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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 25th August, 2010/3 Bhadra, 1932 (Saka)

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Measures to help farmers compete with Foreign Tobacco Growers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra tobacco farmers are not getting adequate incentives from Government to increase productivity in cultivation of Virginia flue cured tobacco;

(b) whether it is a fact that adequate number of tobacco barns are not available in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) what are the reasons for the Tobacco Board not increasing the number of tobacco barns in the State; and

(d) the details of fresh measures proposed to help tobacco farmers in Andhra Pradesh and other areas to compete with foreign tobacco growers?

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir, it is not true that tobacco farmers are not getting adequate incentive from Government for cultivation of FCV tobacco.

(b) No, Sir, the existing barn capacity is adequate for curing the crops size authorized for production by the Tobacco Board.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No fresh measures are proposed by the Government. However, to increase the export potential of FCV tobacco and tobacco products, the Tobacco Board has undertaken various export promotion activities, like sending delegations abroad, participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad, brand building, etc. The efforts are also being made to reorient the production of tobacco to meet the changing international demands and also to enhance the quality and productivity of tobacco

grown in India.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, tobacco is the biggest cash crop and we are doing a lot of export from Andhra Pradesh. As they are saying, coffee, tea and other spices are getting proper encouragement. The Commerce Ministry is even financing for re-plantation of coffee and tea. But, the same sort of encouragement and incentives are not being given to the tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh. In your reply, you have said that it is not true that they are not getting adequate incentives. But, I am getting a lot of complaints from the tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh that the Government is not giving any sort of incentives vis-a-vis the growers of tea and coffee plantations.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government has taken all steps to protect the interests of the tobacco growers in the country. The Tobacco Board is the only board of all the commodity boards where a special welfare scheme and a fund has been instituted for the workers in May 2010. Sir, the hon. Member should know that the Government has an extension and development scheme where a subsidy, a small subsidy, is given as help to enhance productivity. The Tobacco Board also organises input loans of Rs.120 crore a year to around 65000 growers at a very low interest rate of 4.5 per cent as against the prevailing interest of seven per cent and the supply of essential material including trays and coco-peat is organised. The subsidy, on select basis, on other items which are required like tarpaulins and organic pesticides to induce farmers to produce more tobacco is also given. There is a new project of hybrid seeds which the Central Tobacco Research Institute and R&D Division of ITC are now coming up with. Sir, I would also like to mention that for the welfare of the growers, there is a group personal accidental policy and there is an insurance policy for barns, allied structures and tobacco stocks of registered growers. We have also offered life-term insurance policy for growers in Karnataka...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir, Andhra. In both the States. I am sorry, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Not only that. I would also like to say that the fund which I referred to will also provide loan for the education of dependent children, relief in the event of death of grower-members, relief of treatment of major illness and other

interest-free loans including for the marriage of girl child.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, in reply to part (b) of my question, you have said that the existing barn capacity is adequate for curing the crops size authorised for production by the Tobacco Board. But, you see, you have taken over thousands and lakhs of acres of land for SEZ. So many persons are being evicted. They are not given alternative land or any other facility. Suppose you give relief of some loan to them to construct barn capacity. We have information that due to lack of proper barn capacity, several tonnes of tobacco are going waste. So, at the

proper time, barn should be there. But, it is not available adequately in Andhra Pradesh. Is the Government considering construction of barn capacity and giving of loans to those evicted farmers? That is my question.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that adequate barn capacity is available both in Andhra, and – I would also add – Karnataka States which are the major tobacco-growing States in the country.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: But I am getting this comparison through several quarters. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, Tobacco Board is not helping them properly.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Well, I am afraid, I find it difficult to agree with that observation. I have just informed the House about what the Tobacco Board is doing. Sir, I would also like to inform the hon. Member that the tobacco production is fixed, in advance, as to what should be the crop size so that it is properly managed. It is a hygroscopic produce which decays very fast. Therefore, it has to be taken to the barns for drying under specified conditions. The number of registered barns in Andhra is 40,175, which is adequate because the barn capacity authorized to cure FCV tobacco is 4,300 kgs. That is the average barn capacity.

Sir, in Andhra, the production, the crop size which has been fixed, was 170 million kgs. There are issues which arise because of the excess production. We have a duty, an obligation to protect the interests of the growers and crop size is fixed in advance. And the growers are informed keeping in view the national demand, the international demand and the international prices, and if we do not do that, it has happened in the past, and the hon. Member is well aware of, that there was a glut; there was a price crash; Government had to step in, in the year 2001, and declare a Crop Holiday for one year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. Satyavrat Chaturvedi.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति महोदय , तम्बाकू स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है , यह सरकार मानती है। एक तरफ हमारी नीति यह है कि तम्बाकू का उपयोग कम-से-कम कृषि जाए। लोगों के कैंसर के इलाज पर करोड़ों -अरबों रुपए खर्च हो रहे हैं , वहीं दूसरी तरफ सरकार के मंत्री जी को जवाब अभी आया

उसमें यह कहा गया है कि सरकार तम्बाकू उत्पादन को बढ़ाने और उनके ग्लोअर्स को प्रोटेक्ट करने के उपाय कर रही है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की नीति में यह जो वशिधाभास है, एक तरफ तम्बाकू को स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक घोषित करना और दूसरी तरफ तम्बाकू के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देना, इन दोनों के बीच क्या तालमेल है और आपकी सरकार इस मामले में क्या व्यू रखती है? जरा कृपया करके यह बताने का कष्ट करें।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने यह एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि टोबैको बोर्ड के द्वारा कई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ताकि जो तम्बाकू उत्पादन करने वाले किसान हैं, उनको alternate crops के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए, उनको मदद दी जाए। खास तौर पर जो इरिगेटेड क्षेत्र हैं, उसके लिए pilot schemes बन चुकी हैं कि वे tobacco crops से हटकर

वहां पर दूसरी फसलें उगाएँ। भारत WHO के FCTB convention का एक signatory है और यह हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जम्मेवारी है कि तम्बाकू का उत्पादन कम किया जाए। हमने अपने देश के अंदर टोबेको एक्ट के माध्यम से पाबंदी लगाई है। हमने पब्लिक में तम्बाकू या सगिरेट -बीड़ी पीने पर पाबंदी लगाई है। इसके अलावा और भी कदम उठाए गए हैं। उच्चतम न्यायपालिका के निर्देश के अनुसार अब इस देश में सगिरेट का कोई भी पैकेट, जब तक उसके ...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : श्रीमान, यह सब तो हमें मालूम है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please, no interruptions.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यह सब तो हमें मालूम है। मैंने इसी का हवाला दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, no interruptions.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : मैं सिर्फ यह पूछना चाह रहा हूँ कि इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने की जो आपकी नीति है, यह आपकी स्वास्थ्य -नीति के विपरीत है। यह विश्वास दूर करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shouldn't that question be addressed to the Minister of Health?

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, I am addressing this question ...(Interruptions)... सर, मनिस्टर्स की collective responsibility है और उस सद्भाव के तहत इसका जवाब किसी भी मनिस्टर को देना होगा।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुख्य प्रश्न यह है कि आन्ध्र में जो किसान टोबेको का उत्पादन करते हैं उन पर सरकार की तरफ से कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है, न्याय नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैंने खुलासा किया कि टोबेको बोर्ड के माध्यम से जब तक वे तम्बाकू उगा रहे हैं तब तक सरकार का और देश का यह कर्तव्य बन जाता है कि जब तक वे alternate crops पर शक्ति न करें, उनका, उनके परिवार का और उनकी आमदनी का खयाल रखा जाए और इसीलिए कृषि साइज घटाकर फिक्स किया जा रहा है। मैंने पहले ही बताया कि वे तम्बाकू का उत्पादन कम करें इसीलिए barns को और नए barns को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

उसके excess production के लिये पेसल्टी लगायी जा रही है। अभी हाल में मामनीय सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधि मंडल मेरे पास आया था कि excess production पर टोबैको बोर्ड जो पेसल्टी लगा रहा है, उसको आप कम करें। हमने थोड़ी नरमी बतरी है, लेकिन पेसल्टी लगायी है। जो भी excess production होगा, चाहे वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हो या कर्नाटक में हो, अगर वह प्लान साइज या क्रॉप साइज से आगे होता है, तो उस पर सजा दी जाती है, ऐसा प्रावधान है।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, मंत्री जी ने अभी अपने जवाब में तम्बाकू की पैदावार और उनसे नुकसानात् से आहारात करने के बारे में बताया। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में गुंटूर भारत का एक ऐसा जिला था, जसिकी पैदावार सारे देश में मशहूर थी, लेकिन आजके हालात के अंदर गुंटूर एक ऐसा जिला है, जहां के किसान, जो तम्बाकू पैदा करते थे, उनकी हालत बहुत ही खराब है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आपने तम्बाकू की बजाय alternative crops के लिये उनको मदद करने की बात कही है, तो क्या उन किसानों को इंसेंटिव देने के लिये आपने कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया है? अगर बनाया है तो वह प्रोग्राम क्या है?

جناب محمد علی خان : سر مشی جی نے اپنے جواب میں نمبا کو کی پیداوار

اور ان سے لغھانات سے آؤت کرنے کے بارے میں بتایا ہے۔ آندھرا کی دلیٹی
گنٹور عمارت کا ایک الپا ضلع تھا جس کی پیداوار سارے دلیٹی میں مشہور تھی
لیکن آج کے حالات کے اندر گنٹور ایک الپا ضلع ہے۔ جہاں کے کسان جو نمبا کوں پیدا
کے تھے ان کی حالت بہت ہی خراب ہے۔ میں مشی جی سے یہ جانتا چاہتا ہوں
کہ جب آپ نے نمبا کوں کی بجائے Allampane کے لئے انا کو مدد کی ہے کی بات کی ہے۔ تو کیا
ان کساؤں کے لئے کوئی انسٹیٹو دینے کیلئے آپ کے کوئی بیوگی (م) بنایا ہے۔ اگر بنایا
ہے تو وہ بیوگی (م) کیا ہے ؟

شری आनन्द शर्मा : सर, जैसा मैंने कहा, उनको सरकार की तरफ से कर्ज और मदद दी जाएगी। इसके लिए एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट भी है। कि जो इरिगेटेड लैंड है, जसि पर तम्बाकू का उत्पादन होता है, उस पर वे दूसरी फसल का उत्पादन करें, उसके लिए उनको जामकारी और मदद की जा रही है। क्योंकि दुनिया के अंदर तम्बाकू का जो उत्पादन होता है, उसमें तीसरा दर्जा भारत का है और इस देश से तम्बाकू का एक बड़ा भाग निर्यात होता है। यहां 400 करोड़ से ज्यादा का तम्बाकू उत्पादन होता है, इसलिए नीति बनी है और इसमें समय जरूर लगेगा। इतनी भारी संख्या में जो कसिन हैं और लाखों की संख्या में इस पर निर्भर जो लोग हैं, उनको दूसरी कर्षिंग में ले जाने के लिए समय लगेगा। उसके लिए योजना बनी है और वह योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has any idea to start a regional centre of the Tobacco Board outside Andhra Pradesh, that is, in Tamil Nadu where tobacco has been cultivated in 10,000 hectares by farmers? To fulfil the multinational need and increase the farmers' income has the Government any idea to abolish export duty on tobacco?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on Andhra Pradesh. Please stick to the question.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: It is on Tobacco Board. It is already there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is not on the Tobacco Board.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: The Minister has already stated about Karnataka. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, he has not. He has corrected himself.
...(Interruptions)... Please ask on Andhra Pradesh. If you don't have a
question on Andhra Pradesh, somebody else will ask the question on
Andhra Pradesh.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Has the Government any idea to abolish export
duty on
tobacco?

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question on export duty. Thank you very much. Q.No. 402.

Export of organic produce rejected by importers

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

(a) the number of shipments of organic produce exported by India but rejected by the importers in the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, country-wise;

(b) the name(s) of the certification agency/agencies certifying the produce as organic;

(c) the names of the producers and/or exporters; and

(d) the reasons citing for rejection?

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

Statement

(a) The number of shipments of India organic produce rejected during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as given below:-

Year	Country	Products	No. of shipments
2006-07	The Netherland	Sesame Seed	1
2007-08	NIL		
2008-09	Finland and France	Organize Basmati Rice	3

Source: APEDA

(b) to (d) The details of the certification agencies who have certified the above mentioned rejected products and its producers/exporters, along-with the reasons for its rejection of are given below:

Year	Certification Agency	Producer/exporter	Reason of rejection
2006-07	CUC/SKAL	M/s. Radgena Agro Exports	Presence of DDT

2008-09	Ecocert India Pvt. Ltd.	Sunstar Overseas Pvt. Ltd. (3 consignments)	Presence of pesticide-Methyl Bromide
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Source: APEDA

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सभापति जी, यह जो विरोधाभास है, ऐसा ही विरोधाभास इस सदन में परसों भी था। नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय का वधियक वदेशि मंत्रालय बना रहा था, जबकि वह शिक्षा मंत्रालय का वषिय है। वैसे ही अभी तम्बाकू के वषिय में भी पूछा गया ..

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल क्या है ?

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : वैसे ही जैविक -उत्पादों के वषिय में भी मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि जैविक -उत्पाद के संबंध में क्या वाणिज्य मंत्रालय, नीति बनाता है या कृषि मंत्रालय बनाता है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : महोदय मुझे जो यह उत्तर दिया गया है, इसमें मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। मैंने जो पूछा है, उसका जवाब नहीं मिला है। प्रश्न का जो (a) भाग है, उसमें मैंने पूछा है, "the number of shipments of organic produce exported by India but rejected by the importers in the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09." मैंने (b) में यह पूछा था, "the name(s) of the certification agency/agencies certifying the produce as organic." उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि ऊपर के प्रोडक्ट को रजिक्ट करने वाली एजेंसियाँ कौन-कौन सी थीं। अब इसके लिए मैं क्या करूँ ?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बड़े सम्मान के साथ यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर सही दिया गया है। आपने यह जानकारी मांगी थी कि 2006-27, 2007-08 और 2008-09 में Indian organic produce की कतिनी shipments reject हुई है।

मैंने उसकी जानकारी दी। मैंने उसमें देशों को भी शामिल किया कि Netherland में 2006-07 में एक shipment reject हुआ, 2007-08 में कोई shipment reject नहीं हुआ और 2008-09 में Finland and France में Organic Basmati Rice के 3 shipments reject हुए।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मैं प्रश्न के (ख) भाग की बात कर रहा हूँ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सभापति जी, भाग (ख) में हमने certification agency का नाम दिया है। माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी पूछा था कि कौन producer है, कौन exporter है ? यह जानकारी भी इसमें दी गई है और rejection का कारण क्या है, यह भी बताया गया है।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : कौन-कौन सी एजेंसी इसका certification करती है ? हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या यही है कि जो एजेंसियाँ grouping कर रही हैं, वही इसका certification

भी कर रही हैं। मैं individual नाम नहीं लेना चाहता , लेकिन केन्द्र के पैसे से राज्यों के अंदर यह प्रक्रिया हो रही है और राज्यों को एजेंसी ही grouping भी कर रही है और certification भी कर रही है। अगर self-assessment हम ही करने लगेंगे , तो काम कैसे चलेगा ?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सभापति जी, देश के अंदर इसके लिए एक Authority है , एक कार्यक्रम है - National Programme for Organic Production और Authority है - APEDA, APEDA is the Authority. कृषि का जो भी उत्पादन होता है , उसके नर्यात में , उसके डेवलपमेंट में APEDA मदद करती है। APEDA ने ऐसी certification agencies की एक सूची बनाई है , जो international norms पर पूरी उतरती है। भारत के जो certification norms हैं , उनको अमरीका , EU और दूसरे देश भी स्वीकार करते हैं।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मैंने वहीं सूची मांगी थी।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : मैंने वे नाम दए हैं। आपने पूछा था कि producer and exporter कौन हैं और certification agency कौन सी है ? मैंने बताया कि 2006-07 में CUC/SKAL ने certification किया था और

दूसरी बार 2008-09 में Ecocert India Pvt. Ltd. ने certification किया था। जो rapid alert उस पर APEDA कार्यवाही करती है। जैसे ही सूचना मल्लिती है कि किसी consignment में कोई कमी पाई गई ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मंत्री जी, जो reject हुआ है, उसकी सूची दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't discuss. Put your supplementary.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : जो reject हुआ है, उसकी का जवाब दे रहा हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : अगर यही जवाब आना है, तो ठीक है, फिर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। Let us move ahead.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : सभापति जी, पछिले कुछ समय से पूरी दुनिया में non-organic food के प्रयोग के बारे में काफी चर्चा जाहिर की जा रही है और organic agro produce पूरी दुनिया में popular होता जा रहा है, खास कर उन मुल्कों में popular हो रहा है, जहां पर काफी advancement है। मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि यहां से organic food certify करके export किया गया और वदेशों में जाकर वह reject हो गया। इससे न केवल हमारी quality certification agencies के ऊपर प्रश्नचिन्ह लगता है, बल्कि पूरे देश का नाम भी खराब होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जसि प्रकार से दूसरे मुल्कों में खासकर far east में organic food के export के लिये large scale पर सरकार की तरफ से कसिनो की मदद करने का प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है, क्या हमारे यहां भी ऐसा कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है ?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सभापति जी, जैसा मैंने बताया कि NPOP एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम है, जसिसे organic production को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है, समर्थन दिया जाता है। देश के अंदर organic cultivation and wild cultivation में जो क्षेत्र है, वह 4.3 million hectare है और भारत में पछिले वर्ष 17,03,466 टन certified organic products की पैदावार हुई, जसिमें wild collection भी शामिल है और हमारे यहां से 58,437 टन का निर्यात हुआ, जसिसे 111 million US \$ की आमदनी हुई। सरकार की तरफ से इसे प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। APEDA की तरफ से यह अभि यान चलाया जा रहा है और कई तरह से इसे प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है - पहला - इसके लिये अलग-अलग राज्यों में organic production के लिये Awareness Programmes कए जा रहे हैं। दूसरा - Evaluation Committees बठिई गई हैं, जो certification bodies को regular training और प्रशिक्षण देती हैं।

for strict evaluation before accreditation.

तीसरा , उनके certified farms का regular audit होता है। Certification Bodies उनका audit करती हैं और Grouping of farmers पहले 2500 था, उसको अब 500 कर दिया गया है। एक web-based traceability system बनाया गया है, जिससे certification से पहले ही जानकारी हासिल हो जाए। इसके साथ-साथ APEDA एक जानकारी प्राप्त होती है, अगर कोई rejection है या कहीं कोई शंका है, तो एक rapid alert होता है, अगर किसी भी देश से rapid alert की जानकारी मिलती है, तो उस पर तुरंत कार्रवाई होती है। Certification Agency पर पहले भी माननीय सदस्य ने, जिनका मुख्य सवाल है, पूछा था कि कार्रवाई क्यों होती है? कार्रवाई इसलिए होती है, क्योंकि pesticides, chemicals के जो minimum residual levels हैं, उनकी जांच करके ही एक्सपोर्ट के लिए certificate देना होता है। अगर certificate गलत दिया गया है, तो certification agency के खिलाफ कार्रवाई होती है। उनको जो अनुमति मिली होती है, वह रद्द होती है और उन पर penalty लगाई जाती है।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा : सभापति महोदय, जो shipments of indian organic produce reject हुए हैं, उनमें reasons दिया गया है कि एक में डीडीटी और दूसरे में pesticide - methyl bromide है। मैं आपके

माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस एजेंसी ने इस organic के लिए certificate दिया था जो exporter थे, क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई हुई, क्योंकि इसके कारण देश का नाम बदनाम हुआ और देश का नाम नीचे चला गया, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या किया ?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने सदन को इसकी सूचना दी है कि कौन सी agencies ने यह certification किया था और उनके खिलाफ हर कस में कार्रवाई होगी।

श्री आर.सी. सहि : सर, नरियत के मामले में उनके यहां अच्छी व्यवस्था है। Organic Produce में डीडीटी और कीटनाशक की मात्रा जरूरत से ज्यादा पाई जाती है। हमारे यहां जो खाद्य सड़ रहे हैं, माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस सदन में कहते हैं कि हम उन खाद्य को chemically treat करके लोगों में वितरित करेंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें ऐसी कौन सी योग्यता है कि जिससे वे इनको खाने लायक बना कर लोगों को देंगे और इसकी चेक-अप की क्या व्यवस्था है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not related to this question.

श्री आर.सी. सहि : सर, जब दूसरे देशों में जो organic produce supply कर रहे हैं, उनकी हालत यह है कि वे return कर रहे हैं, तो अपने यहां जो दे रहे हैं, उनकी क्या हालत हो सकती है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं, आपने सवाल नहीं समझा, sorry.

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम जो organic produce एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, उनमें भी डीडीटी और pesticides मिला है, तो इसमें what is the financial loss? What is the reason behind rejection of shipment and the details of action which is done by the Government?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have given the information to the House that the number of shipments which has been rejected for the last three years is only four. I can get the information as to what was the

value of those shipments. It is true that there are over 400 pesticides and chemicals which have been listed by the European Union and other countries about the minimum residual levels. That is why APEDA has set up laboratories not only for organic, but for other agricultural produce also which goes out of India and the certification is being done. When we look at the number of the agricultural products besides organic, the other agricultural produce, there have been many cases where the residual levels have been higher and rapid alerts have been sounded by the countries. Recently there have been cases of Basmati rice which we have taken up with Germany; there have been cases of honey exports because of the led quantity. We are in regular process of creating awareness through the required agencies also ensuring that our laboratory testing, certification agencies need the international norms. As I had said earlier, what is done through APEDA and other certification agencies which have been accredited, that is accepted by the U.S.A., the E.U., Australia, Japan and other countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 403, hon. Member not present.

*144. [The questioner (Shri Rudra Narayan Pani) was absent].

खेतिहर -मजदूरों के लिये व्यापक कामून

***403. श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार अब कौन-कौन से श्रम कामूनों में संशोधन करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या खेतिहर -मजदूरों के लिये कोई व्यापक कामून बनाए जाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या समस्त पंजीकृत श्रमिक -संघों को मान्यता प्रदान करि जाने की दृष्टि से एक कामून बनाए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है:

विवरण

(क) सरकार नमिलि खति श्रम कामूनों में संशोधन करने पर विचार कर रही है :-

(i) खान अधिनियम , 1952

(ii) कारखाना अधिनियम , 1948

(iii) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम , 1948

(iv) ठेका श्रम (वर्गियमन एवं उत्पादन) अधिनियम , 1970

(v) अंतर्राज्यिक प्रवासी कर्मकार (नियोजन का वर्गियमन एवं सेवा शर्त) अधिनियम , 1979

(vi) रोजगार कार्यालय (रक्षितियों की अनिवार्य अधिसूचना) अधिनियम , 1959

(vii) शिक्षा अधिनियम , 1961

(viii) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम , 1952; और

(ix) श्रम विधि (विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने और रजिस्टर रखने से कतिपय स्थापनों को छूट) अधिनियम , 1988।

(ख) खेतिहर मजदूर असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रम बल की श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आते हैं। असंगठित कर्मकार सामाजिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम , 2008, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम , 1948 तथा भवन एवं अन्य सन्निर्माण कर्मकार (नियोजन का वर्गियमन एवं सेवा शर्त) अधिनियम , 1996 जैसे अधिनियमों द्वारा उनका हित संरक्षित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) मान्यता उस अनुशासन संहिता के अंतर्गत प्रदान की जाती

हैं जसमें दो प्रकार की मान्यता का प्रवधान है। कोई संघ किसी स्थानीय क्षेत्र में समग्र रूप में किसी उद्योग के लिए प्रतिनिधि संघ के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान कए जावे का दावा कर सकता है अथवा यह किसी प्रतिष्ठान में बहुसंख्यक संघ के रूप में मान्यता का दावा कर सकता है।

Comprehensive law for landless labourers

†*403. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the labour laws which Government is thinking to amend now;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any comprehensive law is being considered to be made for landless labourers; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to make a law with a view to recognize all the registered labour unions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government is thinking of amending the following Labour Laws:

(i) The Mines Act, 1952

(ii) The Factories Act, 1948

(iii) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948

(iv) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

(v) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979

(vi) The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959

(vii) The Apprentices Act, 1961

(viii) The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; and

(ix) The Labour Laws (Exemption From Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988.

(b) Landless labourers constitute a segment of unorganized sector workforce. Their interest is covered by Acts like the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

(c) Recognition is given under the Code of Discipline, which provides for two types of recognition. A union can claim to be recognized as representative union for an industry as a whole in a local area or it can claim recognition as a majority union in an establishment.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raja, you can put your supplementary on it.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my supplementary is related to part (b) of the answer given by the hon. Minister. Part (b) of the answer says,

“Landless labourers constitute a segment of unorganized sector workforce. Their interest is covered by Acts like the Unorganised Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Building and Other Constructions Workers’ (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. Sir, there is a demand in the country for long time for a comprehensive legislation for agricultural workers, who happen to be

mostly Dalits and Adivasis. My question is, whether the Government will give thought to enact a comprehensive legislation for agricultural workers. They must be treated as a special, separate category, and there must be a comprehensive legislation for them. What is the stand of the Government?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, as on today, there is no proposal to enact a new law for landless labourers. But, at present, they are covered under various Acts which were just now stated by the hon. Member. Further, the agricultural labourers and landless labourers are getting numerous benefits from various schemes. A special scheme is not yet formulated for them alone. I do agree with the hon. Member's suggestion. I will, definitely, examine it separately for landless labourers as to how new schemes can be adopted for them.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, this is a composite question which should go to both the Labour Ministry and the Rural Development Ministry, as the question is for landless workers. In fact, the intention of the Government should be to provide land to landless. Then, all problems will be solved. Anyhow...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, the hon. Minister has given the list of Acts which they are likely to amend in the near future. I will restrict myself to only one Act, i.e., the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, and my question is this. Is the hon. Minister aware that not only the private sector or the private contractors but also the Public Sector Undertakings of the Government of India, including the Indian Railways and the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation and many other Public Sector Undertakings are not only violating the Act in question but they are also employing thousands of people under the contractual work system for years together, not only in temporary nature of work but also in permanent nature of work? My question to the hon. Minister is, what action has the Government taken against such Public Sector Undertakings? In this House, it was admitted in one of my answers that the ONGC is exploiting the workers by violating the Act. What actions are taken by the Government against such Public Sector Undertakings for violation of the law?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I have already stated the intention

of the Government in the answer. Regarding the violation of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, now, I have constituted a Task Force, and that Task Force is already on the job, particularly to suggest whatever amendments or changes we want to do, that will come in the near future. A Committee of Secretaries is also studying it. I have also entrusted this job to the V.V. Giri Institute, the National Labour Institute to examine all these issues, like violation of the Act by the Public Sector Undertakings, Railways or other agencies. In addition to that, they are also paid low wages. So, we are considering all these things. Definitely, after receiving the Report from the Task Force and the Committee, we will take action on it.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. One of the labour laws which the Government is thinking to amend is the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act. As the unemployment problem is rising day by day. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Labour and Employment Ministry will give topmost priority to bring amendment to the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 at the earliest.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I fully agree, Sir, and that is why I am drafting a Bill which is under preparation. As soon as it is prepared within due course of time, definitely that will help. This is why we want to amend the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act.

Refusal of US to hand over source codes for military systems

*404. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry takes into account the technology denial regimes while making defence purchases;

(b) if so, how does the Ministry handle the refusal of US to hand over source codes for all programmes mounted on military systems;

(c) whether the Ministry also assesses the potential of future sanctions imposed by countries on India's military preparedness; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is preparing itself to withstand any backlash from possible future sanctions from the US, given the fact that a large number of our military equipment is coming from the US?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Procurement of defence equipment and platforms is made from various sources including foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) as per requirements of the armed forces based on threat perception and technological changes. While granting necessary approvals for the same, all aspects including the impact of technology denial regimes are taken into consideration.

The need for Transfer of Technology (ToT) including requirement of source codes is established prior to accord of Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) for various proposals. The case is thereafter processed based upon the range and scope of Transfer of Technology. Any refusal by vendors to hand over details as sought in the Request for Proposal

(RFP) may result in disqualification of vendor.

Keeping in view the potential of future sanctions of Indian's Military preparedness, effort is made to diversify the vendor base for imports and indigenise through Research and Development and Transfer of Technology.

Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) provides for an elaborate "Make" Procedure which encourages manufacture of high technology platform within the country. A new category "Buy and Make (Indian)" has also been included in the DPP-2008 (Amendment 2009) with effect from 1st November, 2009 to encourage participation by Indian industries in establishing indigenous manufacturing capabilities. These provisions are aimed at gradually reducing the import of defence equipment/platforms and reducing vulnerability to sanctions from external agencies. With this objective in view, optimum capacity available with Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), Ordnance Factories and other indigenous industry is utilised.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Thank you, Sir. It is a known fact that the US Government is prohibiting the American defence equipment manufacturers to transfer the source code. It is known from the Press reports that six number of C-130 Hercules Military Transport Aircraft and three VIP jets which India is procuring on FMS route. The hon. Minister may clarify whether the US Government accepted the ToT or not before Acceptance of Necessity.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, before the acceptance of necessity for procurement of any equipment, if there is necessity for transfer of technology and also requirement for source code, that will be established before the acceptance of AoN. With regard to the specific procurement which the hon. Member mentioned regarding C-130J and also three VIP jets, 117, the Indian Air Force has not required in their AoN and also in our RFP, we have not requested any suppliers to provide military GPS. With also regard to C-17, - Indian Air Force is happy with the availability of civilian facilities. According to the Indian Airforce, there is no necessity for them, so there is no question of affecting the operational efficiency of Indian Air Force because of the lack of military GPS. So, as far as in our contract itself, there is no requirement or there is no provision for providing military GPS. This is the accepted position.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, my second supplementary is regarding the requirement of these two types of items there is no need for the Defence for having ToT and also individual verification. My second supplementary is that India is also purchasing six numbers of Poseidon surveillance and antisubmarine warfare. In this case also these two

conditions are not necessary before acceptance of necessity.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Wherever there is condition in the contract that the vender will provide source code, contract, if it is the part of the condition and they will have to implement that. But in certain areas we are not demanding the transfer of source code to us. That is why in those contracts when there is no provision for transfer of source code, there is no question of demanding that also.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, regarding only this particular item I asked this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No supplementary. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: I am not asking any supplementary, Sir. Regarding my second supplementary, I mentioned this six number of Poseidon surveillance and antisubmarine warfare regarding which I requested the Minister to reply.

I requested the Minister to give a reply on this. But he has given a general reply.

SHRI A. K. ANTONY: My reply includes this question because wherever there is any contractual obligation from any vendor to provide Transfer of Technology and also to provide us source code, after entering the contract they are bound to give us this source code. But regarding this particular procurement there is no necessity for that.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, this transfer of technology concept is welcome and we really have to admire the Government policy. The concept behind this is, gradually in course of time Government wants to reduce the imports and increase our indigenous production. In this connection, I would like to know, as on today, where do we stand with respect to this concept. How many countries are cooperating? Countries like the US, Russia, Israel, South Africa are giving the defence equipment to India. So, to what extent Government is successful in getting ToT approximately and in future where do we stand if we continuously, successfully get ToT scheme? A day may come when they will drastically cut the imports and we may have to go in for indigenous production. May I know from the hon. Minister where do we stand and in future, is there going to be a success and how are we going to achieve?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that a question or a fishing expedition?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, this question of US denial of technology and how we are going to take it has a connection. Suppose any country denies and there is some contract, naturally, they have to give the technology. Here, I would like to know from the Minister, suppose any country denies that we don't give technology, how are they planning? Though the Minister said that there is a condition in the contract, so how is he going to put condition...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hypothetical question can be responded to

appropriately.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: As the hon. Member pointed out, India faced sanctions many times. But, the track record is, sanctions only strengthened our will power and Indian scientists have proved, again and again, that they can overcome sanctions, and they have produced many critical equipments in DRDO, ISRO and so many of our defence institutions and scientists. ISRO is not a defence institution but DRDO has produced so many varieties of highly critical equipments overcoming the sanctions. Coming to our other aspect, because of our past experience of sanctions, and also a country like India going on depending on import of large number of foreign sources is not good for India. So, the country decided that hereafter we will

not remain as a buyer only. Now, Government policy is, whenever we are buying equipments, Transfer of Technology (ToT) is also a part of contract. As a result, gradually we are developing a very strong defence industrial base, both in the public sector as well as in Indian private defence industries. Our aim is, within a reasonable time, India must be able to produce major portion of our defence equipments internally. So, we want to minimize dependence on foreign suppliers. With that goal we are moving forward, on the one side with Indian defence industries, and on the other side with scientific organizations like DRDO which are doing their best.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पुराना अनुभव हमारे Public Sector Undertakings का इस प्रकार का रहा है कि प्रौद्योगिकी की कोई बात यदि हस्तांतरित नहीं होती, तो हम लोग जब प्रशिक्षण के लिए अपने वैज्ञानिकों या इंजीनियरों को उनके यहां पर भेजते थे, तो प्राप्त नहीं होने वाली बातों को भी उनके माध्यम से प्राप्त किया था और इस देश में स्वदेशी उत्पादन किया था। क्या इस सूचना का उपयोग माननीय मंत्री जी इस वक़्त में भी करेंगे ?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: As I said earlier if technology transfer is a part of the contract that the vendor must abide to. It is a must. Otherwise, we have our own course of action. But, having experienced sanctions in the past, now, the Government of India expanded the vendor base. We have been importing equipment from so many countries. We are not depending only on one source.

Along with that, we are, now, encouraging indigenized production in a big way. Apart from the public sector, we are, now, bringing the private sector also in a big way in the production of Defence equipment. In the past, Defence production was completely with the PSUs. But, now, 100 per cent participation from the Indian private sector is allowed. Apart from that, 26 per cent of FDI is also allowed. As a result of this, gradually, India is developing a strong Defence industrial base. That is the final reply to denials, sanctions, etc. India is aware of these and we are, now, confident enough that we will be able to overcome if any sanctions come from any quarter and our scientists and the Indian Defence industries will overcome such things.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me

this opportunity to put my supplementary.

Sir, I would, through you, like to ask the hon. Minister about the last paragraph of his written reply where he talks of Defence procurement procedure and, particularly, made a very honest statement. He said, 'These provisions are aimed at gradually reducing the import of Defence equipment and reducing vulnerability to sanction from external agencies.' Therefore, there is vulnerability of sanctions that you have acknowledged. We appreciate that. Hon. Minister, the Indian Armed Forces need equipment and other weapons. Would you kindly tell the House what is the exact percentage of requirement being produced in India and what is the percentage being imported? And, how are you going to expedite the entire process of indigenization in terms of scientific inventions, collaboration, etc.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, as the hon. Member has now pointed out, at the moment, the ratio of indigenized production and import is not at all acceptable to a country like India. Roughly, Sir, we are importing, 70 per cent of the Defence equipment and only 30 per cent we are producing. Now, the Government has changed the policy. As I said earlier, our relation in the past with the vendors is only 'buyer-seller.' We have changed that policy. Now, there is no question of 'buyer-seller' policy. Along with the contract, ToT is invariably must in every case. Now, we have changed the policy on indigenous production as well. In the past, 100 per cent Defence production was exclusively reserved for the public sector. The Government of India has changed that policy. Now, 100 per cent Indian private sector participation is allowed. Also, of late, 26 per cent of FDI is also allowed. And, recently, the Government of India has also amended the Defence Procurement Procedure. As a result of this change, there is a new provision 'make Indian' is added. There is one more change i.e., 'buy and make Indian.' As a result, more and more sensitive, critical Defence equipment can be produced in India by our PSUs as well as private sector. Again, we are, now, engaging our scientists to research and develop critical technologies in many areas. In the last few years our DRDO has succeeded. That is why we are, now, having our own missiles, our own Sonars, our own electronic warfare systems, etc. We have overcome the sanctions in so many areas. It is only to overcome the sanctions, our scientists are testing our own missiles again and again. So, in many areas, our scientists are also succeeding. Our policy is to achieve the goal of self-reliance within a reasonable time. We cannot expect miracles. So, as the hon. Member has said, within a short time, we have to strengthen our armed force.

The security scenario around us is very critical. We are surrounded by hostile countries. So, we have to strengthen our armed forces. We cannot depend only on internal sources for strengthening our armed forces. Then, the country will be in danger. So, for a short period, whenever Services ask for equipment, we cannot wait for indigenous production. We need the equipment urgently. So, we are allowing them to import. This is the policy of the Government.

Maoists killed by security forces in Ranjya forests

*405. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the security forces, in an encounter, killed some maoists on 16 June, 2010 in Ranjya forests, 150 kms. from Kolkata;

(b) if so, how many maoists were killed and what were their age groups;

(c) which maoists group they belonged to;

(d) whether a suspected rebel has also been captured alive by the security forces with a large quantity of modern arms; and

(e) if so, the details of the arms recovered from him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) In an encounter with security forces on 16.6.10 in Ranjya Forest (PS Salboni, district West Midnapore), eight CPI (Maoist) were killed, and one was arrested.

Following arms were recovered from the encounter spot:

Sl.No.	Recovered arms	Quantity
1.	AK 47	01
2.	SLR Rifle	01
3.	12 Bore SBBL Gun	04
4.	7.65 mm Pistol	02
5.	Rifle	01
6.	Pipe gun	01
TOTAL		10

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, while putting my first supplementary, I wish to attract your attention, and through you, the attention of the House that it is repeatedly happening that sufficient answers are not provided to our questions. Here, for your specific notice, I had asked a specific question as part 'c': Which Maoist group they belong to? But, in the answer from 'b' to 'e', there is no such mention as to which group they belong to. And, even it is also mentioned who has been arrested. Is it a secret? Even the newspapers had mentioned the name of the organization. Are you unaware of this? Or, are you trying to hide this? ...(*Interruptions*)... I need your protection, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: How should I ask question, Sir? I had asked for the specific name of the organization.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you put your specific question.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Okay, Sir, I will put the question again. I would like to know the name of the organization; how big this organization is; whether this organization had indulged in any crime earlier too.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please reply to one question.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Perhaps, there is some misunderstanding. The name of the organization is the CPI (Maoist). That organization has been banned under the UAPA.

Therefore, in the answer, we say, "Eight CPI (Maoist) were killed". The name of the organization is CPI (Maoist).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary please.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I had asked for the group. Anyway, you have skipped the answer. I shall put my next question. You have, in your answer, told about the arms and ammunitions recovered from them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the source of these weapons has been investigated. From where were they acquired? Why I am asking you this is because the information that we get is horrifying; I will be happy, if I am proved wrong. The information is that these arms have been acquired from the armouries of either the CRPF or the BSF or the police. And, that is quite frightening. So, I would like to now whether this matter has been investigated. If 'yes', what were the findings?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, one AK-47 Rifle and one Insas Rifle, which were recovered, were looted by the CPI(Maoist) on 15th of February, 2010, when they attacked the Silda Camp, under Bin Police Station.

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR CHATTERJEE: Sir, my question relates to the death of the Maoist leader, Azad. But, according to the statement....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does it relate to this question?

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Yes, Sir, this is related to the Maoist menace.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no...(*Interruptions*) Please read part 'a'.
....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: According to the statement, Azad was killed in an encounter. But one Union Cabinet Minister has publicly....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no, you are going off the track.
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is directly linked to the Maoist menace. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chatterjee, please read part 'a' of the question. It relates to a specific location.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: It is also directly related to....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no, it is not a question that relates to whole country. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, who is telling the truth? The nation wants to know the truth. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no, that is altogether a separate matter. ...*(Interruptions)* Please put your supplementary relating to this question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: It is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has created very strong confusion in the minds of the people. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I would like to know who is telling the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are wasting the precious time of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is not obliged to answer a supplementary that does not relate to the main question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: I am sorry, Sir, this is a very, very, very important question. Two facts are coming out. I would like to know whether the entire Union Cabinet is telling the truth or a particular Minister is telling the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you making a general statement? *(Interruptions)* This is not going on record. *(Interruptions)* Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, my question relates to this, but I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to another facet of the ongoing struggle of the security forces to bring this area under control. We are very happy that, of late, the security forces have scored some major successes in this area. What I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to, through you, Sir, are reports that there is rampant sexual exploitation of women cadre in the Maoist groups and there have been reports that a large number of Maoists cadre are waiting for an opportunity to leave the path of violence and come over to the mainstream. Does the Government of India have any plan to bring them over and give them adequate relief and rehabilitation and make them lead a normal life? When the security forces make a breakthrough in an area and manage to capture arms and manage to capture their leaders, can the local tribals, who have been, in many places, misled into this group, into this kind of a violence activity, be brought into the mainstream? What is the scheme the Central Government, in particular, has, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Relating to this area only.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, like some other States Governments, the Government of West Bengal also announced a surrender and rehabilitation policy. Under the policy, cadres of the CPI-Maoists are encouraged to surrender. They are given financial incentives. They are helped in rehabilitation. So, I have complimented the West Bengal Government for announcing the policy about a couple of months ago. As far as rampant sexual exploitation is concerned, well, I am not sure

whether the word 'rampant' would be correct or not, but there are reports and there have been documented cases where some female cadres of the CPI-Maoists have been exploited sexually. In fact, only day-before-yesterday, media carried reports about the cadre Uma who complained about sexual exploitation and who has now expressed her desire to come over ground and surrender. There are some reports to that effect.

श्री वल्लिव ठाकुर : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो अभी जवाब दिया है, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जितने भी उनको आर्म्स मल्लि रहे हैं सी.पी.आई. माउडस्ट से इसका ताल्लुक कहाँ से है, ये कहाँ से ले रहे हैं, इनको कौन पैसा दे रहा है, कहाँ से इनके पास फंड्स आ रहे हैं, क्योंकि इनके पास लेटेस्ट वेपंस हैं ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there are three sources. The first is, country-made weapons in illegal arms factories; the second is, looting an armoury or looting a police station or snatching weapons from the policemen that they are able to kill; and the third is, smuggling of some quantities of arms from across the border, especially, Myanmar. The CPI-(Maoists), as I have said, on many occasions is not short of money. They collect money through extortions, through levies in areas where they are dominating, they collect levy on every truck and on every business. So, they have money and they use this money to procure arms in the manner that I have just described.

Revival of sick tea gardens

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

- (a) the details of sick tea gardens in the country;
- (b) whether Government has carried out its statutory duty under the provisions of the Tea Act, 1953 with regard to those sick tea gardens;
- (c) the State-wise details of the number of the workers working in the gardens;
- (d) the details of the outstanding dues to those workers;
- (e) whether Government will take over those sick gardens and workers will be given their wages alongwith arrears;
- (f) if so, the expected date of release of wages; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) to (g) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) There were 33 listed closed tea gardens as on 1st April, 2007. Two more gardens in Darjeeling district of West Bengal were closed after 1/4/2007 taking the total number to 35 which includes 17 in Kerala, 16 in West Bengal and 2 in Assam. Of these, 23 gardens have been reopened. There are 12 tea gardens reported to be closed as of 10th August, 2010. These include 7 in West Bengal and 5 in Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) 10, 299 workers were working in those 12 closed tea gardens which includes 7029 in West Bengal and 3270 in Kerala. The outstanding Provident Fund dues to the workers for the 12 tea gardens

that still remain is Rs. 1207.22 lakhs as per information collected from the Provident Fund Authorities.

(e) to (g) The Tea Act, 1953 does not explicitly provide for the Government to itself take over sick tea gardens. However, the Central Government has powers to “authorize any person or body of persons to take over the management of the whole or any part of the tea undertaking or tea unit, as the case may be or to exercise in respect of the whole or any part of the tea undertaking or tea unit, such function of control” initially for a period of 5 years, extendable to another 6 years on a year to year basis. There is no provision in the Tea Act for payment of wages of workers by the Government.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, today, exploitation of tea-garden labourers is going on and this has become a regular feature. The tea-garden labourers are deprived of their legitimate wages and bonus. The Apex Court had, during several hearings, directed the tea-growing States of West Bengal, Assam, Kerala and Tamil Nadu to provide the benefits of MGNREG Scheme to the workers of tea garden. It also directed the Government to extend the benefits under ICDS and PDS. Sir, in the reply given by the hon. Minister, it is mentioned that the Act does not guarantee any benefit of wages and bonus to the labourers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: I am coming to the question. Recently, the Supreme Court has directed the Government to take over the management of ailing tea gardens across the country and to provide arrears and wages to the workers living in a pitiable condition. I would like to know whether the Government is taking any action in this regard.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, the Member has raised a very important question with regard to the condition of the sick tea gardens across the length and breadth of the country. Just in terms of brief background, from the year 1999 to 2005, the tea industry faced a very, very difficult time in terms of prices, and also in terms of production and yields. Close to about 133 tea gardens had been closed down during that time. Post that, the Government had also set up an Expert Committee to go into the reasons for this and the steps that

should be taken in January 2003. Many reasons were identified for the shutting down of these tea gardens and the Government also put together rehabilitation package of close to Rs. 39 crores post that for these tea gardens. I am pleased to state on the floor of the House that today, the position is as such that in 2007, there were only close to about 35 tea gardens that were closed. That means, close to about 101 tea gardens were reopened, and the position as of today is that, of the 35 tea gardens that were closed in 2007, only 12 remained closed. That means, an additional 23 have been opened. The Member has raised the issue of whether the Government intends to take over these tea gardens. We are very clearly mandated by the Tea Act that the Government can neither pay wages nor take over the management of these tea gardens. What we can do is that facilitate the transfer of management of these tea gardens from party A to party B. Of the 12 tea gardens that are currently closed, we have under section 16e of the provisions of the Tea Act moved in 2 gardens in West Bengal to transfer management even without inquiry. I am pleased to state on the floor of this House that those 2 tea gardens since then, after our invoking section

16e, have now been opened. Two additional tea gardens have also been processed under section 16e in Kerala, and lately, we are proceeding on 5 more tea gardens out of West Bengal. But there is a case going on there. Therefore, we will have to seek leave of the court before we proceed with section 16e. So, out of the remaining 12, 7 have already been processed under section 16e, and 2 have been reopened, which leaves only the balance 3 that are there.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I am coming to the issue of small growers of tea gardens. What happened to the baseline Survey that has been made by the State Government and various agencies for small growers in Assam and it is also conducted by the State Government? Secondly, the quality of tea is not maintained so far. So, whether the Government is taking any action in this regard. The Supreme Court has directed that the wages and bonus should be given to the labourers of the sick tea gardens. So, I want a specific reply from the hon. Minister on these two points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please reply to one.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Thank you, Sir. Sir, he has raised two very pertinent issues. I forgot to answer one point under the earlier question. I may seek your leave to be able to answer that. It is with regard to ICDS and MNREGA. Both the State Governments of Kerala and of West Bengal are today implementing both those schemes at the State level for these closed tea gardens today. So, I would like to mention that to the hon. Member. With regard to the issue of small growers that he raised, it is a very, very pertinent and a very, very good question. I am pleased to state that the Assam State Government with the support of the Central Government today conducted a survey of all small growers in Assam. We have today set up a small growers' cell. I am pleased to state also that we have received the approval from the Ministry of Finance for 8 posts to be set up in the small growers' cell. We have also recommended that 8 posts are not enough. We must create close to about 107 posts. The interests of the small growers are extremely important to us and we will make sure that the interests of 68000 small growers of Assam are always taken care of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Revival scheme for Weavers' Cooperative Societies in Orissa

*407. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has submitted a revival scheme for 484 Weavers' Cooperative Societies to NABARD as well as revival of 94 non-viable Societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage of consideration of the proposal and by when the revival packages are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) and (b) In order to look into the problems of credit availability, debt overhang, recapitalization etc. of Handloom Cooperatives and to work out a detailed strategy and an implementable action plan, a High Level Committee was constituted on 22.6.2006 under the Chairmanship of Managing Director, National Agricultural Bank for Rural Development (NABARD) by the Ministry of Textiles. The Committee, in their report, have recommended consideration of a financial package including recapitalization of Balance Sheets of Cooperative Societies and financing the credit needs of Handloom Weavers/Societies. The financial package recommended in the report of the High Level Committee also included, in its purview, 484 Weavers' Cooperative Societies which are considered to be viable and potentially viable societies in the State of Orissa. No non-viable society of any State is covered in the report.

(c) The recommendation of the High Level Committee were initially forwarded to the Ministry of Finance in the year 2007. Taking into the account the various observations/ suggestions of the Ministry of Finance, received from time to time, the proposal of financial package, last recast by the Ministry of Textiles, stands submitted to the Ministry of Finance in July, 2010 for consideration.

Caste-based census in Census 2011

*408. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a final decision on caste-based census in Census 2011, which is already going on;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if caste criteria is not included in Census 2011, in what manner Government proposes to estimate the caste population data; and

(d) whether recent judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court on quota in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka will not be violated, if caste criteria is not included in Census 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No Sir. The final decision on the conduct of caste- based census in Census 2011 has not been taken. The matter is under consideration of the Union Cabinet. The Union Cabinet has desired that "the matter might in the first instance be considered by the Group of Ministers (GoM)". The GoM under the Chairmanship of Union Finance Minister met three times on 1st July, 11th August and 19th August, 2010. The recommendations of the GoM will be placed before the Union Cabinet for a final decision.

(d) The judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court on the quota in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka has given directions to the State Governments on the issue of enumerating Backward Classes. There is no reference of the Census 2011 in the aforesaid judgment.

Job placements as notified by Employment Exchanges

*409. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of total number of job placements as notified by the Employment Exchanges, over the last three years;

(b) the State-wise latest details of total number of candidates registered with the Employment Exchanges;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to ensure that maximum number of candidates have access to employment and livelihood opportunities; and

(d) whether Government could provide soft-skill training (such as computer skills, communication skills, etc.) to those registered with Employment Exchanges, thereby enhancing and updating their job-skills?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) Placement of 2.64 lakh, 3.05 lakh and 2.62 lakh job seekers was effected through employment exchanges during 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively in the country. State-wise details of placement effected through employment exchanges during 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) As per latest information, the total number of job seekers registered with employment exchanges as on 31st May, 2010 in the country was around 3.79 crores. State-wise details of job seekers registered with employment exchanges as on 31st May, 2010 are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) The Government has taken up several initiatives for skill upgradation of youth to enhance their employability leading to better access to employment and livelihood opportunities. Some of the major programmes for skill development are as follows:

(i) Craftsmen Training Scheme

(ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme

(iii) Skill Development Initiative through Modular Employable Skills

(d) Employment Exchanges provide vocational guidance and career counseling to registered job seekers. Besides, National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) has recommended introducing compulsory modules on communication skills, English language proficiency, entrepreneurship development skills, basic computer literacy, quality management tools and occupational safety and health under Craftsmen Training Scheme.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of placement effected through employment exchanges
during 2007, 2008 and 2009*

(In thousand)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Placement		
		2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.3	1.3	1.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	@	0.0
3.	Assam	0.4	0.7	2.9
4.	Bihar	0.1	0.4	4.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.4	1.5	1.5
6.	Delhi	0.1	@	0.0
7.	Goa	1.2	1.7	1.8
8.	Gujarat	178.3	217.7	153.5
9.	Haryana	3.7	2.4	1.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.7	2.1	0.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	0.5
12.	Jharkhand	1.8	1.7	2.7
13.	Karnataka	1.6	0.8	1.3
14.	Kerala	11.0	16.6	14.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3.9	5.5	5.2
16.	Maharashtra	8.2	10.8	23.9
17.	Manipur	@	0.2	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	@	@	0.1
19.	Mizoram	0.3	@	0.0
20.	Nagaland	0.1	@	0.1
21.	Orissa	3.8	2.8	4.8
22.	Punjab	3.0	1.8	1.7
23.	Rajasthan	4.5	3.8	4.7

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Sikkim*			
25.	Tamil Nadu	23.8	22.3	16.4
26.	Tripura	0.4	0.3	0.7
27.	Uttarakhand	3.8	2.0	5.5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3.3	1.6	6.4
29.	West Bengal	5.3	5.1	2.6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.5	0.4	0.5
31.	Chandigarh	0.1	0.3	2.2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	—	0.6	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	—	@	0.0
35.	Puducherry	0.2	0.4	1.3
	TOTAL	263.5	304.9	261.5

Note: @Figures less than 50.

*No Employment Exchange is working in the State.

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Statement-II

*State-wise details of job seekers registered with employment exchanges
as on
31st May, 2010*

(In thousand)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	As on 31st May, 2010
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1904.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.9
3.	Assam	1537.9
4.	Bihar	806.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	1307.3
6.	Delhi	460.8
7.	Goa	103.5

1	2	3
8.	Gujarat	890.5
9.	Haryana	945.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	829.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	408.1
12.	Jharkhand	675.2
13.	Karnataka	559.4
14.	Kerala	4275.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1946.1
16.	Maharashtra	3014.3
17.	Manipur	673.3
18.	Meghalaya	35.2
19.	Mizoram	44.8
20.	Nagaland	55.0
21.	Orissa	917.6
22.	Punjab	377.4
23.	Rajasthan	792.4
24.	Sikkim*	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	5565.0
26.	Tripura	494.9
27.	Uttarakhand	492.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2018.0
29.	West Bengal	6396.9
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39.5
31.	Chandigarh	39.9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.0
33.	Daman and Diu	13.1
34.	Lakshadweep	14.7
35.	Puducherry	210.7
TOTAL		37886.5

Sops for labour intensive export sectors

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

(a) whether, after consultation with the Minister of Finance, he has finalised list of sops to be announced for labour intensive export sectors that have been struggling for last few months, including textiles, readymade garments, leather and handicrafts;

(b) if so, by when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(c) whether Government has also decided to withdraw sops to sectors that have turned around and have shown good performance during this period; and

(d) if so, the details of those sectors?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government has extended incentives for the labour intensive export sectors including the sectors namely, textiles, readymade garments, leather, handlooms and handicrafts, in the Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14, announced on 23rd August, 2010.

(c) and (d) The Government and RBI monitor the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis. Based on the performance of these sectors and also taking into account the domestic economic considerations, rationalization is carried out from time to time. This rationalization includes interest rate subvention benefits, tax benefits, excise duty concessions and export incentives. Rationalization has been carried out in certain agri-products, keeping in view the domestic consumer concerns.

Cases registered for crimes against women

*411. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, year-wise details, for the last three years, regarding cases registered under 304B IPC (Dowry Deaths), Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and cases of atrocities against women and rape cases registered;

(b) the disposal of above cases, percentages of

challan/conviction;

(c) whether violence against women is on the increase; and

(d) if so, which are the worst three States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI AJAY MAKEN) (a) to (d) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, persons arrested and persons convicted under dowry death (Section 304 B IPC), Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Domestic Violence Act, 2005, under the offence of rape and total crimes against women during 2006-2008 are at Annexure. [See Appendix 220 Annexure No. 12]

As per the information provided by NCRB, the three States that have registered cases of highest number of crimes against women are Andhra Pradesh (24, 111 cases), Uttar Pradesh (23,569 cases) and West Bengal (20, 192 cases) in the year 2008.

Army soldiers getting food unfit for human consumption

*412. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a report the Indian army soldiers posted at some of the most difficult locations in the world along the China and Pakistan borders are getting food that is unfit for human consumption and at times is more than two years beyond the expiry date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the food items were given illegal life extensions by certain labs, against the standing rules of the army; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Rations are supplied to troops as per laid down specifications. Quality control checks are carried by the ISO: 9001: 2008 certified Composite Food Laboratories of Army as per the existing Government policies/instructions. Ration unfit for human consumption are not issued. Various items of rations are required to be stored as part of Advance Winter/Monsoon stocking in remote locations and High Altitudes for meeting any emergent situations arising due to road closure. Shelf life of such food articles is reviewed periodically by Composite Food Laboratories of the Army to ascertain and ensure their quality before issue. No illegal extension of shelf life has been given by any of the Composite Food Laboratory. The improvement in rations is an on-going and continuous process.

Revenue generated by selling NTC mills

*413. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the mills under National Textiles Corporation (NTC) as on date;

(b) the State-wise details of the mills under NTC disinvested/sold

during the last three years;

(c) the details of revenue generated by disinvestments/selling of these mills and other properties thereof during the last three years; and

(d) the details of new mills set up by his Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) The State-wise list of mills presently with the National Textile Corporation (NTC) is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) The State-wise list of NTC mills sold during the last three years and revenue generated thereof is given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) No new mills have been set up by the Ministry during the last three years. However, 18 NTC mills have been modernised and revived during the last three years.

