands. How can there be more production? That is one of the reasons. Not a single case is being registered under the Goondas Act for hoarding of sands. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: \*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, has taken all steps and has also gone on a hunger strike for implementation of the award of Cauvery Water Tribunal. The award was published on 5.2.2007, but it has not been published in the Official Gazette of the Government of India. I urge, Mr. Deputy Chairman, that the award of the Cauvery Water Tribunal must be published in the Gazette to increase the food production in the Cauvery Delta areas. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in the same way, I urge the Government to take all steps to roll back the prices of petrol and diesel, and take all necessary fiscal measures to contain the sky-rocketing prices of food products and curb inflation in order to provide relief to the public.

In the same way, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I understand that after the judgement of the Supreme Court, the Special Courts under the Essential Commodities Act which were dealing with cases pertaining to essential commodities are not functioning and it is only the Magistrate Courts that are taking cognizance of those offences. Therefore, I urge the Central Government to take all necessary steps to constitute the Special Courts as they were before to take cognizance of the offences under the Essential Commodities Act.

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\*Not recorded.

Moreover, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my friend has stated that the price rise has no impact on the State and the people of Tamil Nadu do not feel the pinch of the price rise. This is what my friend has stated. I would like to submit that this statement can't be made by the hon. Member in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, has conducted a mass rally, a mass agitation. A mass agitation was conducted in Coimbatore, which drew almost ten lakhs of people, to contain the price rise. It drew more than ten lakhs of people. Now, my friend has come to state in this august House that it doesn't have any impact on the State of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I urge the Government to take all steps to roll back the prices and contain the sky-rocketing prices in the interest of the public, and to curb inflation in order to provide relief to the public. Thank you.

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to seek a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No clarification. Mr. D. Raja. I think that your's is not a maiden speech. You should give same relief.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. Prior to me, the House had many maiden speeches and all the maiden speeches were made on the most burning issue of price rise.

Sir, I rise to speak on the motion on the inflationary pressure on the economy and its adverse impact on the common man. It is an admission of the failure of the Government to control prices and inflation. It is also an admission of the fact that the prices are high and the inflation has a very regressive impact on the economy as a whole. It is not absolutely an issue of mismatch between demand and supply. If it is so, our people are wise enough to understand it and the political parties are reasonable enough to appreciate that. But it is a question of mismanagement of the economy by the Government. It is a question of Government's commitment to pursue the neo-liberal economic and financial policies which are mainly responsible for the unprecedented price rise in

the country today. High prices can't be justified in the name of growing economy. India is a growing economy. So, it is logical to have high prices or high inflation. I don't agree with this because inflation is a serious thing which needs to be addressed. Earlier the Government used to argue that there are



certain external factors which are responsible for the inflation; the international market prices are going up; and it has an impact on the inflation rate in India. But, Sir, one Member of the Planning Commission has said and I quote:

"This time around inflation does appear to be an India-specific phenomenon as there are no global factors at play as was the case during 2008".

It has been stated by Mr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member of the Planning Commission.

Sir, if we compare the inflation with other developing countries, India is the country which has got the highest rate of inflation. I am talking about the general inflation. In India, the rate of inflation is 10.16; whereas, in Russia, it is 5.80; in China, it is 3.10. In our neighbouring country Sri Lanka, it is 4.76; in Bangladesh, it is 8.78. Pakistan is the only country which is slightly above India, that is, 13.10. In Malaysia, it is 1.61; in Thailand, it is 3.34. These are all figures which are in public domain. If somebody wants to contest these figures, he can contest. I do not want to go into the day-to-day prices. The common man today in India is spending 70 per cent of his income on food items. Even one per cent inflation means an unbearable burden on the common man. In this situation, the Government has again hiked the fuel price. If we consider the fuel hike, it was done in the name of ensuring profitability and stability of our oil companies, in order to safeguard them from incurring losses. But the figures say a different story. In 2008-09, the IOC made a net profit of Rs. 2,950 crores. In 2008-09, the IPCL made a profit of Rs. 574.5 crores. In 2009-10, the Indian Oil made a profit of Rs. 5,556.77 crores. In 2009-10, the Bharat Petroleum made a profit of 5,115.5 crores. So, all our oil companies are making profit. In the name of under recovery the fuel hike has been made. It is a known fact that the Government of India treats the oil sector for revenue mobilization, revenue generation. The Government of India has not been addressing the primary issue of revenue mobilization through other means.

The easily available avenue for the Government of India is to go for hike in fuel prices, which has made a cascading effect particularly on the prices of essential commodities meant for common people. In this regard, I can go on giving the data which is available with me. So far as petrol prices are concerned, the Government should see how the other countries are fairing. In Pakistan, it is Rs. 26 per litre; whereas, in India, it is Rs. 53. In Bangladesh, it is Rs. 26; in Nepal, it is Rs. 34 per litre.

Sir, I have a calculation which says that the Government of India has been hiking the price in the name of increase in duties. The duty components constitute almost 30 per cent on diesel and the duty components constitute almost 51 per cent on petrol. If these duty components are reduced, we can supply the fuel at affordable price to the common people. We can control the inflation also. Having said this, I must tell the Government that the Government should have certain long-term strategy and short-term strategy to fight inflation and control the prices. The long-term strategy must be to increase the productivity in agriculture and increase the investments in our agriculture. I heard that the public investments will be stepped up in agriculture. This was the statement made by the UPA-1 Government which was supported by the Left parties. I am very happy that the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee is sitting here. He has a fantastic phenomenal memory.

And it was the UPA-1 Government which gave a promise that public investments would be stepped up in agriculture. But now we find a pathetic situation in our agriculture sector. When I say this, it is not that I am, in any way, undermining the efforts made in various fields. But, Sir, I find a lacuna in the functioning of the Government, and there is a shuttled attempt to shift the blame on each other. When it comes to fixing responsibility for price rise and inflation, there is a shuttled attempt to shift the blame on one Ministry or the other. Sir, I would quote the Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance. It has said, "There is poor coordination between various Central Government Ministries and Departments such as the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution." Here, I can add that there is poor coordination not only amongst these three Ministries but also with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers. Now, who is to be held responsible for hike in the price of fuel? Who is to be held responsible for hike in the price of fertilizers? Where is the coordination amongst these Ministries? And, you cannot blame one Minister for the growing inflation or rising prices. It is the collective responsibility of the Government, and I charge the

Government that it has collectively failed to control inflation.

As far as short-term measures are concerned, many times, we have  
stated in the House  
that the Government should seriously consider universalizing the  
Public Distribution System; the

Government should really think of banning the Forward Trading of essential commodities; it will have to strengthen the Essential Commodities Act; it will have to take its own initiative and encourage State Governments to take stringent measures against hoarding and blackmarketing; and, it will have to take some concrete measures to dispose of the rotten foodgrains. I once said that when you deal with tribal people, you use aircraft to drop foodgrains in the tribal areas so that the poor people get foodgrains and the Government can win their confidence. Now why is it that wheat or other foodgrains should be allowed to rot in the open grounds?

Finally, Sir, due to constraint of time, I would like to point out one small thing. I am sure many of us would have heard about the famous Economist, Joseph E. Stiglitz. He had said, "For a quarter century, there has been a contest among developing countries, and the losers are clear; countries that pursued neo-liberal policies not only lost the growth sweepstakes; when they did grow, the benefits accrued disproportionately to those at the top." This is exactly what is happening in our country. The Government talks in the name of higher growth. But higher growth means accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few, but poverty at the other end. A vast majority of our people are suffering from this unprecedented inequality and disparity. That is why the people are agitated. Now, the July 5 bandh, -- bandh or hartal, whatever name you call it, was a spontaneous action of different sections of the people. It became a success. But people try to quickly calculate the losses that had occurred on the July 5 Bharat Bandh day. I must advise them that instead of calculating the losses due to the bandh call, they must calculate how much money has been amassed by the traders during the current period of price rise and inflationary pressures.

Let them calculate it. Let them tell the nation who has looted the country during this period of high price rise. Who has looted it? Sir, this Government is taken to be a Government which is supporting the corporate sector, the big business houses and so on. The ruling party may agree with it or not, but that is the impression which is growing

strongly in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Government should take note of it. If you talk in the name of aam admi, you will have to change this impression. For that, you have an opportunity. You will have to take

strong measures to control inflation and to control the prices. Otherwise, the country will face a bleak future. Cynicism will grow in this country. On the one side, you will face extremism and, on the other, you will face cynicism which is not good for our democracy. That is all that I wanted to say. Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there are ten Members in the 'Others' category and they have 40 minutes. Each one of you should take four to five minutes, please. Shri Mysura Reddy.

SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, first of all, I appreciate the initiative taken by the hon. Prime Minister for having convened the Chief Ministers' Conference in February and later in April. I think the objective of these Conferences was to check the price rise. But in April, Government increased the petroleum prices, which has lead to a cascading effect on the prices. Even in the name of under recoveries which are notional, it is highly unjustifiable to pass on the burden of the notional losses to the common people.

Sir, there is one more thing. The real culprit is the flip-flop and hasty policies of the Government under the garb of liberalization. The APMC Model Act, 2005 was enacted with a view to bringing reforms in agricultural marketing. Now, marketing is a State subject, but with a view to implementing agricultural marketing reforms, Government of India wrote a letter to all States. It said, "Central assistance under the scheme is to be provided in those States that amended the APMC Act on the lines of the Model Act. Also, in contract farming, private agri-business would possibly improve the methods and technologies because it has a direct economic interest.

In view of the above, contract farming arrangements need to be encouraged widely." That means the Government of India itself is arm-twisting the State Governments to pass this amendment. This amendment unshackled the controls and regulations on agricultural marketing trade and opened the doors for agri-business. I shall quote some of the activities of agri-business farms as stated in their websites. There is

the E-chaupal. It says, 'The E-Chaupal Pradarshan Khet crop portfolio includes soya, paddy, cotton, maize, bajra, wheat, grams, mustard, sunflower and potato. This initiative has covered 70,000 hectares and focuses on stocking fresh horticultural



6.00 P.M.

produce like fresh fruits and vegetables. Is it not a sort of hoarding? It is also exporting to Western Europe, North Africa, West Asia, Japan and North America a wide range of processed food products made from mango (Alphonso), guava, papaya and pomegranate.

These people are also boasting; ITC is a trend-setter, particularly in commodities trading major customers including Cargill, Marubeni, Toepfer. Like that, so many people have entered into the agri-business. Those belong to the corporate sector. I would read some of them: Tata Kisan Sansar Tata Chemicals Ltd., E-Chaupal Indian Tobacco Co. Ltd., Sathi Samadhan Kendra Cargill, Haryali Kisan Bazaar Shriram Fertilizers Ltd., Mahindra Shubh Labh Mahindra, Fresh Field Bharati Tel, Reliance Fresh Reliance, Adhar Godrej, Khet se Tata Chemicals Ltd.

Another thing is about Sathi Samadhan Kendra. From their website I am quoting, Sir, that this network helped Cargill to dominate the wheat market. Also, Reliance retail is not only integrating this business throughout, but at a scale not imagined by anybody in the country. These are some of the activities some of the agri-business people I quoted. But, how is the Government saying that they wanted to take measures in the conference that from the farm gate to the retail the gap would be reduced? But, when I checked up the things, the amount paid to the farmers by these agri-business people is known by what I say. I am quoting only four items because of the paucity of time. Sona masoori is bought at Rs.23 per kg. But, they are selling that in the retail shops at Rs.40-42 per kg. Moong dal is bought at Rs.50 a kg from the farmer. They sell it at Rs.100 a kg. Onion is also the same case. They are paying Rs.3"5 per kg. They are selling at Rs.20 a kg. in the retail price. Tomato is bought at Rs.5 a kg. It is sold between Rs.22-25 a kg. in the retail shop.

We were scolding the middlemen. Now, these people are attaining the stature of the middlemen. The market forces are only on paper. These people are dictating prices in the market. Because of agricultural

reforms, they cannot control the prices between the farm gate to the retail shop because there is no regulation, there is no control in the hands of the State Governments because of the market reforms.

I would like to say one thing on the online trading. I would like to bring to the notice of the august House a fact. In 2009, the turnover in turmeric in futures trade is 1,32,72,000 MT. But, the

country is also not producing such a quantity of turmeric. The actual delivery stands at 38,000 MT. It is nothing but gambling and manipulation. With the futures trade and with all the market reforms, the Government cannot control the prices at this juncture.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I can control the time!

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: You can control the time, Sir. I have to accept it. On one side, the corporate sector is procuring vegetables, pulses, grains and fruits; and, at another side, FCI too is procuring foodgrains over and above the procurement norms and exports and imports leaving no room for the open market. On one side, the market is squeezed, but the Minister is saying that the OMS scheme would be introduced. But, when we look at the price they are charging, which includes the procurement charge, interest charges, transport charges, storage charges, including the corruption charges of the FCI officers, the charges fixed under the OMS for rice is more than the open market price. That is why no State has taken any delivery.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are a number of speakers. You will have to sit till 10 o'clock ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, the Prime Minister is a world-known economist. ...(*Interruptions*)... But by changing the Acts and rules, left and right, without any proper regulation leaving the things to the market forces, we are losing the economic freedom. Shortly, we are going to lose the political freedom also. God alone save this country, Sir.

**श्री कलराज मिश्र** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, आज प्रतिपक्ष के नेता के द्वारा अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर मुद्रस्फीति का दबाव और आम जनता पर इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव, इस संबंध में प्रस्ताव रखा गया और उस पर सब लोगों ने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। यह बात सही है कि इस पर प्रभावी चर्चा हो सके और गंभीरतापूर्वक सरकार इस पर विचार कर समुचित कार्यवाही कर सके, इस दृष्टि से प्रतिपक्ष के सभी दलों के द्वारा दबाव डाला जाता रहा है। आज स्वीकार करने के पश्चात यह चर्चा प्रारम्भ हुई है। इसके पहले भी गत वर्ष अगस्त में और दिसम्बर में चर्चा हुई थी और इस वर्ष फरवरी के महीने में चर्चा हुई थी। जब इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई, तो सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्यों ने भी इस पर गंभीरता व्यक्त की। लेकिन गंभीरता व्यक्त करने के बाद जिस प्रकार की कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी, वह

कार्यवाही तो हुई नहीं, परन्तु मंत्रिमंडल में बने हुए सम्मानित और वरिष्ठ सदस्यों के द्वारा इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य दिए गए जिसके कारण आम जन-मानस में बड़ा आक्रोश पैदा हुआ और महंगाई उस वक्तव्य के बाद और आगे बढ़ गई। किसी ने कहा कि महंगाई रुक नहीं सकती, किसी ने कहा कि यह हमारे विभाग का विषय नहीं है, किसी ने कहा कि उत्पादन कम हुआ है, यह कैसे चल पायेगा, इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो भी जखीरेबाज थे, उन्होंने महंगाई को और बढ़ा दिया। हालत बद से बदतर हो गए। उसी के तत्काल बाद, मैं कोट करना चाहूंगा, श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी ने कोट किया था और मैं भी कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रधानमंत्री जी और राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस पार्टी की सम्मानित अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी ने एक वक्तव्य दिया। उन्होंने वक्तव्य दिया था, "One of the major problems that we face at present is pressure on prices. We will continue to monitor the situation very carefully, and take whatever corrective steps are necessary to rein in inflation." इसके कहने के बाद ही पेट्रोल, डीजल, केरोसीन के दामों में जबर्दस्त बढ़ोत्तरी हो गई।

अब परिणाम यह हुआ कि लोग किसके ऊपर विश्वास करें? लोगों को लगा कि सत्ता में बैठे हुए लोग आश्वासन दे रहे हैं कि आम जनता को हर आवश्यक चीज उपलब्ध करवायेंगे, उनको किसी प्रकार से भुखमरी का शिकार नहीं होने देंगे। एक तरफ यह कहना शुरू किया, लेकिन इसको ये कर नहीं पा रहे हैं। आवश्यक चीजों के दाम आसमान छूते जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ सत्तारूढ़ दल की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष भी आश्वासन दे रही हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ी है, इसको हम मॉनीटर करेंगे, हम इन्फ्लेशन को नहीं बढ़ने देंगे, ये सारी बातें कही गईं। लेकिन, इन बातों के कहने के बावजूद भी मुद्रास्फिति में जबर्दस्ती बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है और मुद्रास्फिति में जबर्दस्त बढ़ोत्तरी होने का दुष्परिणाम आसमान छूती महंगाई है।