Statement-I

List of Mills of NTC

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Location
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Adoni Cotton Mills	146, Alur Road, Adoni
2.	Anathapur Cotton Mills	Tadapatri, Anantpur Distt.
3.	Tirupati Cotton Mills	Renigunta, Thirupathi
Bihar		
4.	Bihar Cooperative Mills	Gaya
Chhattisgarh		
5.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandgaon
Gujart		
6.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills	Dadheshi Road, Ahmedabad
7.	Jehangir Textile Mills	Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad
8.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills	Vartej Road, Bhavnagar
9.	New Manekchowk Textile Mills	Outside Idgah Gate, Ahmedabad
10.	Petled Textile Mills	Petlad
11.	Rajnagar Textile Mills 1	Outside Idgah Gate, Ahmedabad
12.	Rajnagar Textile Mills 2	Outside Idgah Gate, Ahmedabad
13.	Viramgam Textile Mills	Viramgam
Karnataka		
14.	M.S.K. Mills	Gulbarga

15.	Minerva Mills	Bangalore
16.	Mysore Spg. and Mfg. Mills	Bangalore
17.	Sree Yallamma Cotton Mills	Tolahunse, Davangere

1	2	3
	Kerala	
18.	Alagappa Textel Mills	Alagappanagar, Trissur
19.	Cannanore Spg. and Wvg. Mills	Kannur
20.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	Trissur
21.	Parvathi Mills	Kollam
22.	Vijaymohini Mills	Thiruvananthapuram
	Madhya Pradesh	
23.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	Burhanpur
24.	Hira Mills	Ujjain
25.	Indore Malwa United Mills	Indore
26.	Kalyanmal Mills	Indore
27.	New Bhopal Textile Mills	Bhopal
	Maharashtra	
28.	Apollo Textile Mills	N.M. Joshi Road, Mumbai
29.	Aurangabad Textile Mills	Kotwalpura, Aurangabad
30.	Barshi Textile Mills	Barshi (Sholapur)
31.	Bharat Textile Mills	Ganpat Rao Kadam Marg, Mumbai
32.	Chalisgaon Textile Mills	Chalisgaon
33.	Dhule Textile Mills	Dhule
34.	Digvijay Textile Mills	Lalbaug, Mumbai
35.	Finlay Mills	Dr. S.S Rao Road, Parel, Mumbai
36.	Gold Mohur Mills	Dada Saheb Phalke Road, Dadar, Mumbai
37.	Nanded Textile Mills	Nanded
38.	New City of Bombay MFG. Mills	Tukaram K. Kadam Path, Mumbai
39.	Podar Processors	Ganpat Rao Kadam Path, Lower Parel, Mumbai

40.	Shree Madhusudan Mills	Dr. Ambedkar Road, Mumbai
41.	India United Mills No. 1	Dr. Ambedkar Road, Parel, Mumbai

1	2	3
42.	India United Mills No. 4	T.B. Kadam Marg, Kalachowki, Mumbai
43.	India United Mills No. 5	A.G. Pawar Lane, Byculla, Mumbai
44.	India United Mills Dye Works	Veer Sawarkar Marg, Dadar, Mumbai
45.	Jam MFG. Mills	Dr. Ambedkar Road, Lalbaug, Mumbai
46.	Kohinoor Mills No. 1	M.M.G.S. Marg, Dadar, Mumbai
47.	Kohinoor Mills No. 2	M.M.G.S. Marg, Dadar, Mumbai
48.	Podar Mills	N.M. Joshi Marg, Mumbai
49.	R.B.B.A. Mills	Hinganghat
50.	R.S.R.G. Mills	Akola
51.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills	Akola
52.	Shri Sitaram Mills	N.M. Joshi Road, Chinchpokli, Mumbai
53.	Tata Mills	Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Mumbai
54.	Vidharbha Mills	Berar, Achalpur
	Orissa	
55.	Orissa Cotton Mills	Bhagatpur. Distt. Cuttack
	Punjab	
56.	Dayalbagh Mills	Amritsar
57.	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar
58.	Suraj Textile Mills	Malout
	Rajasthan	
59.	Mahalakshmi Mills	Beawar
60.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Bijainagar
61.	Udaipur Cotton Mills	Udaipur
	Tamil Nadu	
62.	Cambodia Mills	Coimbatore

63. Coimbatore Murugan Mills Coimbatore

1	2	3
64.	Pankaja Mills	Coimbatore
65.	Pioneer Spinners Mills	Kamudakudi
66.	Sri Ranga Vilas S. and W. Mills	Coimbatore
67.	Somasundaram Mills	Coimbatore
68.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	Kalayarkoil
69.	Sri Sarda Mills	Coimbatore
70.	Coimbatore Spg. and Wvg. Mills	Coimbatore
71.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	Coimbatore
Uttar Pradesh		
72.	Atherton Mills	Kanpur
73.	Bijli Cotton Mills	Maindu Road, Hathras
74.	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	Kalpi Road, Kanpur
75.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills	Nakur Road, Saharanpur
76.	Muir Mills	Civil Lines, Kanpur
77.	New Victoria Mills	14/1 Civil Lines, Kanpur
78.	Raebareli Textile Mills	Sultanpur Road, Raebareli
79.	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	Tulsidar Marg, (Talkatora Road), Lucknow
80.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Mau	Maunathbhanjan, Azamgarh
81.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	Juhi, Kanpur
82.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	Naini, Allahabad
West Bengal		
83.	Arati Cotton Mills	Dassnagar, Howrah
84.	Bengal Fine S. and W. Mills No.II	Kalyani, Katagunj, Distt. Nadia
85.	Manindra B.T. Mills	Cossimbazar, Murshidabad
86.	Laxminarayan Cotton Mills	Rishra, Hooghly
87.	Sodepur Cotton Mills	Sodepur, 24-Praganas (North)
Puducherry		
88.	Cannanore Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Mahe	Mahe, Puducherry

Statement-II

List of NTC Mills sold and revenue generated during the last three year

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Sale Price	Sale Price	Sale Price
	State-Wise (Rs. in crores)	2007-2008 (Rs. in crores)	2008-2009 (Rs. in crores)	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Netha Mills, Secunderabad	42.60	—	
Rajasthan				
2.	Edward Mills, Beawar	5.85	—	
Gujarat				
3.	Ahmadabad New Textile Mills, Ahmd.	—	—	55.01
4.	Ahmadabad Jupiter, Ahmd.	60.60	—	
5.	Jehangir Mills, Ahmadabad	25.00	—	
6.	Himadri Textile Mills Ahmd.	11.20	—	
7.	Viramgam Textile Viramgam	4.50	—	
8.	Fine Knitting Mills Ahmadabad	—	—	15.01
Maharashtra				
9.	Model Mills (Old labour chawls)	5.84	—	
10.	Model Mills (in side Mills alongwith Old and P and M and building structure)	164.22	—	
11.	Model Mills (New Chawls out side Mills)		—	1.88
12.	Model Mills (Staff Quarter out side Mills)		—	8.56
13.	Chalisgaon Mills, Chalisgaon	—	0.23	
14.	Apollo Mills (Sale of FSI)	40.60	—	
15.	Apollo Mills (Land under Road)	4.85	—	
16.	Apollo Mills (Land of 60' D.P. Road)	21.42	—	

17. Apollo Mills (Triangular FSI)	41.22	-
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1	2	3	4	5
18.	Elphinstone Mills (six flats)	3.55	—	
19.	Aurangabad Mills, Aurangabad	1.06	—	
20.	Aurangabad Mills, Aurangabad	—	—	10.11
Madhya Pradesh				
21.	Indore Malwa, Indore	90.11	—	
22.	Kalyanmal Mills, Indore	0.60	0.13	
23.	Swadeshi Mills. Indore	96.51	—	
Tamil Nadu				
24.	Kothandaram Mills, Madurai	11.70	—	
Uttar Pradesh				
25.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini		4.44	
West Bengal				
26.	Luxmi Narayan Textile Mills, Rishra	8.84	—	
27.	Rampooria Textile Mills, Serampore	13.72	—	
28.	Bengal Luxmi Tex, Mills, Serampore	17.00	—	
29.	Bengal Fine Tex Mills, No.1 Konnagar	8.77	—	
30.	Kannoria Industries	2.81	—	
31.	Manindra B.T. Tex. Mills, Cossimbazar	—	10.00	
Orissa				
32.	Orissa Cotton Textile Mills, Bhagatpur		1.15	
TOTAL		683.72	25.24	80.13

Boosting industrial output of sectors showing slowdown

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

(a) the current industrial output;

(b) the details of the sectors showing slowdown in their output;
and

(c) how Government proposes to make them boost their production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to
(c) As per the quick estimates of Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

for the month of June 2010

released by Central Statistical Organisation, the industrial output (with 1993-94 = 100) stood at 312.4 in the month of June, 2010 as compared to 291.6 in June, 2009. The average level of index for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and for the three broad sectors is given in the table below:

Sectoral Index of Industrial Production

	Index (1993-94 =100)				Growth rate (%)			
	Mining Overall Industry	Manufac- and Quarrying	Electricity and turing	Overall	Mining Overall Industry	Manufac- and Quarrying	Electricity and turing	Overall
2007-08	171.6	287.2	217.7	268.0	5.1	9.0	6.4	8.5
2008-09	176.0	295.1	223.7	275.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
2009-10	193.4	327.3	237.2	304.2	9.9	10.9	6.0	10.5
(April-June)	180.6	229.4	234.8	280.4	6.8	3.4	5.9	
2009-10	3.9							
(April-June)	199.4	336.0	247.9	312.8	10.4	12.2	5.6	
2010-11	11.6							

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Timely stimulus packages by the Government in the year 2008-09 enabled the industrial sector in India to sustain despite recessionary trends witnessed in major economies of the world. The present trend of growth is expected to be sustained in the light of expanding bank credit, higher domestic demand and a near normal monsoon. The growth is likely to get impetus if the export demand also picks up.

Welfare measures for workers performing outsourced work

†*415. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several works of Public Sector Undertakings, Government and Semi-Government Departments are performed through outsourcing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mechanism in place to ensure compliance of social security/labour laws for the benefit of the persons employed by the agencies which outsource their work;

(d) whether Government has examined the service conditions and the welfare of the workers employed for performing the works that are outsourced in this way;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) and (b) Except for such processes, operations or other work in establishments where employment of contract labour is prohibited through notification under section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, contract labour can be employed. The Central Government has so far issued 77 Notifications prohibiting employment of contract labour in the Central Sphere.

(c) to (f) Regular inspections are conducted under various labour legislations to ensure compliance of labour laws. The social welfare legislations apply equally to contract labourers as in case of regular workers.

Funds required for NH Development projects by NHAI

*416. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) needs to borrow additional Rs. 64,000 crore to finance national highway development projects of Government till 2030-31;

(b) whether earlier Empowered Group of Ministers on Highways headed by Finance Minister had permitted authority to raise Rs. 1.92 lakh crore for the purpose;

(c) whether in such a possibility, the body has revised financing plan and expected to borrow nearly Rs. 2.56 lakh crore by 2030-31;

(d) if so, the revised plans that have been submitted to the Planning Commission; and

(e) if so, to what extent Planning Commission has considered these proposals and by when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (e) While accepting the recommendations of the Chaturvedi Committee in its report titled "Revised Strategy for implementation of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) - Framework and Financing", the Government decided that the financing plan for 2010-11

onward would be considered by an Empowered Group of Minister (EGoM), for further action including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary. A summary of NHDP financing plan, as worked out by the B K Chaturvedi Committee is given in Statement (See below). The likely sources of borrowings projected in the said Report indicate the estimated total borrowings of Rs. 1,91,948 Crores for the plan period from 2005-06 to 2030-31. The Revised Financing Plan of NHDP is under consideration of a Committee headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission, as set up by the Planning Commission for finalizing the same in consultation with all concerned for approval by the EGoM.

Statement

*Summary of the NHDP Financing as recommended by
Shri B.K. Chaturvedi Committee*

Particulars	(Rs. in crores)
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	
Project Construction	337,959
Payment of Annuity	207,579
Interest on Borrowed Funds	78,285
Repayment of Borrowing	188,838
TOTAL	812,661
SOURCES OF FUNDS	
Cess Funds	360,631
External Assistance (Grant and Loan)	9,782
Net Surplus from Toll Revenue	117,418
Negative Grant	3,318
Budgetary Support	1,398
Additional Budgetary Support	39,329
Share of Private Sector	211,315
Borrowings	191,948
TOTAL	935,139

Self-sufficiency in defence production

*417. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes some big ticket amounting to about 80 billion dollars in defence acquisitions during the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to increase the proportion of indigenous acquisitions to decrease the dependence on foreign players in the domestic defence needs; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to promote indigenous research and development, production and promotion of local firms to

reach a stage of self-sufficiency in defence production?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) Procurement of various kinds of defence equipment/platforms is made by the Government from various indigenous as well as foreign sources to meet the requirements of Armed Forces. This is a continuous process based on the technological changes, threat perception and available resources and is undertaken in accordance with the defence procurement procedures. The Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS), in consultation with the Service Headquarters (SHQs), formulates the 15-year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), the 5-year Defence Plans and the Annual Acquisition Plans (AAPs). The acquisition case are accordingly progressed. 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.

Government has taken various policy initiatives to promote indigenization of defence production with the goal of self-reliance in the defence sector. The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) provide for "Make" category for Indigenous Research, Design, Development and production of systems. These include high technology complex systems. Further, a new category 'Buy and Make (Indian)' has been included as an amendment to DPP-2008 with effect from 1st November, 2009 in order to encourage participation by Indian Industry.

Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) has opened five Centres of Excellence and has provided transfer of technology for a number of items/systems developed by DRDO.

Further, the Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) are being continuously strengthened with modernization/upgradation of infrastructure.

Streamlining bidding norms of NHAI

*418. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has asked the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to revert to the previous regime of awarding contracts;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government/NHAI in this regard;

(c) whether the target of NHAI to build 35,000 km. of roads in five years would be achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the bidding norms of NHAI would be streamlined to make them effective and growth-oriented; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) :
(a) and (b) No such request/direction has been issued from the Ministry of Finance. Certain

amendments have been carried out in Request for Qualification (REQ) and Request for Proposal (REP) documents. The amendments have been carried out in accordance with the mechanism duly approved by the Government after approval by NHAI Board which includes, amongst others, representatives of the Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission. RFQ/RFP documents may be amended in keeping with the requirement from time to time to ensure implementation of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

(c) and (d) The Government has fixed a target for constructing 20 Kms. of National Highways per day, which translates into 35,000 Kms. in five years. The Government has taken various measures to expedite the award and implementation of individual projects under various phases of NHDP, the details of which are collectively given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below).

(e) and (f) Certain amendments have been carried out in the RFQ/REP documents for Build-Operate-Transfer (BoT) projects. The summarized details of the amended provisions of RFQ/RFP are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Policy Decisions to expedite the NHDP:

- (a) The procedure for issue of Land Acquisition notifications has been simplified. Earlier, all notifications under National Highways (NH) Act were vetted by the Ministry of Law. An amendment was made in the Allocation of Business Rules by which these notifications are not required to be sent to the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law approved standard formats of various notifications keeping in view the similar nature of the notifications of Land Acquisition.
- (b) Special Land Acquisition units (SLAUs) are being set up to expedite land acquisition for various projects. In order to expedite land acquisition, Regional Chief General Managers (CGMs) of NHAI have been empowered to accept awards passed by competent authority land acquisition under section 3(G) of NH Act for amount up-to Rs. 10 crore per case.
- (c) To expedite the construction of ROBs, an officer of the Railways has been posted to NHAI to coordinate with Ministry

of Railways. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has also been signed with M/s. IRCON for construction of some of the ROBs. A system of monthly coordination meeting between Nodal Officers of NHAI and Railways was introduced to expedite clearances. Chairman, Railway Board has been requested to take steps to reduce the administrative delays such as dispensing away with the stage approvals of the detailed design of these ROBs, time-bound approvals of General Arrangement Drawings (GADs) and the creation of dedicated highway cell in Ministry of Railways for proper monitoring etc.

- (d) Action is taken against non-performing contractors who are not allowed to bid for future projects unless they improve their performance in existing contracts.
- (e) A number of issues relating to RFQ/REP/MCA documents e.g. termination clause, exit clause, security to lenders other issues of concern to developers such as forfeiture of bid security on account of non-responsiveness, Threshold Technical Capacity (TTC), etc. have been resolved with the acceptance of the recommendations made by the Chaturvedi Committee. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Secretary, RT and H has been set up to consider further issues related to MCA.
- (f) Road projects on all three modes of delivery, viz., Build-Operate-Transfer-BOT (Toll), and BOT (Annuity) as well as EPC may be considered for implementation concurrently rather than sequentially. If traffic does not merit implementation on BOT (Toll), such a project can be implemented directly on BOT (Annuity) subject to the overall cap as envisaged in the work plan. The decision of shifting a project from BOT (Toll) to BOT (Annuity) would be taken by IMG chaired by Secretary (RT and H) and approved by Minister of Road Transport and Highways.
- (g) Before implementing a project on EPC basis, it will be compulsorily tested for BOT (Annuity) and only if unacceptable bids are received, the project will be taken up for award on EPC basis.

Statement-II

Implementation/Monitoring mechanism to expedite implementation of the NHDP:

- (a) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has set up Regional Offices at 10 different locations in the country to look after implementation of projects. Necessary Powers have been delegated to the Regional Officers for this purpose.
- (b) The Contracts are regularly monitored at various levels such as by Supervision Consultant, Regional Officers, Project

Directors, senior officers of NHAI. Progress reviews are also held at the level of Chairman, NHAI, Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Minister, Road Transport and Highways.

- (c) State Governments have appointed senior officers as nodal officers for resolving problems associated with implementation of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) such as land acquisition, removal of utilities, forest/pollution/environment clearances etc. These nodal officers hold periodic meetings to review the projects and take action to resolve the problems.

- (d) Minister of Road Transport and Highways (RT and H) has also written to all the Chief Ministers emphasizing the need to streamline the process of land acquisition and utility shifting etc., by constituting high level committees under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the respective States. In this committee, the Chief General Manager, NHAI in-charge of the respective states would act as Member Secretary and all the other Principal Secretaries of Departments of Revenue, Public Works Department (PWD), Water and Power supply, Forests etc. would take part to resolve the inter-departmental issues along with the other concerned jurisdictional revenue officials.
- (e) A committee of Secretaries has been constituted under Cabinet Secretary to address inter-ministerial and Centre-State issues such as land acquisition, utility shifting, environment approvals, clearance of Railways Over Bridges (ROBs).

Statement-I

Annexure referred to in Ministry of Road Transport and Highway's Office

Memorandum No. NH-37015/1/2009-Highways dated 09-04-2010.

- 1(a) The following will be added at the end of the clause 2.2.2(B) of RFQ.

“In the immediately preceding financial year, the Applicant or the Applicant Consortium as the case may be, shall demonstrate,

- For Projects with TPC value of less than Rs. 2000 Crore - a [combined] minimum Net-worth requirement of 25% of the TPC value.
- For Projects with TPC value of Rs. 2000 Cr. or more but less than Rs. 3000 Cr - a [combined] minimum Net-worth requirement of Rs. 500 Crores plus 50% of the amount by which the TPC value exceeds Rs. 2000 Cr.
- For Projects with TPC value of Rs. 3000 Cr or more - a [combined] minimum Net-worth requirement of Rs. 1000 Crores plus 100% of the amount by which the TPC value exceeds Rs. 3000 Cr.”

[As footnote: “In case an Applicant has issued any fresh Equity Capital during the current financial year, the same

shall be permitted to be added to the Applicants assessed Net-Worth subject to the Statutory Auditor of the Applicant certifying to this effect”]

1(b) The following will be added at the end of the clause 2.2.2 (B) of RFQ following the amendment in (a) above.

“Provided further that the each member of Consortium shall have a minimum Net-worth of 12.5% of TPC in the immediately preceding financial year”.

[footnote: “In case an Applicant has issued any fresh Equity Capital during the current financial year, the same shall be permitted to be added to the Applicants

assessed Net-Worth subject to the Statutory Auditor of the Applicant certifying to this effect”]

2(a) The following will be added as clause 2.25 of RFQ.

“Applicant/Consortium would provide an undertakings of NHAI that the EPC works of the project would be executed only by such EPC contractors who have completed at least a single package of more than 20% of the TPC or Rs. 500 cr. whichever is less.”

2(b) “The following will be added in Appendix I “Letter comprising the Bid” of RFP.

The EPC contractor/s who would be executing the EPC works of the Project are _____, _____, _____ and it is confirmed that these contractors meet the minimum criterion set out in our REQ for this Project.

It is irrevocably agreed that the value of any contract for EPC works awarded shall not be less than 20% of the TPC or Rs. 500 cr. whichever is less.

It is also agreed that any change in the name(s) of EPC contractor(s) _____ would _____ be with prior consent of NHAI. We agree that NHAI shall grant such permission only and only if the substitute proposed is of the required technical capability as applicable.”

3. The following will be added at end of the clause 1.1.8 of RFP.

“A Bidder shall not be eligible for bidding if,

(i) For projects with TPC less than Rs. 3000 crore, as on Bid Due Date, the Bidder, its Member or any Associate, either by itself or as member of a Consortium has been declared by the Authority as the Selected Bidder for undertaking 3 (three) such projects and the bidder is yet to achieve Financial Closure.

(ii) For projects with TPC in excess or equal to Rs. 3000 crore, a bidder shall not be eligible for bidding if, as on Bid Due Date, the Bidder, its Member or any Associate, either by itself or as member of a Consortium has been declared by the Authority as the Selected

Bidder for undertaking 2 (two) such projects and the bidder is yet to achieve Financial Closure.

Subject, however, to the provision that total number projects under (a) and (b) above for which the bidder is yet to achieve financial closure shall not exceed 3 (three).

A Bidder shall be considered as a Selected Bidder for the projects of NHAI, where the Letter of Awards (LOA) has been issued.”

4. The following will be added at the end of the clause 3.2.9 of RFQ.

“a. The Experience Score of the Applicant shall be computed as a weighted average of the Experience Score of a member and his proposed equity stake (%) in the Consortium.

b. Similarly, the Financial Score of the Applicant shall be computed as a weighted average of the Financial Score of a member and his proposed equity stake (%) in the Consortium.

Provided that the financial strength or the experience score taken into assessment will be only of those who contribute a minimum 26% share to the Consortium.

Illustration:

For illustration and avoidance of any doubts, the following method is placed in clarification:

If Company A (Net-worth: Rs. 1000 Crores) and Company B (Net-worth: Rs. 500 Crores) in a Consortium with shareholding of A as 60% and B as 40% then the Weighted Financial score of the Consortium shall be:

For Weighted Financial Score

$$1000 \times 60\% + 500 \times 40\% = 800 \text{ Crores}$$

If Company A has been assessed to have an Experience Score of 1000 and Company B has been assessed to have an Experience Score of 5000, in a Consortium with shareholding of A as 60% and B as 40% then the Weighted Experience Score of the Consortium shall be:

$$1000 \times 60\% + 500 \times 40\% = 800$$

5. The following will be added at the end of the clause 2.19.3 of RFQ.

“(a) Any entity (the Bidder, its Member or Associate was either by itself or as member of a consortium) which has been barred by the Central Government, or any entity controlled by it, from participating in any project (BOT or otherwise), and the bar subsists as on the date of Application, or has been declared by the Authority as non-performer/blacklisted would not be eligible to submit an application, either individually

or as member of a Consortium.”

6. The following will be added as clause 3.4.4 of RFQ.

“(a) In case of foreign companies, a certificate from a qualified external auditor who audits the book of accounts of the Applicant or the Consortium Member in the formats provided in the country where the project has been executed shall be accepted, provided it contains all the information as required in the prescribed format of the RFQ.”

Foreign nationals in jails

†*419. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of foreign nationals imprisoned in the country;

(b) the number therefrom of those whose sentence has been over and by when they would be released; and

(c) whether Government gives any financial assistance to prisoners who still live in jails despite their sentence being over, if so, the details of such assistance so paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), as on 31.12.2008 there were 5226 foreign nationals imprisoned in various jails in the country. State-wise break-up is given in Statement (See below).

(b) 'Prisons' is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of the prison administration, therefore, primarily lies with the State Governments. The data relating to the number of prisoners, whose sentence is over and the time by which they would be released is not maintained, centrally.

(c) The Central Government does not provide any financial assistance of prisoners who are still in the jails, although, they may have completed the period of sentence. The details regarding such prisoners and the assistance, if any, provided to them by the State Governments are not available with the Central Government.

Statement

Break up of foreign Nationals in various Jails in the Country.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of foreign nationals in prisons (as on 31.12.2008)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0

3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	59
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	23

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	92
8.	Haryana	81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	225
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	23
13.	Kerala	24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16
15.	Maharashtra	568
16.	Manipur	7
17.	Meghalaya	50
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Orissa	47
21.	Punjab	204
22.	Rajasthan	105
23.	Sikkim	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	358
25.	Tripura	104
26.	Uttar Pradesh	153
27.	Uttarakhand	46
28.	West Bengal	2407
TOTAL (STATES)		4628
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69
30.	Chandigarh	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	521

1	2	3
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL (UTs)		598
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		5226

Relief to people affected by cloud-burst at Leh

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

(a) whether due to recent cloudburst at Leh in Srinagar a large number of people were killed, injured, missing and properties worth several crores destroyed;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether a Central team has been sent to Leh to oversee the rescue operations and estimate losses of lives and properties; and

(d) if so, the report of the Central team and the steps taken by the Central Government to provide relief to the affected families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, 196 persons have lost their lives, 607 persons have been injured, 65 persons are reported to be missing and about 3000 houses have been damaged due to cloudburst during the intervening night of August 5-6, 2010 in Leh, Jammu and Kashmir. There has also been extensive damage to public utilities in Leh, details of which, as presently available, are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) A High Level Central Team consisting of Union Ministers Shri Farooq Abdullah, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and Shri Prithviraj Chavan, visited the affected areas on 7th August 2010 to assess the situation and catalyse rescue/relief operation. An Inter-ministerial Central Team has been constituted on 19th August 2010 to make a detailed assessment of the damage and requirement of funds for relief/repair from the National Disaster Response Fund. The State Government, which has presently sent a preliminary assessment has also been requested to send a detailed

memorandum to facilitate the visit of the Central Team at the earliest.

As regards rescue/relief operations, the Government of India immediately swung into action on receipt of information of the cloudburst and responded to the requirements projected by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Details are given in Statement-II (See below).

Funds to the tune of Rs. 429.24 crore (including Rs. 77.60 crore released on 30.06.2010 as 1st installment of Central share of State Disaster Response Fund for the year 2010-11) are presently available with the State Government for relief/rescue operations.

Statement-I

Details of damage to public utilities in Leh

1. **Telecommunication-** BSNL facilities in Leh were severely damaged. The entire compound and the telecom equipment, installed in the telephone exchange was submerged in mud, resulting in total collapse of the BSNL connectivity in Leh. The All India Radio Transmitter was also destroyed, thereby disrupting the transmission.

2. **Roads-**

- (i) **Srinagar-Kargil-Leh Road :**

- Sonamarg-Kargil road was disrupted due to landslide at various places.
- The stretches of road at Khangral, Bodh Kharboo, Nurla, Bazgo and Neemo were washed away due to which Kargil-Leh Road was blocked. Beyond Khamtsi, five major bridges were washed away at Nurla, Bazgo, Neemo and Phyang, and Bailey bridges had to be installed.

- (ii) **Kargil-Zanaskar Road**

- Kargil-Zanaskar Road was blocked at Parkachick (105 km) and Rangdum (125 km).

- (iii) **Leh-Manali Road**

- On the Leh-Manali Road, a 4 km stretch was totally washed out beyond Upshi.

3. **Power-**

Extensive damages have been reported on the lgo Mercellong and Satkna Small Hydel projects. Similarly, Micro hydel schemes at Bazgo and Hunder are affected. Portions of the power canals have been washed away. The power distribution system has also been extensively damaged. Approximately 11,000 poles are reported to be damaged. The 125 KVA DG Set at Hanu has also been damaged. There are damages to the DG Station at Choglamsar.

4. **Water supply-**

The Water Supply Scheme (Lift Scheme) at Leh was severely damaged.

5. Health-

The existing SNM Hospital building has become unsafe and is not fit for use as a hospital. A large number of equipments, medical stores, drugs, linen, gas cylinders

and other peripherals have been lost. PHC building at Nyoma has been partially damaged. The MAC building at Ney has been completely washed away. Similarly, MAC building at Choglamsar has been substantially damaged.

Statement-II

*Details of support provided by the Central Government towards
immediate rescue and relief operations*

- More than 6000 personnel of Army, Air Force, Border Road Organization, NDRF and ITBP have been deployed along with the rescue equipment to assist the civil administration in relief operations.
- Heavy machinery and equipment (including Bailey Bridges) have been moved/airlifted to the area to assist restoration of roads and bridges and removal of debris.
- Large quantities of high altitude tentage (800), blankets (6900), tarpaulins (620), mattresses (1000), food packets, bottled water have been sent. Similar contributions from the charitable organizations and other sources have also been airlifted.
- Apart from the medical teams available with Army/CPMFs/State, etc. one medical team consisting of 08 Doctors and 04 Nurses along with 10 Qtls. of emergent surgical/medical consumables has been deployed in the affected areas. Additional medical equipment and necessary supplies have also been sent.
- 03 Water purification machines of 4000 ltrs per hour capacity have been delivered at Leh. Sufficient quantities of chlorine/water purification tablets have been dispatched.
- 58 civil aircrafts were deployed and more than 8000 passengers have been evacuated from Leh to Delhi/Jammu. These aircrafts have also carried more than 25 tonnes of relief material of Leh, free of cost.
- Air Force has carried out 245 sorties and airlifted 378.18

tonnes of relief material and equipments and 828 passengers and 17 dead bodies.

- Satellite phones have also been provided.
- Prime Minister's Office has announced an *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 1 Lakh each to the next of kin of the deceased and Rs. 50,000 to the injured. In addition, the Prime Minister has announced a special package of around Rs. 125 crore for the Ladakh region from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Emphasis of FTP

3036. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) lays continued emphasis on expanding India's share in global exports; and

(b) if so, the details in Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. in the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14, Government has set a target to achieve an export of US\$ 200 billion by March 2011 and doubling of India's share of exports of goods and services in the global exports, by 2014.

NOC for organic certification of forests

3037. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

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

(a) whether no objection certificate from the competent authority is required by the applicant before he applies for organic certification of Government forests;

(b) if so, who is the competent authority to give this NOC;

(c) if not, whether the entire system of forest certification is fraught with the risk of duplications; and

(d) the State-wise forest area under organic certification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Organic certification of Government forests does not take place. Organic certification of forest produce is carried out for exports. For this purpose, 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) from State Forest Officer is required.

(d) State-wise area under organic certification of forest produce for the year 2009-10 is given below:-

States	Area in Hectare
1	2
Madhya Pradesh	2450361.00

Tamil Nadu

44137.45

Himachal Pradesh

632990.12

1	2
Maharashtra	40.00
Karnataka	70617.16
Orissa	80.94
Andhra Pradesh	2500.00
Uttar Pradesh	631.99
Rajasthan	147419.88
Chhattisgarh	16251.00
TOTAL AREA	3365029.54

(Source: APEDA)

FDI norms in tobacco companies

3038. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is confusion among different arms of Government regarding the FDI norms in tobacco companies;

(b) what is the present status of FDI norms in the tobacco industry in the country; and

(c) whether Government would elaborate upon the steps taken to prevent clandestine account inflows in the guise of marketing services by subsidiaries or group of companies floated by global tobacco firms?

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

(b) FDI is prohibited in the manufacture of Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes.

(c) Foreign Direct Investment, in various sectors, has to be made in accordance with the extant FDI policy, as contained in Circular 1 of 2010, issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and the Reserve Bank of India's "Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000", as amended from time to time.

Any violation of FDI regulations is covered by the penal provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA). The Reserve Bank of India administers

the FEMA and the Directorate of Enforcement, under the Ministry of Finance, is the authority for the enforcement of FEMA.

Import of pulses

†3039. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to import pulses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on importing pulses by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There is no proposal to import pulses on Government account.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Position of India in multilateral trade

3040. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that multilateral trade now exist in text books only;

(b) if not, the details regarding the position of the country; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the future planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The World Trade Organisation (WTO), which operates the rules of the multilateral trading system, has 153 members, including almost all the main trading nations. Such a system enables freer and more predictable trade without discrimination, and enables developing countries to participate better in global trade.

India supports a fair, equitable, rules-based multilateral trading regime and is a founding member of the WTO. Multilateral negotiations in the WTO are a means to remove distortions and structural flaws in trade. The Doha Round of negotiations in the WTO not only provides a historic opportunity to correct trade distortions but also has development at its core.

India will continue to engage in the WTO negotiations to ensure a

fair and development-oriented outcome that does not place an undue burden on developing countries.

Establishment of G2B Portal

3041. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has launched the scheme 'Establishment of G2B Portal' and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the State of Orissa has been included under the scheme; and

(c) if not, by when it is likely to be included?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing the eBiz project, an integrated Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, which envisages settings up a Government-to-Business (G2B) Portal to provide an electronic one stop shop for all business licenses and permits, eliminating the need to physically interact with regulatory authorities at the central, state and local government levels.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Seven Central Government Ministries and five State Governments viz.

Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have been identified for the pilot phase of eBiz project. Thereafter, the project will be expanded to include more departments and states on the basis of experience gained during the pilot phase. As such no definite time can be indicated presently for the inclusion of Orissa in the project.

Measures for industrialization of NE States

3042. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that industrialisation has not taken place in the North Eastern States because no industries have been established there; and

(b) if so, what measures will be taken for their industrialisation which would generate employment to the local people of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) For accelerating industrial development in the entire North Eastern Region, the Government has announced North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 on 1.4.2007. Under this Policy

benefits such as Excise Duty Exemption as per norms fixed by the Department of Revenue, 100% Income Tax exemption, Capital Investment Subsidy @ 30% of the value of the Plant and Machinery without any upper ceiling, Interest Subsidy @ 3% on working capital loan, Comprehensive Insurance providing for 100% reimbursement of insurance paid by the Units, are available to new industrial units as well as existing industrial units on their substantial expansion for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. The benefits under the Policy are available both for manufacturing and service sectors. Besides, subsidy ranging between 50%

and 90% of the transport cost for transportation of raw material and finished goods to and from the location of the unit and the designated rail-head are also available under the Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971.

According to the indications available, investment in the North Eastern Region has shown an upward trend since the introduction of NEIIPP, 2007.

FDI in Jharkhand

3043. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of flow of Foreign Direct Investment during the last

three years;

(b) whether Jharkhand being rich in mineral resources has not been able to attract the required FDI;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether imposition of President's rule in the State has adversely affected the flow of FDI in Jharkhand; and

(e) if not, how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The inflows of Foreign Direct Investment, as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), during the last three years, are given in Statement (See below). The break-up is as per receipts by the regional offices of the RBI in the country and cannot be fully equated with State-wise inflows, as companies having headquarters in one State may have operations in one or more States.

(c) to (e) Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions of investors are based on macro-economic policy framework, investment climate in the host country, investment policies of the transnational corporations and other commercial considerations.

Statement

*Financial year-wise FDI inflows from April, 2007 to June, 2010 as reported to RBI's Regional Offices
(with State covered)*

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Total	
			Apr.-Mar.		Apr.-Mar.		Apr.-Mar.		Apr.-Jun.			
			Rs. crore	US\$ million	Rs. crore	US\$ million	Rs. crore	US\$ million	Rs. crore	US\$ million	Rs. crore	US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Hyderabad 3,732.47	Andhra Pradesh	3,952.88	990.71	5,405.70	1,237.81	5,710.05	1,202.74	1,392.34	301.21	16,460.97	
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	11.00	2.73	176.47	41.54	50.93	10.89	0.00	0.00	238.40	55.15
3.	Ahmedabad 5,576.90	Gujarat	7,215.20	1,799.71	12,747.46	2,825.76	3,876.30	807.00	652.55	144.43	24,491.51	
4.	Bangalore 5,024.34	Karnataka	6,485.94	1,615.63	9,143.39	2,026.38	4,852.22	1,029.21	1,602.90	353.11	22,084.45	
5.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	144.91	36.32	355.22	81.87	606.48	127.97	13.77	2.97	1,120.38	249.13
6.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	152.46	37.79	209.36	44.47	254.56	54.22	315.38	67.85	931.77	204.34

7. Mumbai	Maharashtra,	41,555.25	10,383.07	57,065.76	12,430.57	39,408.89	8,249.18	6,988.79	1,539.02	145,018.68		
32,601.84	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8. Bhubaneswar	Orissa	30.26	7.47	42.39	8.68	701.76	148.93	12.21	12.62	786.63	167.71	
9. Jaipur	Rajasthan	164.93	41.10	1,656.12	342.86	148.74	31.10	23.29	5.00	1,993.09	420.06	
10. Chennai	Tamil Nadu,	2,264.11	557.56	7,756.73	1,724.14	3,653.25	773.80	1,251.05	272.35	14,925.14		
3,327.85	Puducherry											
11. Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	13.93	3.53	0.00	0.00	226.85	48.25	223.28	48.74	464.06	100.53	
12. Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,795.35	453.19	2,089.46	489.17	531.25	115.32	7.77	1.69	4,423.83	1,059.37	
13. Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	174.69	42.16	0.00	0.00	1,038.10	223.91	731.68	163.76	1,944.47	429.83	
14. New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP	13,747.85	3,410.36	7,942.61	1,868.09	46,196.52	9,694.59	6,855.23	1,510.53	74,742.21		
16,483.56	and Haryana											
15. Panaji	Goa	182.20	45.84	133.96	28.58	807.74	168.99	1,318.74	289.52	2,442.64	532.93	
16. Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

17.Region not Indicated*	20,751.125,148.25	18,300.254,180.90	15,056.003,148.30	4,871.711,069.17	58,979.10						
13,546.63											
Stock swapped	21.91	5.42	0.00	0.00	258.13	53.78	157.44	35.38	437.48	94.58	
GRAND TOTAL	98,663.99	24,580.85	123,024.88	27,330.82	123,377.78	25,888.19	26,418.13	5,807.36			
371,484.79	83,607.21										

*Represents. FDI inflows through acquisition of existing shares by transfer from residents to non residents. For this, RBI Regional office wise information is not provided by Reserve Bank of India.

Tax concession for units in SEZ

3044. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance feels that profit linked deductions are distortionary and transfer profits from a taxable entity to a non-taxable one;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to the revised draft Tax Code, there will be no tax concession for units set up in Special Economic Zone (SEZ);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry of Commerce strongly argued that SEZs are generating employment and experts say they should be allowed to enjoy the benefits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Draft Direct Tax Code (DTC) proposed by the Ministry of Finance links Income Tax exemption to investments rather than to profits.

(b) to (e) Impressive growth has been registered in SEZs mainly due to the stable fiscal regime provided by the SEZ Act. On the Direct Tax Code, views of the Department of Commerce have been suitably conveyed to the Department of Revenue in order to protect the interest of investors.

Adverse effect of inflation on growth in core sector

3045. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that growth in the core sector for June, 2010 at 3.4 per cent was the lowest growth in the last year;

(b) what are the reasons for slow growth rate in the core sector;

(c) whether it is a fact that inflation has been having a collateral impact on growth in the core sector, with input costs rising un-predictably; and

(d) the steps proposed to aim for a well proportioned growth in all sectors and equitable distribution of employment in all sectors of the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Six core industries comprising crude petroleum, refinery products, coal, cement, steel and electricity having a combined weight of 26.7 per cent in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) registered a growth of 3.4% (provisional) in June 2010 compared to 6.3% registered in June 2009. The rate of growth of these industries in the first quarter of 2010-11 (April-June, 2010) at 4.6% (Provisional) was however, higher than the growth of 4.3% in corresponding period of 2009-10. Performance of core industries has not been affected due to inflation.

The government has taken several measures to boost industrial production. The expanding non-food credit, higher investment and consumer demand, increasing exports and near normal monsoon etc. so far are expected to sustain industrial growth including the growth of the core industries.

Comprehensive economic partnership with Sri Lanka

3046. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) has been entered into by India with Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment for entering into such a treaty with Sri Lanka;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) likely time-frame by when the treaty would come into effect?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Non-completion of projects under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme

†3047. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has failed to complete the projects based on Central Public Private Partnership under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has submitted a report on non-completion of the scheme by Ministry on time; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Out of a total of 31 projects sanctioned under the scheme, one was cancelled as the SPV failed to implement the project in accordance with the stipulated IIUS guidelines. Of the remaining 30 projects, 10 projects have already been completed and other projects are at various stages of

implementation. The IIUS was one of the first schemes, which envisaged up-gradation of industrial infrastructure through public-private partnership, therefore, the execution of the scheme faced teething problems. An independent evaluation of the scheme identified certain bottlenecks in the execution of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the projects, namely, acquisition of land, preparation of detailed estimates, obtaining statutory clearances, raising mandatory financial contribution from the industrial units, inappropriate selection of components resulting in several revisions in Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), lack of coordination within the industry association and poor managerial capability of SPVs. These problems have been addressed in the recast IIUS approved by the Government in February, 2009.

(d) and (e) A report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has been received, which has concluded that 17 projects out of 26, which were scheduled to be completed within 18-36 months from the date of sanction of the projects, had not been completed.

Bilateral trade with Malawi

3048. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malawian delegation in the recent past visited India and had discussions with him on commercial cooperation between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed with them;

(c) the details of decisions taken after such discussions;

(d) the details of bilateral trade between the two countries during 2008-09 and 2009-10; and

(e) the extent to which trade between the two countries will increase in near future after the said discussions?

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

(b) and (c) During the meeting between the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Malawian Ministerial delegation comprising of Prof. Eta E. Banda, M.P., Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ms. Eunice Kazembe, M.P., Minister of Industry and Trade held on 15th March, 2010, both sides expressed satisfaction at the steadily increasing bilateral trade. Both sides noted the need for expanding the trade basket to tap the trade potential.

Both sides agreed that the main areas of cooperation between India and Malawi would be agriculture, SMEs and IT. The Minister of Commerce and Industry also offered that the Apex Chambers of Commerce in India would invite their counterparts in Malawi soon for mounting a business delegation in the identified sectors of cooperation. Noting that

Malawi has joined the Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) announced by India, both sides expressed the hope that Malawi can now reap the benefits of increased market access of India.

(d) During 2008-09, bilateral trade with Malawi was US\$ 96.46 million (exports from India to Malawi were US\$ 89.38 million and imports from Malawi to India were US\$ 7.08 million)

and during 2009-10, bilateral trade with Malawi was US\$ 185.12 million (exports from India to Malawi were US\$ 81.36 million and imports from Malawi to India were US\$ 103.96 Million).

(e) Bilateral trade between India and Malawi will increase considerably in near future.

Decline in exports

3049. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports from the country have fallen during each quarter of 2009 in comparison to the previous year;

(b) if so, the comparative figure of exports during each quarter of 2009 and the corresponding quarter of 2008; and

(c) the remedial steps taken/being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) During the period of October 2008 to September 2009 India's exports saw a decline in comparison to the previous year. From October 2009 onwards exports saw positive growth rate. The comparative figures of India's exports during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:-

	US\$ Billion	
Quarter	2008-09	2009-2010
April-June	56.4	38.4
July-September	52.6	42.5
October-December	38.7	46.2
January-March	37.7	51.5
April-March	185.4	178.6
	2009-2010	2010-11
April-June*	38.4	50.8

*Preliminary estimates.

(c) The Government constantly monitors the economic developments in country and internationally and need based measures are taken from time to time keeping in view the overall economic and financial

Implications. In order to boost the exports, several remedial measures were taken by the Government and RBI in the forms of stimulus packages. The Government has provided support/incentives to the different export sectors which have been adversely affected by the global economic slowdown through announcements made in the Union Budgets of 2009-

2010 and 2010-2011; and the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-2014). Some of the various measures/incentives being given to exporters to boost and diversify exports and to endeavour achievement of export targets, are in the form of Duty Credit Scrips being issued under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY), Focus Market Scheme (FMS), Focus Product Scheme (FPS), Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS), and Status Holder Incentive Scrip (SHIS) Scheme. Further support measures are also provided to exporters under the scheme for Marketing Support; schemes for Neutralization and Remission of duties; schemes for Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) for technological upgradation; concessional export credit and interest subvention for specified sectors.

Adverse effect of new tax code on SEZs

3050. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new direct tax code which is drafted by Government will have some impacts in tax benefits for Special Economic Zones and inflow of investments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of new applications for setting up of SEZs has dropped; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Impressive growth has been registered in SEZs mainly due to the stable fiscal regime provided by the SEZ Act. On the Direct Tax Code, views of the Department of Commerce have been suitably conveyed to the Department of Revenue in order to protect the interest of investors.

Violation of permission rules for purchase of land in Himachal Pradesh

3051. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies accorded permission for purchase of land in industrial towns of Himachal Pradesh like Nalagarh between 1 January, 2004 to 31 December, 2005 with a view to avail the benefits of tax concessions granted by the Central Government;

(b) the conditions entailing such permission and whether some companies grossly violated these conditions particularly in Nalagarh and Government failed to take any action in this regard;

(c) whether the Central Government has sought any report from the State Government in this regard; and

(d) the action taken or propose to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) As reported by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, between 1st January, 2004 to 31st December, 2005, Essentiality Certificates have been issued by the Department of Industries of the State, in favour of 830 Companies for obtaining permission of the Government u/s 118 of the H.P. Tenancy and Land Reforms Act-1972 and the rules made there under, for the purchase of private land for setting up of industrial undertaking by the Entrepreneurs.

The main condition entailing such permission is that the land shall be used for Industrial purpose only within two years from the date of permission granted by the Government for purchase of land failing which the essentiality certificate shall be deemed to have been withdrawn. No case of violation of permission granted has been reported from the Nalagarh area.

FDI in services sector

3052. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Foreign Direct Investment in services sector dropped by 34 per cent in 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up any measures to improve the FDI in services sector; 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) As per the data maintained by this Department, the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in the Services Sector were US \$ 6.116 billion and US \$ 4.392 billion (approximately), during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively, showing a decline of about 28.19% in 2009-10 over 2008-09.

(c) and (d) Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted on the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. It is making sustained efforts to

make the FDI policy regime increasingly attractive and investor-friendly, with a view to attracting investments from all major investing countries. Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. International Cooperation for industrial partnerships is achieved through both bilateral and multilateral arrangements. At bilateral level, this is achieved through a

number of joint commissions and joint working groups, for promoting industrial, technical and scientific cooperation with select countries. The Government has also set up CEOs' Forums/Business Leaders' Forum with some countries for active business-to-business cooperation and for developing a road map for partnership and industrial cooperation. It also coordinates with apex industry associations in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation, both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives intended to stimulate inflow of foreign direct investment into India, besides participating in the Joint Business Councils and other interactive sessions organized by them.

The Government also takes up investment and economic cooperation related issues in Bilateral/Regional Economic Cooperation Agreements and engages in negotiations on Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements with various countries, with the aim of achieving greater investor confidence and thereby attracting increased inflows of FDI.

It has also set up 'Invest India', a joint-venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and FICCI, as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors, to act as a structured mechanism for attracting investment.

Relaxation in SEZ rules for tribal areas

3053. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry pushes for relaxation in SEZ rules in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision arrived at so far in consultation with Board of Appraisals meetings recently held at various levels?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Mega Industrial Zones for Yavatmal district

3054. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received a proposal from Yavatmal Chamber of Commerce and Industry for setting up Mega

Industrial Zones for upliftment of backward and tribal Yavatmal district in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been accepted in principle and it is under consideration of Government; and

(c) whether factors like continuous farmers' suicides during the last five years in Yavatmal and neighbouring districts of Vidarbha be given due weightage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A letter from the Yavatmal Chamber of Commerce and Industry for setting up Mega Industrial Zones for upliftment of backward and tribal Yavatmal district has been received by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Impact of Direct Tax Code on SEZs

3055. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Direct Tax Code, if implemented, will affect the prospects of SEZ units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any study has been conducted on this aspect, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Impressive growth has been registered in SEZs mainly due to the stable fiscal regime provided by the SEZ Act. On the Direct Tax Code, views of the Department of Commerce have been suitably conveyed to the Department of Revenue in order to protect the interest of investors.

(c) No Sir.

Formation of new Commodity Board

3056. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering the formation of any new Commodity Board so as to promote the production and export;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) which Commodity Board is presently looking after the Cashew Industry; and

(d) what are the promotion schemes and the annual export income for cashew?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) At present, the
cultivation and developmental activities of the cashew are being
looked after by the Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development,
Cochin, which is under the Department of Agricultural and

Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, whereas the matters relating to the export of the cashew are being looked after by the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, set up under the Department of Commerce. The Government has not taken a decision to constitute any new Commodity Board at present.

(d) The main export promotion schemes, which include promotion of cashew also, are as under:-

- (i) Marketing Development Assistance and Market Access Initiatives for publicity and participation in fairs/delegations abroad.
- (ii) Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE): Assistance for creation of infrastructure.
- (iii) Plan Schemes: Assistance to exporters for upgrading their manufacturing facilities. The annual export income of the cashew and its products for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 2,930 crore.

Fiscal incentives for export of engineering products

3057. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the export of engineering products and handicrafts to various countries during the last five years, year-wise and product-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that exporters of engineering products and handicrafts are still facing export problems in view of demand crunch;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the above sectors are demanding fiscal incentives to tide over the crisis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A Statement is given. (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir. Exports of Engineering and Handicraft sectors have declined by about 19% and 31% respectively in US \$ terms in 2009-10 in comparison to the corresponding period of 2008-09.

(c) and (d) Engineering and Handicraft Sectors have been seeking additional support from the Government. Government and RBI have been closely monitoring the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis. Government has sought to provide support/incentives to the different export sectors which have been adversely affected by the global economic slowdown. Accordingly,

various measures including need based incentives have been taken by the Government and RBI in the form of stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget, 2009-10 and 2010-11; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14; and thereafter in January/March 2010; and in Annual Supplement 2010-11 to FTP announced on 23.8.2010.

Statement

Principal Commodity-wise India's Exports of "Engineering Products" and 'Handicrafts' during 2005-06 to 2009-10, value in Rs. crores

Principal Commodity	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Ferro Alloys	1179.75	1642.78	4484.95	6878.15	4139.45
Aluminium othr than prdcts	951.47	1434.23	1885.58	2335.08	2643.24
Non-Ferrous Metals	5933.94	15774.02	12277.46	9258.30	10316.98
Manufactures of Metals	18742.04	22992.16	28389.05	34716.67	26202.99
Machine Tools	1020.17	1160.40	1350.27	1722.41	1316.12
Machinery and Instruments	22480.04	30420.34	36750.33	50341.86	45256.25
Transport Equipments	19139.28	22398.22	28282.06	51297.79	46609.84
Residual Engineering Items	305.84	348.31	371.46	666.95	649.82
IRONnSTL Bar/Rod ETCn Frro Aloy		2504.01	3890.76	5204.47	5006.50
		3477.38			
Prmry and Semi-Fnshd Iron and STL	13205.60	19813.73	16723.63	21774.09	13707.73
Handcrfs (Excl. Handmade CRPTS)	2045.34	1981.91	2046.21	1384.19	1066.57
GRAND TOTAL	87507.49	121856.87	137765.48	185381.99	155386.36

Legal status of press notes

3058. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy statements issued by Government as press notes are legally enforceable;

(b) if so, the legal status of policy statements;

(c) whether import and export policies are announced as press notes; and

(d) if so, the legal status of such press notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has been announcing decisions made by

Government on matters relating to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, through issue of Press Notes/Press Releases/Circulars, from time to time. Such decisions are subsequently notified by the Reserve Bank of India in the relevant regulations under FEMA, which are enforceable.

(c) and (d) The EXIM policy is announced by the Government under Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. It is duly published in the Official Gazette and is available in the public domain.

Indo-US commercial ties

3059. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether Indo-US commercial ties are at their peak;

(b) if so, the details comparatively during the last four years; and

(c) the action plan prepared for the remaining Eleventh Plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Details of bilateral trade between India and the United States of America (USA) for the last 4 years are tabulated below:-

(In USD Million)

Year	Exports	Growth %	Imports	Growth %	Total Trade
2006-07	18,863.47	8.70	11,738.24	24.15	30,601.71
2007-08	20,731.34	9.90	21,067.24	79.48	41,798.58
2008-09	21,149.53	2.02	18,561.42	-11.89	39,710.95
2009-10	19,528.94	-7.66	16,930.40	-8.79	36,459.34

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps to boost bilateral trade between India and the United States. Regular meetings under the India-US Commercial Dialogue and the India-US Trade Policy Forum are held in order to discuss and resolve trade and commercial issues of concern of both the countries.

Improvement of ration management for armed forces

3060. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that CAG in his recent report has pointed out the serious defects in present ration management system for Indian Army;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether an enquiry has been set up;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) the details of the agencies from which ration for army is procured; and
- (g) the details of the action Government has taken to improve ration management for armed forces of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (g) The Comptroller and Auditor General's (C and AG) report No. 6 of 2010-2011 which was tabled in Parliament on 3rd August, 2010 pertains to performance audit of supply chain management of rations of India Army for the period from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008. The report hinges on the need to improve systems in provisioning and procurement of rations. A total of 13 recommendations pertaining to realistic provisioning of rations, strengthening of procurement procedures etc. have been made. The dry rations are centrally procured through Army Purchase Organisation (APO). The fresh supplies are procured through contracts/local purchase by Command Head Quarters and Lower Formation Head Quarters. Some improvements have already been made in the quality of rations. Improvement in quality of food items is a prime concern of the Government and is a continuous on-going process.

Delivery of Admiral Gorshkov aircraft carrier

3061. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to acquire an aircraft carrier 'Admiral Gorshkov' from Russia;
- (b) if so, whether any time-frame has been set under the Agreement for its delivery; and
- (c) whether Government has sent any team from Navy to visit Russia for examining the refit work on the carrier and to ensure its delivery at the earliest?

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

(b) The delivery of the ship has been planned for December 2012.

(c) A team of Indian specialists comprising of officers, sailors and civilian personnel have been deputed to Russia as part of overseeing team who are constantly monitoring the progress of work

onboard the ship. Additionally, the Refit work is being monitored through regular project reviews at the shipyard by sending composite delegation.

Contract with Russia for additional MIG-29Ks

3062. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has inked any contract with Russia for 29 more fighters MIG-29Ks in addition to the original 16-MIG-29Ks deal for Gorshkov signed in January, 2004; and

(b) by when these fighters MIG-29Ks will be made available by the Russian Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Contract for acquisition of additional 29 MiG 29K aircraft from Russia has been signed on 8th March 2010 under the Option Clause of the existing contract of January 2004 for acquisition of 16 MiG 29K aircraft. Of the 29 aircraft, 24 are fighter aircraft and 05 are trainer aircraft. The deliveries are expected to be made from 2012 to 2016.

Development of Indigenous Cauvery Engine for LCA

3063. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed the indigenous Cauvery Engine for LCA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any delay in developing the said engine;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) by when it is expected to be developed; and

(f) the year-wise details of the funds allocated, utilized during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is developing Kaveri engine for Light Combat Aircraft (LCA). The technologies/products of Kaveri engine which attained maturity during the development process are given below:-

- All major engine sub-assemblies have been tested for aerodynamic performance and structural integrity (life and safety) requirements from qualification point of view.
- Critical sub-systems have been developed.
- Full authority Kaveri Digital Engine Control System (KADECS) has been designed and developed.
- Various critical technologies in the fields of instrumentation/measurement, health monitoring, data acquisition, etc. have been developed.

- Twelve materials (Titanium, Steel and super alloys) have been developed and type certified.
- Directionally Solidified (DS) casting technology and high temperature tip brazing technology for the High Pressure and Low Pressure turbine blades and vanes have been developed.
- Adequate manufacturing technology base has been established.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The reasons for the delay are:-

- Non-availability of critical materials, viz., nickel and titanium based alloys in the country.
- Low priority from foreign manufacturing agencies in view of Minimum Order Quantity (MOQ) vis-a-vis the production order quantity from other engine houses.
- Lack of manufacturing infrastructure of critical components.
- Flying Test Bed (FTB) trials were not originally envisaged but included subsequently, based on the recommendations of Certification Agency and IAF.
- US sanctions imposed during 1998 affected the delivery of critical systems and components.
- Lack of infrastructure of engine testing and component/system level testing within the country leading to dependency on foreign agencies.

(e) Kaveri engine testing under simulated altitude and forward speed conditions during February 2010 has been successfully completed. Another engine has been integrated with IL-76 aircraft at Gromov Flight Research Institute (GFRI), Moscow for ground and flight tests which is expected to complete by October 2010.

These two major milestones would make 'Kaveri' engine certified for flight operations.

Production of LCAs are, meanwhile, as decided by user, being fitted with imported engines.

(f) The details of funds allocated and utilized year-wise, during the last three years, are as under:-

Financial Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2007-2008	157.05	152.51
2008-2009	153.54	153.54
2009-2010	123.20	122.06

Strengthening of Coastal Defence

3064. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Government's proposal to strengthen Coastal Defence has since been implemented;

(b) if so, to what extent our maritime frontiers, waterways and offshore resources are fully protected;

(c) whether Government has provided adequate powers to Navy/Coast Guard to face various challenges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Government has initiated several measures to strengthen coastal security, including surveillance mechanism therefor. For this purpose, an integrated approach has been put in place. The coastal surveillance and patrolling have been enhanced. Joint and operational exercises are taking place on regular basis among the Navy, the Coast Guard, Coastal State Police, Customs and others to check the effectiveness of the new systems. The intelligence-sharing mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Measures have also been taken to further strengthen the Indian Navy and the Indian Coast Guard. Towards this existing Naval Commanders-in-Chief are also designated as the Commander-in-Chief Coastal Defence. The Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by coastal police.

Help from foreign countries to strengthen coastal security

†3065. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to take help from other countries to strengthen the coastal security of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal for taking help from other countries for our coastal security.

Delay in procurement of weapons for defence forces

3066. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that procurement process takes long time for acquisition of weapons and technologies required by defence forces;

(b) if so, the reasons for such delays; and

(c) whether Government proposes to cut short such delays and time consumed in the procurement process?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Acquisition of weapons and technologies required by defence forces is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). As per broad timeframe for procurement activities given in DPP, a procurement case would take up to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

20-34 months to conclude the contract. However, delays sometimes occur in some of the procurement cases due to several reasons, such as insufficient and limited vendor base, non-conformity of the offers to the Request for Proposal (RFP) conditions, field trials, complexities in contract negotiations, limited indigenous capacity and long lead time for indigenization etc.

To counter systemic and institutional delays, procedures are continuously reviewed and refined on the basis of experience gained during the procurement process. Some of the important provisions made in DPP 2008 (Amendment 2009) to expedite the procurement process are: (i) Maximum time stipulation has been incorporated for issuance of RFP within two years of accordance of Acceptance of Necessity (AON); (ii) Extension of time for submission of offers has been restricted to eight weeks; (iii) Once L-1 vendor has been identified, normally there would be no need for any further price negotiations; and (iv) Increased delegation of financial powers has been accorded to Service Headquarters. Moreover, the Government has recently enhanced the financial powers of the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Finance. This is aimed at further expediting the procurement process.