उपसभापति महोदय, अभी राजा साहब आंकड़े बता रहे थे कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में मुद्रास्फिति की क्या स्थिति है और हमारे देश में मुद्रास्फिति की क्या स्थिति है? मैं भी बताना चाहूंगा कि चीन में 2.7, अमेरिका में 2.6, साउथ कोरिया में 2.7, यूरोप में .9, हांगकांग में 1.0, ताईवान में 2.4, मलेशिया में 1.3, सिंगापुर में .2 और भारत में 12+ है। हमारे देश में इन्फ्लेशन की दर बढ़ती जा रही है, वह नियंत्रण के बाहर है और हालात ऐसे हो गए हैं कि छोटी-छोटी चीजों के दाम आसमान छू रहे हैं। मैं छोटी-छोटी चीजों की बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि सामान्य नमक को सामान्य जनता खाती है, लोग अपने घरों में रोटी को नमक से लगाकर खाते हैं, उस नमक का दाम बढ़ गया है। पहले जो नमक दो रुपये किलो मिलता था, उस नमक का दाम 12 रुपये से 16 रुपये हो गया है। नमक का दाम बढ़ गया है, तेल का दाम बढ़ गया है। तेल के बारे में बताया गया कि उसका भाव सौ रुपये किलो तक हो गया है। इसके साथ ही सब्जियों के दाम आसमान छू रहे हैं, हर चीज़ का दाम बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन महंगाई पर नियंत्रण अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। यह जरूर कहा गया कि महंगाई नियंत्रण में आ जाएगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि भूख और गरीब की कोई भाषा नहीं होती है और इसकी कोई सीमा भी नहीं है। दुर्भाग्य यह है भूख और गरीबी के समाधान के लिए सत्ता में बैठे हुए लोग राजनीतिक चश्मे से देखकर, उसका समाधान निकालने की कोशिश करते हैं। राजनीतिक चश्मे से देखकर उसका समाधान नहीं हो सकता है और न इस समस्या का निदान हो सकता है। समस्या का निदान करने के लिए उसके अनुरूप, यथार्थ को स्वीकार करते हुए योजना बनानी पड़ेगी और उसके क्रियान्वयन के लिए प्रभावी भूमिका का निर्वहन करना पड़ेगा, लेकिन यह नहीं किया गया। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि आज लोग मर रहे हैं, सामूहिक हत्याएं कर रहे हैं। मैंने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा बाकी स्थानों पर भी ऐसा हुआ है कि मां अपने बच्चों को लेकर कुएं में कूद गई, क्योंकि उसके पास खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं था। जब हम खाने के लिए बैठते हैं और आप भी जब खाने के लिए बैठते होंगे, तो टुकुर-टुकुर ताकती हुई ये आंखें आपको निहार रही होंगी कि मेरा क्या कुसुर था कि मैंने अपने को मृत्यु के आगोश में डाल दिया, वे जवाब मांग रही हैं, चाहे सत्तारूढ़ दल हो, चाहे विपक्ष हो, सभी लोगों से जवाब मांग रही हैं। सत्तारूढ़ दल में होने के बाद उनकी विशेष जिम्मेदारी बनती है, नीतियों का निर्धारण करने वाले वे लोग होते हैं, उनकी क्रियान्वयन की प्रभावी भूमिका होती है। चाहे किसी भी क्षेत्र में चले जाइए, किसी भी प्रदेश में चले जाइए, सब तरफ मरने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, यानी भूख से मरने वालों की, आत्महत्या करने वालों की। चाहे पश्चिम हो या उत्तर हो, चाहे महाराष्ट्र हो या असम हो, चाहे कोई भी क्षेत्र हो, सभी जगह किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है और गरीब आदमी आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर हो रहा है। ऐसे हालात क्यों पैदा हो रहे हैं? इस हालात पर गंभीरता के साथ विचार क्यों नहीं किया जाता है? आंकड़ों के मकड़जाल में सबको भुलावा देने की यह प्रवृत्ति बड़ी खतरनाक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी कि आपकी बात में सत्यता हो।

महोदय, मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस दिशा में जिस प्रभावी तौर पर क्रियान्वयन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पा रही है, मैं उसके कारण के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा। वह यह है कि मांग और आपूर्ति का समुचित समायोजन होना चाहिए, इसका कुप्रबन्धन नहीं होना चाहिए। उसी कुप्रबन्धन के कारण आपके पास चीजें पड़ी हुई हैं। FCI के गोदाम में 183 लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूं में से 80 लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूं बाहर पड़ा सड़ा रहा है। यह कुप्रबन्धन का ही तो परिणाम है। भले ही भारत के कृषि मंत्री ने कहा होगा कि हमने अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिया है कि इसकी व्यवस्था करो, चाहे निजी गोदामों में ले जाओ तथा चाहे किसी भी प्रकार की व्यवस्था करो, लेकिन वह नहीं हो पाया है। इस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट को टिप्पणी करनी पड़ी कि इतने लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूं सड़ा रहा है और गरीब भूख से मर रहा है, यह कैसा प्रबन्धन है? डिमांड साइड की साइड के इन्फ्लेशन और आपूर्ति साइड के इन्फ्लेशन में, दोनों में जबर्दस्त बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है, इसको रोका क्यों नहीं जा रहा है? श्रीमन्, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसके

बावजूद भी सरकार कहती है कि यह भले ही हो रहा होगा, महंगाई भले ही बढ़ रही होगी, गरीबी और अमीरी का अंतर भले ही बढ़ रहा हो, लेकिन हमारी विकास दर बढ़ रही है, हमारा ग्रोथ रेट बढ़ रहा है। विकास दर बढ़ रही है, ठीक है, लेकिन गरीब को रोटी नहीं मिल पा रही है और वह मर रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री की तरफ से कुछ कमेटियां गठित की गईं और उन कमेटियों के माध्यम से पूछा गया कि किस तरीके से, किस ढंग से व्यवस्थित तौर पर प्रबंधन कर सकें, रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए। एक कमेटी सुरेश तेन्दुलकर के नेतृत्व में बनी। उनकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 2004, 2005 और 2009 के बीच 11 करोड़ लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे पहुंच गए हैं, पहले 27.5 परसेंट थे, अब 37.52 परसेंट हैं।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश के लगभग तीस पुराने धनाढ्य परिवारों की संपत्ति देश के एक तिहाई आर्थिक विकास के बराबर है। आर्थिक विकास का लाभ इन परिवारों के बीच में सिमट गया है। तेंदुलकर जी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके अनुसार यदि ये तीस परिवार अमरीका अथवा यूरोप में बस जाते हैं, तो जी.डी.पी. 7.9 परसेंट से घटकर 6 परसेंट रह जायेगी। उन्होंने इसमें यह भी बताया है कि छठे वेतन आयोग के वेतनमान के परिणामस्वरूप अगर इकनॉमिक ग्रोथ रेट 1.9 परसेंट को भी घटा दिया जाए तो वास्तविक विकास दर 4 परसेंट हो जाएगी। यह जो रियल इकनॉमिक ग्रोथ रेट है, इसमें से अगर इन बड़े-बड़े धनाढ्यों को हटा दिया जाए और छठे वेतन आयोग के आधार पर जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, सिफारिशें लागू की गई हैं, अगर उसको भी घटा दिया जाए तो ग्रोथ रेट 4 परसेंट होता है। हम किस दुनिया में भ्रमण कर रहे हैं? काल्पनिक दुनिया में विचारण करते हुए देश की जनता को \* देने का इससे बढ़कर कोई और उदाहरण नहीं हो सकता है। इतना ही नहीं, रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 41.8 परसेंट, यानी लगभग 45 करोड़ लोग प्रतिमाह 450 रुपये खर्च करने की स्थिति में हैं, यानी उनको लगभग 14.50 रुपया या 15 रुपया प्रतिदिन प्राप्त होता है।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार आज भी लगभग 18 करोड़ की आबादी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहती है और 18 करोड़ लोग फुटपाथ पर अपनी रातें गुजार देते हैं, अर्थात् 36 करोड़ लोग भगवान भरोसे हैं। ये सभी लोग सरकार की प्रमुख योजनाओं से भी वंचित रहते हैं। UNFAO की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 23 करोड़ लोग भूख और कुपोषण के शिकार हैं, 49.5 परसेंट बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं, 56 परसेंट महिलाएं एनेमिक हैं और 42 परसेंट लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे ज़िंदगी व्यतीत करने वाले हैं। गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले बी.पी.एल. परिवार को 25 किलोग्राम अनाज देने से सरकार को वर्तमान में 28,890 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। तेंदुलकर समिति की सिफारिशों के बाद उसको इसी मद में 47,917 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने पड़ेंगे, इसलिए गरीबी रेखा के नीचे निवास करने वालों की संख्या बढ़ने न पाए, इसके लिए सारा कुचक्र चल रहा है। चाहे तेंदुलकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हो, चाहे

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अर्जुन सेन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हो, उन दोनों के माध्यम से जब तथ्य सामने आया है - अर्जुन सेन जी तो कहते हैं कि 80 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनको बीस रुपया प्रतिदिन प्राप्त नहीं होता, वे कहाँ से खर्च करेंगे, महंगाई तो आसमान छू रही है? कैसे सामान खरीदेंगे? कैसे अपना काम करेंगे? कैसे जीवन यापन करेंगे? वे भुखमरी के शिकार नहीं होंगे तो और क्या कहेंगे?

लेकिन दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि इतना सब होने के बाद भी यह सरकार बोलती है कि नहीं, यह सब मानसून के कारण गड़बड़ हो गया है। आपने क्यों मानसून के कारण गड़बड़ होने दिया है? एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि उत्पादन में बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है, मानसून बड़ा बम्पर आएगा, तो ठीक हो जाएगा, लेकिन अभी मानसून के कारण गड़बड़ हो रहा है। अगर मानसून के कारण रिसेशन बढ़ रहा है, मानसून के कारण महंगाई बढ़ रही है, तो आप काहे के लिए है? आप किस चीज की व्यवस्था करने के लिए यहां विद्यमान हैं? यह व्यवस्था तो आपको ही करनी थी। आपने क्यों नहीं की? सर, मानसून को दोष देकर आम जनता की जिंदगी के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं किया जा सकता है। हमारे सामने आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, ये बड़े योग्य हैं, बड़े अनुभवी हैं, अर्थशास्त्र के पंडित हैं, लेकिन मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि अर्थशास्त्र के पंडित के होने के बावजूद भी ऐसा हो रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी भी अर्थशास्त्र के पंडित हैं, हमारे योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष अहलुवालिया जी भी अर्थशास्त्र के पंडित हैं, लेकिन वहां भी आर्थिक सलाहकारों के बीच में दो गुप हो गए हैं। जो मुख्य सलाहकार हैं, वे कहते हैं कि जनता को बाजार के हवाले कर दिया जाए, महंगाई बढ़ती है तो बढ़ने दो, सब्सिडी देने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर यह बाजार के हवाले कर दी जाएगी, तो जनता की क्या दुर्दशा होगी, कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। इसमें तालमेल बिठाना पड़ेगा। सब्सिडी किस प्रकार देनी है, कैसे देनी है, लोगों की जिन्दगी की रक्षा कैसे की जा सकती है, इसके हिसाब से तालमेल बिठाना पड़ेगा। केवल यह कह देने से नहीं होगा कि बाजार की हवा पर छोड़ दिया जाएगा।

Economic growth बढ़ रही है, दुनिया के अन्दर हम बड़े अच्छे हो रहे हैं। आप पूंजीपतियों को बढ़ाइए, वे तो बढ़ेंगे ही, क्योंकि गरीब आदमी गरीब होता जा रहा है, अमीर आदमी अमीर होता जा रहा है। अमीरों की संख्या बड़ी तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रही है। 60 वर्षों में हम आधारभूत ढांचे का भी निर्माण नहीं कर पाए। जब महंगाई रोकने की बात आती है, तो हम पैसे का रोना रोना शुरू कर देते हैं। पेट्रोल, डीजल और किरोसीन के दाम बढ़ने के कारण किस प्रकार की भयंकर स्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है। ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के रेट में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। उसके रेट में बढ़ोत्तरी होने के बाद जितनी भी जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुएं थीं, सबका दाम बेतहाशा बढ़ा है। केवल खाद्यान्न सम्बन्धी चीजें ही नहीं, केवल छोटी-छोटी उपभोग सम्बन्धी चीजें ही नहीं, बाकी जो निर्माण संबंधी उपकरण हैं, घर बनाने के उपकरण हैं, इनका भी दाम भयंकर तरीके से बढ़ा है। हर चीज का दाम भयंकर तरीके से बढ़ा है। हालत ऐसी हो गई

है कि अगर ऐसी स्थिति बनी रही, तो मुझे डर है कि कहीं आर्थिक अराजकता न उत्पन्न हो जाए। अगर आर्थिक अराजकता उत्पन्न हो जाएगी, तो सिविल वॉर हो जाने की सम्भावना हो सकती है। गरीब इतने दिनों तक देखेगा नहीं। जब वह देखेगा कि ये लोग मस्ती कर रहे हैं, तो वह भूखा मरेगा नहीं। उसके अन्दर आक्रोश पैदा हो रहा है। उस आक्रोश की प्रतिक्रिया होगी। वह प्रतिक्रिया इतनी भयंकर हो सकती है, जो देश के अन्दर एक अराजकता की स्थिति का निर्माण कर सकती है। आप इसको कैसे नियंत्रित करेंगे?

आप कानून-व्यवस्था कैसे व्यवस्थित करेंगे? क्या आप उसमें भी राज्य सरकार को दोष देंगे? क्यों नहीं उस प्रकार की व्यवस्था बनाई जा रही है? आर्थिक सुधार की नीतियों से देश में विषमता की खाई चौड़ी हुई है। जहां अमीरों की सूची में भारतीयों का दबदबा बढ़ा है, वहीं गरीब, भूखों और बेघरों की संख्या काफी तेजी से बढ़ी है। देश में करोड़पतियों की संख्या में 51 फीसदी की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। वर्ष 2008 में 5 करोड़ रुपये तक न्यूनतम निवेश सम्पत्ति वालों की संख्या 84 हजार थी। वर्ष 2009 में यह संख्या लगभग 1 लाख 50 हजार के करीब हुई है। 1 अरब 30 करोड़ की आबादी वाले देश में मात्र 10 फीसदी से 20 फीसदी तक ही खुशहाल अथवा मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं।

सरकार ने जिस प्रकार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तेलों के दाम बढ़ाने को आधार बना कर उसको नियंत्रण मुक्त किया है, उस नियंत्रण मुक्त करने का तात्पर्य आम जनता सीधे-सीधे यह लगा रही है कि बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों को आपने फायदा पहुंचाया है। नियंत्रण मुक्त करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं था, लेकिन इसको नियंत्रण मुक्त करके बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों को फायदा पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। उसके कारण आम लोगों के अन्दर एक reaction की स्थिति पैदा हुई है। इस समय भले ही कहा जा रहा हो कि मुद्रा स्फीति 12 फीसदी हो गई है, लेकिन मुद्रा स्फीति बढ़ने का क्रम जारी है। आप इसे रोकने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, क्योंकि जैसी आप अपेक्षा कर रहे थे, मानसून उस प्रकार का नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पूर्व के क्षेत्र में मानसून अभी नहीं आ पाया है, वहां सूखे की स्थिति विद्यमान है। हालत खराब होने वाली है और इसलिए मुद्रा स्फीति और भयंकर तरीके से बढ़ने वाली है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप क्या कर सकते हैं? चीजों का दाम और बढ़ता जा रहा है। कई बार हमारे मित्रों ने आंकड़े बताए हैं, मैं उन्हें repeat नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन जब तक आंकड़े न बताओ, तब तक संतोष भी नहीं होता है। मेरे सामने यह बात जरूर खड़ी होती है कि आंकड़े का मापदण्ड क्या है? लोग अपने-अपने तरीके से जो आंकड़े दे रहे हैं, हमने देखा है कि जितने भी आंकड़े आए हैं, सब में फर्क है। हमारा कुछ और आंकड़ा है, उन्होंने पढ़ा, कुछ और आंकड़ा है, उन्होंने पढ़ा, कुछ और आंकड़ा है। आखिर आंकड़े का मापदण्ड क्या है, इसको भी सुनिश्चित करना पड़ेगा। सरकार का आंकड़ा अपने प्रकार का होगा और वह आंकड़ा सबके लिए लुभावना होगा, खुश करने वाला होगा। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि 2004 में गेहूं 9 रुपये था, 2008 में 20 रुपये हुआ और 2010 में 24 रुपये।



चावल 2004 में 10 रुपये किलो था, 2008 में 22 रुपये हो गया और 2010 में 32 रुपये किलो हो गया। चीनी 2004 में 14 रुपये किलो थी, 2008 में 20 रुपये हो गई और 2010 में 45 रुपये किलो हो गई। तेल 2004 में 40 रुपये था, 2008 में 95 रुपये हुआ और 2010 में 100 रुपये लीटर हो गया। दूध 2004 में 14 रुपये लीटर था, इस समय 35 रुपये लीटर है। मिट्टी का तेल 18 रुपये लीटर था, इस समय 40 रुपये लीटर है। पेट्रोल 45 से बढ़ कर 51 हो गया है और डीज़ल 35 से बढ़कर 40 रुपये हो गया है। सारी चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इस सरकार का दूसरा काल है। आखिर ये दाम नियंत्रित कैसे होंगे? महंगाई पर हम कैसे नियंत्रण करेंगे? इसके लिए आपस का विवाद मंत्रिमंडल के अंदर भी है। कृषि मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि महंगाई केवल हमारे ही विभाग का विषय नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री जी के प्रति भी आदर का भाव रखते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी भी कहते हैं कि महंगाई रुकने वाली नहीं है और प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते हैं कि नहीं-नहीं, फरवरी में महंगाई कम हो जाएगी। इसका क्या अर्थ लगाया जाए? ये तीनों ही बड़े सम्मानित लोग हैं और इनके माध्यम से ही नियंत्रण की स्थिति निर्मित होने वाली है। इसका अर्थ हम यही लगाते हैं कि सही माने में महंगाई को नियंत्रित करने की दिशा में यथार्थ चीजों की जो जानकारी चाहिए, वह जानकारी होने के बावजूद भी सामूहिक रूप से उसे किस तरीके से व्यवस्थित किया जाए, उसका अभाव है। आम आदमी, जिसके तन पर कपड़े नहीं हैं, जिसके पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है, जिसके पास खाने के लिए रोटी नहीं है, उसकी व्यवस्था कैसे की जाए, इस दिशा में चिंतन का अभाव है और इस चिंतन के अभाव के कारण ही ये चीजें नहीं हो पाती हैं। यह किसी एक विभाग का काम नहीं है। यह केवल मात्र किसी खाद्य विभाग का अथवा वित्त विभाग का काम नहीं है, यह पूरी सरकार का काम है, लेकिन सरकार काम नहीं कर रही है। सरकार इस मोर्चे पर बुरी तरह से विफल हुई है। यह विफलता इस कारण है कि आम आदमी को निगाह में रख कर उसके अनुसार जो इंतजाम करना चाहिए, उसके प्रति जो संवेदना का भाव होना चाहिए, उस संवेदना के भाव का अभाव है।

मुझे पता है कि पहले भी ... (व्यवधान) ... एक मिनट सर ... (व्यवधान) ... पहले भी उत्पादन कम होता था, आपूर्ति पूरी नहीं हो पाती थी, लेकिन फिर भी लोग भूखों नहीं मरते थे। सामूहिक रूप से वे आपस में एक-दूसरे का सहयोग करते थे। मुझे पता है, मैंने देखा है कि रोग से गांव के गांव साफ हो गए, लेकिन कोई भुखमरी का शिकार नहीं हुआ। कोई भुखमरी का शिकार इसलिए नहीं हुआ कि चाहे बड़ा हो या छोटा, अगड़ा हो या पिछड़ा, उनमें सामूहिकता का पारिवारिक भाव था, संवेदनशीलता थी और संवेदनशीलता के आधार पर ही सारे कार्य होते थे। आज तो सरकार ही संवेदनशून्य हो गई है। अगर सरकार संवेदनशून्य नहीं होती तो इस प्रकार की बयानबाजियां नहीं होतीं। ये बयानबाजियां सरकार की संवेदनशून्यता को प्रकट करती हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पहले आप अपने को इस संवेदनशून्यता से मुक्त करिए और जब आप स्वयं को संवेदनशून्यता से मुक्त करेंगे, तभी जाकर शायद आप इस संबंध में कुछ कर सकेंगे।

आज वह गरीब आदमी यह पूछ रहा है कि क्या यह गरीबी और भुखमरी मेरी ही किस्मत है? इसका दोषी कौन है? हम तो सीधे-सीधे ही यह कहते हैं कि जो व्यवस्था करने वाले लोग हैं, वही इसके दोषी हैं। मैं जोर देकर कहना चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए सरकार दोषी है, वह गुनाहगार है ... (व्यवधान) ...

**डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर :** नरेगा, नरेगा।

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** मैं आपको नरेगा के बारे में भी बता देता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please do not interrupt, there is no time.

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** नहीं-नहीं, मैं उसके बारे में भी बताता हूँ। नरेगा में अभी हम लोगों ने सर्वेक्षण किया था ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please do not interrupt, there is not time.

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** गांव-गांव जाकर सर्वेक्षण किया गया था, इसलिए मैं यह बोल रहा हूँ। नरेगा में भ्रष्टाचार का इतना भयंकर बोल-बाला है कि लोग वहां कांट्रेक्ट के आधार पर ढेरों पैसा खा रहे हैं। जब हमने पूछा कि सिविल न्यायालय होता है क्या ... (व्यवधान) ... जब हमने पूछा कि सिविल न्यायालय होता है या नहीं होता है ... (व्यवधान) ... हमने वहां पर पूछा कि Ombudsman नियुक्त किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है, वहां Ombudsman नियुक्त नहीं किया गया था। नरेगा में तो लूट हो रही है। नरेगा अगर समुचित तौर पर क्रियान्वित की जाती, तो शायद कुछ फायदा होता। जो आपने 100 दिन की बात बताई है, वहां एवरेज आ रही है 50 दिन, 45 दिन या 40 दिन। 100 दिन की एवरेज नहीं आ रही है। मैं चुनौती देकर कह रहा हूँ, नरेगा की यह हालत है, आप पता करवा लीजिए। कई स्टेट्स के बारे में मैं बता सकता हूँ। मेरे पास उसका सबूत है। ... (समय की घंटी) ... जिस नरेगा के बारे में आप कह रहे हैं, उसकी यह हालत है ... (व्यवधान) ...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** मिश्र जी ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** इस समय मुझे बोलने दीजिए, बोलने दीजिए, प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान) ... महोदय, मैं महाभारत का एक प्रसंग आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए कि राजा को किसी तरीके से मोटिवेट किया जाए कि वह काम करे और अपनी जिम्मेदारी का निर्वहन करे। ये सारे प्रसंग ऐसे हैं जो उसे अपनी जिम्मेदारी का निर्वहन करने को प्रेरित करेंगे। यह प्रसंग महाभारत काल में लिखा गया है। जब यह पूछा गया कि राजा के काल में असली कारण कौन है, तो कहा गया कि "राजा कालस्य कारणम्।" इसका मतलब कि राजा ही काल का कारण होता है।

राजा अकाल को सुकाल बनाता है, लेकिन भ्रष्ट राजा सुकाल को अकाल बना देता है। अब इस पर आप यह सोच लीजिए कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं? राष्ट्र राज्य के दुख के लिए शासक को ही दोषी मानता है और सुख तथा समृद्धि के लिए प्रशंसा का पात्र भी वही होता है। गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी ने भी रामचरितमानस में कहा है - "जासु राज प्रिय प्रजा दुखारी, सो नृप अवस नरक अधिकारी"। यह केवल at random नहीं कह दिया गया है। यह बड़े अनुभव के बाद कहा गया है। महंगाई, अभाव, भुखमरी, बेरोजगारी और भ्रष्टाचार के लिए दोषी सरकार है। अगर आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगे तो परस्पर इधर-उधर बयानबाजी नहीं करेंगे, तब तो शायद कुछ लाभ हो सकेगा, नहीं तो हालत खराब होगी। ... (समय की घंटी) ... इसलिए महंगाई जानलेवा है। आज आम आदमी का जीवन मुश्किल हो गया है। सरकार का एक-एक दिन आम जनता पर भारी है। सरकार ने इस देश पर शासन करने का नैतिक अधिकार खो दिया है। आप उसके पास जाएंगे और उसे फिर से प्रसन्न कर लेंगे, ऐसा कौन-सा गुण आपके पास है, हम नहीं जानते। आम आदमी तो मर रहा है, आप उसको बचाइए। आप द्रवित होइए, संवेदनशील होइए, नहीं तो देश तबाह हो जाएगा और अराजकता के कगार पर चला जाएगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस दिशा में ढंग से काम करिए। इतनी बातें कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका देने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

सबसे पहले तो मैं एक बात सदन में स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ। यह कहना कि हम महंगाई के समर्थन में बोल रहे हैं और आप लोग महंगाई के विरोध में बोल रहे हैं, यह बात ही गलत है। हम सब भी महंगाई से उतने ही चिंतित हैं, महंगाई के उतने ही खिलाफ हैं जितने कि आप लोग हैं। ऐसा आज सदन की स्थिति को देख कर भी लगता है। सात दिनों तक दोनों हाउस नहीं चल पाए, सिर्फ इस वजह से कि महंगाई पर बहस हो, महंगाई पर बहस हो। लेकिन, मुझे यह देखकर दुख होता है कि आज जब महंगाई पर बहस हो रही है तो यहां पर नेता विपक्ष भी नहीं बैठे हैं। इसके साथ ही उपनेता विपक्ष भी नहीं बैठे हैं। अगर हमारे वित्त मंत्री, पेट्रोलियम मंत्री या कृषि मंत्री कहीं दाएं-बाएं हो जाएं तो सदन में हंगामा हो जाता है कि इस पर बहस के समय पेट्रोलियम मंत्री कहां हैं, उनको बुलाइए या वित्त मंत्री कहां हैं, उनको बुलाइए। तो क्या आज महंगाई के मामले पर यह गम्भीरता है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्रीमती माया सिंह :** वह सेंट्रल हॉल में बैठकर सारी बहस सुन रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** अगर महंगाई के मामले पर विपक्ष उतना ही गम्भीर है, तो मुझे लगता है कि - ऐसा मैं किसी की आलोचना के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। हमारे ये सदस्य बैठे हैं। यहां पर ब्रजेश पाठक जी बैठे हैं, शिवसेना के हमारे भाई बैठे हैं, अकाली दल के लोग बैठे हुए हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग बैठे हुए हैं तथा राजनीति बाबू भी यहां

उपस्थित हैं। लेकिन, आप इस चीज को देखिए कि वह विपक्ष जिसने हंगामा किया, सारा गायब है।  
... (व्यवधान) ... उस समय से नहीं हैं आपके साथ कि जिसको चाहें ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** (उड़ीसा) : अकाली दल वाले, शिवसेना वाले हमारे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...  
शिवसेना तो एन.डी.ए. में है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** : यह एन.डी.ए. की बात नहीं है। मैं तो नेता विपक्ष और उपनेता की बात कर रहा हूँ। पूरी टॉप लीडरशिप जो यहां आगे बैठती है, वह अभी कहां है? क्या यही महंगाई पर बहस है जब यहां पर वित्त मंत्री जी बैठे हैं तथा अन्य सारे लोग बैठे हैं? खैर, मैं उस बात पर ज्यादा जोर देना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, महंगाई पर कुछ लोगों के भाषण से ऐसा लग रहा है कि जैसे महंगाई पहली बार आई हो या इसके पहले इस देश में महंगाई कभी थी ही नहीं और पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) ... पिछले साठ सालों में ऐसा कोई साल नहीं रहा है जिसमें कि संसद में महंगाई पर बहस न हुई हो। चाहे हम सत्ता में हों या आप सत्ता में हों, महंगाई पर हमेशा बहस हुई है और महंगाई पर हमेशा चिन्ता प्रकट की गई है। आप ऐसा कोई साल बता दीजिए जिसमें महंगाई न बढ़ी हो। मान्यवर, 1601 में, जब स्पेन ने काली मिर्च का दाम एक पौंड बढ़ाया तो इंग्लैंड के व्यापारियों ने विरोध कर दिया और रानी से जाकर कहा कि हम अपना व्यापार खुद करेंगे। जब रानी ने परमिशन दी तो उस महंगाई की वजह से ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी बनाई गई और इस देश में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी आई और यह देश गुलाम बना। यह महंगाई तो एक विकराल समस्या है जो लगातार चली आ रही है। इसका समाधान हम सब मिलकर कर सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप यह समझें कि जब आप आते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... एक मिनट आप सुन तो लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, do not interrupt. We do not have much time. ... (Interruptions) ... Mr. Rajeev Shukla, please address the Chair. We do not have much time. ... (Interruptions) ...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** : महंगाई का समाधान हम और आप सब मिल कर निकाल सकते हैं। यह कह देना कि आप आ जाएंगे तो महंगाई खत्म हो जाएगी और हम रहेंगे तो महंगाई बनी रहेगी, यह इसका हल नहीं है। सब को मिल-जुल कर महंगाई का हल निकालना पड़ेगा। दुष्यंत कुमार ने उस समय यह कहा था -

न हो कमीज तो पावों से पेट ढक लेंगे,

ये लोग कितने मुनासिब हैं इस सफर के लिए।

यह कौन सा era था? गरीबों को कुछ तो कष्ट होगा तभी वे ऐसा कहते थे।

न हो कमीज तो पावों से पेट ढक लेंगे,

ये लोग कितने मुनासिबक हैं इस सफर के लिए।

तो गरीब की दशा का हमेशा से व्याख्यान होता रहा है।

मान्यवर, आज यह महंगाई क्यों है? महंगाई के कुछ कारण हैं। सबसे बड़ी चीज़ यह है कि हमारा पिछला मानसून सीज़न रहा, कलराज जी भले ही यह कहें कि यह मानसून का बहाना है, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि 27 प्रतिशत वर्षा का अभाव रहा, जिसके कारण हमारी पैदावार कम हुई। तेल की कीमत जो इनके जमाने में 36 डॉलर थी, हमारे जमाने में यह 70-72 और आज यह 82 डॉलर चल रही है। बीच में यह 147 डॉलर पर पहुंच गई थी। देवरा जी बैठे हैं, मैं इनको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उस स्थिति में भी जब यह कहा जा रहा था कि लोगों को डीज़ल, पेट्रोल और मिट्टी का तेल मिलना बन्द हो जाएगा, इन्होंने इनकी कमी नहीं होने दी, चाहे जितना भी आर्थिक बोझ पड़ा। इसके लिए सरकार को एक लाख तीन करोड़ रुपये extra देने पड़े थे। तेल के दाम 147 डॉलर प्रति बैरल होने के बावजूद, जब पूरा विश्व हाहाकार कर रहा था, तब भी हम तेल की सप्लाई करते रहे और उस पर सब्सिडी देते रहे। सरकार ने उस पर सब्सिडी दी। क्या आप समर्थन मूल्य की बात भूल जाते हैं कि किसानों के लिए समर्थन मूल्य कितना बढ़ा? मैं केवल धान का एक उदाहरण देता हूं। सरकार ने धान के लिए समर्थन मूल्य 500 रुपये से 1000 रुपये कर दिया। एक क्विंटल धान में 60 किलो चावल निकलता है। आप अगर समर्थन मूल्य को ही जोड़ लीजिए तो 16 रुपये तो उस चावल की केवल कीमत हो गई। उसके बाद उस पर ड्यूटी और चुंगी वगैरह लगती है। वह सब लगा कर अगर चावल का मूल्य 19 रुपये पड़ता है तो आप उसकी बेस प्राइस 16 रुपये तो मानिए। किसान को जो सपोर्टिंग प्राइस मिल रही है, उसको भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। इसके अलावा, सरकार को कई योजनाएं चलानी पड़ती हैं, employment generate करने के लिए growth rate को ऊपर रखना पड़ता है और उन सब का असर अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ता है।

जब आप नॉर्थ ब्लॉक की कुर्सी पर बैठते हैं, चाहे आप किसी दल के व्यक्ति हों, तब आपको यह समझ में आता है कि वस्तुस्थिति क्या है। जब तक आप नॉर्थ ब्लॉक की कुर्सी पर नहीं बैठते हैं और आप विपक्ष की सीट पर बैठे रहते हैं तब तक आपको इसका एहसास नहीं होता है। इसमें न तो आपकी गलती है और न हमारी गलती है। जब हम इधर होते हैं तब हम आपकी आलोचना करते हैं और जब आप उधर होते हैं तब आप हमारी आलोचना करते हैं। लेकिन, जब आप जिम्मेदारी के पद पर बैठते हैं तब आपको इन सारी बातों का एहसास होता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार ने इसके लिए कुछ कदम उठाये हैं और मैं उन कदमों को आपकी अनुमति से सामने रखता हूं। सबसे पहले तो यह कि सरकार ने चावल, गेहूं, दाल, खाने के तेल, बटर और घी के import पर जीरो ड्यूटी कर दी है। Hydrogenated oils और vegetable oils पर import duty को 7.5 प्रतिशत घटा दिया है। Raw sugar का import, open government license पर लाकर बिल्कुल खोल दिया, यानी उस पर जीरो ड्यूटी कर दी ताकि बाजार के अंदर सामान की उपलब्धता बनी रहे। Raw sugar पर levy obligations को हटा दिया

गया। जो नॉन-बासमती राइस और edible oils हैं, उनके एक्सपोर्ट पर रोक लगा दी गई ताकि वे बाहर न जा सकें। जमाखोरी पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। चावल, चीनी और धान के अति भंडारण पर रोक लगा दी गई है। चावल का जो central issue price है, चाहे वह 5.65 प्रति किलो बीपीएल का हो या अंत्योदय का हो, उसको 3 रुपए प्रति किलो पर maintained किया जा रहा है। चावल, उड़द, तुअर दाल में जो forward & future trading है, इस पर रोक लगा दी गई है। जो sugar factories हैं, उनको कहा गया है कि वे raw sugar को domestic market में बेच सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्रीमती माया सिंह :** पेट्रोल, डीजल और कुकिंग गैस की कीमत क्यों बढ़ गई, यह भी बता दीजिए।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** मैं जो भी आंकड़े और तथ्य दे रहा हूँ, उसे टेबल पर रखने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं इसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी लेता हूँ। अगर इनमें से एक भी आंकड़ा गलत हो, तो सदन मेरे ऊपर विशेषाधिकार का मामला चल सकता है। मैं एक भी आंकड़ा गलत नहीं रखूंगा, जैसे कि यहां सदन में बोल दिया गया कि एक लाख मीट्रिक टन अनाज सड़ गया। अभी मैं इसका पूरा आंकड़ा दूंगा कि कितना अनाज सड़ा और इसका क्या trend रहा। मैं आपके सामने इन चीजों को रखने वाला हूँ।

सरकार ने इसके अलावा foodgrains की रफ्तगी के लिए 30.66 लाख टन foodgrains कार्ड होल्डर्स को देने का निर्णय लिया है। ये सारे कदम सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए हैं।

मान्यवर, अब मेरा यह कहना है कि इन कदमों के बावजूद कुछ ऐसे विषय हैं, जिनको लेकर कहा गया कि चीजों के दाम कम नहीं हुए। ऐसी बात नहीं है। माया जी यहां बैठी हैं। छः महीने पहले जो trend था, उसके मुकाबले आज कई चीजों की कीमतें नीचे आई हैं और कई चीजों की कीमतें नीचे नहीं भी आई हैं। मैं दोनों बातें आपके सामने रखूंगा। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि दिल्ली में छः महीने पहले चावल 23 रुपए प्रति किलो था, आप दिल्ली को मानदंड बना लीजिए या कहीं और को बना लीजिए, इस समय चावल 22 रुपए प्रति किलो है। गेहूं 16 रुपए प्रति किलो से घटकर 14 रुपए प्रति किलो हो गया है, आटा 18 रुपए प्रति किलो से घटकर 16 रुपए प्रति किलो हो गया है। यह trend शुरू हो गया है। इस बार 600 लाख टन खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हुआ। इस बार मानसून अच्छा रहा। इसका श्रेय हम लोग नहीं ले रहे हैं। अगर भगवान की कृपा रही, तो आगे स्थिति और सुधर जाएगी। चना दाल 38 रुपए प्रति किलो से घटकर 34 रुपए प्रति किलो पर आ गई है और तुअर दाल 86 रुपए प्रति किलो से घटकर 71 रुपए प्रति किलो पर आ गई है। उड़द दाल छः महीने पहले 73 रुपए प्रति किलो थी, जो एक रुपए बढ़कर 74 रुपए प्रति किलो हो गई है। मूंग दाल 81 रुपए प्रति किलो से बढ़कर 83 रुपए प्रति किलो हो गई है।