Opening of new campus by DFRL

3067. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Food Research Laboratory (DFRL) has decided to open a new campus;

(b) if so, the details of the location and funds allocated; and

(c) whether the DFRL has developed any new high energy capsules for the defence forces and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Defence Food Research Laboratory (DFRL) has decided to open a new campus at Hebbal which is about 18 Km away from its main campus located at Sriddartha Nagar, Mysore. A sum of Rs. 17.00 Crore has been allocated towards development of new Campus.

(c) Yes, Sir. DFRL has development energy capsules for Defence Forces at the request of 102 Infantry Brigade, 14 Corps. This honey based capsule has natural medicinal properties, 12 months shelf life, it provides 108 K Cal per 30 g, and it is ready-to-eat.

Deficiency in production system of shipyards

3068. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naval Chief has reportedly stated that there is shortcoming in the basic method of shipbuilding in the Indian shipyards and there is a need to revisit the building strategy;

(b) if so, whether the Naval Chief has also emphasized the role of private shipyards in this regard; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to improve the deficiency in production system of the shipyards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Indian Navy has recommended introduction of modern and emerging techniques in shipbuilding in the country in order to reduce the built periods.

(b) Keeping in line with policy of Ministry of Defence, the Chief of Naval Staff has been encouraging the participation of capable private shipyards to augment shipbuilding capacity in the country.

(c) The Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai; Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-da Gama and Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata are being modernized to augment and improve their production capacities to keep pace with the Naval requirements. Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam has also been added to Defence Shipyards to address the concerns of the Navy.

Modernisation of T-72 tanks vis-a-vis in Arjun tanks

3069. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the Ministry is going for modernising the ageing T-72 tanks @ of almost Rs. 5 crores per tank to extend another 10 to 15 years of life time which will make the effective value of the tank to Rs. 14 crores including the purchase cost of Rs. 9 crores when its 32 year life span has already come to an end; and

(b) the reasons why the Ministry is not going for Arjun tanks which costs marginally higher at 16.5 crores and given the superiority of Arjun tanks over the ageing T-72 tanks?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The Army follows a philosophy of having a mix of legacy equipment, equipment with matured technology and state-of-the-art equipment. T-72 tank is not an antiquated equipment. Therefore, the Army intends to retrofit/upgrade these tanks to enhance their mission reliability and life expectancy.

(b) Orders for 124 Main Battle Tank (MBT) Arjun have already been placed on the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi. As on date, 85 MBT Arjun tanks have been issued to the Army. Keeping in view the production capacity for MBT Arjun tanks and strategic considerations, the

Government is also exercising the option for modernizing T-72 tanks instead of total replacement of these tanks on completion of their life span.

Crash of unmanned aerial vehicles

3070. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned aerial vehicles of all forces crashed during 2008-09 and 2009-10, till date;

(b) the number of persons killed/injured if any, and the details of financial loss suffered by Government as a result thereof;

(c) whether inquiries have been constituted and conducted into each crash;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures suggested by various Inquiry Committees constituted after such incidents; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by Government on each of such suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The information can not be divulged on the Floor of the House in the interest of National Security.

Identification of location for INDU

3071. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved setting up of Indian National Defence University (INDU) in the country;

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

(c) whether the location for setting up of said university has been identified and land acquired;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred in setting up of said university;

(e) whether courses and syllabus for the INDU has been finalized by Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The Union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 13.5.2010, accorded "in principle" approval to the setting up of Indian National Defence University (INDU) at Binola in District Gurgaon, Haryana, The acquisition of land, creation of infrastructure and development of the University is likely to be completed in a period of seven years. An estimated expenditure of Rs. 395 crore (at current rates) including the cost of land is likely to be incurred.

(e) and (f) Details of the new institutions proposed to be set up and courses proposed to be conducted in these institutions are as

under:-

- (i) **College of National Security Policy (CNSP):** It is proposed to conduct a ten-month Post Graduate instructional course for Colonel/equivalent civilian officers.
- (ii) **Institute of Advanced Technology Studies (IATS):** This Institute shall consist of College of Technology Studies and College of Information Studies in Security.
- (iii) **National Institute of Strategic Studies (NISS):** This Institute shall consist of the Department of Research and Department of War Gaming and Simulation. The

Department of Research shall have the Centres of Neighborhood Studies, Counter Insurgency and Counter Terrorism, Chinese Studies, Evaluation of Strategic Thought, International Security Issues, Maritime Security Studies, Eurasian Studies and South East Asian Studies.

- (iv) **Department of Distance Learning:** This new Department will bring distance learning within the reach of service personnel and shall be instituted after INDU is established.
- (v) **Institute of Defence Management:** It is proposed to upgrade the existing CDM, Secunderabad to Institute of Defence Management (IDM). A new institute namely College of Industrial Resource Management (CIRM) is proposed to be set up Under IDM. CIRM is proposed to impart education in the resource component of national power with special emphasis on material acquisition and joint logistics and their integration into national security strategy in peace and war.

Latest technology and equipments for training centres

3072. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of current scenario there is any proposal to provide latest technology and equipments in various training centres of the three services of the Armed Forces in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has allocated funds for modernization and upgradation of various training centres of the three services of the Armed Force during 2008-09 and 2009-10;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard, training centre-wise; and
- (e) the details of funds utilized and the extent to which modernization work has been completed during the said period in various training centres?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Modernization of training centres is an ongoing process and is being undertaken by executing various projects for the three services. The details are given in Statement-I (See below).

- (c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Modernization of Training Centres

(A) Army

Modernisation of Laboratories and Training Infrastructure (MOLTI)
funds are utilised broadly for:-

- (i) Modernization of ranges.

- (ii) Training Models.
- (iii) Modernization of Laboratories.
- (iv) Obstacle Courses.
- (v) Motivational Training.
- (vi) Field Craft Training.
- (vii) Sports and Education Training.

(B) Navy

The new training infrastructure envisaged is as follows:-

- (i) Land Based Training Facility for machinery controls and monitoring systems on new acquisition ships.
- (ii) Combat Management Systems.
- (iii) Gun mounts, systems and trainers.
- (iv) Navigation radars, communication equipment and Systems.
- (v) Sonars, Sonar Trainers and simulators.
- (vi) Documentation for new induction Aircrafts (P8i)
- (vii) Training System for Mig-29K.
- (viii) Cut models of missiles and CBT Package.
- (ix) Training models of various equipment and machinery.
- (x) Simulation soft wares and packages.

(C) Air Force

The flying training system is currently undergoing an upgradation to facilitate induction of modern technology in from of new trainer aircraft, induction of simulators and other equipment to provide hi-tech training in the IAF. The details are as under:-

(i) Modernisation of Flying Training: New Generation Training Aircraft.

- (a) induction of Advanced Jet Trainer-Hawk Mk-132 Aircraft.
- (b) Replacement of Basic Trainer.
- (c) The Intermediate Jet Trainer (IJT)

(ii) Modernisation of Training: Use of Simulators.

- (a) HPT-32 and Kiran Simulators.
- (b) Hawk Simulators.

(c) IJT Simulators,

(d) Advanced War Gaming Simulator.

(e) Navigation Simulators.

(iii) **Modernisation of Training:** High Tech Learning Environment.

Statement-II

Funds allocated and utilized for Training Centres

(A) Army

Details of funds allocated to Army during the last two training years are as under:-

(i) FY 2008-09 - Rs. 5.34 crores.

(ii) FY 2009-10 - Rs. 59.66 crores.

Details of funds allocated to various training centers during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:-

Sl.No.	Institute Name	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Army War College	349.3	299.81
2.	IML, Kamptee		
3.	JLA Bareilly		71.8
4.	Mintsd, Pune	6	
5.	ACC and S, Ahmednagar		641
6.	CIJW, Vairangate	23	15
7.	HAWS, Gulmarg		125
8.	INF School, Mhow		295.85
9.	School of Arty		166.6
10.	IMA, Dehradun		83.6
11.	OTA, Chennai		
12.	ASC Centre and College		245
13.	RVC C and C Meerut		181.5
14.	CMM. Jabalpur		184.77
15.	CMPC and Bangalore		
16.	AMC C and C, Lucknow		158.3
17.	CAATS Nasik		

1	2	3	4
18.	CME, Pune		661.44
19.	MCTE, Mhow		
20.	MCEME, Secunderabad		
21.	EME School Vadodara		297.99
22.	ADA College Gopalpur		2500
23.	AEC C and C Pachmarhi	59.8	23.55
24.	APIT, Pune	23.8	15
25.	AATS, Agra	72	
		533.9	5966.21

Details of funds utilized are as under:-

(aa) FY 2008-09 — Rs. 3.38 crores

(ab) FY 2009-10 — Rs. 7.47 crores and Rs. 45.64 crores revalidated for 2009-10 for execution during the Current Financial Year.

(B) Navy

Details of funds allocated to Army during the last two training years are as under:-

(i) FY 2008-09 - Rs. 78.95 crores.

(ii) FY 2009-10 - Rs. 147.62 crores.

Details of funds allocated and utilized to various Naval Units during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:-

Sl. No.	Unit	All amounts in Rupees unless indicated otherwise				Remarks
		Allotted in 2008-2009		Utilised 2009-2010		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	INS Satavahana	9,87,000.00	Full	2,22,420.00	Full	—
2.	Observers School	11,18,000.00	Full	6,70,000.00	Full	—
3.	School for Naval Airmen			18,50,000.00	Full	—

4. INS Chilka	—	—	13,53,883.00	Full	—
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Regulating School	—	—	5,72,892.00	Full	—
6.	INS Hamla	—	—	7,67,250.00	Full	—
7.	School of Medical Assistants	9,88,000.00	Full	—	—	—
8.	INS Agrani	3,93,250.00	Full	—	—	—
9.	Seamanship School	—	—	2,66,92,877.00	Full	—
10.	Naval Institute of —	6,14,44,665.00	Full	44,66,054.00	Full	—
	Aviation Technology					
11.	Nave Institute of Education and Training Technology	5,08,753.00	Full	49,68,456.00	Full	—
12.	School of Naval Oceanography and Metrology	1,35,46,154.00	Full	1,40,585.00	Full	—
13.	Indian Naval Academy	69,90,00,000.00	Full	37,50,00,000.00	Full	—
14.	INS Dronacharya	4,12,625.00	Full	1,65,67,980.00	Full	—
15.	Anti Submarine Warfare School	27,17,100.00	Full	18,00,000.00	Full	—
16.	Navigation and Direction School	20,14,239.00	Full	20,03,556.00	Full	—
17.	Maritime Warfare Centre (Kochi)	—	—	25,39,000.00	Full	—
18.	Signal School	8,27,959.00	Full	19,42,773.00	Full	—
19.	INS Valsura Balance	22,00,000.00	Full	102,93,70,000.00	1,93,7000.00	—
					101 crores against 2009-10 would be spent against work in progress.	
20.	INS Shivaji	33,44,611.00	Full	52,94,640.00	Full	—

TOTAL	78,95,02,356.00	147,62,22,316.00
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(C) Air Force

The period covered is not restricted to 2008-09 and 2009-10 as the induction process of certain items has begun in the previous years. Thus a larger period is covered):-

Sl. No.	Year	Details of Modern Equipment Inducted for Training and (Institution)	Amount Allotted (Rs. in crores)	Amount utilized (Rs. in crores)	Present Status-Extent to which the modernization work is completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2004-09	Contract for 66 commenced w.e.f. Hawk Advanced Jet Trainer Aircraft from 24 Direct Supply 42 HAL Built (AF Station Bidar)	3745.77 2659.65	3629.52 2557.23	Induction Feb 08. Delivery of Direct Supply BAES, UK completed in Dec 09. Of the 42 to be built by HAL, 10 have been delivered and further two more are under acceptance at HAL, Bangalore. Delivery of all 42 ac is likely to be completed by 2012.
2.	2007-08	Hawk Simulators 01 APTT, 02 CPTs and 01 FTD (AF Station Bidar)	78.67	78.67	All Simulators have been installed in Bidar Training in Jun 09 being effectively utilized for flying training.
3.	2009-10	Computer Aided	85.83	68.67	The equipment has

been	Learning System	installed at AFS
Bidar in Jun	(CALS) with 35	09 and is effectively
being	stations 73 IJT.	utilized by flying
trainees at	(AF Station Bidar)	AFS Bidar. Courseware
progress		review is still under
		by OEM to suit IAF
		requirements.
4. 2007-09	HPT-32 and Kiran 7.81	7.81
Mar 04.		Contract Signed in
have	Simulators Nine	All the 18 simulators
respective	Cockpit Procedure	been installed at
Establish-	Trainers (CPT)	Flying Training
utilized	and Nine Practice	ments and are being
	Procedure	for flying training.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Platforms (PPP) (Air Force Academy, AFS Hakimpet and AFS Bidar)			
5.	2009-10 Jun 09	'Deep Blue' War Gaming Simulator installed in (College of Air Air Warfare)	1.88	1.88	Contract signed in and equipment Jul 09 at College of Warfare, Hyderabad.
6.	2010-11 signed on is expec- 2013	40 Additional Hawk (AFC Bidar)	3920	Nil	Contract has been 23 Jul 10. Delivery ted to commence by
7.	2010-11 signed Delivery is by	Additional Hawk Simulators 01 CPT, 01 APTT, 01FTD (AFS Bidar)	88.6	Nil	Contract has been on 23 Jul. 10. expected to commence 2013.
8.	2005-10 and been LSP	Contract for Intermediate Jet Trainer (IJT) as replacement for Kiran trainer ac			Contract for 12 (LSP) 73 (SP) IJT ac has signed with HAL and delivery expected to commence in 2011 for
	2007-10 ac	Design and Development 2007-10 12 Limited Series Production (LSP)	466.86	454.79	and 2014 for the SP respectively
	2010	73 Series Production (SP) with own Simulator and CALS package including Full Mission Simulators	6519.53	765.00	

(FMS) for IJT
(AFS Tambaram)
(AFS Hakimpet)

9. 2010	Replacement of by	Funds	Nil	Case has been cleared
	trainer with its simulators and CALS package 75 Aircraft (Buy Global) 106 (HAL Built)	Yet to be allotted		Government and is in procurement stage.

Note: As contracts have been signed prior to last two years and induction spread over a longer period, the details indicated have not been restricted only to the last two years for purpose of logical explanation.

Rest and Recreation (R&R) base for warships of Goa

3073. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up a Rest and Recreation (R&R) base for warships calling at the port of Goa;

(b) if so, the details of contemplated recreation base; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no plan for setting up Rest and Recreation (R and R) base at Goa.

CAG report on supply of expired food items to Army Jawans

3074. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAG in its report says that Army has violated its own norms and has been supplying troops with food items including rice, sugar and wheat which are way past their expiry date;

(b) if so, whether report reveal pertains to Northern command, the largest army formation in country that has troops along the Pakistan and China border at Siachen glacier; and

(c) if so, what action Government has taken or propose to take against those held responsible and what are the steps being taken to provide such food in future and what were other main points mentioned in C&AG's report?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General's (C and AG) report No. 6 of 2010-2011 which was tabled in Parliament on 3rd August, 2010 pertains to performance audit of supply chain management of rations of Indian Army for the period from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008. The report hinges on the need to improve systems in provisioning and procurement of rations. A total of 13 recommendations pertaining to realistic provisioning of rations, strengthening of procurement procedures etc. have been made. The items of rations are procured as per laid down specifications and are subjected to periodic quality control checks by ISO: 9001: 2008

certified Composite Food Laboratories (CFL) of Army as per existing Government guidelines. In some cases where food items are required to be stored for prolonged periods for advance winter stocking for high altitude areas, extension of estimated shelf life is resorted to within permissible orders, after certification by CFL that the item(s) have retained the quality parameters as per laid down specifications. No rations unfit for human consumption and beyond expiry date are issued to troops, including those posted in Northern Command. In case of any instance of sub-standard food items being supplied coming to the notice, administrative and disciplinary actions are taken as per rules. Some improvements

in the quality of rations have already been made. Improvement in quality of rations for troops is the prime concern of the Government and is an on-going process.

Troops engaged in security operations in Afghanistan

3075. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian troops engaged in the security operations in Afghanistan over the past three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase or decrease the number of Indian troops serving in the region and if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the number of casualties suffered by Indian troops over the past three years; and

(d) whether Government considers that it would be in the nation's geo-political interests to have a military presence in Afghanistan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) No Indian troops have been engaged in the security operations in Afghanistan.

A class of ex-servicemen deprived of pension benefits

3076. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a class of ex-servicemen is deprived of pension benefits;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the status of the demand of ex-servicemen regarding one rank one pension;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration to extend this benefit to them;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Ex-servicemen with service less than 15 years are not entitled to pension as it is a mandatory requirement for a Personnel

Below Officer Rank to render 15 years and for Commissioned Officers 20 years qualifying service to earn pension.

(b) Minimum qualifying service is an essential criterion for pension in the Government.

(c) In order to consider demand of One Rank One Pension and other related matters, the Government had set up a Committee headed by the Cabinet. Secretary. The Committee did not recommend One Rank One Pension (OROP). However, keeping in mind the spirit of demand, several other recommendations to substantially improve pensionary benefits of Armed Forces

personnel were made which were accepted by the Government and relevant orders have been issued.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

(e) Implementation of recommendations of Cabinet Secretary Committee on OROP will not only significantly reduce the gap between the past and present pensioners but will also considerably improve the pension of ex-servicemen including disabled ex-servicemen.

(f) Does not arise.

Achievement of Public Sector in production of defence hardware

3077. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the successful achievements of the Public Sector in the production of defence hardware, apart from the missile technology;

(b) whether development of battle tanks and combat aircraft during the last sixty years matches the global technological advancements;

(c) what is the percentage of domestic procurement in battle tanks and combat aircrafts during the last three years; and

(d) what is the perspective planning for generating production capabilities of domestic defence industry so that Government is not forced to resort to farm out bulk of the business to foreign corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) and the Ordnance Factories produce a number of sophisticated and state-of-the-art defence equipment needed by the Defence Forces. DPSUs/OFs have been able to achieve their goals through their modernisation efforts, R and D, research by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and transfer of technology from some foreign countries.

DPSUs are producing a variety of defence equipment like fighter aircraft, trainer aircraft, helicopters, ships, submarines, battle tanks, guns, weapons, ammunition, heavy vehicles, defence electronic equipment, missiles, speciality alloys etc.

(b) Over the last 60 years, Indian defence industry has made significant advances in our goal of achieving self reliance.

(c) In the last three years, the percentage of domestic procurement in battle tanks is 74.3% and in combat aircraft it is 86.6%

(d) The Ministry of Defence is constantly working towards

improving the production capabilities of the domestic defence industry through modernization, transfer of technology, Research and Development, private sector participation, invoking the “Offset” clause in respect of contracts with foreign vendors, thereby increasing Indian-origin purchase/production.

Establishment of shipbuilding units

3078. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to establish shipbuilding and ship maintenance units in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Defence has not decided to establish new shipbuilding and ship maintenance units in different parts of the country.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with Myanmar

3079. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is all set to sign a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with Myanmar that could help latter deny refuge to North East insurgents;

(b) if so, whether any final agreement in this regard has been reached;

(c) if so, by what time it is likely to be signed;

(d) whether India has been according top priority to the treaty with Myanmar that not only shares about 1,650 km border with it on North Eastern frontier but is also perceived to be a safe place for militant groups operating in the North East; and

(e) to what extent these agreements has been implemented and to what extent it has helped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) A Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters has been signed between India and Myanmar on 27th July, 2010. This Treaty shall enter into force from the date of exchange of instruments of ratification by both the countries.

The Treaty provides for rendering a wide range of mutual assistance in criminal matters. The Treaty, would help both countries in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of crime, including crime related to terrorism.

Shortcoming in fighting naxalism in Jharkhand

3080. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had a meeting with senior officers of the Jharkhand administration to discuss the naxal issue;

(b) if so, the outcome of this meeting;

(c) whether poor strength of IAS officers and deputy collector was one of the issues so far in shortcoming fighting naxalism is concerned; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A meeting was held by Union Home Minister on 11th June, 2010 at Ranchi with Governor, Jharkhand and senior officials of the State. The issues related to security, development and administration were *inter alia* discussed in the meeting. The issue of shortage of IAS officers and deputy collector was not discussed.

Eight points plan for naxal affected States

3081. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an eight point plan has recently been approved by the Central Government for the naxal affected States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the action plan prepared thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Government has not approved such plan. However, in a meeting of Chief Ministers of seven naxal affected states chaired by Prime Minister on 14th July' 10, it was *inter-alia*, agreed to provide larger assistance to the LWE affected States on security and development fronts to deal with the menace of Left Wing Extremism.

FIR not lodged by Delhi Police in ordinary cases

3082. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that FIRs are not lodged by Delhi Police in ordinary cases;

(b) what is the general practice followed across the country; and

(c) what kind of cases are registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact. Delhi Police registers FIR in all the matters which are of cognizable nature as prescribed u/s 154 Cr. P.C.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory dated 16.07.2010 to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, *inter-alia*, to give a proper receipt to every complainant and to ensure disposal of the complaint, normally, within two days by holding an on the spot enquiry in the village/ward concerned and wherever found appropriate to convert the complaint into

a FIR.

Declining number of local terrorists in J&K

†3083. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that number of local terrorists have come down in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the figures thereof for the last three years; and

(c) the number of arrests made along with the number of ongoing cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per reports, the terrorist strength for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 was estimated to be around 1200, 900-1000 and 550-700 respectively.

(c) The number of terrorists arrested during last three years are given below:

Year	2007	2008	2009
Number	400	305	187

Census, 2010 contracted to other people by teachers

†3084.SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some teachers had got the work of census done on contract by other people in the first phase;

(b) if so, the method employed by Government to check the credibility of work done by contractors;

(c) whether Government proposes to take action against guilty teachers/workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) There are no reports that teachers had got the work of census done on contract by other people. Some isolated reports have appeared in the Press that the teachers had asked their students or other relatives to assist them in carrying out Census work. Wherever such reports were received, the Directors of Census Operations in the concerned States/UT have contacted the local

officials in charge of Census and asked them to initiate action under provisions of the Census Act, 1948.

(b) to (d) The Directors of Census Operations and the States/UT officials have carried out extensive field verification to ensure the correctness of the data collected. A Post Enumeration Survey is also being conducted to evaluate the extent of coverage and the accuracy of content.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Effect of economic blockade on Manipur

3085. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the suspension of Road Blockade of 68 days by Naga students, Manipur is still reeling under the acute shortage of essential commodities including medicines, petrol, etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that whatever supplies are reaching Manipur are mostly grabbed by the unscrupulous traders creating artificial scarcity;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to ease the situation;

(d) whether United Naga Council has begun another 20 day economic blockade on National Highways 39 and 53; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The shortage of essential commodities continued in Manipur even after the lifting of economic blockade on National Highways (NH)-39 and 53 from 18th June 2010, due to the decision of the Transporters' and Drivers' Council of Manipur not to ply trucks/public carriers/oil tankers/buses and any public vehicles on NH-39 passing through the State of Nagaland unless the route is fully secured. The supplies have also been affected due to the onset of rains leading to the frequent landslides on highways.

(b) and (c) There are indications of involvement of local traders in hoarding, black-marketing and making profits. Government of Manipur has been advised to take all necessary measures to stop hoarding and black marketing.

(d) and (e) United Naga Council (UNC) has begun another economic blockade on NH-39 and NH-53 since August 4, 2010 for 20 days, alleging State Government of lackadaisical attitude towards the judicial enquiry constituted in connection with the killing of two Naga youth at Mao Gate, pending arrest warrants and declaration of the Presidents of the United Naga Council (UNC) and All Naga Students Association, Manipur (ANSAM) as proclaimed offenders by the Court, withdrawal of the State Police Forces from Naga areas and forcible imposition of

Hill district Councils upon the Nagas of Manipur.

Additional 12 Coys of Central Paramilitary Forces were made available to the State Government of Manipur and additional 2 Coys of CRPF have been made available for escorting to and fro movement of trucks/tankers along NH-39 from Dimapur to Imphal. Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has been directed to take all measures to keep both NH-39 and NH-53 open for traffic. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has made an additional provision of Rs. 10 crore for the repairs of NH-53.

At present, convoys of trucks and tankers are being escorted so as to maintain supplies of essential commodities in the State.

Easy availability of arms vis-a-vis rising crimes

3086. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment/conducted any study regarding the linkages between easy availability of legal/illegal weapons and rise in crimes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend the relevant provisions of the Arms Act, 1959 governing verification before arms licences are issued; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) 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 send his report within the prescribed time, which the licensing authority shall consider before grant of 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 is proposed 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 is obliged to take into account the report of the police authorities before grant of an arms licence, for which a Bill has been proposed to be introduced in Parliament shortly.

Anti-begging and anti-hawkers drive in Delhi

3087. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with less than two months to go for the Commonwealth Games, the Delhi Police is yet to act on the issue of presence of large scale beggars and hawkers at various road intersections in South Delhi, especially near Siri Fort Sports Complex and Panchsheel intersection;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking any steps by Delhi Police;

(c) whether Government will set up anti-begging and anti-hawkers drive in these important junctions before the Commonwealth Games; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Sir, there is no such proposal with the Delhi Police. Local Police maintains a sharp vigil at road crossings/intersections to keep the area beggar/hawker free.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for any special drive before the Commonwealth Games. Beggars are being apprehended regularly under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 and the unauthorized hawkers are removed from non-hawking areas by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD).

Special relief package to Karnataka for restoration of damaged infrastructure

3088. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested a special package for restoration of damaged infrastructure caused by heavy rains and flood havoc in Karnataka State amounting to Rs. 3680.61 crores over three years; and

(b) what is the status of the proposed relief package given that the lifeline for the poor and needy are dependent on such relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per information received from Planning Commission, Government of Karnataka had submitted a proposal to Planning Commission vide letter dated 28.6.2010 requesting for a special Package for restoration of damaged infrastructure caused by heavy rains and flood havoc in Karnataka State amounting to Rs. 3680.61 crore over three years.

(b) The matter was examined in Planning Commission and the State Government was suggested to prepare a proposal for multilateral assistance for the restoration and rehabilitation of areas damaged by floods and submit it to Department of Economic Affairs for funding as Externally Aided Project (EAP).

Rescue and rehabilitation work for flood and cyclone hit areas

3089. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to Orissa and Bihar for the rescue, restoration and rehabilitation work for the flood of 2009 and whether all amount released from Government of India has already been utilized;

(b) whether Government is also funding for shelter cum school in flood and cyclone affected areas in Bihar and Orissa;

(c) if so, how many school cum shelter centres have already been constructed in 2009; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Kosi Division Flood Control and Development Authority is not functioning in Bihar?

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

Recruiting youths from fishermen community in coastal police stations

3090. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second phase of the coastal security scheme has been finalized by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of coastal police stations sanctioned by Government for each State including Gujarat;

(c) the details of coastal police stations sanctioned and functional under the current scheme and funds allocated thereon to Gujarat and other States; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to recruit youths preferably from fishermen community residing in coastal areas as police personnel in the coastal police stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) After 26/11 Mumbai incident, in depth analysis and critical review of the coastal security was carried out at different levels in the Government. In this context, many important decisions have been taken including the proposal to take up Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II). An extensive exercise had been carried out by the Coast Guard in consultation with all the coastal States and Union Territories for further strengthening of coastal security requirements. The proposal is under examination in the Government. This proposal for Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) includes construction of new coastal police stations, jetties, procurement of motor boats, vehicles, and other related support system. After obtaining final approval of the competent authority, the

implementation of the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) would be carried out.

(c) The present Coastal Security Scheme is under implementation in nine coastal States including Gujarat and four Union Territories. The detailed information regarding coastal police stations sanctioned, functional under the current scheme and funds allocated thereon is given in Statement (See below).

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

*Financial and physical status of Coastal Security Scheme as on
31.07.2010*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Approved Outlay	Approved Boat component	Approved component for other than boats	Total release of funds	Coastal police Stations sanctioned	Coastal Police
	Stations functional						
1.	Gujarat	5842.60	5000.00	842.60	842.600	10	10
2.	Maharashtra	4092.60	3400.00	692.60	692.600	12	12
3.	Goa	1653.50	1500.00	153.50	153.500	3	3
4.	Karnataka	2711.90	2500.00	211.90	211.900	5	5
5.	Kerala	4356.00	4000.00	356.00	356.000	8	1
6.	Tamil Nadu	4408.00	3600.00	808.00	808.000	12	12
7.	Andhra Pradesh	3267.00	3000.00	267.00	267.000	6	6
8.	Orissa	2765.75	2500.00	265.75	265.750	5	5
9.	West Bengal	3353.40	3000.00	353.40	353.400	6	6
10.	Puducherry	544.50	500.00	44.50	44.500	1	1
11.	Lakshadweep	936.80	800.00	136.80	136.800	4	4
12.	Daman and Diu	668.35	600.00	68.35	68.350	1	1
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2603.90	2500.00	103.90	77.788	—	—
14.	Payment for Boats, training charges, POL charges etc.				21784.14		
	GRAND TOTAL	52304.30	32900.00	4304.30	26062.328	73	66

Note: The procurement and delivery of interceptor boats are being done by Goa Shipyards Ltd. (GSL), Goa and Garden Reach Shipbuilders Ltd. (GRSE), Kolkata to the coastal States and Union Territories.

Compensation to farmers affected by floods in Punjab

3091. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the recent floods have caused a lot of damage in the crops, houses, land, tubewells etc. in Punjab;

(b) whether Government of Punjab has sent any proposal to grant compensation to the farmers of Punjab;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is considering the demand of the Government of Punjab to release the grant;

(e) if so, how much;

(f) whether Government is considering to compensate the farmers whose tubewells have been damaged, or ruined in the floods; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) The Government of Punjab has requested for revision of norms under relief fund to compensate the farmers for damage to crops from Rs. 1600/- per acre to Rs. 10,000 per acre.

The financial assistance in the wake of natural calamities is provided towards relief and not for compensation of losses. The main objective of the relief funds is to assist the affected persons by way of gratuitous assistance as an immediate help to overcome the stress and to start their economic activities.

The assistance from the Calamity Relief Fund is provided based on the items and norms approved by the Government of India from time to time, which are applicable uniformly to all States. Presently the items and norms are under revision.

The State Government of Punjab has an amount of Rs. 2308.66 crore available under their Calamity Relief Fund/State Disaster Response Fund account for providing relief to the affected persons including farmers, as per extant items and norms of assistance.

(f) and (g) The Government of Punjab has also requested for inclusion of the item of repair of the damaged tubewells in the extant items and norms of relief assistance.

Items and norms under relief funds are reviewed and revised from time to time based on the suggestions received from State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/Departments as well as the spirit of the Relief Scheme. The extant items and norms of assistance from the Calamity Relief Fund/State Disaster Response Fund do not provide for repair of tubewells damaged due to floods.

High crime rate in NCT of Delhi

3092. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crime rate has become very high in NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of crime, police station-wise in the last two years;

(c) the number of cases solved in the last two years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Crime rate has not become very high in NCT of Delhi. 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 in 2010 (upto 30.6.2010).

(c) and (d) The number of cases solved by the Delhi Police are as follows:

Year	Cases	
	Reported	Worked out
2008	49350	27659
2009	50251	25096

Efforts are made by Delhi Police to work out all unsolved cases. Concerned staff of Delhi Police has been briefed and senior officers have been directed to supervise the investigation closely.

Network of drug smuggling set up by maoists

†3093. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that maoists have set up a network of drug smuggling in the eastern part of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are no inputs to suggest that Maoists have set up a network of drug smuggling in the eastern part of the country.

Setting up unit of BRO in Chhattisgarh

†3094. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Legislature of Chhattisgarh having passed resolution, requested Government to set up a unit of Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in the State;

(b) if so, the date of receiving the request;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether the request has been accepted;
- (d) if so, by when the unit would be set up; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir. State Legislature passed the resolution on 11.7.2008.

- (b) It was received in the Ministry of Defence on 26.10.2009.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

(e) The workload Roads Organisation (BRO) is much more than its capability and its priority is to complete the roads of strategic importance in Border areas.

Discrepancies in issuing work permits and visas

3095. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noted the various discrepancies which have surfaced in its overall policy on issuing work permits and visas to work in India;
- (b) whether any interim steps will be taken to ensure that there is pattern of uniformity in such matters;
- (c) whether it is a fact that long delays have also vitiated the system;
- (d) what steps will be taken to make the scrutiny system fair, secure and efficient; and
- (e) the measures proposed to modernize the entire system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) As per extant guidelines, an Employment Visa may be granted to a foreigner if the applicant is a highly skilled and/or qualified professional who is being engaged or appointed by a company/organization/industry/undertaking in India on contract or employment basis. The basic principle that Employment visa shall not be granted for jobs for which qualified Indians are available remains equally applicable to all sectors. However, the manner of determining it varies. A system has been put in place to

process all cases for clearance received in the Ministry in a time bound manner and the clearance is granted only after proper scrutiny. Government has sanctioned a Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT), which will have a global outreach covering the Indian Missions, Immigration Check Posts, Foreigners Regional Registration Offices and Foreigners Registration Offices. The core objective of the project is to develop and implement a secure and integrated service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate travelers while strengthening security.

Steps to make MNIC foolproof

3096. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has analysed the serious national issue regarding the proposed process of social vetting by Gram Sabhas and Ward Committees of Citizenship as declared in the National Population Register (NPR);

(b) whether the method of authentication proposed is liable to be misused by many illegal migrants and foreign militants to become citizens of India; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure that the process of issuing Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNIC) based on NPR is foolproof and the card is not misused as a proof of Indian Citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Issues regarding the process of authentication, social vetting by Gram Sabhas and Ward Committees for usual resident status as declared in the National Population Register (NPR) has been finalised after having discussed with the State Governments/UT Administration. The National Population Register (NPR) is a Register of Usual Residents. It would contain citizens as well as non-citizens. The objective of creating a NPR is to net all usual residents of the country at a given point of time (the reference date). Once all residents have been netted, detailed verification of citizenship status can be taken up and a National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) can be created. Thus the NPR is the first step towards creation of a Citizens Register. The mere fact that a person has been included in the NPR does not confer any rights of citizenship on the individual.

Further, the list of 'usual residents' would be published in local areas and placed in Gram Sabha/Ward Committee for invitation of objections and claims. The claims and objections would be looked into by revenue officials like Patwari or Talati who act as the Local Registrars, Tehsildars, who are designated as Sub-district Registrars and the Collectors/DMs who are designated as District Registrars. However, this does not preclude the raising of claims/objections by law enforcement agencies or by the Registrars *suo moto*. In sensitive areas, State/UT Governments could take up additional measures for verification and will be free to involve the local Police Stations or

the Village Chowkidars in the process of verification. The identity (smart) cards shall also contain disclaimer that the card does not confer any right to citizenship of the card holder.

The fact that the NPR would contain an unduplicated set of individuals with photographs and biometrics would go a long way in tackling the problem of illegal migrants more effectively.

CAG report on fire safety in Delhi

3097.SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent performance audit report by the CAG which states that Delhi lacks basic fire safety measures;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to enhance fire safety measures in the Capital and other cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that the CAG in its report indicated the shortage of fire-fighting vehicles, staff, fire-fighting equipments etc. in Delhi Fire Service. The Government of NCT of Delhi has further informed that the Delhi Fire Service has presently 51 functional fire stations and adequate fire-fighting vehicles and equipments and that action is taken to fill up the shortage of staff.

(c) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government of NCT of Delhi to enhance fire-safety measures in Delhi include expansion of the Delhi Fire Service in a planned manner; upgradation/modernisation of the Delhi Fire Service; issuance of online fire report; development of GPS enabled automatic vehicle tracking system, computer aided dispatch system, etc.

“Fire Services” is a State subject and has been included as a municipal function in the XII schedule of the Constitution of India in terms of Article 243-W. As such, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Municipal bodies to allocate sufficient resources for strengthening and equipping Fire Services to ensure the safety of life and property of citizens within their jurisdiction.

Government of India as a supplemental initiative has also introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs. 200 crore for strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the country. The Scheme attempts to fill the existing gaps in fire fighting and rescue capabilities through introduction of modern technology such as Advanced Fire Tenders, High Pressure Pump with Mist Technology, etc.

In addition, as per recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, a portion of the grant to the Urban Local Bodies is available for Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services, subject to fulfilling the conditions of developing a Fire Hazard Response and Mitigation Plan for their respective jurisdiction. Further, Rs. 472 crores has been allocated to 7 States for revamping of Fire and Emergency Services.

Foreign nationals living unauthorizedly

3098. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals at present living in India as refugees, Government guests and overstaying unauthorizedly, nationality-wise;

(b) the expenditure being incurred annually by the Central Government towards their stay, for the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any international agency is also helping for providing subsistence for them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the information received from Government of Tamil Nadu, there are about 20,270 families consisting of 72,422 Sri Lankan Tamils living in 114 refugee camps in Tamil Nadu and one refugee camp in Orissa as on 5th August, 2010. Details of other nationalities living in India as refugees are not available.

(b) The expenditure incurred towards providing relief materials (which include feeding charges, subsidized rice, clothing materials, utensils, infrastructure facilities) and cash doles to Sri Lankan refugees during the last three years is given below:-

2007-08	-	Rs. 39.90 crore
2008-09	-	Rs. 35.01 crore
2009-10	-	Rs. 40.00 crore

(c) and (d) For refugees recognized by UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) like Afghan and Myanmar nationals, subsistence allowance is given by UNHCR for a limited period. For such refugees, India is only a transit country till they get permanent settlement in a third country. Details of such subsistence allowance given by UNHCR are not available.

Inspection of ambush at Dantewara by officers

†3099. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a band of CPI maoists brutally killed 27 Jawans of CRPF on 25 June in ambush in Narayanpur areas of Dantewara in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the brief details of this incident;

(c) whether any political and administrative officer of Chhattisgarh visited to inspect the spot and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any senior officer of Government of India and paramilitary force visited to inspect the spot;

(e) if so, the name of the officers; and

(f) whether Government is aware of the fact that hundred of Jawans of paramilitary forces have been murdered between May to June?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) CPI (Maoists) cadres ambushed security forces on 29th June 2010 at Maharabeda, District Narayanpur, Chhattisgarh in which 27 CRPF personnel sacrificed

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

their lives. Officers of the Central Government, State Government and Central Para Military Forces inspected the spot. During May to June 2010, 42 personnel of Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs) have sacrificed their lives in the naxal violence across the country.

Under-reporting of crime against women and children

3100. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is under-reporting of crime against women and children in the country;

(b) if so, how does the Ministry is planning to address the under-reporting of crime against women and children;

(c) the details of police stations in the country which have set up exclusive desk to record crime against women and children in the country; and

(d) what action the Ministry proposes to take to persuade or direct the States to set up exclusive desk in every police station to record crime against women and children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) 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 and children, 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 children. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations wherein they have been advised to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the State law enforcement machinery in tackling the problem of crime against women. The advisory, *inter-alia*, advises the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations on gender sensitization of the police personnel; no delay whatsoever in registration of FIR in all cases of crime against

women; setting up exclusive 'Crime Against Women and Children' desk in each police station and the Special Women police cells in the police stations and all women police thana where these do not exist. Majority of States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila desk' at Police Station level.

Similarly, a detailed advisory dated 14th July, 2010 has been sent by Government of India to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations wherein all States/UTs have been advised to ensure all steps for combating crime against children including no delay in registration of FIRs.

Cases of incestuous rape

3101. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sessions Court in Delhi, on 24 April, 2010 while sentencing a man to life imprisonment, who repeatedly raped his minor daughter over a number of years and even fathered her child, said that though 53 per cent of children in India are sexually abused, the existing laws in the country are 'highly inadequate' in dealing with incest cases;

(b) the number of incest cases, reported during the last three years and disposal thereof;

(c) whether in Germany, US and UK, incestuous rape has been identified and the offence attracts adequate punishment; and

(d) whether Government would consider amending the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Strengthening police stations

3102. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is strengthening 400 police stations in future;

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

(c) the funds released so far; and

(d) the parameters adopted therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sanction for 400 Fortified Police Stations to be constructed/strengthened in Leftwing Extremist (LWE) affected Districts at the rate of Rs. 2 crore on 80:20 (Centre share: State Share) basis, is under consideration of the Government.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Flood disaster in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

3103. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) the total amount released to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka separately by the Union Government to face the disaster created by floods in these two States in October, 2009;

(b) the details of these amounts spent separately to meet the various heads of expenditure for flood disaster in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka; and

(c) what are the various technical remedial measures to be undertaken by the Union Government to put an end to the recurrence of unprecedented floods which has taken place in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka during October 2009, which was first of its kind during past more than 100 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) During the year 2009-10 the Government of India had released an amount of Rs. 313.67 crore and Rs. 104.52 crore as Central contribution in the Calamity Relief Fund to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka respectively.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 606.88 crore and Rs. 1457.49 crore has been released from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) as additional central assistance for the floods of September/October 2009, to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka respectively.

(b) Accountant Generals of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, who are responsible for maintaining the CRF account, have reported Nil balance in CRF account of these States as on 31st March, 2010.

(c) The Schemes for flood control are planned, funded, and executed by the State Governments concerned. The role of the Central Government is of a technical, catalytic and promotional nature. The Central Government has initiated various measures for assisting the States in the management of floods, which include:-

- (i) The setting up of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog in 1976 to look into the flood problem and suggest remedial measures. Based on its recommendation, flood management strategy in the country was formulated and forwarded to all the concerned States;
- (ii) Constitution of the Ganga Flood Control Commission in 1972 for the Ganga Basin States covering all the 23 river systems of Ganga;
- (iii) Constitution of the Brahmaputra Board for flood management covering the rivers Brahmaputra, Barak and their major tributaries;
- (iv) Formulation of the National Water Policy, 2002, which has recommended for the preparation of basin-wise Master Plans for flood management and control and for providing adequate flood

cushion in the reservoir projects;

- (v) Constitution of a Task Force in 2004 for Flood management and Erosion Control in Assam and its neighbouring States as well as Bihar, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The report of the Task Force has been circulated to all the concerned States and Central Ministries.

A State Sector Scheme (of the Ministry of Water Resources) "Flood management Programme" with an outlay of Rs. 8000/- crore has been approved by the Central Government, in November, 2007, for providing Central assistance to the State Governments for critical flood management and erosion control works.

Look-out circulars issued by FRROs

3104. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that courts have recently ordered the Foreigners Registration Officers to pay compensation to people illegally held up at airports, such as Delhi airport;

(b) whether Look-out circulars are being issued in a very casual manner by Government;

(c) how many Look-out circulars have been issued in the year 2009-10 by FRROs at various places;

(d) whether complaints have been received at places like Chennai where sailors and others are held at ports without shore leave for emergency medical aid; and

(e) the action Government proposes to sensitise the entire FRRO establishment to use their judgment in a humane way and not harass people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A Look out Circular (LOC) was issued against one Shri Vikram Sharma by Foreigners Regional Registration Officer (FRRO), Delhi at the written request of National Commission for Women (NCW). As a result, Shri Vikram Sharma was offloaded at IGI Airport, New Delhi on 08.04.2008 while boarding flight No. EK-511 for Dubai Subsequently, the filed a writ petition in Delhi High Court against his offloading. Hon'ble Delhi High Court in its judgement dated 28.07.2010 held that statutory bodies, vested with powers of civil court, do not have the power to enforce criminal law and ordered NCW as well as FRRO, Delhi to pay a sum of Rs. 20,000/- each to the petitioner by way of compensation.

(b) No, Sir. The Look Out Circulars are opened on the written requests of prescribed authorities as well as by the courts and other authorized bodies/organizations in accordance with the laid down guidelines of the Government.

(c) Details of LOCs opened at various FRRO setups in 2009 and 2010 (upto 19.08.2010) are as under:-

Type of LOC	2009	2010 (upto 19.08.2010)
Temporary LOCs	739	338

Regular LOCs	11380	10150
Loss of Passports/Impounding of Passports	31433	16584

(d) The Immigration authorities at the seaports promptly issue Temporary Landing Permits (TLP) to such foreign sailors who desire to come to shore for Medical Treatment. The number of foreign nationals permitted to come of land for Medical Treatment at Chennai and Mumbai during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given below:-

Seaport	2008	2009	2010 (Till 23.8.2010)
Chennai	3	16	11
Mumbai	35	43	11

(e) Appropriate guidelines have been issued to the Immigration staff to maintain decorum while dealing with the passengers irrespective of their nationalities. Periodic training programmes are also organised for the Immigration officials on behavioural aspects.

Amount allocated to tackle natural calamities

†3105. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by Central Government along with their dates of release to tackle natural calamities such as cloud bursting, landslides and flood in the country, especially in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir in 2008-09 and 2010; year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of total loss of life and property due to recent cloud bursting in Leh; and

(c) the total amount given or to be given to the dependents/relatives of the people killed in the natural calamity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) State-wise details of amount allocated and released from the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) during 2008-09 to 2010-11, for tackling natural calamities such as cloud bursting, landslides and floods in the country, including Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) As per information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, 196 persons have lost their lives, 607 persons have been injured, 65 persons reported to be missing and about 3000 houses have been damaged due to cloudburst during the intervening night of August 5-6, 2010 in Leh, Jammu and Kashmir. There has also been extensive damage to public utilities in Leh, details of which, as presently available, are given

in

Statement-II

(See below).

(c) The extant norms under CRF *inter alia* provide *ex-gratia* payment @ Rs. 1.00 lakh per deceased to the families of people killed in the natural calamity.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise details of allocation and releases of CRF/SDRF and NCCF/NDRF during the years 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under CRF/SDRF			Centre's share of CRF/SDRF released			Released from NCCF			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
		(till date)						(till date)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	398.31	418.22	508.84	298.73	313.67	190.82	37.51	29.82	685.81	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.87	31.81	36.74	23.15	23.86	16535	0.00	26.40	32.29	0.00
3.	Assam	210.63	217.06	263.77	157.97	162.80	118.695	0.00	300.00	—	0.00
4.	Bihar	162.48	167.45	334.49	121.86	125.59	125.44	0.00	1000.00	267.48	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	121.91	125.62	151.32	45.72	139.935	56.745	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
6.	Goa	2.44	2.56	2.96	1.83	1.92	1.11	0.00	0.00	4.04	0.00
7.	Gujarat	284.77	299.00	502.12	315.29#	224.250	188.30	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
8.	Haryana	143.99	151.18	192.90	54.00	167.385#	72.34	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	109.87	113.21	130.76	103.63	63.69	58.84	24.59	40.33	14.58	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	94.33	97.21	172.46	35.38	108.275#	77.605	13.51	0.00	—	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	137.55	141.75	259.45	51.58	157.890#	97.295	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
12.	Karnataka	132.73	139.36	160.96	99.55	104.52	60.36	68.89	189.11	1594.36	0.00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

13. Kerala	98.98	103.91	131.08	74.23	77.930	49.155	50.81	9.48	—	0.00
14. Madhya Pradesh	277.39	285.88	392.75	208.04	214.41	147.28	0.00	0.00	40.53	0.00
15. Maharashtra	258.04	270.94	442.69	0.00*	488.895#	166.01	168.92	0.00	182.10	0.00
16. Manipur	6.05	6.25	7.22	4.48#	6.96#	3.25	0.00	5.45	0.91	0.00
17. Meghalaya	12.31	12.68	14.65	9.23	9.51	6.595	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
18. Mizoram	7.19	7.40	8.55	0.00*	10.941#	3.85	8.81	49.60	—	0.00
19. Nagaland	4.16	4.30	4.97	3.12	3.22	2.235	0.00	0.00	8.47	0.00
20. Orissa	328.97	339.03	391.58	324.50@	176.504	146.845	0.00	98.87	—	0.00
21. Punjab	169.04	177.49	222.92	126.78	133.12	83.595	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
22. Rajasthan	481.16	505.21	600.66	360.87	378.90	225.25	0.34	0.00	115.12	0.00
23. Sikkim	19.13	19.70	22.75	14.35	14.78	10.24	0.00	8.36	—	0.00
24. Tamil Nadu	242.03	254.13	293.52	229.17	142.95	110.07	0.00	522.51	—	0.00
25. Tripura	14.03	14.44	19.31	10.37#	16.09#	8.69	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
26. Uttar pradesh	322.87	332.75	385.39	242.15	249.55	144.52	0.00	0.00	148.96	0.00
27. Uttarakhand	100.67	101.85	117.66	112.47#	76.39	52.945	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
28. West Bengal	256.09	263.92	304.83	192.07	197.930	114.31	0.00	0.00	166.869	0.00
TOTAL	4427.99	4604.31	6077.30	3220.48	3791.865	2338.91	373.38	2279.92	3261.519	0.00

*Centre's share of CRF has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.

Statement-II

Details of damage to public utilities in Leh:

1. **Telecommunication-** BSNL facilities in Leh were severely damaged. The entire compound and the telecom equipment, installed in the telephone exchange was submerged in mud, resulting in total collapse of the BSNL connectivity in Leh. The All India Radio Transmitter was also destroyed, thereby disrupting the transmission.

2. **Roads**

- (i) Srinagar-Kargil-Leh Road :

- Sonamarg-Kargil road was disrupted due to landslide at various places.
- The stretches of road at Khangral, Bodh Kharboo, Nurla, Bazgo and Neemo were washed away due to which Kargil-Leh Road was blocked. Beyond Khaltsi, five major bridges were washed away at Nurla, Bazgoo, Neemo and Phyang, and Bailey bridges had to be installed.

- (ii) Kargil-Zanaskar Road

- Kargil-Zanaskar Road was blocked at Parkachick (105 km) and Rangdum (125 km).

- (iii) Leh-Manali Road

- On the Leh-Manali Road, a 4 km stretch was totally washed out beyond uPshi.

3. **Power**

Extensive damages have been reported on the Igo Mercellong and Satkna Small Hydel projects. Similarly, Micro hydel schemes at Bazgo and Hunder are affected. Portions of the power canals have been washed away. The power distribution system has also been extensively damaged. Approximately 11,000 poles are reported to be damaged. The 125 KVA DG Set at Hanu has also been damaged. There are damages to the DG Station at Choglamsar.

4. **Water supply**

The Water Supply Scheme (Lift Scheme) at Leh was severely damaged.

5. **Health**

The existing SNM Hospital building has become unsafe and is

not fit for use as a hospital. A large number of equipments, medical stores, drugs, linen, gas cylinders and other peripherals have been lost. PHC building at Nyoma has been partially damaged. The MAC building at Ney has been completely washed away. Similarly, MAC building at Choglamsar has been substantially damaged.

Chain snatchers and robbers playing havoc in Delhi

†3106. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that chain snatchers and robbers have played havoc in Delhi and NCR, and most of the victims after undergoing mental trauma are suffering from police response;

(b) the details of such incidents occurred in year 2009-10;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to bad police response, only 10 out of 100 cases are registered as police have lost credibility to common people; and

(d) if so, the number of guilty police personnel against whom strict action has been taken by Government from 2009 till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. It is not correct that chain snatchers and robbers have played havoc in Delhi and NCR. All possible help under the law is extended to the complainants to make them comfortable while lodging their reports, and prompt action is initiated to identify the culprits and arrest them.

(b) The details of incidents of chain snatching and robbery registered during the year 2009 and 2010 in Delhi and NCR are as under:-

Delhi

Year	Cases registered	
	Chain Snatching	Robbery
2009	740	515
2010 (upto 31.7.2010)	525	365
Ghaziabad		
2009	65	381
2010	61	118
Noida		
2009	61	91
2010	03	148
Gurgaon		
2009	196	127

2010 (up to 31.07.2010)

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) **Delhi**

Delhi Police takes adequate steps for prompt and proper registration of FIR and whenever any report/complaint regarding non-registration of case is reported, action is taken against the concerned staff.

Ghaziabad

100% registration is being carried out.

Noida

All the cases are being registered.

Gurgaon

100% registration is being ensured.

(d) The details of number of guilty police personnel against whom action has has taken for negligence in registering FIR during the period 2009 and 2010 (upto 31.07.2010) are as under:-

Delhi

2009	2010
04	05

Ghaziabad

No police personnel has been found guilty.

Noida

NIL.

Gurgaon

NIL.

Effect of blockade in Manipur

3107. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the State of Manipur is facing severe shortage of daily goods and ration supplies due to blockade;

(b) whether it is a fact that the local traders have a role to play in the blockade to maximize their benefits;

(c) whether this extortion has been reported by truckers; and

(d) the ground realities and steps taken by Government to save the common man of Manipur from further hardships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are indication of involvement of local traders in hoarding and black-marketing taking advantage of the shortage in availability of some essential commodities.

(c) No report about extortion has been received during the current phase of economic blockade.

(d) Additional 12 Coys of Central Paramilitary Forces were made available to the State Governments and additional 2 Coys of CRPF have been made available for escorting to and fro movement of trucks/tankers along NH-39 from Dimapur to Imphal. An inter-Ministerial team also visited Assam and Manipur on July 30 and August 1, 2010 to ensure that adequate arrangements for smooth flow of food grains and petroleum products are put in place. Transportation of food grains to Jiribam by Railways has also commenced. Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has been directed to take all measures to keep both NH-39 and NH-53 open for traffic. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has made an additional provision of Rs. 10 crore for the repairs of NH-53.

At present, goods laden trucks are reaching Imphal on a daily basis. In view of the improving stock position of petroleum products, State Government has revoked its earlier order of rationing of petroleum products and has permitted open sale of petrol and diesel through retail outlets/petrol pumps with effect from August 11, 2010.

All measure are being taken to ensure that essential commodities are available in adequate quantities in all parts of Manipur. The Ministries concerned are monitoring the situation on a daily basis and taking necessary steps to maintain adequate stocks of food grains, petroleum products and other essential commodities in Manipur.

Chinese workers in country

3108. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Chinese citizens working in India during last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): As per the information available, the number of Chinese working in India for the last three years as on June, 2010 is as under:

2008	2009	2010
990	5110	7065

The State-wise figures are not being maintained centrally.

Information gathered in the ongoing census

†3109. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to
state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of information pertaining to individual and family to be gathered in the ongoing programme of census in the country;

(b) whether the information regarding economic status of the individual and family are also gathered in the list of census;

(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) Sir, the Census is conducted in two phases. The First Phase of Census of India 2011 i.e. Houselisting and Housing Census commenced on the 1st April, 2010 and would be concluded by the end of September, 2010. In this phase, questions on housing stock, amenities available to households and assets owned by households are canvassed. The Second Phase of Census, i.e. Population Enumeration is scheduled to be conducted between 9th February to 28th February, 2011 in the entire country except the snow-bound areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh where this exercise is to take place in September, 2010. Data on various socio-economic and demographic parameters are collected in respect of each individual during Population Enumeration.

(b) to (d) No Sir, the information regarding economic status of the individual and the family is not directly gathered during the Census as question on income is not canvassed in Census. However, indicators like amenities available in the household, assets owned by the household and work status are indirect indicators of economic status.

Breach of law and order by young boys and girls in Delhi

†3110. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the incidence of breach of law and order by young boys and girls creating scene on the roads in Delhi;

(b) the number of such incidents took place in Delhi during the last two years along with the loss of life and property caused by the same; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to deal with such elements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

NIA taking over case of Popular Front in Kerala

3111. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken seriously the activities of Popular Front in India;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to tackle the issues on national basis;

(c) whether the National Investigation Agency (NIA) has decided to take over any case connected to Popular Front in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the activities of all organizations having a bearing on maintenance of public order and peace are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken wherever necessary.

“Public Order” and “Police” appear at entry no. 1 and 2 of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to maintain Public Order and Peace including registration and investigation of crime.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Listing transgenders in the census

3112. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to include transgender people in the ongoing Census;

(b) whether transgender people are listed as ‘Male’ under the gender category of the census form;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the current policy of Government is in violation of equal treatment as provided by the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Sir, All normal residents of the country including transgenders are included in the Census. Till the Census 2001, transgenders were listed as Male. In Census 2011, a separate code has been proposed in addition to Males and Females. In case a person wishes to return a gender other than Male (Code-1) or Female (Code-2), then facility to record oneself as other (Code-3) has been provided.

(d) Question does not arise.

Decriminalizing attempted suicide

3113. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of suicides committed in the last three years;

(b) whether there is any indication that the number of suicide attempts has increased over the past few years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any support or counselling is provided by the authorities handling cases of attempted suicides;

(d) whether Government has any proposal to de-criminalize 'attempted suicides', currently an offence punishable under Section 309; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) According to National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB) the State/UT-wise details of number of suicides during 2006-08 are available in Table 2.2 of their annual publication "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India" of each year. All the three editions of the report are available under "Publications" link on NCRB's website (<http://ncrb.gov.in>). The latest publication pertains to the year 2008.

(b) NCRB does information on suicides.

(c) The National Mental Health Programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period includes suicide prevention services, work place stress management, counselling services for schools and colleges in the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) in addition to the current activities of early detection and treatment of mental disorders, training of general health staff of districts in mental health and IEC activities. These activities will be organized under the umbrella of DMHP with district counselling center and suicide prevention helplines and active participation of community based organizations. DMHP is currently under implementation in 123 districts in the country.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal at present.

Reduction of Central forces deployed in J&K

3114. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to reduce the number of Central forces deployed in the State of J&K;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the justification for such proposal considering the growing disturbances in the region; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) The level of deployment and withdrawal of Forces in Jammu and Kashmir is dependent upon the assessment of the overall security situation in the state at any point in time. However, details of deployment/withdrawal are not disclosed in public interest.