मान्यवर, दाल के मामले में निश्चित रूप से कमी है, अभाव है, इसलिए उसके दाम ज्यादा हैं और इसको लेकर हम लोग चिंतित हैं। आपको याद होगा कि इंदिरा जी का जो "बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम" था, उसमें भी दलहन के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की बात थी। 60 साल से यह समस्या रही है कि यहां दालों का उत्पादन कम होता है। हम बर्मा से दाल आयात करते रहे हैं। बर्मा में इस बार काफी सूखा पड़ा, तो उन्होंने दालों के दाम बढ़ा दिए। उसकी वजह से भारत को भी इस समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस देश के किसानों से हमारा आग्रह है कि उन्हें दलहन का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से मसूर दाल 63 रुपए प्रति किलो से घटकर 55 रुपए प्रति किलो हो गई है और चीनी 43 रुपए प्रति किलो से घटकर 30 रुपए प्रति किलो हो गई है, लेकिन मूंगफली 113 रुपए प्रति किलो से बढ़कर 114 रुपए प्रति किलो हो गया है। वनस्पति घी 57 रुपए प्रति लीटर से घटकर 56 रुपए प्रति लीटर हो गया है और सरसों का तेल 71 रुपए प्रति लीटर से घटकर 68 रुपए प्रति लीटर हो गया है। खुली चाय पत्ती 156 रुपए प्रति किलो से घटकर 148 रुपए प्रति किलो हो गई है। नमक 12 रुपए प्रति किलो था, वह अभी भी 12 रुपए प्रति किलो ही है। जहां हमारी चिंता है, उस चिंता को हम सामने रखें।

जहां से कमी का trend शुरू हुआ, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। प्याज 24 रुपए प्रति किलो से घटकर 13 रुपए प्रति किलो हो गया है। जहां कमी आई है, वह मैं बता रहा हूं और जहां कमी नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि वह बढ़ रही है, उसको भी मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूं।

अब petroleum products की बात है। तेल को लेकर बार-बार बात हुई है। तेल ने निश्चित रूप से इस महंगाई को बहुत बढ़ाया है, क्योंकि जब डीजल का दाम बढ़ता है, तो transportation cost बढ़ती है और उसका असर हर चीज की कीमत पर पड़ता है। इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि जब कभी डीजल का दाम नीचे गिरता है, तो लोग इसका दाम नीचे नहीं गिराते हैं और जनता से वही दाम वसूलते रहते हैं। जब excise duty और custom duty कम होती है, तो कोई व्यापारी सामान का दाम कम करके जनता को नहीं देता है। उसका दाम वही बना रहता है। जब बढ़ता है तो सब बढ़ा देते हैं और जब कम होता है तो उसका असर नीचे नहीं जाता है, वह translate नहीं होता है, यह एक दुर्भाग्य है। सबसे बड़ी चीज तेल को लेकर है। महोदय, उस सदन में भी यह आरोप लगाया गया कि जो ऑयल कम्पनीज़ हैं, उन्हें बहुत प्रॉफिट हो रहा है और जब उन्हें प्रॉफिट हो रहा है तो तेल के दाम क्यों बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं? यह एक बहुत बड़ा misnomer है, भ्रम है। ऑयल कम्पनीज़ को अपने आप कोई प्रॉफिट नहीं हो रहा है, उनको घाटा हो रहा है। यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से समझ लेनी चाहिए। ऑयल कम्पनीज़ को सरकार ने अपनी तरफ से, अपने कोष से 1 लाख 3 हजार 292 करोड़ रुपया दिया है, टैक्स पेयर्स की जेब से, तब जाकर ऑयल कम्पनीज़ अपना

मुनाफा 4,261 करोड़ दिखा रही हैं। तेल खरीदने से उन्हें घाटा है, ऐसा नहीं है कि उन्हें अपने आप कोई मुनाफा हो रहा है। उनको जो सरकार की तरफ से दिया गया, उससे मुनाफा हो रहा है। अगर वह न दिया जाता तो ऑयल कम्पनीज़ का 6,900 करोड़ का घाटा बरकरार रहता। 16,000 करोड़ रुपये सरकार मिट्टी के तेल पर अपनी तरफ से दे रही है। इस प्रकार सरकार की ओर से 1,03,000 करोड़ रुपया दिया जा रहा है, उसके बेसेज़ पर यह बात है कि ऑयल कम्पनीज़ प्रॉफिट में हैं। ऑयल कम्पनीज़ अपने आप कोई प्रॉफिट में नहीं है। जो इयूटी की बात है, वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि अगर हम टैक्स कम कर सकें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। मैं सब राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि अगर वे टैक्स कम कर सकें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। यह बात सही है, जो नेता विपक्ष ने रखी कि पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश के मुकाबले हमारे यहां थोड़े टैक्स ज्यादा हैं। लेकिन उसकी स्थिति भी क्या है, वह मैं एक मिनट में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। अगर यह बात, यह quantification कोई और कहे तो मुझे समझ में आता है कि आपके टैक्स बहुत ज्यादा हैं। लेकिन नेता विपक्ष, हमारे मित्र, जो उस सरकार में मंत्री थे, उधर के नेता विपक्ष, जो उस सरकार में मंत्री थे, वे अगर यह बात कहें तो मुझे थोड़ा अजीब लगता है और उसकी बहुत सिम्पल वजह यह है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात मैं इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूं कि मैं उनके खिलाफ कोई केस प्रेजेंट कर रहा हूं, लेकिन एक छोटा सा उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। आपने खुद सारे टैक्स एनडीए के जमाने में लगाए और आज आप हमें गाली दे रहे हैं। माया सिंह जी, अगर आपको इसमें कोई भी चीज़ गलत लगे तो मैं टेबल करने को तैयार हूं। एनडीए के जमाने में पेट्रोल पर 15 परसेंट कस्टम इयूटी थी, आज 3.2 परसेंट है, डीज़ल पर एनडीए के जमाने में 15 परसेंट कस्टम इयूटी थी, आज 4.8 परसेंट है, केरोसीन पर 5 परसेंट थी, आज 0 परसेंट है, एलपीजी पर 5 परसेंट इयूटी थी, आज 0 परसेंट है। अब आप एक्साइज़ इयूटी के बारे में सुन लीजिए।

**श्रीमती माया सिंह :** राजीव जी, एक मिनट। यह सदन में पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर है और इसमें मंत्री जी के माध्यम से बताया गया है कि कच्चे तेल की भारतीय बास्केट का औसत मूल्य 02-05-2008 को 130 रुपए प्रति डॉलर था और पेट्रोल की कीमत 45 रुपए थी। जून 2010 में यह बास्केट 74 रुपए प्रति डॉलर हो गई और पेट्रोल की कीमत 51 कर दी। यानी यहां घटनी चाहिए थी तो बढ़ गई।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** इसलिए कि 1,03,000 करोड़ रुपए ... (व्यवधान) ...



**श्रीमती माया सिंह :** यह मंत्री जी का जवाब है, यह मैंने नहीं कहा है।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** इसका मतलब आपने हमारे भाषण को ध्यान से नहीं सुना। जब 147 डॉलर था, तब 1,00,000 करोड़ उन्होंने निकालकर दिए कि यह सब्सिडी और बढ़ा दो। उसके बाद उससे आपको 45 रुपए में तेल मिल रहा था। आप यह तो देखिए। यह कहा जाता है कि तेल कम्पनियों को घाटा हो जाएगा तो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। सर, तेल कम्पनियां अगर घाटे में चली जातीं, दिवालिया हो जातीं, तो मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूं कि इससे बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होगा क्योंकि तेल हम बाहर से लाते हैं और अगर तेल कम्पनियां घाटे में चली जातीं तो क्रेडिट मिलना बंद हो जाता। कोई कम्पनी अगर घाटे में है तो विदेश का कोई तेल उत्पादक उस ऑयल कम्पनी को तेल देता ही नहीं क्योंकि उसको लगता कि वह पैसा नहीं देगी। इस प्रकार से तो यहां तेल का crises हो जाएगा और जिस दिन विश्व के देशों ने भारत को तेल देना बंद कर दिया, तो फिर 200 रुपए लीटर तेल मिलेगा। इसलिए इन कम्पनीज़ को प्रॉफिट में रखना पड़ता है, ताकि उनकी बैलेंस शीट ठीक रहे और बैलेंस शीट ठीक रहती है तो उनको बाहर के लोग तेल देते रहते हैं। इसलिए यह घर की बात है, इसे घर के अंदर रहने दीजिए। इसी प्रकार उस समय पेट्रोल पर एक्साइज़ इयूटी 30 परसेंट थी, और साढ़े सात रुपए प्रति लीटर अलग से लेते थे। आज 28 परसेंट एजुकेशन सेस के साथ है। इसी प्रकार डीज़ल पर एक्साइज़ इयूटी 14 परसेंट थी और डेढ़ रुपया अलग से लेते थे, आज 12.6 परसेंट है, केरोसीन पर उस समय 16 परसेंट इयूटी थी, आज 0 है, एलपीजी पर 16 परसेंट इयूटी थी, आज 0 है। इसलिए इन लोगों को यह बोलने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि आपने इनके ऊपर टैक्स क्यों लगाया। ... (व्यवधान) ... अब एक मिनट के लिए सेल्स टैक्स और वेट की बात भी सुन लीजिए।

अब एक मिनट सेल्स टैक्स और वेट की बात भी सुन लीजिए। जिन राज्यों में सेल्स टैक्स और वेट सबसे ज्यादा है, उन राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे उसको कम करें तो अच्छा है। उससे मैं सबसे पहले आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का नाम लूंगा। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कांग्रेस की सरकार है, वहां पेट्रोल पर 33 परसेंट और 22.25 परसेंट डीज़ल पर लगा रख है। इसके बाद बिहार सरकार है, जहां पेट्रोल पर 24.50 और डीज़ल पर 18.36 है। छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने पेट्रोल और डीज़ल पर 25-25 परसेंट लगा रखा है। बिहार ने तो कमाल ही किया है, उन्होंने केरोसीन तेल पर सबसे ज्यादा साढ़े बारह परसेंट लगा रखा है। किसी ने इतना ज्यादा मिट्टी के तेल पर नहीं लगाया है, जितना बिहार ने लगा रखा है। गुजरात में पेट्रोल पर 25.46 और 24.63 डीज़ल पर लगा रखा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में 25 और 14 परसेंट है, हरियाणा में 21 और 9.24 है। केरल में 29.30 और 24.94 परसेंट है।

कर्नाटक में 25 परसेंट पेट्रोल पर और 24.94 परसेंट डीज़ल पर है। महाराष्ट्र में 28.34 पेट्रोल पर और 26 परसेंट डीज़ल पर है। मध्य प्रदेश में 28.75 पेट्रोल पर और 23 परसेंट डीज़ल पर है। इस मामले में उड़ीसा सबसे ठीक है, उसने सिर्फ 18-18 परसेंट किया हुआ है। वहां हमारी सरकार नहीं है। लेकिन जो बात है वह हम आपके सामने साफ रखेंगे। पंजाब में पेट्रोल पर 33.36 परसेंट है, राजस्थान में पेट्रोल पर 29.21 परसेंट, डीज़ल पर 19.54 परसेंट है। तमिलनाडु में पेट्रोल पर 30 परसेंट, वेस्ट बंगाल में 27.35 परसेंट है। इस तरह से अगर आप देखिए तो इनके मुख्य मंत्रियों से हमारा अनुरोध है कि अगर इसमें कमी करें तो निश्चित रूप से इसका असर आएगा और जनता को आप इसका लाभ पहुंचा सकते हैं।

मैं कोई दलगत होकर बात नहीं कर रहा हूं लेकिन ये बातें ऐसी हैं जिनसे कि अगर आप गंभीर रूप से जनता की समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हैं। ये ठोस आंकड़े हैं जिनके आधार पर आपको निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा। रही बात कि कितना राज्य को शेयर मिलता है। अगर केन्द्र सरकार एक लाख ग्यारह हजार करोड़ रुपये कर के रूप में वसूलती है तो उसे 25 हजार करोड़ राज्यों को देना पड़ता है। राज्य जो अपना टैक्स अलग से वसूलते हैं उसके बाद जो स्थिति आती है वह यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार को सिर्फ 84 हजार करोड़ रुपए मिलते हैं और राज्यों को 96 हजार करोड़ रुपए की आमदनी होती है। कोई भी राज्य सरकार हो, राज्यों को तेल की कीमत बढ़ने से सबसे ज्यादा लाभ होता है। तो यह फैक्ट भी हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। यहां संवेदनशीलता की बहुत बात हो रही है कि यह सरकार संवेदनहीन है। बिल्कुल कवि के अंदाज में सब बोल रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं हम सब संवेदनशील हैं। अगर आप संवेदनशील थे तो आपने जब दो रुपए से नौ रुपए मिट्टी का तेल कर दिया, तब आपको गरीब महिला की आंख का आंसू नहीं दिखाई दिया। गैस सिलेंडर सीधे तीन सौ रुपए किसने दिया था? हम आपकी मजबूरी समझते हैं, आपको मजबूरी में करना पड़ा होगा इस स्थिति के अंदर। मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, लेकिन आलोचना तो मत करिए। आपने किया, लेकिन मैं कहां कह रहा हूं कि आपने गलत किया। मजबूरी होती है, जब आप नॉर्थ ब्लॉक की कुर्सी पर बैठते हैं तो आपको करना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** तब दाल, चावल का रेट नहीं बढ़ा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We are short of time. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't waste your time. Rajeevji, please address the Chair. Don't provoke theme. ...**(Interruptions)**... We are sitting late. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** जब आप कुर्सी पर बैठते हैं तो आपको करना पड़ता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No interruption please. Mr. Rajeev, please don't respond. ...**(Interruptions)**... Address the Chair. Try to conclude now. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please try to conclude.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** आपने मिट्टी के तेल के दाम चार बार बढ़ाए। 34 बार डीजल, पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ाए, हमने सिर्फ 9 बार बढ़ाए। लेकिन फिर भी तुम करो तो पुन्य और हम करें तो पाप। तो यह जो मुसीबत है, हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं, हम आपकी आलोचना नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन तुम करो तो पुन्य और हम करें तो पाप, यह नहीं चलेगा।

**श्रीमती माया सिंह :** तब, हमारे समय में, उसका भार जनता पर नहीं पड़ा था।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** टैक्स की कहानी तो मैंने दी है, आपने कितना टैक्स लगाया वह जनता ने दिया, आपने अपने घर से नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Pany, it is already 7.00 p.m. We have to finish it. Please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** अभी मैंने पेट्रोल और डीजल का मसला आपके सामने रखा, अब मैं एक और मसला सड़ रहे अनाज के बारे में रखना चाहता हूँ। बहुत बयानबाजी चल रही है। बाहर से अंदर तक, सड़ा अनाज, इस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रूलिंग वगैरह, बहुत बातें हो रही हैं। सड़े अनाज का तथ्य क्या है, वह मैं आपके सामने रख देता हूँ। उसके रखने के पहले मैं इसी सदन में, राज्य सभा की प्रोसिडिंग्स निकालिए, मैं सदन का मेम्बर होता था और श्री नीतिश कुमार जी एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर होते थे। इस सदन में उनका बयान है कि अगर यह स्थिति रही, अगर हमने भंडारण की संख्या नहीं बढ़ाई, तो इस देश में अनाज भारी मात्रा में बर्बाद होगा। मुझे दो लाख टन अनाज समन्दर में फिकवाना पड़ा। इन्हीं कुर्सियों पर बैठकर श्री नीतिश कुमार जी ने कृषि मंत्री के तौर पर बयान दिया था, वह आज तक सदन के रिकार्ड में है। दो लाख टन अनाज समन्दर में ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** मिश्र जी। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** एनडीए के जमाने में फैंका गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** अनाज यहां से निर्यात किया जाता था। ...(व्यवधान).... अनाज यहां से बाकायदा बाहर के देशों को निर्यात किया जाता था। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** श्री नीतिश कुमार जी का बयान रिकार्ड में है। क्या वह \* बोल रहे थे। आप बोलिए कि वह \* बोल रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please  
...(Interruptions).... This type of argument is not permitted.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** आप रिकार्ड में देख लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : जो कागज आपके हाथ में है, आप उसकी तारीख बता दीजिए।  
... (व्यवधान) ...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : रुद्रनारायण जी, हम आपको रिकार्ड भी दे देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : जो पेपर आपके हाथ में है, आप उसकी तारीख बता दीजिए।  
...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : मैं आपको तारीख भी बता दूंगा और कागज भी दे दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : ठीक है, मैं इसको टेबल पर रखने के लिए तैयार हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Pany, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't provoke.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगाने से कुछ नहीं होगा। जनता आपसे जानना चाह रही है कि इतनी महंगाई क्यों बढ़ रही है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Madam, please. What is this?  
...*(Interruptions)*...

राजीव शुक्ल : माया सिंह जी, आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रुद्रनारायण जी, आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, stop it.  
...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record except what Mr. Rajeev said. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second Rajeev. If you have used the word "\*", then that is expunged.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Sir, at the outset, I made it very clear that if I quote a single fact wrong, then, you can punish me. I am willing to put each and every paper on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude it now.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : If any fact is wrongly quoted, I should be held responsible for that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is okay. You please conclude it now.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: \*\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Nothing will go on record ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Rajeev says will go on record, nothing else.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** माया सिंह जी, आप कह रही हैं कि आरोप-प्रत्यारोप हो रहे हैं। मैं खुद नहीं चाहता हूँ कि आरोप-प्रत्यारोप हों, लेकिन चल क्या रहा है? आरोप-प्रत्यारोप ही तो चल रहे हैं। फूल तो आ नहीं रहे हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** कांग्रेस का टाइम एक घंटा 40 मिनट है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** नहीं, नहीं। बाकी स्पीकर्स भी हैं।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** अभी हमारा बहुत टाइम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your party has other speakers also. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Only 23 minutes have left and there are more speakers from your party.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** अपना कांग्रेस का टाइम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** कांग्रेस से ज्यादा स्पीकर्स हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** ये कह रहे हैं कि अनाज सड़ गया। अनाज सड़ने की कहानी सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अनाज सड़ने में किसी सरकार की गलती नहीं है। हमारे पास जो गोदाम हैं, उनकी संख्या कम है और उन गोदामों में भंडारण क्षमता कम होने के कारण अनाज बाहर रखा जाता है तथा अनाज सड़ता है। जैसे-जैसे गोदाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, अनाज सड़ना कम होता जा रहा है। जैसे वर्ष 2001-02 में 65 हजार टन अनाज सड़ा। इसके बाद 2002-03 में एक लाख 35 हजार टन अनाज सड़ा। इसके बाद 2003-04 में 76 हजार टन अनाज सड़ा और 2004-05 में 97 हजार टन अनाज सड़ा। वर्ष 2005-06 में 95 हजार टन अनाज सड़ा, जब हम सत्ता में आ गए। वर्ष 2006-07 में 25 हजार टन अनाज सड़ा, क्योंकि गोदाम बनते जा रहे थे और यह संख्या कम होती जा रही थी। वर्ष 2007-08 में 34 हजार टन अनाज सड़ा और 2008-09 में सिर्फ दो हजार टन अनाज सड़ा। वर्ष 2009-10 में 7 हजार टन अनाज सड़ा और अभी ईयर पूरा नहीं हुआ है और तीन हजार टन अनाज सड़ चुका है। यह संख्या कम होती जा रही है। अभी कलराज मिश्र जी का यह कहना कि एक लाख 80

हजार टन सड़ गया है, सिर्फ सात हजार टन अनाज सड़ा

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\*\*Not recorded.