Cases from Kerala taken over by NIA

3115. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases from Kerala have been taken over by National Investigation Agency (NIA) for investigation;

(b) the details of the progress; and

(c) whether any referred case was not taken over by NIA for investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per available information, six cases pertaining to Kerala have been entrusted to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) for investigation. Out of which, charge sheet has been filed in two cases in the court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) The National Investigation Agency Act does not empower the NIA to refuse a case assigned to it by the Central Government or transfer the case to the State Government without the approval of the Central Government.

Deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants

3116. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of re-entering of illegal immigrants of Bangladesh after deportation;

(b) the details of the cause of re-entering of such illegal immigrants and steps taken for corrective measures;

(c) whether it is a fact that the hon'ble Guwahati High Court has expressed its displeasure on the present manner and method of deportation of the illegal migrants;

(d) whether Government has any proposal to make Foreigners' Tribunal more useful for the purpose in response to the order dated 5th August, 2010 passed by the hon'ble Guwahati High Court while dealing with a petition filed by a deported Bangladeshi national;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if so, the details of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) There are reports that some of the declared illegal migrants/foreigners, who were deported to Bangladesh, have managed to re-enter India as the terrain along the border which are partially undulating, interspersed with various rivers/nullahs, hilly and densely forested, leading to porosity of the border. Guwahati High Court had made some observations in its order dated 5.8.2010 in a Writ Petition no. 45/2009. Government has taken various measures to curb illegal influx into the country, which

inter alia include strengthening of Border Security Force (BSF) and equipping them with modern and sophisticated equipment/gadgets, raising of additional battalions of BSF, reduction of gaps between border outposts, intensification of patrolling, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and border fencing, provision of surveillance equipment etc.

(d) to (f) Thirty-two (32) Foreigners Tribunals under the provisions of Foreigners (Tribunals) Order 1964 have been constituted in the State of Assam for detection of illegal migrants/foreigners. Additional four (4) Foreigners Tribunals have also been sanctioned for setting up in Assam. Government of Assam has been requested to monitor the progress being made by the Foreigners Tribunals.

Extremists willing to surrender in West Midnapore

3117. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Authority in West Bengal's Pashchim Midnapore district, the worst-hit by maoist activity, are in touch with many extremists who have expressed their willingness to surrender;

(b) whether Government has any rehabilitation package for them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No Sir, as informed by the State Government, the Surrender and Rehabilitation Scheme has been given wide publicity in the L.W.E. affected areas to encourage the extremists to surrender.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The surrender and rehabilitation package as approved by Government of India, *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.

Money allotted for border roads

3118. SHRI R.C. SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of money allotted and sanctioned for border roads in the country during the last three years, road-wise;

(b) the details of money spent on border roads during the last three years, year-wise and road-wise; and

(c) the details of roads completed and under construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs has undertaken the construction of border roads along border fencing in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram on Indo Bangladesh border and in the State of Gujarat on Indo-Pakistan border. Construction of 27 roads for providing connectivity to Indo-Tibetan

Border Police (ITBP) Border Out Posts has been undertaken in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh along Indo-China border. Financial allocations for these schemes are made on the basis of physical progress and fund requirements of the construction agencies. Borderwise details of funds allocated, released and utilized during the last three years are as below:

(Rupees in Crore)				
Border	Funds detail	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Indo-Bangladesh	Fund allocated	106.97	63.64	130.00
	Fund released	106.97	63.64	130.00
	Fund utilized	106.97	63.64	130.00
Indo-Pakistan	Fund allocated	Nil	Nil	10.00
	Fund released	Nil	Nil	10.00
	Fund utilized	Nil	Nil	10.00
Indo-China	Fund allocated	50.00	50.00	334.50
	Fund released	8.65	49.90	334.50
	Fund utilized	6.85	45.35	334.50

(c) Border-wise details of roads completed and under construction are as below:

Indo-Bangladesh border-Against the total sanctioned length of 4426 Km of border roads along Bangladesh border, construction of 3361 of roads has been completed leaving construction of balance 1065 Km of roads. Presently, construction of about 250 Km roads is under progress.

Indo-Pakistan border-Construction of 340 Km of border roads and 137 Km of link roads along Pakistan border in Gujarat sector has been sanctioned of which 294 Km of border roads and 136 Km of link roads have been completed. The construction of balance roads is currently under progress.

Indo-China border-Government has sanctioned construction of 27 strategic roads along Indo-China border involving a length of 804 Km in December, 2008. Construction work of 16 roads has already started after obtaining necessary statutory clearances including forest and wildlife clearances.

Mechanism to find out violation of business Visas

3119. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of business Visas issued in the last three years;

(b) whether Government has any mechanism to find out violations of business Visas;

(c) if so, the details of such mechanism;

(d) the number of cases of violations of business Visas detected in the last five years; and

(e) the details of action taken, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Visas are issued by the Indian Missions abroad. As per information available, 104 Indian Missions issued about 3.37 lakh Business Visas in 2009 and about 2.41 lakh Business Visas in 2010 (January to July).

(b) to (e) The Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) and Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) keep surveillance and vigil on the movement and activities of the foreign nationals within their respective jurisdictions. Whenever a case of violation of visa comes to notice, the foreign national concerned is either granted exit or deported. After the exit of the foreign national, action is also taken to place his/her name in the negative list to ban his/her entry into India. Details of such cases of violations of business visas are not centrally maintained.

Role of elected representatives in administration of UTs

3120. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that elected representatives in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have no say in the administration of the respective UTs;

(b) if not, what is the role assigned to the elected representatives in the matter of advising the administration of the respective UTs;

(c) how far are the elected representatives effective in making the administrations abide by their advise; and

(d) what is the legal scheme available in the respective UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. The elected representatives including Members of Parliament, Members of Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies have an important role in providing a participatory governance in the Union Territories.

(b) The role assigned to the elected representatives in the matter

of advising the administration of the respective UTs is given in Statement (See below).

(c) The elected representatives through their active interactions in the various aforesaid-Committees give their valuable suggestions on the issues relating to social and economic development of the Union Territories. Their suggestions are given due consideration before implementation of the various programmes etc.

(d) The Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are administered by Administrators appointed under Article 239 of the Constitution. The functioning of local bodies in these Union Territories is regulated in accordance with the provisions of respective Panchayat Regulation/Municipal Regulation/Tribal Council Regulation, as the case may be.

Statement

*Reply of Part (B) of Parliament Unstarred Question No. 3120 Dated
25.08.2010*

Union Territories	Role Assigned
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	The Member of Parliament as well as representatives of Local Bodies are represented on the Administrator's Advisory Council, UT Planning Board, Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti and on Steering/Monitoring Committees of important development programmes. The Member of Parliament is a Member of the Island Development Authority chaired by the Prime Minister. He is also the Member of the State Board for Wildlife, State level Environmental Council, Zilla Parishad, Port Blair Municipal Council and District Planning Committee.
Lakshadweep	<p>The Member of Parliament, President cum Chief Counsellor, District Panchayat and Members of the Panchayats are Members of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee and Administrator's Advisory Council which advises the Administrator.</p> <p>The Member of Parliament is a Member of the Island Development Authority chaired by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>The Member of Parliament chairs the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee and is a Member of several other Committees, such as, Lakshadweep State Wakf Board, Lakshadweep State</p>

Haj Committee, Lakshadweep Consumer Protection Council, Lakshadweep Rogi Kalyan Samithi and the District Panchayts.

Daman and Diu

The Member of Parliament and the elected representatives are also represented in the following committee(s)/cell(s) societies(s)/council(s) etc.

(i) Home Minister's Advisory Committee.

(ii) Administrator's Advisory Council.

- (iii) UT level Human Rights Cell (UTLHRC)
- (iv) State level and District Level Vigilance Monitoring Committee for Rural Development.
- (v) Implementation of Public Distribution Programme.
- (vi) The Town and Country Planning Board of Daman and Diu.
- (vii) District level Committee of Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities.
- (viii) District Planning Committee for the UT of Daman and Diu.
- (ix) District Level Committee of Mid day Meals Scheme for the UT of Daman and Diu.
- (x) The State Transport Authority for Daman and Diu.
- (xi) Committee for Promotion of Tourism, Art and Culture in Daman and Diu.
- (xii) The Daman Building and other construction workers Advisory Committee.
- (xiii) State Health Society Daman and Diu.
- (xiv) District Health Society Daman.
- (xv) District Health Society Diu.
- (xvi) State Aids Control Society, Daman and Diu.
- (xvii) Rogi Kalyan Samiti, Daman and Diu.
- (xviii) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan evaluation and monitoring Committee, Daman and Diu.
- (xix) The Consumer Protection Council, Daman and Diu.
- (xx) Committee of Welfare Minorities, Daman and Diu.
- (xxi) State Board of Wild life Daman and Diu.
- (xxii) Managing Committee of Indian Red

Cross Society Daman and Diu.

(xxiii) Special invitee in the Board of
OIDC.

(xxiv) Special invitee in the Board of
SC/ST/OBC Minorities Corporation.

Besides the above committees, Member of Parliament is also a Member in the following;

- (a) Parliamentary Standing Committee of Ministry of Home Affairs
- (b) Parliamentary Committee on Heavy Industries.

Besides, Member of Parliament is also ex-officio member of Zilla Panchayat, Daman Municipal Council and Diu Municipal Council.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli The Member of Parliament and the elected representatives are also represented in the following committee(s)/cell(s) societies(s)/council(s) etc.

- (i) Administrator's Advisory Council.
- (ii) UT Level Human Rights Cell (UTLHRC)
- (iii) State Level and District Level Vigilance Monitoring Committee for Rural Development.
- (iv) Implementation of Public Distribution Programme.
- (v) The Town and Country Planning Board of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (vi) District level Committee of Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities.
- (vii) District Planning Committee for the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (viii) District Level Committee of Mid day Meals Scheme for the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (ix) The State Transport Authority for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (x) Committee for Promotion of Tourism, Art and Culture in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

- (xi) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Building and other construction workers Advisory Committee.
 - (xii) State Health Society Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
 - (xiii) District Health Society Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
 - (xiv) State Aids Control Society, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
-

- (xv) Rogi Kalyan Samiti, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (xvi) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan evaluation and monitoring committee, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (xvii) The Consumer Protection Council, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (xviii) Committee of Welfare Minorities, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (xix) State Board of Wild life Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (xx) Managing Committee of Indian Red Cross Society Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (xxi) Special invitee in the Board of OI DC.
- (xxii) Special invitee in the Board of SC/ST/OBC Minorities Corporation.

Besides the above committees, the Member of Parliament is also a Member Parliamentary Standing Committee of Ministry of Home Affairs

Besides, the Member of Parliament is also ex-officio member of Zilla Panchayat, Silvassa Municipal Council.

Report of international survey on traffic

†3121. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to an international survey, Delhi is the fifth worst city in the world so far as traffic is concerned;

(b) if so, whether any policy has been formulated by Government in this regard, keeping in view the Commonwealth Games; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No such report has been received by the Government.

Central assistance to Orissa for flood and drought relief

†3122. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the assurance to provide Central assistance to Orissa to tackle the last terrible flood and drought has been fulfilled;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when this assurance will be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government of Orissa has submitted memoranda seeking financial assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the wake of drought and floods of 2009.

The memorandum for drought has been processed and High Level Committee has approved the following:

(i) Rs. 151.92 crore from NCCF subject to adjustment of 75% of balance available in the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) account of the State for instant calamity.

(ii) Rs. 15.00 crore from National Rural Drinking Water Programme for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.

The Memorandum for floods is being processed for release of funds from NCCF and is likely to be finalized shortly.

However, the Government of India has released Central share of Calamity Relief Fund amounting to Rs. 176.50 crore during the year 2009-10.

Protection of workers in the unorganized sector

3123. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made on the proposal to amend the Employees Provident Fund Act to bring down the threshold limit from establishment employing 20 workers and above to 10 and above; and

(b) the details of other social security measures proposed to protect the workers of small establishment in the unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The proposal was considered by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 15.07.2009. The Cabinet had desired that the matter may in the first instance be considered by the Committee of Secretaries. Accordingly, a meeting of Committee of Secretaries was held on 05.08.2009 wherein after hearing all the concerned, it was

decided for a detailed analysis by a Group of Officers from Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Finance, Department of Public Enterprises alongwith the Joint Secretary in the Cabinet Secretariat. Thereafter, meeting of Group of Officers was held on 7.8.2009. In this meeting it was decided that a Study of system and viability of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) should be considered for a projection over a long period of time and the assessment of the Employees' Pension Scheme,

1995 be assigned to actuaries of International repute. Accordingly, after following due procedure actuarial firm has been selected for undertaking Special Actuarial Valuation of Pension Fund as decided by the Group of Officers. The report of Special Actuarial Valuation of Pension Fund is still awaited.

(b) Details of other social security measures proposed to protect the workers of small establishment in unorganized sector is given in Statement.

Statement

*Social Security measures proposed to protect the workers of Small
Establishment in
organized sector*

With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers, including workers engaged in the small establishment, the Government enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board which shall recommend social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers.

Pending above legislation, the Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card bases cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. More than 1.84 crore smart cards have been issued as on 18.08.2010. RSBY has been extended to Building and other Construction workers registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (RECS), Act, 1996.

To provide death and disability cover to rural landless households between the age group of 18 to 59 years, the Government launched the "Aam Admi Bima Yojana".

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme was expanded by revising the eligibility criteria to provide old age pension to all citizens above the age of 65 years and living below the poverty line.

In the Budget for the year 2010-11, the Government has decided to extend benefits of RSBY to all such Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year and to all licensed porters,

vendors and hawkers, who are from the unorganized sector and are social challenged.

The Government has also set up of National Social Security Fund for unorganized sector workers with initial allocation of Rs. 1,000/- crore. This fund will support schemes for weavers, toddy tapers, rickshaw pullers, bidi workers etc.

The Government has set up the following Task Force:

(a) Domestic workers.

(b) Vendors, Auto and Taxi drivers, Rickshaw pullers and rag pickers.

(c) Sanitation workers.

UNICEF report on child labour

†3124. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the UNICEF report which states that there are one crore and twenty five lakh child labourers in India who work in hazardous industries like beedi, carpet, textile and mining industries;

(b) whether the report also states that conditions of children is very deplorable in India and the condition of girls is even more deplorable as initially they work in industries but later they are pushed into prostitution and forced to work in porn films; and

(c) whether Government would consider to run special drive under Right to Education and Right to Food Act for making the child labourers free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) UNICEF has not published any such report. However, as per Census 2001 there were 1.26 crore child labour in the country out of which 12 lakh were engaged in hazardous occupations and processes including beedi, carpet, mining, etc.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government stands to cover all children, including child labourers, between the age group of 6-14 years, as per the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act. The Right to Food Act has not yet been enacted.

Employment potential of tertiary sector

3125. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that as per National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) tertiary sector employment in 2004-05 amounted to only 25 per cent of the work force despite the fact that more than 50 per cent of GDP came from this sector;

(b) if so, Government's reaction for the little contribution in terms of employment by the IT sector (0.2 per cent of the work force) in particular; and

(c) how does Government proposes to generate employment in secondary sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is fully aware that
around 23 per cent of the workforce was engaged in tertiary sector
during 2004-05 whereas its contribution in GDP was about 54 per cent
during the same period.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The contribution of IT sector of 0.2 percent of the total work force of 459 million may not be viewed as very little contribution.

(c) Eleventh Five Year Plan has projected the annual growth rate of employment of 5.4 and fixing GDP growth rate of 10-11 percent in the secondary sector so as to enable the economy to generate sufficient employment opportunities to absorb work force being pushed out from agriculture sector. In this way, additional employment opportunities of 23.88 million (41% of the total employment) would be created secondary sector as against the overall target of 58 million job opportunities during the plan period.

Non-technical educated unemployed

3126. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any survey about the non-technical educated unemployed persons available in the country which are mostly matric, non-matric, IA, BA, MA (Arts) and total unskilled workers;

(b) whether in view of modern technology they may not be useful for any job; and

(c) if so, what is the strategy of Government to address the issue of their employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No specific survey has been conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) about the non technical educated unemployed persons available in the country. However, based on Employment Exchange statistics, the faculty-wise number of educated job seekers (10th standard and above) in the country as on 31-12-2007 is given below:

Educational Level	Number of job seekers (in lakh)
10th class passed	149.0
10+2 passed	87.5
Graduates and Post Graduates (Arts)	28.4

(b) and (c) In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a Comprehensive Skill Development Programme with wide coverage throughout the country has been initiated by the Government. The coordinated Action Plan for Skill Development has a target of 500 million skilled

persons by the year 2022, and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has been mandated to train about 150 million persons by 2022 under National Skill Development Policy which is now in place. Ministry of Labour and Employment has taken up several initiatives for skill upgradation of youth to enhance their employability leading to better access to employment and livelihood opportunities. Some of the major programmes for skill development are as follows:

- (i) Craftsmen Training Scheme
- (ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme
- (iii) Skill Development Initiative through Modular Employable Skills

Coordinating department for employment and unemployed

3127. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) which is the real coordinating department of employment and unemployed;
- (b) as every department requires the clearance of Finance Department, whether Labour Department is authorised to control, co-ordinate and monitor the employment of all Government Departments; and
- (c) if not, then which department has been assigned this responsibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 amended from time to time, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has been entrusted with the responsibility of employment and unemployment except rural employment and unemployment besides others.

(b) and (c) All Departments are responsible for the business allocated to them as per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

Unemployed allowance to unemployed youths

3128. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether unemployment is increasing in country day by day; if so, the details of the unemployed youths, State-wise;
- (b) what is the percentage of educated or uneducated unemployed youths in country and the details thereof;
- (c) what is the percentage of employed skilled and unskilled youths in country;
- (d) whether it is a fact that there is resentment among the unemployed youths; if so, what steps Government is taking to solve this problem; and
- (e) whether Government is considering the policy to provide

unemployment allowance to the unemployed youth; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Number of youth job-seekers in the age group of 15-29, all of whom may not be necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges has come down to 27.91 million in 2007 from 29.51 million in 2003. The number of youth job-seekers for the last five years is as under:

Year	
Youth (in million)	
2003	29.51
2004	28.76
2005	27.83
2006	29.08
2007	27.91

The information on number of educated, uneducated, employed skilled and unskilled youth is not maintained separately.

(d) Government is fully aware of magnitude of unemployment amongst the educated youth. In order to solve this problem, Government has been implementing various employment generation schemes such as Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). In order to make youth more employable in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a Comprehensive Skill Development Programme with wide coverage throughout the country has been initiated by the Government. The coordinated Action Plan for Skill Development has a target of 500 million skilled persons by the year 2022 under National Skill Development Policy which is now in place.

(e) There is no such proposal at present. Employment generation is an integral part of the growth process and Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million job opportunities. Huge investment in infrastructure development is also creating employment.

Welfare measures for workers engaged in salt making

3129. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers are engaged in salt making in the country;

(b) the break up of male and female workers working in production of salt in Gujarat; and

(c) the details of measures taken by Government for their social security, housing, health and education for their children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The estimated number of salt workers engaged
in salt making in the country is about 1.29 lakhs.

(b) The estimated number of male and female salt workers engaged
in production of salt in Gujarat is about 50,000 and 32,000
respectively.

(c) Code of Principles have been formulated by the salt department to provide financial assistance in the fields of (i) water supply schemes, (ii) Labour rest shed, (iii) creches, (iv) Medical facilities like General Health-cum-Eye camps, (v) Provision of Community Centre, (vi) Grant of rewards to the children of salt workers etc.

Medical facilities and hospitals for beedi workers

3130. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of medical facilities and hospitals for beedi workers at different places in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of these medical facilities and hospitals are in deplorable condition and do not provide required and satisfactory medicare to beedi workers;

(c) whether corruption and ineptness is rampant in implementation of welfare schemes for beedi workers; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to revamp the vigilance mechanism and to solve other problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Health care is provided to the beedi workers and their dependents through 7 hospitals and 204 dispensaries all over the country. Seven hospitals are located at (i) 65 bedded hospital at Dhuliyani (West Bengal), (ii) 50 bedded T.B. hospital at Kodarma (Jharkhand), (iii) 50 bedded hospital at Mysore (Karnataka), (iv) 30 bedded hospital at Sagar (M.P.), (v) 10 bedded hospital at Gursahaiganj (U.P.), (vi) 30 bedded hospital at Mukkadal (Tamil Nadu), (vii) 30 bedded hospital at Bihar Sharif (Bihar). One 15 bedded hospital at Jhalda (W.B.), is under construction.

In addition to above, diversified medical assistance covering the diseases like Heart Diseases, Kidney Transplantation, Cancer, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Mental Diseases, Ophthalmic Problems, Maternity Benefits, Minor surgery like Hernia. Appendectomy ulcer, Gynecological diseases and Prostrate diseases, Family Welfare, etc., is provided to beedi workers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such cases have been reported.

(d) Does not arise.

Import duty on wheat

3131. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND

INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to impose import duty on wheat and partial lifting of two years old ban on export of non basmati rice; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government keeps all its options open to balance the interest of ensuring remunerative price to fanners and availability of foodgrains at reasonable prices to the consumer.

Children working in pan, beedi and cigarettes industry

3132. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Census 2001, the number of children working in pan, beedi and cigarettes industry was 2,52,574 in the country;

(b) if so, what is the present scenario, State-wise, male-female-wise;

(c) whether the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in beedi making and tobacco processes, etc.;

(d) if so, the action taken, cases registered, challenged, punished, State-wise; and

(e) whether most of beedi workers are women and they are paid lesser remuneration in Violation of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The last Census conducted in 2001 by the Registrar General of India which is the only authentic data in respect of number of child labour in the country indicating 2,52,574 children working in the pan, beedi and cigarette industry.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of prosecutions launched and convictions obtained, State-wise, as made available by the State/UT Governments is given in Statement (See below).

(e) Yes Sir, as per the available information the male female ratio of beedi workers is estimated to be around 1:2.5. However, the Government has not received any complaint on violation of Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

Statement

State-wise Details of Prosecutions launched and Convictions obtained

Sl.	Name of the State/UT	Prosecutions	Convictions
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No.		Launched Since 1997-98	Obtained Since 1997-98
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island Union Territory	0	0

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	53122	18030
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	49	0
4.	Assam	13	1
5.	Bihar	2477	3
6.	Chandigarh Union Territory	15	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	659	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Union Territory	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu Union Territory	0	0
10.	Delhi Union Territory	1589	304
11.	Goa	35	7
12.	Gujarat	1327	339
13.	Haryana	2623	404
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	225	45
16.	Jharkhand	322	48
17.	Karnataka	10765	820
18.	Kerala	27	10
19.	Lakshadweep Union Territory	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1491	274
21.	Maharashtra	655	52
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	5	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Orissa	547	10
27.	Puducherry Union Territory	10	1
28.	Punjab	424	167
29.	Rajasthan	1723	2190

1	2	3	4
30. Sikkim		0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		5068	1695
32. Tripura		5	0
33. Uttar Pradesh		7569	405
34. Uttarakhand		93	10
35. West Bengal		87	3

Opening of new ITI and ITC in all development blocks

†3133. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to open new Industrial Training Institute (ITI)/ITC in all the development blocks of the country;

(b) whether regional imbalance is increasing because of rules governing of opening up of ITI/ITC and the number of development blocks without ITI/ITC;

(c) whether in the development blocks already having private/Government ITI, the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT) should not grant permission for opening new ITC; and

(d) if so, whether Government could consider the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) A scheme titled 'Kaushal Vikas Yojana' has been formulated for setting up of 1500 new Industrial Training institutes (ITIs) and 5000 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in PPP mode preferably in un-serviced blocks (where no ITI/ITC exists) including hilly, desert and minority concentration areas of the country. This division of the Government will definitely help in mitigating the regional imbalance in the field of vocational training.

(c) and (d) As per existing instructions, there is no restriction in opening of ITIs/ITCs at any location in the country. Location for opening of ITI (Government ITI) is decided by the State Government. However, private entrepreneurs are free to set up ITCs (private) in any part of country and there is no restriction. For affiliation purpose they have to meet requirements of 'National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)' norms.

Modular employment scheme

†3134. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the State-wise details of number of ITI/ITC institutes in the country where modular employment scheme has been implemented;
- (b) whether this scheme has been discontinued;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to reintroduce this scheme to prepare skilled workers and if so, the time limit thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) 6365 institutes have been registered as Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) under the scheme including Government ITIs/Government Instt., Pvt. ITCs and others. State-wise details are given in Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) The scheme has not been discontinued. However, modalities for disbursement of funds under the scheme are being revised.

Statement

Skill Development Initiative scheme

(Based on Modular Employable Skills)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total VTP Registered	Govt. ITI/Govt. Instt.	PVT. ITC	Others	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	19	10	0	9	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	645	84	299	262	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	0	0	
4.	Assam	39	19	3	17	
5.	Bihar	78	23	52	3	
6.	Chandigarh	12	4	0	8	
7.	Chhattisgarh	67	67	0	0	
8.	Delhi	57	20	8	29	
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	0	
10.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	
11.	Goa	14	10	2	2	
12.	Gujarat	290	168	105	17	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Haryana		84	38	22	24	
14. Himachal Pradesh		75	54	15	6	
15. Jammu and Kashmir		157	46	1	110	
16. Jharkhand		72	13	47	12	
17. Kerala		69	30	39	0	
18. Karnataka		668	125	136	407	
19. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	
20. Madhya Pradesh		341	316	12	13	
21. Manipur		2	1	0	1	
22. Meghalaya		5	3	1	1	
23. Mizoram		3	3	0	0	
24. Maharashtra		804	479	123	202	
25. Nagaland		4	4	0	0	
26. Orissa		196	25	142	29	
27. Puducherry		10	8	0	2	
28. Punjab		170	112	16	42	
29. Rajasthan		117	114	2	1	
30. Sikkim		1	1	0	0	
31. Tamil Nadu		429	59	229	141	
32. Tripura		6	5	0	1	
33. Uttar Pradesh		1683	542	298	843	
34. Uttarakhand		32	32	0	0	
35. West Bengal		209	51	8	150	
TOTAL		6365	2473	1560	2332	

Failure of laws in preventing child labour

†3135. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more than one crore child labourers in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for failure of laws in preventing child labour so far and whether Government is considering formulating any new law in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per the Census, 2001, the number of working children in the country was 1.26 crore. As per N.S.S.O Survey 2004-05 the number of working children is 89 lakhs.

(c) No Sir. Adequate provision exists under the existing Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 to take action against those employing children in prohibited occupations and processes. State Governments are appropriate authorities for enforcement of the provisions of the Act for the areas falling under their jurisdiction. In central sphere Central Government is the appropriate Government to enforce the Act.

Annual valuation of EPF Scheme, 1995

†3136. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision in the EPF Scheme, 1995 for the annual valuation;

(b) if so, whether it has been done every year;

(c) if answer to part (b) is in negative, the reason for not doing it every year; and

(d) if the annual valuation has been done, the value for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Paragraph 32 of the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 provides for annual valuation of the Pension Fund by valuer appointed by the Central Government.

(b) to (d) The Annual Valuation of the Employees' Pension Fund has been completed upto 31.03.2006. Annual Valuations as at 31.03.2007, 31.03.2008 and 31.03.2009 are in progress. The Valuation Report as at 31.03.2006, revealed an actuarial deficit of Rs. 22,659 crores in the Employees' Pension Fund. Shri P.A. Balasubramanian has been approved for performing 12th and 13th Valuations work of Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 for the periods 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. For the

year 2009-10, a Valuer has to be appointed. The year 2010-11 being current financial year appointment of valuer for the year will become due at the end of the year.

Benefit to pensioners in terms of para 32(2) of EPF Scheme

3137. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether in the past 15 years Government have ever contemplated to alter the scale of benefit to the pensioners in terms of para 32(2) of Employees Pension Fund (EPF) Schemes, 1995; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per provision of paragraph 32 (2) of Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995, the Central Government has altered the scale of benefits admissible under this Scheme whenever the actuarial valuation of the Employees' Pension Fund so permitted by declaration of additional relief as below:

1st Relief @ 4% w.e.f. 15.11.1996.

2nd Relief @ 5.5% w.e.f. 01.04.1998.

3rd Relief @ 4% w.e.f. 01.04.1999.

4th Relief @ 4% w.e.f. 01.04.2000.

After 01.04.2000 no relief could be declared as actuarial deficit has been reported by the valuer in all subsequent valuations.

Increase in administrative expenses on PF and pension funds under EPS

3138. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the administrative expenses on Provident Fund (PF) and pension funds under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme is increasing in recent years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the expenses incurred during the _____ years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 and the percentage of the amount taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase is mainly because of the following reasons:

(i) Creation of eight new Regional Offices;

(ii) Computerisation Project with auxiliary supports like purchase of new modular furniture, air-conditioning, Diesel Generator Sets, Electrical Cabin, etc.;

(iii) Increase in Bank Commission on collection of contribution; and

(iv) Increase in the strength of officers and staff.

The expenses incurred on the administration of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 for the year 2008-09 is Rs. 801.57 crore

(as per audited Annual Accounts) and for the year 2009-10 it is Rs. 1,075.70 crore (as per the Provisional and Un-audited Annual Accounts). For the current year *i.e.* from April, 2010 to July, 2010, the expenses incurred so far is Rs. 388.77 crore (provisional and un-audited).