7.00 P.M.

है और 55 हजार टन अनाज, जो राज्य के पास रख-रखाव में होता है, उसमें सड़ा है। हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि अनाज नहीं सड़ रहा है, लेकिन यह संख्या उत्तरोत्तर कम होती जा रही है। इसका मैं कोई श्रेय नहीं ले रहा हूँ। जैसे-जैसे गोदाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, फैसल्टीज़ बढ़ती जा रही है, अनाज का सड़ना कम होता जा रहा है। लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से और कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि अनाज छह हजार टन भी नहीं सड़ना चाहिए।

इसलिए हमारी यह सलाह है कि PDS, पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में या अंत्योदय में आप जो देते हैं, उसमें अनाज बढ़ा दीजिए। जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट कहता है कि फ्री दे दो, तो आप फ्री नहीं दे सकते, लेकिन जो तीन रुपए किलो में देते हैं, उसमें आप 25 की बजाए 35 किलो देने लगे। आप उस अनाज को सड़ने से बचाएं। उसको गरीबों में बांटने के बजाए अंत्योदय योजना की तरह हम दे सकते हैं। यह सात हजार टन अच्छी खुशी की बात तब है कि पहले 345 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रक्योर किया जाता था, खरीदा जाता था और आज 512 लाख मीट्रिक टन अनाज खरीदा जा रहा है। इसके बाद सिर्फ सात हजार टन अनाज सड़ रहा है, इसलिए इसमें बहुत घबराने की बात नहीं है, लेकिन हम इस सात हजार टन को भी पूरा इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, दो-तीन और आरोप लगाए गए हैं, जिनमें इस तरह की बात आई है। ... (व्यवधान) ... शुगर के बारे में कहा गया कि शुगर सस्ते में एक्सपोर्ट कर दी गई और महंगे दामों पर इम्पोर्ट की गई। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने न तो कोई शुगर एक्सपोर्ट की और न ही सरकार ने कोई शुगर इम्पोर्ट की, जितना भी यह सब किया गया है, यह सब प्राइवेट पार्टिज व प्राइवेट कम्पनीज़ ने किया होगा। मान्यवर, मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि चाहे राज्य सरकारें हों या केन्द्र हो, पहले इन्दिरा गांधी जी के समय में जब महंगाई होती थी, तब सब जगह कांग्रेस की सरकारें होती थीं। वे सबसे पहले काम यह करती थीं कि मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखती थीं इसमें आप लोग हमें सहयोग दो और सब मिलकर इस महंगाई पर काबू पाएंगे। आज भी उसी भावना से यह काम हो सकता है। सब्जी के दाम एक राज्य में कुछ होते हैं और दूसरे राज्य में कुछ होते हैं। वहां जिला प्रशासन कंट्रोल कर सकता है, राज्य सरकारें कार्यवाही कर सकती हैं। यदि वहां पर कमी हो तो उसको केन्द्र सरकार पूरा कर सकती है।

जैसे पूरे देश में आतंकवाद और नक्सलवाद है, इसी प्रकार से यह सारे देश की समस्या है। जिस तरह से उसमें सहयोग से काम हो रहा है, उसी तरह से इसमें केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें मिलकर सहयोग से काम कर सकती हैं, वे न हमारी आलोचना करें और न हम उनकी आलोचना करें, सब मिलकर समस्या का निदान कर सकते



हैं। आज हर शहर बढ़ रहा है, हर गांव बढ़ रहा है। हमारे यहां खेती योग्य जमीन कम होती जा रही है और खाने वालों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। अभी पिछले साल तक पचास हजार करोड़ का खाद्यान्न आयात होता था, आज दो लाख करोड़ का खाद्यान्न आयात होता है। आगे आपको पेट्रोल और डीज़ल की तरह फूड इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा। अगर इसी तरह से खेती की जमीन कम होती गई, शहर व गांव बढ़ते गए और घर बढ़ते गए, वेस्टलैंड के बजाए अगर खेती की जमीन पर विकास होता गया, तो यह समस्या बढ़ती जाएगी। मैंने पिछली बार भी यह बात रखी थी कि तमाम पार्टियों में, होटलों में लाखों टन खाना बर्बाद होता है, हमें उस खाने को बर्बाद होने से रोकना चाहिए। जैसे पाकिस्तान में गैस कंट्रोल एक्ट है, अगर कोई पार्टी 30 लोगों से ऊपर की है, तो आप सिर्फ कोल्ड-ड्रिंक या जूस सर्व कर सकते हैं, खाना सर्व नहीं कर सकते। इस देश में लाखों टन खाना हर रोज बर्बाद होता है। यहां लाखों पार्टियां हर रोज होती हैं। ये कुछ ऐसे सुझाव हैं कि जिन पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस पर राज्य सरकारें और केन्द्र सरकार मिलकर काबू पा सकती हैं। मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस महंगाई पर पूरी संसद चिंतित है और हमें इसको नियंत्रित करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Naresh Gujral, with your permission, I am calling Dr. Barun Mukherji before you. I will call you after him. He has some problem; he is in pain. He has to go. Please remember, Hon. Deputy Chairman has announced in the House that the category of 'Others' has got ten names and only 38 minutes. So, four minutes per Member. Finish it in four minutes or maximum five minutes. I will not allow more than five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** आपने जो चार मिनट दिए हैं, इसको बढ़ाइए, क्योंकि बहुत लोग बोलने वाले हैं, अदर्स में नहीं हैं। Sir, Members are not there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Deputy Chairman has already announced that each Member will get five minutes. I have to go by that.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, it is always done at the cost of small political parties.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is the rule.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: You must listen to everyone in the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I appreciate your point.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I come from a State which feeds the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I appreciate your point. But, I am governed by rules. According to rules, these 'others' are clubbed. They have a total time which has to be shared among them. That is the practice. ...(*Interruptions*)... Of course, it is up to the House. I have no objection, but, this is the position. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, you take five minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, हमारे भी स्पीकर हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नहीं आप अभी बैठिए। I will call you. Now, Dr. Mukherji.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it has become a ritual to debate on the alarming price rise issue in each and every session of Parliament in recent times only because there has been no change in spiralling price rise situation during the last couple of years. In fact, in spite of the recent countrywide agitations, debates in Parliament, lengthy replies by hon. Minister for Agriculture and Food at the end of each-stormy Parliament session and even occasional announcements by the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Finance Minister or the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission assuring relief in short time, nothing tangible happened in containing the rising price situation. Apart from this prevailing distressing situation during the last 2-3 years causing much concern to the common people, the latest blow to the price position has been due to recent considerable hike in prices of petroleum products like petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG. This undesirable price hike having cascading effects has aggravated inflationary pressure on economy, particularly hitting the poor common people, the aam admi. Therefore, apart from other important measures and a major rollback of hike of petroleum products, we also demand withdrawal of de-regulation of prices of petroleum products, as it is apprehended, it will adversely affect the price situation. Consistent demand of the Opposition regarding Universal Public Distribution System, supply of subsidised foodgrains and other essential commodities not only to BPL but also to hard-pressed APL should also be considered. The rate of high

increase in prices of essential commodities is quite disproportionate to marginal increase in salaries of employed persons what to speak of the fate of millions of unemployed persons in the country. Not only BPL, even the hard-pressed sections

of APL need supply of subsidised foodgrains but the Government is quite unconcerned about it. Instead of increasing quota of supply to public distribution network, the Ministry of Food and the Food Corporation of India can afford to allow thousands of tonnes of wheat to rot due to utter negligence. It is, indeed, a shocking experience for the people of the whole country to see hunger and wastage of foodgrains going side by side. The Supreme Court has rightly issued strict strictures on this issue and advised the Government to distribute the foodgrains free to the hungry people instead of wasting it simply on the plea of dearth of godowns.

Perhaps, it amounts to criminal offence to waste precious foodgrains in such irresponsible negligent way. We do not ask the Government to supply foodgrains free to people. But, at least, the Government should release the food stocks to the States for distribution through PDS. This will have positive effect on the market. But, at the same time, it cannot be denied that one of the basic reasons of the unprecedented price rise is utter failure of our agricultural sector. Due to dismal performance of the Union Agriculture Department, agricultural productivity has miserably gone down. Just on the plea of drought or inadequate monsoon, this cannot be justified.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Please conclude now.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJEE: One minute, Sir. It is high time to appreciate that food security should be the topmost priority of the Government. Until and unless it is fully appreciated and implemented, along with a strong political will, price-rise cannot be contained. In spite of the repeated demand of the Opposition, the Government is still reluctant to ban forward trading in all the essential commodities. This speculative trading is one of the reasons for causing the price-rise. Strong action must be taken in this matter.

It is the sense of the House that the unprecedented price-rise situation has become a national crisis situation of which the poor common people are the worst victims. I urge upon the Government to treat it in a

proper spirit and take all possible measures to address this problem.  
Thank you, Sir.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, the phenomenal rise in the prices of essential commodities, especially the food, has virtually crushed the aam admi who this Government claims to represent. Sir, the recent hike in the prices of diesel and kerosene was the ultimate nail in his coffin. We have a strange situation today. Millions of tonnes of foodgrains are rotting in the open. Rats are having a merry time and yet, we have millions of Indians who go to bed hungry.

Sir, in reply to my question, last week, the Government has replied that "no wheat was damaged in Punjab and Haryana in 2009-2010, and only 2,273 tonnes of rice was damaged in Punjab in this period", while replying to a question in the Lok Sabha, the Minister has stated that "52 tonnes of wheat and 7,014 tonnes of rice was damaged in Punjab as on 1.7.2010". Sir, what do we believe? Contradictory information is given to Parliament! These figures cannot be believed anymore. We have all seen TV coverage, we have all seen newspaper coverage, how wheat and rice are rotting in FCI godowns. But, Sir, I do not want to get into any kind of mudslinging; I have a very little time. And I am very glad that our seasoned and wise Finance Minister is here today, and I have two humble suggestions to make to him. This country needs to do something about storage. FCI has failed miserably and is, today, a fountainhead of corruption and mismanagement.

Mr. Finance Minister, you need to invite public-private partnership in this field. It is not difficult to do so. A few years ago, when the country had a power shortage, to encourage private sector, we allowed them 15-16 per cent return on investment. You can follow the same method here. You can have Engineers India or any other Government organization design a modern silo and work out the costing, and allow the private sector to earn a decent 15-16 per cent return on investment. Moreover, since food production is tax free, since food processing is also tax free, you can make food storage tax free also. Further incentives can be given by changing the debt-to-equity ratio for this sector. You need to really incentivise the private sector to come in and, as Dr. Swaminathan has pointed out, 40 million tonnes of storage capacity is required, but these should be modern silos. The world over, even in the Third World ' countries, only the modern silos are being created. We cannot depend on the outdated technology any more.

Sir, my second suggestion is this. We all know that 32-35 per cent of the perishables, food, fruit and vegetables, perishes post-harvest. The losses amount to thousands of crores of rupees year after year. You tried to incentivise the industry this time by giving concessions in your

Budget. But it didn't have the desired effect. Sir, we have been blocking the entry of large business houses, including FDI, in the name of socialism. It is high time that you redefined socialism. Fortunately, you are not carrying the baggage of the Left and they are not breathing down your neck. You can afford to be radical and the country will remember you for this deed.

I will give you an example. In Punjab and Haryana, we have no business to be producing rice. There is no water. In ten years from now, Punjab will be barren. We will have no water the way our water table is going down. The same is the situation in Haryana. We need to diversify. But we can only diversify if the farmer finds a market at his door-step. This requires a huge investment. This will only happen if you allow large private sector, including FDI, to come into retail. They will set up cold chains and supply chains.

Another advantage will be that the farmer will get attractive prices, wastages will be eliminated and the differential that we find today between the farm price and the retail price will narrow down very quickly. I have these two suggestions to make and I hope that you will look into them favourably.

Sir, while our economy is growing at an impressive rate of eight per cent or more, the farm sector has been basically growing at the rate of hardly two per cent. Last year, we had a negative growth of 0.2 per cent. We need to do something to increase our yield and for that you need to incentivise and provide hybrid varieties of seed to our farmers. In fact, we should be subsidising it so that the farmer is really happy to use it.

I know that the time at my disposal is very short. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

I will have just two suggestions to make, Sir. Punjab has always come to the aid of this nation in time of crisis. Last year, you saw how the rains failed us, but we did not fail you. We produced more than the previous year. Today, we are in difficulty. Our water table is going down. We need to do something about our canals. We have been requesting you to give us Rs.3,500 crores to modernise and renovate our canal system which is 100 years old. Kindly be indulgent towards us. This is for the sake of the nation's food security.

Secondly, you saw the damage or havoc which was caused by the recent floods in the river Ghaggar. This damaged thousands of acres in Punjab and Haryana and we need to channelise it. Frankly speaking, our State



doesn't have the money. We are in a debt trap thanks to years of insurgency. We need Rs.1,200 or Rs.1,500 crores from the Centre. Please adopt this as a national project and do something about it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. Okay.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: ...because you will be helping not only Punjab but Haryana and Rajasthan also. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. Mr. Rajniti Prasad.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** सर, मुझे आपने कितना समय दिया है?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप पांच मिनट में कन्क्लूड कर दीजिए।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** पांच मिनट नहीं छः मिनट में करूंगा।

सर, सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि लगातार पांच घंटे की बहस के बाद हमारा नम्बर आया है। आपको यह पता है कि जब तक यह हाउस खत्म नहीं होता, मैं बैठा ही रहता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं यहां एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि जब यूपीए-११ की सरकार आई, तो उन्होंने वादा किया था कि हम लोग 100 दिन में महंगाई कम करेंगे और अगर महंगाई कम नहीं करेंगे तो कुछ प्रयास अवश्य करेंगे। लेकिन, सर, महंगाई कम नहीं हुई बल्कि महंगाई बढ़ी। चाहे वह खाद्य-पदार्थों की बात हो, छोटी-सी-छोटी चीजों की बात हो, दवाइयों की बात हो, पेट्रोल-डीजल की बात हो या सीमेंट की बात हो, सब चीजों में महंगाई बढ़ी है।

सर, यह महंगाई इसलिए भी बढ़ी है क्योंकि हमारा जो पी.डी.एस. फॉर्मूला है कि राशन की दुकान से अनाज मिलेगा लेकिन वह अनाज सही लोगों को और सही समय पर नहीं मिल रहा है। बिहार में अंत्योदय योजना है। गरीब लोगों को बी.पी.एल. का कार्ड मिलता है। उनको कार्ड इसलिए मिला है कि उन्हें दो रुपए या तीन रुपए प्रति किलो की दर से गेहूं मिलेगा। वे लोग एक साल तक वह कार्ड लेकर रखे रहते हैं लेकिन उन्हें एक कनवां अनाज भी नहीं मिलता, किरासन तेल भी नहीं मिलता है। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि बिहार सरकार से या कहीं और से इसके लिए जो allocation होता है उस का off stake बहुत कम है, इसलिए राशन की दुकान में अनाज जाता ही नहीं है। जो लोग यह कार्ड लिए रहते हैं, कलेक्टर के द्वारा मुहर लगा हुआ कार्ड लिए रहते हैं, उनको अनाज नहीं मिलता है। आज गरीब लोगों को वहां अनाज नहीं मिलता है।

आपने कहा कि हम महंगाई कम करेंगे। आपने यह भी कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का नारा है - "हमारा हाथ, आम आदमी के साथ"। लेकिन, महंगाई कहां कम हुई? आपने जले पर नमक छिड़क दिया। केवल पेट्रोल और डीजल के ही दाम नहीं बढ़ाए बल्कि उनके दाम बढ़ाने से सारी चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए। कफन के कपड़े का भी दाम बढ़ गया, सब चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए, केवल आदमी का दाम काम हो गया। आदमी का दाम कम हो गया बाकी सब चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए। इसके बारे में आपको विचार करना पड़ेगा।

हम सभी पार्टीज़ ने मिलकर दो बार 'भारत बंद' किया। यहां हमारी एक माननीय सदस्या ने कहा कि उससे बहुत घाटा हुआ। कह रही थीं कि शायद उससे करीब 9 हजार करोड़ का घाटा हुआ है। उससे आपको जितना भी घाटा होता हो, लेकिन अगर इसके लिए हमको सौ बार भी बंद करना पड़ेगा तो हम करेंगे। खाना आप नहीं देंगे, पानी आप नहीं देंगे, बिजली आप नहीं देंगे तो क्या हम रोने से भी गए, चिल्लाने से भी गए, 'महंगाई रोको' कहने से भी गए और सड़क पर आने से भी गए? आप इसका रोना मत रोइए कि बंद करने से आपको घाटा होता है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों ने बहुत पहले नारा लगाया कि "रोको महंगी बांधो दाम, नहीं तो होगा चक्का जाम"। हम लोगों ने यह नारा भी लगाया कि "जब तक भूखा इंसान रहेगा, धरती पर तूफान रहेगा।" यह बंद तो केवल एक झांकी में है अगर आप लोगों ने यह महंगाई को इसी स्तर पर रखा तो हम लोग हमेशा के लिए बंद करेंगे। पूरे देश में खुराफात हो जाएगा। हमारे कलराज मिश्र जी ने यह अच्छी बात कही कि कोहराम मचेगा, पूरा कोहराम मचेगा।

हम सब चीज के बगैर रह सकते हैं, लेकिन खाने के बगैर नहीं रह सकते हैं। आप बिहार में जाकर देखिए। वहां लोग नमक और चावल खाते हैं। नमक का दाम भी आपने बढ़ा दिया। उनको दाल और सब्जी तो उपलब्ध है ही नहीं। अगर उनको कभी दाल मिलती भी है तो पर्व में या त्यौहार में मिलती है। कभी वहां जब कोई बाबा प्रवचन देने के लिए आते हैं तो वहां लंगर लगता है, उसमें उन्हें खाना मिलता है। लोग सोचते हैं कि ये लोग बाबा के पास जा रहे हैं, लेकिन बाबा के पास कोई नहीं जाता, यह भूखा इंसान उसका प्रवचन सुनने के लिए वहां नहीं जाता, बल्कि खाना खाने के लिए जाता है। लोग सोचते हैं कि ये इतने बड़े बाबा हैं। हमारे यहां रामदेव बाबा या आसाराम बापू सब आते हैं, सोचते हैं कि हमारे यहां इतनी बड़ी भीड़ है, लेकिन इतनी भीड़ लगाकर कोई उनका प्रवचन या भाषण सुनने नहीं जाता, बल्कि केवल खाना खाने के लिए जाता है। ... (समय की घंटी) ... वहां पर उनको खाने को दाल और चावल मिलते हैं।

इसलिए सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि आप महंगाई को रोकिए। लोगों ने आपको महंगाई रोकने के लिए mandate दिया है। अगर आप महंगाई नहीं रोकेंगे तो आप कभी भी खुश नहीं रहेंगे। सर, हमको याद है कि दिल्ली की सरकार प्याज के कारण चली गई थी। ... (व्यवधान) ... रुकिए सर, अभी इतनी जल्दी घंटी मत बजाइए। दिल्ली की सरकार प्याज के कारण चली गई थी। प्याज महंगा हो गया और सरकार चली गई। आज से 33 साल पहले इमरजेंसी के बाद जो सरकार आई तब उस समय भी प्याज के दाम बढ़ाए गए और हमारी सरकार चली गई। लेकिन, पता नहीं आपकी सरकार क्यों नहीं जाती। हमने इतना कोहराम मचाया और कहा कि नियम 168 के तहत चर्चा करा लीजिए। आपने कहा कि इससे तो सरकार ही चली जाएगी, तो फिर नियम 168 के तहत चर्चा न इधर हुई और न नियम 184 के तहत चर्चा उधर हुई। तब हमने कहा कि हम कुछ resolutions ले

लेंगे। आप डर गए। यह डरने की बात नहीं है। ऐसा केवल संसद में नहीं है बल्कि यह लड़ाई सड़ पर भी होगी। अगर महंगाई को आपने नहीं रोका तो यह लड़ाई सड़क पर भी होगी और जब यह लड़ाई सड़क पर होगी तो फिर आपकी सरकार भी नहीं बचेगी। इसलिए हम लोगों ने कहा है कि जरा इस पर इत्मीनान से ...**(व्यवधान)**... जरा रुकिए सर, मैं पहली दफा तो बोल रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आपका जो पीडीएस है, आप उसको मॉनिटर कीजिए कि आप उसमें जो अनाज देते हैं, वह गरीब लोगों को मिलता है कि नहीं मिलता है। आप इस पर भी नजर रखिए, क्योंकि बहुत सारे राज्यों में, आप तमिलनाडु और केरल की बात छोड़ दीजिए, वहां सिस्टम बना हुआ है, वहां किसी को अनाज नहीं मिलता, ऐसा कुछ नहीं है, लेकिन आप बिहार में देखिए, वहां गरीब लोगों को अनाज मिलता ही नहीं है। उनको अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है, इसीलिए वहां घोटाला हो रहा है। सब लोग इधर-उधर जा रहे हैं और खा-पी रहे हैं। वहां 12000 करोड़ का घोटाला कर दिया गया। वे गरीबों का चावल, गेहूँ, तेल आदि सब कुछ खा गये। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वह इस पर जरूर ध्यान दे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, एक सेकंड।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** एक नहीं, आपके आठ मिनट हो गए हैं।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** सर, मैं इकबाल की एक शायरी कह कर अपनी बात को खत्म करूंगा।

न सम्भलोगे तो मिट जाओगे ऐ हिन्दोस्तां वालो,

कि तुम्हारी दास्तां भी न होगी इन दास्तानों में।

जय हिन्द।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the greater concern is that inflationary pressure has widened, and has now extended from food items, including grains, pulses and vegetables, to manufactured goods too. Prices of pulses have risen by as much as 32 per cent and that of foodgrains and vegetables by five to eight per cent. Manufacturing prices have increased by over six per cent. This is despite the fact that there was no substantial increase in money supply. The Government has completely failed and has lost the faith of public in view of continuous skyrocketing of food prices. Food inflation is rising high and higher day by day. The Government has constituted Working Group of Ministers and Chief Ministers on various occasions to deal with price rise. But the fact is that there is no coordination between various Departments and States to ensuring better and effective steps to tackle the price rise.

The concerned Ministry has failed to understand that PDS is an

important means to protect the poor against inflation and keep the price of the essential commodities under check. It must ensure

regular supply of essential commodities at reasonable prices. The Government should arrange for import of more edible oils for their distribution through Fair Price Shops. The Government also must take more effective steps to promoting and strengthening consumer co-operatives, support PDS and strengthen the Consumer Protection Movement. To deal with increase in recent food prices, there is every need for fully reorganizing the structural nature of food inflation and discounting its effect by formulating a monetary policy, especially as inflation on non-food items remains relatively subdued. Let us take up the strategy of using food imports to avoid inflationary spike. It also needs to carry out fundamental reforms in agriculture and food distribution.

Deregulated prices of petroleum products and the recent hike in prices must be withdrawn.

Sir, Government has constituted a working group of Ministers and Chief Ministers on various occasions to deal with price rise. But, in fact, I am very sorry to say that there is no coordination between various departments and the States to ensure better and effective steps to tackle the price rise. If there had been better coordination, better relationship, the regular feature of extortion of money from the truckers in the name of check-gate on the National Highway would have stopped. I want to know whether State Government's concerned department, the Ministry and the NHAI have been coordinating their activities so as to put a stop to such things and also to halt the price-rise in the North-Eastern Region. Then, until and unless we utilize the water of the rivers Brahmaputra, Ganga, judiciously, production would remain low. Is the Ministry of Water Resources taking steps in direction to curb the price rise?

With these few words again request the Central Government to release adequate quantity of foodgrains to the States for distribution through the PDS outlets at BPL prices. Then, ban the speculative futures/forward trading in all essential commodities. This is our Party's demand. With these few words, I conclude my remarks.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. You stuck to your time-limit. Shri Sabir Ali. You can follow the example of Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

**श्री साबिर अली** (बिहार) : सर, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। मैं बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। सर, मैं अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले एक शेर कहना चाहता हूँ, जो इस सरकार के लिए आम आदमी का शेर है।

"यह कैसे जानता, अगर शहर में आया नहीं होता,

यहां दीवार होती है, मगर साया नहीं होता।

मैं अपने कत्ल का उस पर शक भी नहीं करता,

अगर वो मुस्कराते वक्त शरमाया नहीं होता।"

सर, मैं पिछले पांच घंटों से यह बहस सुन रहा हूँ, इसमें यहां बड़े वरिष्ठ लोगों ने अपनी बात रखी है। इस सदन के प्रतिपक्ष के लीडर को भी मैंने बड़े गौर से सुना है। इस देश में महंगाई एक ऐसा विषय है, जो करोड़ों लोगों से जुड़ा हुआ है, गरीबों से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसके लिए data भी दिया गया है।

मैं सीधे पेट्रोलियम पर आता हूँ और उसके बाद अपनी बात रखूंगा। मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि मुझे भी एक-दो मिनट का extension मिलना चाहिए।

मैं जो data बताने जा रहा हूँ, वह सरकार के द्वारा ही दिया गया data है। वह यह है कि ONGS सबसे ज्यादा profit कमाती है और तेल की खोज भी वही करती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ और कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान के बाइमेर में ONGC ने तीन साल तक तेल की खोज की और उसमें 2000 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा की लागत लगी, लेकिन ONGC ने वहां से withdraw कर लिया। उसी जगह पर बाहर की कंपनी, Cairn Company, को चंद महीनों में तेल का भंडार मिला और वह वहां से दस हजार करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का तेल उत्पाद कर रही है। देश आपका है, इंजीनियर आपका है, पैसा आपका है, खोज आपने की है, लेकिन उसका फायदा Cairn Company उठा रही है, जो बाहर की कंपनी है। वह आपके देश से हर साल दस हजार करोड़ रुपए लूट रही है। आपने उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की, जो ONGC में बड़े पदों पर थे और ONGC से voluntary retirement लेकर उस कंपनी को join कर लिया? देश के साथ इस तरह से हमेशा होता रहा है। आपके अपने आस्तीन में सांप छिपे हुए हैं, लेकिन आप उन्हें कभी खोजने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं।

सब लोगों ने डाटा दिया है। यह आप ही का डाटा है, आपकी रिपोर्ट है। इसके अनुसार आप 45,184.54 करोड़ profit before tax कमाते हैं और टैक्स के बाद 29,638.95 करोड़ हर साल कमाते हैं। यह आपने ब्रीफ दिया है कि तेल कम्पनियां कैसे कमायी करती हैं और राजीव शुक्ल जी कह रहे हैं कि आपके सब्सिडी देने के बाद तेल कम्पनियां प्रॉफिट में आयीं, सब्सिडी केवल आपने नहीं दी, जब से संविधान बना, जब से एक्ट बना, तब से सब्सिडी



दी जा रही है। यह आज की बात नहीं है। आपने सब्सिडी देकर कोई उपकार नहीं किया। इस देश के गरीबों द्वारा, मजदूरों द्वारा दलितों द्वारा कताए हुए पैसे पर आप सब्सिडी देते हैं। क्या यह आपका अपना बैंक है कि वहां से आप सब्सिडी दे देते हैं? सब्सिडी कोई भी सरकार दे, वह इस देश की जनता का पैसा है और उसी पर खर्च किया जाता है। ये जितनी भी कम्पनीज़ हैं, ये social composition की हैं, इस देश के लिए हैं और उसी के लिए बनाई गयी हैं। सरकार भी इस देश के लिए बनाई गई हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर सब बातें कही जाती हैं लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है। जितनी भी पेट्रोल और डीज़ल की कीमतें बढ़ायी गई, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि कीमतें इसलिए बढ़ायी गई कि इस देश में ऐसी प्राइवेट कम्पनीज़ जिनके पेट्रोल पंप बंद थे, उनको भी फायदा पहुंचे? वे कौन लोग हैं? आप कहते हैं कि इसलिए जरूरत पड़ गई कि आप सब्सिडी देते थे। सब्सिडी तो पहले भी दी जाती थी। आपने कौन सा बड़ा काम कर दिया? इसका फायदा किसको पहुंचता है? इस देश में प्राइवेट कम्पनी बाद में आई, उनकी सीमा बीस साल है, उनका जन्म बीस साल पहले का है, आपकी कम्पनी 40 साल से है लेकिन आपकी कम्पनी का जितना ग्राफ है, उससे चार गुणा उसका बढ़ गया है। आपके पास कोन सा तंत्र है कि आप विकसित नहीं करते हैं और उसके पास ऐसा कौन सा तंत्र है कि वह आपसे चार गुणा विकसित हो जाता है, इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। मैं आपके माध्यम से एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने पहले भी वित्त मंत्री जी से कहा और आज भी कहता हूं कि मैं 'नरेगा' के खिलाफ नहीं हूं। यह बहुत अच्छा विचार था, इसका उद्देश्य भी अच्छा था, आपने उसका अच्छा investigation भी किया था लेकिन ... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, हमारे अन्य जो दो-तीन सदस्य हैं, वे नहीं बोलेंगे इसलिए मुझे तीन मिनट की मोहलत दी जाए। आपने जो दवा दी, उस दवा का असर मरीज़ पर गलत पड़ा। आप जिस प्रदेश में चले जाएं, आपको एक ही बात सुनाई पड़ेगी कि नरेगा के पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपका उद्देश्य अच्छा था, उसको हम नकारते नहीं हैं, लेकिन वही पैसा, एक लाख करोड़ अगर आप स्मॉल इंडस्ट्रीज़ को कम ब्याज दरों पर दे दें तो वे लोग, जो गांवों में काम करते हैं, वे वहीं गांव में इंडस्ट्री में काम करेंगे। इससे आपको मुनाफा होगा, इस देश को फायदा होगा और उनको रोजगार भी मिलेगा, भ्रष्टाचार भी मिटेगा। आप ऐसा क्यों नहीं करना चाहते हैं? अभी आपके पास चार साल हैं, सरकार जाने का डर है तो कम से कम आप दो साल करके देख लीजिए, इसके रिज़ल्ट अच्छे आएंगे। महोदय, सीएजी की रिपोर्ट आती है। सीएजी की रिपोर्ट इस देश के प्रेज़िडेंट के पास जाती है और वहां से फिर लौटकर सरकार के पास आती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि सीएजी की ऐसी कितनी रिपोर्ट्स हैं, जो अभी तक इस सदन में पेश नहीं की गई? महोदय, उसमें बहुत से साक्ष्य छुपे होते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके जितने nationalized banks हैं, उनका जो ऑडिट होता है, वह कौन करता है? वह प्राइवेट chartered accountant करते हैं। आपने इससे पहले देखा कि सत्यम में जो घोटाला हुआ था, वह घोटाला

इसी बुनियाद पर हुआ था कि उसकी auditing, उसकी accounting प्राइवेट लोगों ने की थी और उसमें इतना बड़ा घोटाला जाहिर हुआ था। सीएजी से आप अपने बैंकों की अकाउंटिंग क्यों नहीं करवाते हैं? इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? सीएजी एक सरकारी institution है। आप अपनी जितनी बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं ... (समय की घंटी)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** अब समाप्त करिए। आपने सात मिनट ले लिए हैं। अब conclude कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री साबिर अली :** सर, मैं conclude कर रहा हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने nationalized banks हैं, उनका ऑडिट आप सीएजी से कराएं, न कि प्राइवेट कांटेक्टर से कराएं। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, सात घंटे से चर्चा चल रही है महंगाई के ऊपर, लगभग सभी वक्ताओं ने सभी मुद्दों को स्पर्श किया है, सभी बातें रखी हैं। हर सत्र में हम पहले हंगामा करते हैं, बाद में चर्चा होती है, लेकिन महंगाई कम नहीं होती। सरकार की तरफ से आश्वासन मिलता है, आशा की किरण दिखाई जाती है लेकिन महंगाई तो जो बढ़ती है वह बढ़ती ही रहेगी। इस बार भी यही होगा। कुछ दिन पहले हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और आशा की किरण दिखाई। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद के बैठक में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि दिसम्बर तक यदि बारिश ठीक रही तो महंगाई से राहत मिलेगी, यानी इन्द्रदेव की कृपा से महंगाई कम होगी। ... (व्यवधान) ... बारिश का भी उन्होंने जिक्र किया था कि मौसम अच्छा रहा है बारिश होगी। अगर इन्द्र देव की कृपा से महंगाई कम हो जाएगी तो आपकी सरकार क्या कर रही है? अगर ऐसा ही है तो इन्द्र देव के हाथ में सत्ता की कमान सौंपी दीजिए, महंगाई कम हो जाएगी। सर, महंगाई के मोर्चे पर यह सरकार पूरी तरह से फेल हो गई है।

जब पेट्रोल, डीजल के भाव बढ़ गए तो महंगाई का पारा और बढ़ गया। गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जो लोग जी रहे हैं, गुजर बसर कर रहे हैं उनकी संख्या में डेढ़ करोड़ से भी ज्यादा वृद्धि हो गई है। क्या यही हमारी प्रगति है, क्या यही हमारा विकास है? यह जो गरीब हैं, मध्यम वर्गीय हैं क्या कमाते हैं, क्या खाते हैं, कैसे जीते हैं, महंगाई की मार से उनकी जिन्दगी किस तरह से बेहाल हुई है, उससे सरकार को कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। महंगाई ने एक भयावह रूप धारण किया हुआ है और उससे ऐसा लगता है कि महंगाई रोकने के लिए आप जो भी कानून बनाते हैं, जैसे अभी आप फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट बनाने जा रहे हैं, उससे जो बिला पावर्टी लाइन के लोग हैं, उनको आप प्रति माह 32 किलो ग्राम खाद्यान्न तीस रुपए किलो की दर से देंगे और जो गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर हैं उस परिवार के लिए आप 25 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न मुहैया कराएंगे। लेकिन इस एक्ट से कुछ नहीं होगा, न भुखमरी कम होगी, न आत्महत्याएं

कम होंगी और न महंगाई कम होगी। इससे किसान और मजदूर का जीना तो बेहाल हुआ है। फसलों की पैदावार करने वाला किसान गरीब रह जाता है और सारा मुनाफा व्यापारियों के हिस्से में चला जाता है। यहां तक कि किसान का अपना जो मूल खर्च है, यानी बीज हैं, सिंचाई है, फर्टिलाइजर है वह उसकी कीमत तक नहीं निकाल पाता है और अगर उसके हिस्से में कुछ आता है तो वह है सिर्फ कठिन परिश्रम और आत्महत्या। बढ़ती कीमतों की वजह से रोजमर्रा की जरूरी वस्तुओं की जो कीमतें हैं वह आम आदमी की पहुंच से बाहर हो गई हैं। पिछले साल की अपेक्षा से इस साल खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमत में लगभग 50 प्रतिशत या सौ फीसदी इजाफा हुआ। इन सभी वस्तुओं के दाम क्या हैं, सभी ने उनको आज बताया है। आम आदमी यह महंगाई झेल नहीं पा रहा है। सरकार कहती है कि पैदावार की कमी से अनाज की कीमें बढ़ गई हैं। हमारे देश में लगभग हर राज्य में निगम के गोदामों में गेहूं सड़ रहा है, लेकिन यह देश की विडम्बना है कि यहां गरीबों के घरों में चूल्हा तक नहीं जलता और सरकार के गोदामों के बाहर हजारों-लाखों टन अनाज सड़ कर बर्बाद हो रहा है। आखिर जब आपके पास इनको रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं है तो गरीबों में इनका वितरण क्यों नहीं किया गया? मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमारे पास अनाज रखने के लिए पर्याप्त गोदाम नहीं हैं, इसकी वजह से अनाज सड़ रहा है, बारिश में भीग रहा है, यह कहना एक कमजोर प्रशासक की निशानी है।

अगर सरकार इस प्रकार की बात करती है तो लज्जास्पद है। लेकिन सरकार को वस्तु-स्थिति की जानकारी नहीं है, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर देहात के जौनपुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में चार गोदाम निगम के हैं, कोल्ड ड्रिंक बनाने वाली कम्पनी को वर्षों से किराए पर दे रखे हैं, जबकि वहां निगम का अपना अनाज खुले आसमान के नीचे दो-दो हाथ कर रहा है। सर, उन परिवारों की हालत हम क्या बताएं जहां सिर्फ एक सदस्य कमाने वाला है और उसका वेतन 5-7 हजार रुपया महीना है। ऐसे परिवार में अगर तीन-चार सदस्य हैं और वे किराये के घर में रहते हैं तो फिर उनकी दिक्कतों का अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। ऐसे परिवार के लोग किस तरह अपना जीवन जीते हैं इसकी तरफ सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं है।

ऐसे परिवार का अगर एक बच्चा स्कूल जाता है। ... (समय की घंटी)... वह भी छोटी कक्षा में पढ़ता है, तो भी उसका पांच सौ, सात सौ रुपये महीने का खर्च आता रहता है, लेकिन सरकार को फुर्सत नहीं है कि ऐसे लोगों की तरफ एक नजर भी देखे।

सर, यह साफ हो गया कि केन्द्र सरकार के पास महंगाई पर काबू पाने के लिए न तो कोई नीति है और न नीयत है। केन्द्र सरकार को तेल कम्पनियों के घाटे की चिंता है, लेकिन खाद्यान्न की चिंता नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इन्होंने कानपुर के बारे में कहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is not time.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, एक मिनट मुझे क्लेरिफाई करना है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, रिकार्ड में हमारा क्लेरिफिकेशन भी आना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : अगर उत्तर प्रदेश का कोई मामला आया है, तो उसको स्पष्ट होना चाहिए।  
... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अच्छा, अब आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बोल चुके हैं। अब आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... सीट पर बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत : मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is not going on record. Please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... संजय राउत, आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take your seat. ... (Interruptions) ... Don't interrupt. ... (Interrupt)...

श्री संजय राउत : पाठक जी, यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का घोटाला है। ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take your seat. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री संजय राउत : यह जो सरकार है, यह सरकार बेकार बन गई है। आपका महंगाई कम करने का दावा था, लेकिन 2008 से आज तक तीन बार जबर्दस्त पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतें बढ़ा कर केन्द्र सरकार अपने वायदे से पीछे हट गई है। सर, आजकल पीपली लाइव फिल्म का एक गाना बहुत पॉपुलर है - महंगाई डायन खाए जात है। यह गाना काफी लोकप्रिय हुआ है और महंगाई के ज्वलंत मुद्दे के कारण यह चर्चा में बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि महंगाई रूपी इस डायन को केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस नेतृत्व वाली यूपीए सरकार ने इतना निरंकुश, ताकतवर और भयावह बना दिया है कि वह बेतहाशा, लोगों का खून चूसने में लिप्त है। लोक सभा चुनाव में अभी काफी समय है। ... (समय की घंटी) ... इसलिए कांग्रेस अभी इस महंगाई रूपी डायन की तरफ से बेपरवाह है। सर, महंगाई रूपी डायन विकराल रूप धारण कर रही है, इसके बावजूद भी सरकार इसको गंभीरता से नहीं ले

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\*Not recorded.

रही है। देश के भूखे, गरीब अपनी गरीबी का रोग रोते हुए, अपने आंसू पीकर जीने के लिए मजबूर हैं और सरकार देख रही है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जो भूखे हैं, जो बेरोजगार हैं, उनकी तरफ अगर आप हाथ नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, तो जनता आपको रुकने नहीं देगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Dr. Prabha Thakur.

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक :** सर, बहुजन समाज पार्टी तीसरी सबसे बड़ी पार्टी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Dr. Prabha Thakur. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not say anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... You take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you presume what I am going to do? ...*(Interruptions)*... You take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You take your seat? No, no, it will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not interrupt like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक :** \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री वीर सिंह :** \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I have called her name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't waste your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक :** \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Why are you questioning? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down there. ...*(Interruptions)* When I am

standing you should sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen, please sit down.

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक :** हमारी तीसरे नम्बर की पार्टी है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

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\* Not recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You sit and then I will tell you. I am not calling you because your party's time is over but Congress Party's time is more than twenty minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... You listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. I am on my legs.

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : \***

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): आप लोग बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप लोग बैठिए।

**श्री वीर सिंह : \***

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : \***

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): When I am on my legs you have to sit. ...(*Interruptions*)... You take your seat ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Karimpuri, please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen ...(*Interruptions*)... You first understand. आप समझो। मुझे अपनी बात कहने दो। आप पहले मेरी बात को समझ लीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... जरा सुनिए, मैं आपकी पार्टी का नाम नहीं बुला सकता, क्योंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी के बीस मिनट बाकी हैं और कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से दो सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप सुनिए, Let me complete. अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी के दो सदस्य और बोलने बाकी हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सुनिए, प्लीज़ It is my duty to call. There are two names from the Congress Party. It is my duty to call the Members from the Congress Party because they have a balance of twenty minutes. After finishing that, there are two names but your party's time has exhausted. After finishing that, it is my discretion to call you. I have not said that, "I will not call you." I did not say anything. Why do you presume and question me. ...(*Interruptions*).

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : \***

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I am not bound to ...(*Interruptions*)... This is important. Everybody should know this. This is indiscipline. ...(*Interruptions*)... because your party's time is over. Yet, I did not say, "I will not call you but unnecessarily you are presuming that I will not call you. How do you say that?"

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : \***

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): What are you saying? I will  
name you. You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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\*Not recorded.



श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You sit down. I am standing. I am on my legs. I will name you. You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Take your seat.

(Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair)

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... करीमपुरी जी, बैठिए। आप बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप क्यों नाराज़ हो रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... जरा ठहरिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप बैठिए, प्लीज़ बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप इतना खफा क्यों हो रहे हैं। प्लीज़ बैठिए, ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, फिर मैं आपकी बात सुनता हूँ। आज हाउस में चर्चा खत्म होनी है। यह सही है कि आपने भी एक्सीड किया है, दूसरी पार्टियों ने भी एक्सीड किया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : मेरे ऊपर ही नियम लागू क्यों होता है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप सुनिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप खामोश रहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप क्यों बात कर रहे हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... देखिए, ...(*व्यवधान*)... मेहरबानी करके आप खामोश रहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप बैठिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... खान साहब प्लीज़ ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : आपने सबको पांच मिनट की जगह दस मिनट दिए हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप बैठिए न प्लीज़ ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, मैं बार-बार रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ ...(*व्यवधान*)... सबको बुलाया जा रहा है ...(*व्यवधान*)... जब मैं बोल रहा हूँ तो घंटी बजा रहे हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : पाठक जी, Don't get up ...(*Interruptions*)... पाठक जी, आपको समय दिया जाएगा, लेकिन पहले जिनका समय बचा है, उनको देना जरूरी है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : हुज़ूर मैंने आपकी बात मान ली, लेकिन मेरा अनुरोध है कि सब लोगों ने समय को क्रॉस किया है। चाहे इधर के हों, चाहे उधर के हों, यह नियम बहुजन समाज पार्टी पर क्यों है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं है ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह बिल्कुल नहीं है, ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप गलत कह रहे हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह बहुजन समाज पार्टी का ...(*व्यवधान*)... या हर मैम्बर का राइट है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

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\*Not recorded.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, तीसरा राउंड मेरा होता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप इधर से बुला रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... उधर से बुला रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, अभी राउंड का सवाल नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... there is no round. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, नेम कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : नेम नहीं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जरा सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... तीसरा राउंड तभी आएगा, जब आपका समय रहेगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह रूल है ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आप बीस मिनट रखकर चार स्पीकर्स को देंगे तो नहीं होगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... शुल्क जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इधर देखिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब आप बोल रहे थे, मैंने पहले ही आपसे कहा कि आपके बीस मिनट हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... जरा सुनिए, मेरी पूरी बात सुनिए, मैंने कहा कि आपके बीस मिनट हैं, आपके तीन मैम्बर बोलने वाले हैं, समय को बांट लीजिए, जिसको चाहे उसको बुलावा लें ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने आपसे पहले ही कहा, उसके बाद आप खफा हो गए कि नहीं, मेरा समय होना चाहिए। ठीक है, आपकी पार्टी के बीस मिनट थे, आपने छब्बीस मिनट लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सी.पी.एम. के येचुरी साहब बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने डेढ़ गुना समय लिया और एक बार भी घंटी नहीं बजी।

श्री उपसभापति : घंटी उनके लिए भी बजी थी, आपके लिए भी बजी, ठीक है। प्रभा ठाकुर जी, आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, आप भी तो व्यवहारिकता से कह रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब आप उस चेयर पर बैठते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... इतना को-ऑपरेट नहीं करेंगे तो कैसे हम हाउस चलाएंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : उपसभापति जी, मुझे ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं थी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, अब आप इसमें मत जाइए। आपको जो कहना है, वह कह दीजिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : उपसभापति जी, मैं यह बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि मैं उस पार्टी से संबंधित हूँ, जिसमें इंदिरा गांधी जैसी महिला रही हैं, जिन पर हमें नाज है। ऐसी शक्तिशाली महिला दुर्गा के नाम से, पूरे देश में, एक-एक व्यक्ति के दिल में बसी हुई हैं, मैं उस पार्टी की सदस्या हूँ और मैं ऐसे किसी के बोलने से दबने वाली भी नहीं हूँ और न ही रुकने वाली हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभापति : उपसभापति जी, क्या यह महंगाई पर बहस हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे मुझे एड्रेस कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : वे मुझे एड्रेस कर रहे हैं, आपको नहीं ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बोलिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, मैं आपसे बात कह रही थी ... (व्यवधान) ... हैरानी की बात यह है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, इन्होंने जो कहा है, उसे डिलीट करा दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : इन्होंने क्या है, मैं देखूंगा, आपके बोलने से डिलीट नहीं करूंगा ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं देखकर डिलीट करूंगा ... (व्यवधान) ... अब आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान) ...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : उपसभापति जी, मैंने बहुत शांतिपूर्वक सभी माननीय सदस्यों के विचार, बढ़ती हुई महंगाई और महंगाई के कारणों पर उनकी जो चिंता है, उन सबको सुना है। मैंने एक बात बहुत महसूस की है और हैरानी की बात यह है कि विपक्ष की तरफ से जो भी वक्ता बोलते हैं, यह क्या रिवाज हो गया है कि वे सिर्फ एक तरफा बोलते हैं, केंद्र सरकार को जिम्मेदार ठहराते हैं। मतलब अगर प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली गड़बड़ है और गरीबों को राशन नहीं मिल रहा है, तो जिम्मेदार कौन, केंद्र सरकार। वहां से कह देते हैं कि केंद्र सरकार जिम्मेदार है। "नरेगा" का मामला हो । "नरेगा" में हजारों करोड़ों रुपये दिल्ली की सरकार, राज्य सरकारों को देती है, जहां एक मुख्यमंत्री होते हैं, माननीय मंत्री होते हैं, अधिकारी होते हैं, प्रशासन होता है, उनके माध्यम से काम होता है, यदि उसमें भ्रष्टाचार होता है, तो जिम्मेदार कौन है? आरोप लगाते हैं कि केंद्र सरकार है। महंगाई का मामला हो, जिसमें राज्य सरकारों का भी बराबर का दायित्व बनता है, बराबर की जिम्मेदारी बनती है, क्योंकि उनके यहां पर भी उनकी टैक्सेशन प्रणाली है।

उनकी revenue अर्जित करने की अपनी प्रणाली है। वहां पर एक पूरी सरकार चलती है। केन्द्र की तरफ से उनको करोड़ों रुपए हर प्रकार से चाहे सड़क निर्माण में हो, चाहे राशन वितरण के लिए हो, चाहे 'नरेगा' योजना के तहत हो, इसलिए दिया जाता है, ताकि जो आम आदमी है, जो गांव तक का आम आदमी है, वह भूखा न रहे और इस महंगाई के संकट में भी अपना गुजारा कर सके। यह व्यवस्था केन्द्र सरकार करती है। अगर इसमें भी कोई कमी है, तो आरोप केन्द्र सरकार पर लगता है। अगर कानून-व्यवस्था गड़बड़ है, प्रदेश में आतंकवाद है, नक्सलवाद है, तो जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार पर डाली जाती है। प्रदेश में भी पुलिस है, कानून है, वहां पर भी सारी व्यवस्था है, लेकिन आरोप केन्द्र सरकार पर लगता है। कहीं पर भी किसानों को राहत देने की बात हो, वह तो देते नहीं। कमजोरों के लिए कुछ करने की बात हो, कई राज्य सरकारें करती ही नहीं। सर, यह तो गनीमत है कि मानसून

पिछली बार ठीक नहीं हुआ, तो उसका आरोप केन्द्र सरकार पर नहीं लगाया गया। हम भी यह credit नहीं लेते कि अगर मानसून अच्छा है, तो यह केन्द्र सरकार के कारण है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब हम ऐसे मुद्दे पर बोलते हैं, जिससे पूरे देश की जनता जुड़ी हुई है।

आज हर व्यक्ति महंगाई के मुद्दे से जुड़ा हुआ है, तो यहां दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर बात होनी चाहिए। यह थोड़े ही है कि मीठा-मीठा गप और कड़वा-कड़वा थू। यानी जो अच्छा करें, वह हम। 'महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना' पर भी ऐतराज है, क्योंकि राज्य सरकारें उसे भी अपने नाम से चलाना चाहती हैं। महोदय, जैसा बिहार जैसे राज्य के लिए राजनीति प्रसाद जी कह रहे थे, बिहार जैसे राज्य में जो बदहाली है, मैं खुद भी देख कर आई हूं, वहां केरोसिन पर 12 रुपए 50 पैसे, जैसा राजीव शुक्ल जी ने बताया, शुल्क बढ़ाया गया है। यह क्यों बढ़ाया गया है? अगर राज्य सरकार को चिन्ता है, तो उसको कम-से-कम केरोसिन पर तो शुल्क नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए था। यह तो आम आदमी, गरीब के उपयोग की चीज है। इसके बारे में उसे सोचना चाहिए था। बल्कि बिहार में 11 हजार 412 करोड़ रुपए का जो घोटाला हुआ है, जो रिपोर्ट में आया है, उसके ऊपर राज्य सरकार को हिसाब देना चाहिए, जिसके अन्तर्गत 'नरेगा' की राशि भी है। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार जवाबदेह है या राज्य सरकार? मेरे एक साथी कह रहे थे कि यहां हम हंगामा कर रहे हैं, तो मैं दुष्यंत कुमार की पंक्ति यहां quote करना चाहूंगी - "सिर्फ हंगामा खड़ा करना अपना मकसद न हो, अपनी कोशिश हो कि यह सूरत बदलनी चाहिए।" हमें यहां खड़े होने पर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप से ऊपर उठना चाहिए।

महोदय, आम आदमी को क्या चाहिए - रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान। एक छोटा-सा अपना घर बन जाए, यह एक आम आदमी का सपना होता है। महोदय, मैं एक विशेष बात की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। टीवी चैनल्स के जो बिजनेस चैनल्स होते हैं, उन पर MCX के माध्यम से सब चीजों के भाव दिखाए जाते हैं, जिनमें खाद्य पदार्थों के भी भाव होते हैं, जिनमें मकान बनाने की चीजें भी होती हैं, स्टील और सीमेंट के भी भाव होते हैं, टेक्सटाइल्स सम्बन्धी भाव भी होते हैं। इस MCX के ऊपर बिल्कुल अंकुश लग जाना चाहिए। इस प्रकार रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान से जुड़ी हुई जो भी सामग्रियां हैं, उनको उससे बाहर रखना चाहिए, क्योंकि उसके द्वारा लाखों-करोड़ों का सट्टे का कारोबार होता है, forward trading होती है, जिसके कारण कितने घर-परिवार डूबते हैं और उसके कारण महंगाई बढ़ती है। महोदय, अगर MCX से इनको निकाल दिया जाएगा, तो इन आम जरूरत की चीजों की महंगाई में कम-से-कम 20 प्रतिशत तक की कमी आ सकती है।

महोदय, हमारे जो पेट्रोलियम मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने भरसक कोशिश की कि जब कमी का समय था, जब तेल की कीमतें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में बहुत बढ़ गई थी, तब भी किसी प्रकार उसे महंगे दामों में ले करके, एक लाख करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी दे करके, उसे आम जनता के लिए उपलब्ध कराया।

मैं सरकार को एक बात का सुझाव देना चाहूँगी कि डीज़ल और कैरोसिन दो ऐसी चीज़ें हैं, जो आम जनता को चाहिए। चाहे ट्रैक्टर हो या कुएं का मोटर पंप हो, किसानों का डीज़ल के बिना काम नहीं चल सकता। फिर हर चीज़ ट्रक पर लोड हो करके जाती है, जो डीज़ल से चलते हैं और जिसके कारण उस सामग्री के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। इसलिए डीज़ल और मिट्टी का तेल, ये दोनों सरकार के नियंत्रण में होने चाहिए। इन दोनों के मूल्यों पर सरकार नियंत्रण करे और जो पेट्रोल है, उसकी कीमतें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार के भाव से तय हों। डीज़ल और मिट्टी के तेल पर सरकार का ही नियंत्रण हो, तो अच्छा रहेगा।

कुछ ऐसा भी होना चाहिए कि राज्य सरकारों की जो टैक्सेशन प्रक्रिया है, जिस प्रकार से हर चीज़ पर वे अपनी तरफ से मनमाने कर लगाती हैं और दोषारोपण केन्द्र सरकार पर करती हैं, इसके बारे में भी कोई नीति बननी चाहिए। कोई एक जैसी प्रणाली या एक जैसा सिस्टम सभी राज्यों में होना चाहिए।

महोदय, फिर भी मैं इस सरकार को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ, कांग्रेस की सरकार को, यूपीए की सरकार को, प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार को, क्योंकि हमने वह जमाना देखा है और आप सबने भी देखा होगा, मैं भी गांव से जुड़ी हुई हूँ, घी जब एक रुपया या डेढ़ रुपया किलो मिलता था, उस जमाने में मैंने अपने गांव में देखा है कि किसान के पास पहनने के लिए जूते तक नहीं होते थे। जूते अगर होते भी थे, तो उसके तलवे फटे हुए होते थे। पगड़ी पूरी नहीं होती थी, जगह-जगह से फटी हुई होती थी। लोगों के पास कच्चे घर थे। लेकिन आज क्या बात है? इस देश में इतने साल तक कांग्रेस सरकार का राज्य रहा और गरीबों के लिए इन्दिरा जी और नेहरू जी की क्या नीति रही? इन्दिरा जी ने गरीबों के लिए कहा - "गरीबी हटाओ"। सर, यह उसी का नजीता है कि आज महंगाई बढ़ने के बावजूद भी आप गांव में जाइए और देखिए कि वहां गांव-गांव में खुशहाली है। यह सब 'नरेगा' की देन है। सस्ते जमाने में जिन घरों में कभी रेडियो नहीं होते थे, लेकिन आज महंगाई के जमाने में हर एक कच्ची बस्ती में सबके घर टीवी मिलेगा। हर जगह पक्के मकान बन गए हैं और उनके आगे एक मोटरसाइकिल खड़ी हुई नजर आती है। यह खुशहाली का लक्षण है। आज चाहे एयरपोर्ट्स हों या रेलवे स्टेशंस हों, इन्हें जितना भी बढ़ाते हैं, उनमें भीड़ फिर भी बढ़ती चली जाती है। गांव के किसान आज अच्छी पगड़ी पहनते हैं, उनका अच्छा घर है और उनके जीवन में खुशहाली आई है। जो भी गांव से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं, वे सभी इस बात को जानते हैं कि उस समय वे किस हाल में रहते थे और आज इस महंगाई के दौर में भी वे किस हाल में रह रहे हैं। कांग्रेस सरकार की ही कुछ ऐसी नीतियां रही होंगी, जिनके परिणामस्वरूप ये सब संभव हुआ। यूपीए सरकार ने किसानों के 75,000 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा के कर्ज माफ किए।

लोग गरीबों और किसानों के लिए बातें तो बहुत लोग करते हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए काम कितने लोग करते हैं? रोजगार देने की बातें तो लोग बहुत करते हैं, एनडीए सरकार वाले भी कहते हैं कि हम बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देंगे, लेकिन विश्व में कहीं भी 'नरेगा' जैसी कोई योजना नहीं है। 'नरेगा' जैसी योजना बना करके अगर किसी ने

गांव को लोगों का जीवन दान दिया है, तो मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार की देन है। सोनिया गांधी जी, जो यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन हैं, उनके मन में गरीबों के लिए सेवा की भावना है। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं सत्ता के लिए नहीं सिर्फ गरीबों की सेवा के लिए ही राजनीति में आई हूँ। दिन-रात वह इस सेवा में निरंतर जुटी हुई हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि एनडीए सरकार के समय में Essential Commodity Act खत्म कर दिया गया, जो कांग्रेस सरकार के समय में बना था। वह किसकी भलाई के लिए खत्म किया गया? क्या काला-बाजारियों और जमाखोरों की भलाई के लिए खत्म किया गया? वह किसके हित में खत्म किया गया? अगर उसे हटाया गया, समाप्त किया गया, उससे किसको लाभ हुआ? लेकिन मैं इस सरकार को बधाई देती हूँ कि फिर से जरूरी चीजों के लिए उसको ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्रीमती माया सिंह :** आप महंगाई पर बोल रही हैं या बधाई दे रही हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** जी, हाँ, जरूरी चीजों के लिए ... (व्यवधान) ... जरूरी चीजों के लिए हटाया गया था ... (व्यवधान) ... एनडीए सरकार के दौरान Essential Commodity Act हटाया गया था ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** एन.डी.ए. के समय में ... (व्यवधान) ...

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** आप देख लीजिएगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप पता कर लीजिएगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** उस समय inflation control में था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** inflation control में था, लेकिन इस समय सरकार ने परचेजिंग पावर बढ़ाई है। लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ाई है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्रीमती माया सिंह :** आप तो पूरी फैमिली हिस्ट्री बता रही हैं। महंगाई कैसे कम होगी, जनता आपसे यह जानना चाहती है।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** मैं वही बता रही हूँ कि वह कैसे कम होगी। मैंने बताया न? ... (व्यवधान) ... वायदा कारोबार ... (व्यवधान) ... वह भी बता रही हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मुझे कृपया यह न बताइए कि मुझे क्या बोलना चाहिए। मैं भी आपको नहीं बताऊंगी, जब आप अपनी तरफ से अपना पक्ष रखेंगी। मुझे जो ठीक लग रहा है, जो जनता के जेहन में भी कहीं है, मैं उसी को बोल रही हूँ। किसी की डिक्टेशन पर मैं नहीं बोलूंगी।

महोदय, मैं यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि मैं कुछ फैक्ट्स सामने ला रही हूँ। जमाखोरों की जो चांदी हो रही थी, वह किसके कारण हो रही थी? आज प्रदेशों में राज्य सरकारें हैं। मैं पूछती हूँ कि कितनी

राज्य सरकारों ने जमाखोरों और कालाबाजारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की? आप उनका लेखा-जोखा लीजिए।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : आप बैठिए न? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मेरी बात सुनिए न? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप उनको बोलने दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... यह गलत डेटा दे रही हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : मैं क्या गलत डेटा दे रही हूँ? ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं तो यह भी कह रही हूँ कि आप पता लगा लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : भारत सरकार का आंकड़ा है कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : तो आप उसे सही कर दीजिएगा उस समय ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : पाणि जी, अब आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप कुछ डेटा देते हैं, वे कुछ और डेटा देते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : महिला होने से क्या हुआ? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप महिला हैं, ऐसा कह के ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : अब डेटा करेक्ट करने का टाइम नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... पाणि जी, आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए, प्लीज़।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : महिला हैं, यह तो हम उस वक्त देखेंगे जब महिला आरक्षण विधेयक आएगा, तब महिलाओं के प्रति आपकी या किसकी कितनी सहानुभूति है। तब यह सब समझ में आ जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप यह सब मत बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is already 8 O'clock. Other members also have to speak. ... (Interruptions) ...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रही हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... इस सरकार के शासनकाल में आर्थिक विकास दर बढ़ी है। रोजगार बढ़े हैं और प्रतिव्यक्ति आमदनी बढ़ी है, तो उसके पीछे इस सरकार की ही कोई नीति है। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की जो छवि है, उससे पूरा देश परिचित रहा है। ... (समय की घंटी) ... राजनीति प्रसाद जी कह रहे थे कि आखिर यह सरकार क्यों नहीं जाती? यह इसलिए नहीं जाती, क्योंकि आज जनता जान गई है कि कौन सिर्फ बातें करता है और कौन काम करता है। तो जनता अब सिर्फ लफ्फाजी भाषणों में नहीं आने वाली। पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की या किन्हीं अन्य पदार्थों की जो महंगाई है उसके पीछे मानसून का भी असर है। खाद्य पदार्थों के महंगे होने के पीछे मानसून भी एक कारण है। इस बार मानसून अच्छा हो रहा है, आप सब की दुआओं से महंगाई कुछ कम हुई है तथा यह और भी कम होगी। धन्यवाद।



**श्री उपसभापति :** श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: आपके पास सिर्फ पांच मिनट हैं।  
...(व्यवधान)... मैंने पांच मिनट कहा था, लेकिन आपके लीडर ने दो मिनट कहा है। अब जो आपको पसन्द है, वह करिए।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** सर, हमें अपने लीडर की बात पसन्द है। हम उनकी ही बातों का पालन करते हुए आपको सहयोग करेंगे।

सर, आज हम महंगाई पर डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं। दो मिनट में हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार ने यह कहा है कि जब मानसून अच्छा हो जाएगा तो महंगाई कंट्रोल में आ जाएगी। तो सरकार कृपया अपने जवाब में यह बताए कि मानसून के अच्छा होने के कारण पेट्रोल, डीजल और गैस कैसे सस्ते हो जाएंगे? क्या आप उसमें पानी मिलाकर बेचेंगे या उसके लिए कुछ और बंदोबस्त हो जाएगा?

दूसरा, जब 2008 में 134 डॉलर प्रति बैरल तेल का रेट था तो यहां 40 रुपए के भाव में बेच रहे थे और अब 74 डॉलर प्रति बैरल उसका रेट है लेकिन यहां 51 रुपए के भाव में बेच रहे हैं, तो अब क्या मजबूरी हो गई है? इन्टरनेशनल कीमतें कम हैं और हमारे देश में यह बढ़ रही हैं, इसका क्या कारण है? मानसून अच्छा होने से सीमेंट कैसे सस्ता हो जाएगा, सरिया कैसे सस्ता हो जाएगा, यह बात हमारी समझ से बाहर है। कृपया हमें इस बात की जानकारी देने की कोशिश करें। कहीं इसका मतलब, एक बात यह तय हो गई कि हमारे केन्द्र की, कांग्रेस पार्टी की जो सरकार है, उसके पास महंगाई को कंट्रोल करने की कोई नीति नहीं है, वह उसे सौ फीसदी मानसून के ऊपर छोड़े हुए है, देश की जनता को मिसगाइड कर रही है और देश के गरीबों की कमर उसने महंगाई से तोड़ दी है।

अगर सरकार के अंदर महंगाई के प्रति थोड़ी-सी भी गंभीरता और संजीदगी होती तो पेट्रोल, डीजल, केरोसीन और एल.पी.जी. के रेट्स न बढ़ाये जाते। अगर आज भी कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार महंगाई को एन.डी.ए. की सरकार की तरह ही justify करने में लगी रही तो जो हथ्र जनता ने  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने कभी इसे justify नहीं किया  
...(व्यवधान)... एक तो आप सदन का समय ले रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप गलत बोलेंगे तो हम बिल्कुल सहन नहीं करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपने अभी उनकी तारीफ की और फिर ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी :** हम जो कह रहे हैं उसको आप सुनें। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने जो यह कहा कि ऐसा एन.डी.ए. के राज में भी था। हम यह कह रहे हैं कि अगर आपको वही argument करके इसे justify करना है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आप महंगाई को ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is your view. Please sit down  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : अगर आपको महंगाई को control नहीं करना है तो फिर आपको भी जनता आने वाले elections में उसका जवाब देगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए न। ...(व्यवधान).... यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)....  
Every Member has a right to say. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : हम उस बात को फिर से repeat करते हैं। कांग्रेस के जितने वक्ताओं ने यहां बोला है, उन सब ने यह कहा है कि अगर यह हमारे राज में है तो यह उनके राज में भी था। किसी ने भी इसका इलाज नहीं बताया। अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी का यही attitude रहा और उसकी यही approach रही तो जनता इसका जवाब देगी और इनको भी सत्ता में बाहर कर देगी। हम आपको यह चेतावनी और सलाह देते हैं कि आप कृपया इस पर संजीदगी से विचार करें और देश को बर्बादी से उबारें। आप पूंजीपतियों की जंजीर से बाहर हो जाएं और आम आदमी, जिसके नाम पर आप सत्ता में आए हैं, उसकी चिन्ता करें, उसके दुख और उसकी समस्या का समाधान करें। धन्यवाद।

जय भीम, जय भारत।

SHRI ABANI ROY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I don't want to discuss it further because we have discussed it much more. But I will give some suggestions. Before giving some suggestions, I would like to say something. The Prime Minister told people several times that prices are to be controlled and in the month of December they will come down. The Prime Minister says so because he is one of the Ministers of Government of India which has to control prices. Treasury Benches are trying to say that this is a State subject. If it is a State subject, then we should not discuss this in the Parliament. You are trying to put it this way that petrol price hike is correct, let the States reduce taxes and the Centre will take measures here. What is this? Once again you are talking of cement and steel that you are going to control. I think you people are confused. You say something and later on you say something else. My point is that it is the duty of

the rulers to feed the citizens. If they cannot do it, they should not be there in power. बढ़ती हुई महंगाई is there. Price rise is there. बढ़ती हुई population is there. बढ़ती हुई हिंसा is there. बढ़ता हुआ भ्रष्टाचार is there. What will you reduce? आप क्या कम कर देंगे? आप हर चीज को इधर से उधर टालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह मामला गंभीर है और यहां यह तय हुआ था कि हम सब मिल कर एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाएंगे और उसी प्रस्ताव के आधार पर हम चलेंगे। यहां inflation की बात आई या और भी ऐसी कई बातें आईं। फिर यहां पर जिस ढंग से झगड़ा चल रहा है और आरोप-प्रत्यारोप चल रहे हैं, what is this? Don't play with the hunger of people. People are suffering. We have to think how to give relief to them.

For that, you have to believe in democracy. We wanted this discussion under rule 168 here and some other rule there. You were afraid that you might lose power and you left it. And, five days' work was lost due to them. But, later on, we considered this thing and decided to take part in the discussion because we are working for the people; we are thinking for the people. We think that the burden should not come on the people. पार्लियामेंट में बार-बार discussion होने के बावजूद अभी तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया। हकीकत बात यह है कि धनी धनी होता गया और गरीब गरीब होता गया, यही बात आप भी बताएंगे, आज नहीं बताएंगे, क्योंकि आज आप सत्ता में हैं, लेकिन जब आप सत्ता में नहीं होते, तो आप भी यही कहते। So, my request to you is to join hands together because this is a crisis that people are facing. Don't go by politics. Try to solve this problem; try to give some relief to the people. I am not talking of aam admi. आम आदमी बोल कर कोई फायदा नहीं है। Once we talked about 'common man', and now we talk of 'Commonwealth'. I do not know what wealth will go and the common man, or, he will suffer. This is also a taxpayer's money. यह भी टैक्स का ही है और इसमें क्या-क्या हुआ, यह आपको भी मालूम है। पेपर आप भी पढ़ते हैं और हम भी पढ़ते हैं, मीडिया से आपको भी मिलता है और मीडिया से हमें भी मिलता है। Either media is correct, or, you are wrong. मैं आप सभी से कहता हूँ कि we should not play the games with the common people. We have to see how to control price rise. इसमें आप देखिए। मैं दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। उनमें एक यह है कि हमारा पीडीएस सिस्टम ठीक नहीं है।

इसमें यूनिफार्म राशन सिस्टम होना चाहिए। आज FCI के गोदाम अच्छे नहीं हैं, हमें अच्छे गोदाम चाहिए और इसका आधुनिकीकरण होना चाहिए, ताकि उसके अंदर अधिक दिनों तक सामान सुरक्षित रह सके। हम लोग मानसून पर निर्भर रहते हैं। We are dependent on monsoon. Our

irrigation system is not good. So, we have to assure the people that food is secure and that all the essential things should be under the PDS.  
आपने देखा कि लोगों के पास पैसा बहुत हो गया, गरीबों के मकान बन गए, उनके पास गाड़ियां हैं और सब

कुछ है। लेकिन आप इस चीज पर नजर रखें कि हम कैसे इनको दे पाएंगे। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि FCI के गोदाम कम हैं, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि इनको बढ़ाना चाहिए और उनका प्रॉपर यूज होना चाहिए।

मैंने पेपर में जो देखा, मुझे पता नहीं कि वह सच है या नहीं है, उसमें यह कहा जा रहा है कि FCI वाले कह रहे हैं कि प्राइवेट गोदाम बने, हम उसमें सामान रखेंगे और उसका rent देंगे। ये सब चीजें हमें नहीं चाहिए, आप इसको देखिए।

जहां तक दाल की बात है, तो आप यह बताएं कि किसानों को दाल की जो कीमत दी गई और बाजार में जो उसकी कीमत है, उसमें कितना फर्क है, यानी उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता की कीमत में कितनी फर्क है? You must realise all these things. Somewhere, some mistakes are there.

आपने forward trading को बंद किया, लेकिन जो MCX है या रिटेल सैक्टर है, उनमें कहीं न कहीं defect है, जिसके कारण हम बाजार को कंट्रोल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। You cannot control everything. But, there are some things which you have to control, and if you don't control the market, then people will lose their faith in democracy and situation will go out of your hands. It is very difficult for the Home Minister to control naxal incidents one after another. In 60 years, you could not provide drinking water to adivasis. You could not convince that democracy is for them.

That is the main problem there. Till now, we are talking about Maowadis. What about Assam; ULFA and others things? It is going on continuously. In other parts of the country, this way or that way, the violence is going on. So, you have to think that very bad days are going to come. If you are not able to solve these problems, you will have to face a big problem, and, that big problem will harm the democracy.

So, I warn the Government, and, also urge upon the Government to control the prices, control the market, and, give relief to the 78 per cent of the population. If you do not do this, then, I think, all of us will be responsible for this disaster. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The discussion on the Motion is not concluded. It will be taken up tomorrow. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at twenty-six minutes past eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 5th August, 2010.