No separate administration expense is incurred in the Pension Funds.

Setting up of registry for domestic workers

3139. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ratified the International Labour Organization's (ILO) convention concerning rights of domestic workers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has fixed minimum wage and other basic working conditions for domestic workers in India, if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government has considered setting up a registry of domestic workers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The International Labour Organization (ILO) proposes to adopt an instrument on 'Decent Work for Domestic Workers'. A report in this regard was included as an Agenda item in 99th Session of the International Labour Conference held in June, 2010 at Geneva for discussion about proposed instrument. ILO has not adopted any standard (Convention or Recommendation) on Decent Work for Domestic Workers so far.

(c) and (d) The domestic work falls under the purview of State sphere. State Governments are empowered to include domestic work as scheduled employment under statute for fixation of minimum rates of wages for these workers as per Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Central Government has requested the State Governments to take necessary steps for inclusion of domestic work as employment in the schedule and fixing minimum rates of wages for domestic workers.

(e) Government has constituted a Task Force to evolve a policy framework for domestic workers in the context of regulatory mechanism and providing social security.

Low income of employed

3140. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of having employment, 28 per cent of people are still unable to earn enough to rise above the

poverty line;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is 10.8 million unemployed out of the workforce of 459 million in the country; and

(c) if so, how Government is going to address both the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates on employment and unemployment are

obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization. Last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. According to the most recent round of quinquennial survey, percentage of working poor (those employed but unable to earn sufficient income from their work to rise above the official poverty line) was estimated on usual status basis (based on mixed recall period) at around 22% in the beginning of January, 2005 in the country and during the same period, 10.8 million unemployed persons were in the estimated labour force of 469.94 million.

(c) Government have taken several steps to reduce unemployment rate. The focus is on productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise the incomes of masses of the rural population to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The Job opportunities are likely to be created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Government have also decided to skill 500 million persons by 2022 in order to improve their productivity so that they can earn higher wages and get out of poverty trap.

NHs passing through Orissa

†3141. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Highways that are passing through Orissa;

(b) the names of National Highways which are completely within the State and those which passes through the State;

(c) the status of all these National Highways;

(d) whether State Government has sent any scheme to the Central Government for complete development of these National Highways;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, whether Central Government has considered for their

complete development on its own; and

(g) 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 16 number of National Highway in the State of Orissa is given in Statement (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) All the National Highways (NHs) in the State of Orissa are maintained in traffic worthy conditions within the available resources.

(d) to (g) In the month of May, 2009, the National Highway wing of State Public Works Department, Government of Orissa had forwarded a broad proposal for development of NHs and removal of deficiencies in which request was made to enhance the level of annual allocation from Rs. 200.00 crore. Accordingly, during the year 2009-10 the allocation was increased to Rs. 330.00 crore for the State for NH (original) works and in the current year it is Rs. 340.60 crore. In addition, stretches of National Highways have been identified for development including widening to 2-lane with paved shoulders with the assistance from World Bank in 557.47 Km. length and through Public Private Partnership (PPP)/National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-IV in 1160 km. length.

Statement

Details of National Highways in Orissa.

Sl. No.	NH No.*	Starting and terminating point
1	2	3

(A) (I) National Highways passing through the State of Orissa.

1.	16	Orissa/West Bengal Border (Laxman Nath) to Orissa/AP Border (Ichhapuram)
2.	18	Balasore to Jharpokharia
3.	20	Parsora-Panikoili
4.	26	Baragarh-Sunki
5.	49	Kanaktora-Jamsola
6.	53	Luhurachati-Paradeep
7.	63	Kotpad to Borigumma
8.	143	Biramitrapur-Barkote
9.	353	Nuapada to Khariar

(B) (II) National Highways completely within the State of Orissa.

10.	55	Sambalpur to Cuttack
11.	57	Bolangir to Khurda

12.	59	Khariar to Berhampur
13.	149	Palhara to Banarpal

1	2	3
14.	316	Bhubaneswar-Konark-Satapada
15.	516	Chhatrapur to Gopalpur
16.	520	Parsora to Rajamunda

*Indicates the new National Highways number consequent upon Ministry's notification S.O.542(E), dated 05.03.2010.

Improvement of roads under CRF/EI/ISC in Gujarat

3142. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal of Rs. 479.24 crore during 2009-10 for the improvement of roads under the schemes viz. Central Road Fund, Economic Important and Inter-State Connectivity (CRF/EI/ISC);

(b) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay in giving approval to the proposal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has been adopting variant formula while calculating limit of sanction of execution for works under CRF/EI/ISC; and

(d) if so, the amount of enhanced limits sanctioned to various States during the last two years including current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of Gujarat had submitted 25 proposals amounting to Rs. 183.83 crore under CRF, 3 proposals amounting to Rs. 46.00 crore under ISC and 6 proposals amounting to Rs. 100.36 crore under EI. Twelve proposals amounting to Rs. 102.97 crore under CRF have been sanctioned during 2009-10.

(c) and (d) Sanction in any year is limited to 4 times the annual allocation to the state minus the difference of total sanction and total utilization since the inception of the Fund. Prior to 2008-09, the limit was 2 times the annual allocation. The details of allocation for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Allocation for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Amount in Rs. Crore)			
State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	143.63	148.91	160.08

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	18.26	31.38	33.29
Assam	27.42	35.05	36.57
Bihar	40.59	46.28	50.39
Chhattisgarh	43.66	58.43	62.40
Goa	8.93	5.87	5.82
Gujarat	104.84	107.48	112.61
Haryana	66.18	47.55	52.03
Himachal Pradesh	19.34	24.81	25.83
Jammu and Kashmir	54.92	86.81	91.14
Jharkhand	34.85	39.44	41.48
Karnataka	103.82	105.84	111.33
Kerala	48.58	36.54	37.84
Madhya Pradesh	100.29	133.63	143.17
Maharashtra	175.89	174.92	187.74
Manipur	5.84	8.90	9.46
Meghalaya	8.54	10.40	11.10
Mizoram	5.14	8.20	8.73
Nagaland	4.34	6.61	6.91
Orissa	56.25	70.56	74.95
Punjab	65.39	48.69	47.66
Rajasthan	130.60	158.91	166.64
Sikkim	2.15	2.99	3.27
Tamil Nadu	110.92	93.98	102.60
Tripura	3.54	4.62	4.91
Uttarakhand	20.96	25.74	27.11
Uttar Pradesh	145.55	140.65	148.44
West Bengal	55.40	53.02	55.67

Reduction of funds allocated by Planning Commission

3143. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has greatly reduced the funds allocated to the Ministry for the year 2010-11 for its inability to meet the target of constructing 20 km. of road everyday as a result of which about 7 km. of road can be constructed everyday now;

(b) the length of road in km. constructed everyday during the last three years;

(c) the funds allocated by Planning Commission during the last five years, year-wise; and

(d) whether the above funds have been allocated on the basis of performance of the Ministry or there is any other reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in India. The details in respect of National Highways are given in Statement (See below).

(d) No, Sir. Funds have been allocated by the Planning Commission based on the demands raised by this Ministry, the overall availability of funds and inter-se-priority of various programmes.

Statement

Details of National Highways

1. Length of National Highways constructed during last three years

Sl.No.	Year	Length constructed during in km. (km. per day)
1.	2007-2008	3640 (9.97)
2.	2008-2009	4494 (12.31)
3.	2009-2010	5042 (13.81)

2. Funds allocated by Planning Commission during last five years.

Sl.No.	Year	Funds allocated in Rs. crore
1	2	3

1.	2005-06	13447.74
2.	2006-07	14660.35

1	2	3
3.	2007-08	14,239.46
4.	2008-09	17,076.26
5.	2009-10	18,060.25

Fatal accidents on the highways

3144. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of fatal accidents and the number of victims on the highways are increasing with every passing day;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the number of accidents and the number of deaths occurred on the highways during the last three years;

(c) whether Government is considering to station mobile medical units on the highways to provide medical help to the victims as quickly as possible and thus save the lives;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is considering any elaborate plan to put in place with a view to minimize the accidents; and

(f) 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) Yes Sir. The details of number of road accidents, fatal accidents, number of persons killed and number of persons injured on National Highways and State Highways during the years 2006 to 2008 (the latest available data) is as under:

Year	National Highways				State Highways			
	Total	Fatal	Persons	Persons	Total	Fatal	Persons	Persons
	Road	Accidents	Killed	Injured	Road	Accidents	Killed	Injured
	Accidents				Accidents			
2006	140158	34852	39820	152807	107632	25052	28315	123411

2007	138922	35432	40612	154880	116908	28287	31688	134259
2008	137995	37096	42670	149693	123972	29744	34081	143708

(c) and (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a Scheme namely "Project for establishment of trauma care facilities along National Highways" during the Eleventh

Five Year Plan, at a total outlay of Rs. 732.75 crore to develop a network of Trauma Centres along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East West Corridors of the National Highways to help the accident victims. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is providing Ambulances on an average at every 50 km interval on completed stretches of National Highways through O and M contractors/concessionaire with basic life support system along with para medical staff as approved by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Till now, NHAI has provided 180 ambulances on the National Highways entrusted to it. Further, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is committed to provide 140 advanced life support ambulances to 140 identified hospitals under this Scheme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

In addition to the above, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under the scheme "National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS)" has provided 437 Ambulances to the States/UTs/NGOs for relief and rescue measures in the aftermath of accidents by way of evacuating road accident victims to the nearest medical aid centre.

(e) and (f) The Ministry is in the process of setting up of a separate body i.e., Road Safety and Traffic Management Board based on the recommendations of the Sunder committee to oversee road safety activities in the country in a comprehensive manner. Pending creation of the National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RT and H) is overseeing the road safety issues including preparation of an action plan for improving road safety scenario in the country.

Criteria for declaration of State road as a NH

3145. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for declaring a State Road as a National Highway;

(b) the details of proposals received from various States for declaration/ conversion/upgradation of State roads as NHs during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of State roads upgraded/converted into NHs during the said period along with the funds sanctioned and expenditure

incurred, State-wise; and

(d) the target fixed for connecting State roads with NHs during 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) An eleven point criteria broadly has been devised for declaring a state road/stretch as a National Highways (NH). A copy of the same is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) State-wise details of the proposals received from various State Governments is given in Statement-II (See below). Year-wise details are not maintained.

(c) The details of the state roads upgraded/converted into National Highways during the said period are given in Statement-III (See below). The allocation of funds for development and maintenance of National Highways is made in lumpsum State-wise. No separate funds are allocated for new National Highways.

(d) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up from time to time depending upon, requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. No targets have been fixed for developing of State Roads as National Highways during 2010-11.

Statement-I

Criteria for declaration of National Highways

1. Roads which run through the length and breadth of the country.
2. Roads connecting adjacent countries.
3. Roads connecting the National Capital with State Capital and roads connecting mutually the State Capitals.
4. Roads connecting major ports, large industrial centers or tourist centers.
5. Roads meeting very important strategic requirements.
6. Arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby.
7. Roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions.
8. National Highways grid of 100 Km is achieved.
9. The road must be up to the standard laid down for State Highways-both in its technical requirements as well as the land requirements.
10. The road and right of way must be free of any type of encroachment and should be the property of the State Government.
11. The right of way required for the National Highways (preferable 45m, minimum 30m) must be available for acquiring, free of encroachments and the State Government would complete acquiring formalities within six months.

Statement-II

Details of proposals from various State Governments

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of proposals received
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1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Assam	01
3.	Bihar	01
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	02

1	2	3
5.	Gujarat	19
6.	Haryana	04
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11
8.	Jharkhand	02
9.	Karnataka	28
10.	Kerala	01
11.	Madhya Pradesh	02
12.	Maharashtra	17
13.	Meghalaya	02
14.	Manipur	01
15.	Mizoram	01
16.	Nagaland	03
17.	Orissa	13
18.	Puducherry	05
19.	Punjab	03
20.	Rajasthan	25
21.	Sikkim	04
22.	Tamil Nadu	07
23.	Tripura	01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	08
25.	Uttarakhand	03
26.	West Bengal	01

Statement-III

Notified National Highways during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise.

(2007-08)

State	National Highways No.	Stretch	Approx Length (Km.)
1	2	3	4
West Bengal	31D	Siliguri-Salsalabari-Fulbari-Mainaguri-147 Dhupguri, Falakata and Sonapur	

1	2	3	4
Kerala	47C	Kalamassery, crossing NH-17 and terminating at Vallarpadam	17
(2008-09)			
Arunachal Pradesh	229	The highway starting from Tawang Passing through Bomdila, Nechipur, Seppa, Sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.	1090
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 52B	The highway starting from Mahadevpur Passing through Namchik, Changlang, Khonsa and Kanubari in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the state of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeed bridge.	450
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 37	The National Highway Number 37 is extended from its dead end near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.	60
Tamil Nadu	Extension of NH-226	The highway starting from Perambalur connecting Perali, Keelapalur, Ariyalur, Kunnam, Thiruvaiyaru, Kandiyur and joining NH-226 at. Thanjavur in the State of Tamil Nadu.	85
Tamil Nadu	230	The highway starting from Madurai connecting Tiruppuvanam, Poovandhi, Sivaganga, Kalaiyarkoil, Tiruvadanai and terminating at Tondi Port town in the State of Tamil Nadu.	82
West Bengal	Extension of NH-2B	The highway starting from Bolpur connecting Prantik, Mayureswar and terminating at Mollarpur at the junction of NH-60 in the State of West Bengal.	54
Himachal Pradesh	20A	The highway starting from Nagrota at the Junction of NH 20 connecting Ranital, Dehra and terminating at Mubarikpur at the Junction of NH 70 in Himachal Pradesh	91

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	72B	The highway starting from Paonta at the 109 Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh	
Uttrakhand	72B	The highway starting from Paonta at the 51 Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttarakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh	
Uttar Pradesh	231	The highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratapgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	169
	232	The highway starting from Ambedkarnagar (Tada) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda in the state of Uttar Pradesh	305
	232A	The highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (junction of NH 232) in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	68
	233	The highway starting from India/ Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarthnagar, Bansi, Basti, Tanda, Azamgarh and terminating at Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	292
	235	The highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	66
Andhra Pradesh	18A	The highway starting from Puthalapattu and terminating at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.	42

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh, 234 Karnataka, Tamil Nadu		The highway starting from Mangalore connecting Beltangadi, Mudigare, Belur, Huliya, Sira, Madhugiri, Chintamani in Karnataka, Venktagiri Kota in Andhra Pradesh, Pernampet, Gudiyattam, Katpadi, Vellore, Pushpagiri, Polur and terminating at Tiruvinamalai-Viluppuram in Tamil Nadu	780
(2009-10)			
Delhi/Haryana 236		The Highway starting from Mehrauli connecting Andheria More, Chattarpur T point in the territory of Delhi and terminating at Gurgaon on NH 8 in the State of Haryana.	13.45
Madhya Pradesh 69A		The highway starting from Multai on existing NH-69 connecting Chikhli, Dunawa, Chindwara, Chaurai and terminating at Seoni on National Highway No.7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh	154.21
Madhya Pradesh/ 26B Maharashtra in		The highway starting from Narsinghpur on the existing National Highway No.26 in MP connecting Harrari, Amarwada, Chindwara, 15.17 Sausar in the State of Madhya Pradesh and terminating at Saoner on existing National Highways No.69 in the State of Maharashtra.	202.593

Upgradation of five State Highways in Karnataka

3146. DR. VIJAY MALLAYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has requested urgent upgradation of five State Highways, out of the nineteen proposals submitted during the year 2010-11;

(b) the status of upgradation work and by when such work is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether the upgradation is incomplete or partially complete, the reasons therefor and target date of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND
HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Upgradation of National Highways network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

Roads declared as NHs in Orissa

3147. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa proposed a number of roads to be declared as National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress of the proposal, road-wise and the time by when a decision is likely to be taken in each case?

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 the proposals received are given in Statement. (See below).

(c) 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.

Statement

Proposals Received from Government of Orissa for Declaration of new National Highways

1. Cuttack-Paradeep road
2. Sambalpur-Rourkella road
3. Jagatpur-Kendrapara-Chandbali-Bhadrak road
4. Phulbanakhara-Charichhak-Gop-Konark-Puri road
5. Barhampur-Koraput road
6. Kaakhia-Jajpur-Ardi-Bhadrak road
7. Joshipur-Rairangpur-Tiringi road
8. Karamdihi-Subdega-Talsora-Luhakera road
9. Rourkella-Rainbahal-Kanibahal road
10. Kukurbhuka-Lanjiberna-Salang bahal road
11. Jaleswar-Batagaon-Chandaneswar road
12. Dhenkanal-Naranpur road
13. Jeypore-Malkangiri-Motu road
14. Madhapur-Kerada-Sarangada-Baliguda-Tumidibandha-Durgapanga-

Munigua-Komtelpeta-Rayagada road

Non completion of NHs projects due to court cases

3148. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several National Highway projects could not be completed as the contractors are embroiled in court cases/arbitration;

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

(c) the State-wise and NH-wise total length of National Highways affected and the time and cost overruns as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government/NHAI to settle all the cases and expedite the completion of all the affected NHs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No projects are delayed only due to arbitration/court cases since arbitration/court proceedings are being held concurrently with the implementation of the projects.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Mechanism for determining toll tax on NHs

3149. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism for determining toll tax on the National Highways (NHs) in the country;

(b) whether Government/National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have recently increased the rate of toll tax on the NHs;

(c) if so, the details thereof, along with the rate of increase/revision in toll tax during each of the last three years and till date;

(d) whether the users residing in and around NHs and using NHs for local commuting are also required to pay toll tax; and

(e) if so, Governments reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) At present user fee is determined in accordance with the provisions under National Highway Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 notified on 05th December 2008. These Rules prescribe the base rates of user fee to be levied for use of a section of national highway, bridge, tunnel or bypass, alongwith exemptions and discounts available to categories specified in these Rules.

(b) and (c) For the section of National Highways, permanent bridge or temporary bridge, as the case may be, for the use of which the user fee is levied in accordance with the National Highways Fee

(Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 which were notified on 05.12.2008. The rates are revised annually, based on 3% annual increase plus 40% of increase

in WPI over the WPI of 6th January, 2007. The details of rate of increase/revision of toll tax during each of the last three years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (See below).

(d) and (e) National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 (NH Fee Rules, 2008) provides that no fee shall be levied for the use of the section of national highway, permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel, as the case may be, by two wheelers, three wheelers, tractors and animal drawn vehicles provided that no service lane or alternate road is available. NH Fee Rules, 2008 also prescribe that a toll plaza shall be established beyond a distance of ten kilometers from a municipal or local town area limits, resulting in exclusion from paying user fee (toll) by the local vehicles. In case a toll plaza is established for specific reasons within the municipal or town area limits or within five kilometers from such limits, primarily for use of the residents of such municipal or town area, user can avail discounts as prescribed in Rule 9(2) of the NH Fee Rules, 2008 as under:-

Amount payable	Maximum number of one way journeys allowed	Period of validity
One and half times of the fee for one way journey	Two	Twenty four hours from the time of payment
Two-third of amount of the fee payable for fifty single . journeys.	Fifty	One month from date of payment

Under NH Fee Rules, 2008, a mechanical vehicle registered for non-commercial purposes may obtain a pass, on payment of fee at the base rate for the year 2007-2008, of Rupees one hundred and fifty per calendar month, and revised annually, provided that the driver, owner or person in charge of such mechanical vehicle resides within a distance of twenty kilometers from the toll plaza, and no service road or alternative road is available for use by such driver, owner or person in charge of a mechanical vehicle. No pass shall be issued or fee collected from a driver, owner or person in charge of a mechanical vehicle that uses part of the section of a national highway and does not cross a toll plaza.

Statement-I

Details of Increased Rate of Fee for Four Lane Highways

A. For 2007-08

Sl. No.	Category of vehicles	Base Rate (in Rs.)	% increase from previous year
1	2	3	4
1.	Car, Jeep, Van or Light National Motor Vehicle (Determination of	0.65	This is a base year. The Highways Fee

1	2	3	4
2.	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	1.05	Rates and Collection) 2008 were notified on 05.12.2008.
3.	Bus or Truck	2.20	The rates are revised annually
4.	Heavy Construction Machinery (HCM) or Earth Moving Equipment (EME) or Multi Axle Vehicle (MAV) (three to six axles)	3.45	based on 3% annual increase plus 40% of increase in WPI over the WPI of 6th January, 2007.
5.	Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles)	4.20	

B. For 2008-09

Sl. No.	Category of vehicles	Base Rate (in Rs.)	% increase from previous year
1.	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	0.68	
2.	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	1.10	
3.	Bus or Truck	2.30	
4.	Heavy Construction Machinery (HCM) or Earth Moving Equipment (EME) or Multi Axle Vehicle (MAV) (three to six axles)	3.61	4.76
5.	Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles)	4.40	

C. For 2009-2010

Sl. No.	Category of vehicles	Base Rate (in Rs.)	% increase from previous year
1.	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	0.72	
2.	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	1.16	
3.	Bus or Truck	2.42	
4.	Heavy Construction Machinery (HCM) or Earth Moving Equipment (EME) or Multi Axle Vehicle (MAV) (three to six axles)	3.80	5.16

to six axles)

5. Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles) 4.63

D. For 2010-2011

Sl. No.	Category of vehicles	Base Rate (in Rs.)	% increase from previous year
1.	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	0.76	
2.	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	1.23	
3.	Bus or Truck	2.58	
4.	Heavy Construction Machinery (HCM) or Earth Moving Equipment (EME) or Multi Axle Vehicle (MAV) (three to six axles)	4.05	6.46
5.	Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles)	4.93	

Statement-II

Detail of Increased Rate of Fee For Bridge/bypass/Tunnel

(Rupees per vehicle per trip)

A. For 2007-2008

Cost of permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel (Rupees in crore)	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods vehicle or Mini Bus	Truck or Bus	HCM, EME or MAV	Oversized Vehicle
1	2	3	4	5	6
10 to 15	5.00	7.50	15.00	22.00	30.00
For every additional Rupees five crore or Part thereof, exceeding Rupees fifteen crore and up to Rupees one hundred crore.	1.00	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees one hundred crore and upto Rupees two hundred crore	0.75	1.15	2.25	3.40	4.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
For every additional Rupees 0.50 five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees two hundred crore		0.75	1.50	2.25	3.00

This is a base year. The National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 were notified on 05.12.2008. The rates are revised annually based on 3% annual increase plus 40% of increase in WPI over the WPI of 6th January, 2007.

B. 2008-09

Cost of permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel (Rupees in crore)	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods vehicle or Mini Bus	Truck or Bus	HCM, EME or MAV	Oversized Vehicle
10 to 15	5.24	7.86	15.71	23.05	31.43
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees fifteen crore and up to Rupees one hundred crore.	1.05	1.57	3.14	4.71	6.29
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees one hundred crore and upto Rupees two hundred crore	0.79	1.20	2.36	3.56	4.71
For every additional Rupees 0.52 five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees two hundred crore		0.79	1.57	2.36	3.14
% Increase from previous			4.76		

year

C. 2009-2010

Cost of permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel (Rupees in crore)	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods vehicle or Mini Bus	Truck or Bus	HCM, EME or MAV	Oversized Vehicle
10 to 15	5.51	8.26	16.52	24.24	33.05
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees fifteen crore and up to Rupees one hundred crore.	1.10	1.65	3.30	4.96	6.61
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees one hundred crore and upto Rupees two hundred crore	0.83	1.27	2.48	3.75	4.96
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees two hundred crore	0.55	0.83	1.65	2.48	3.30
% Increase from previous year			5.16		

D. 2010-2011

Cost of permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel (Rupees in crore)	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods vehicle or Mini Bus	Truck or Bus	HCM, EME or MAV	Oversized Vehicle
1	2	3	4	5	6
10 to 15	5.86	8.80	17.59	25.80	35.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees fifteen crore and up to Rupees one hundred crore.	1.17	1.76	3.52	5.28	7.04
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees one hundred crore and upto Rupees two hundred crore	0.88	1.35	2.64	3.99	5.28
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees two hundred crore	0.59	0.88	1.76	2.64	3.52
% Increase from previous year			6.46		

Funds for roads and NHs in Delhi, UP and Bihar

3150. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted by Government for maintenance of roads and National Highways in the State of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last two years;

(b) the details of works undertaken by State Government(s) in this regard;

(c) the details of funds utilized by these States on specific highways of that State;

(d) whether Government has received any complaint for misuse of funds by these States; and

(e) if so, the names of States and action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. The funds to the tune of Rs. 243.66 crore allotted for the maintenance works of Periodical Renewal (PR), Special Repair (SR), Flood Damage Repair (FDR) and Ordinary Repair (OR) for the National

Highways entrusted to the State of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last two years and expenditure of Rs. 234.59 crore during that period was incurred on these works, In addition to above, National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has incurred expenditure to the tune of Rs. 177.19 crore for

maintenance of National Highways in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during last two years. The details are given in Statement (See below).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Funds allotted and Expenditure incurred on NHAI

(A) The details of funds allotted for the works of PR, SR, FDR and OR for the National Highways entrusted to the State of Delhi, UP and Bihar during the last two years and expenditure incurred during the period on these work:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

State	2008-09		2009-10		Total	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Delhi	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	0
UP	55.22	61.04	73.93	84.83	129.15	145.87
Bihar	44.50	38.02	69.51	50.70	114.01	88.72
TOTAL	99.72	99.06	143.94	135.53	243.66	234.59

(B) The details of expenditure incurred by NHAI for maintenance of National Highways in Delhi, UP and Bihar during last two years:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

State	Expenditure during 2008-09	Expenditure during 2009-10	Total Expenditure
Delhi	0	0	0
UP	61.34	104.62	165.96
Bihar	5.11	6.12	11.23
TOTAL	66.45	110.74	177.19

Slow progress of four laning in Chhattisgarh

†3151. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of the work of four laning in Chhattisgarh is

slow;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the stipulated time for completion of the work of four laning of Raipur-Aarang;

(c) by when said work is likely to be completed; and

(d) since when the meeting of Steering Committee of Raipur-Durg has not been held and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, one project pertaining to four laning of Raipur-Aarang Section of erstwhile NH-6 (New NH No. 53) is behind schedule.

(b) As per Concession Agreement, the stipulated time for completion for the work of four laning of Raipur-Aarang section was October, 2008.

(c) Now the work is targeted to be completed by December 2010.

(d) The last meeting of the Steering Group was held on 24.12.2008.

Construction of bypass at Saharanpur

†3152. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct a bypass at Saharanpur;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Government has undertaken the Feasibility Studies for Chutmulpur-Saharanpur-Yamunanagar (upto Haryana/UP Border) Section of NH-73 for improvement to two lane with paved shoulder under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-IV. The necessity or otherwise of the bypass at Saharanpur will be considered only on completion of the feasibility study, which is expected by January, 2011.

Widening of Saharanpur-Yamunanagar-Ambala highway

†3153. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to put divider in the middle of Saharanpur-Yamunanagar-Ambala highway by widening it;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND
HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Chutmalpur-Saharanpur-
Yamunanagar (Upto Haryana/UP Border) section of NH-73 has been
identified for improvement to two lane with paved shoulder

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase IV. Divider is not part of two lane with paved shoulder improvement. NHDP Phase-IV is scheduled for completion by December, 2013. UP/Haryana Border-Yamunanagar-Saha-Barwala-Panchkula section of NH-73 from Km. 71.640 to Km. 179.249 has been identified for four laning under NHDP Phase-III. Divider/median is to be provide as part of four laning project. NHDP Phase-III is scheduled for completion by December, 2013. The stretch from Saha to Ambala is not a National Highway.

Changes in bid documents by NHAI

3154. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India has made many changes on the bid documents which included not allowing companies which had already won bids for three road projects but not achieved financial closure on any of those to bid for new;

(b) whether the infrastructure advisor to the Planning Commission had objected the recent changes because these changes will create more restrictive environment, reduce competition and enable cartelization; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain amendments in Request for Qualification (RFQ) and Request for Proposal (RFP) documents have been carried out on the basis of recommendations of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) Board which, among others includes representatives of Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance as Members, in accordance with the mechanism approved by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Awareness camps to reduce road deaths along NH-5

3155. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representation from the Road

Safety Forum to conduct five awareness camps along NH-5 and expand road safety education to reduce fatalities and accidents;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has agreed to conduct such road safety and education awareness camps;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for Government delaying such essential tools to combat the one lakh deaths on Indian roads every year;

(d) what steps Government propose to take to institutionalize the accumulated knowledge of on-fuel road safety organizations like the Roads Safety Forum; and

(e) the reasons for ignoring such non funded bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Road Safety Forum has sent a request to the Government to organize a road safety awareness camp in East and West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. The Forum has also requested the Government to sent a team of road safety experts to participate in meetings being held by noted organizations like Lion Clubs etc. in coastal Andhra Pradesh to educate participants on road safety.

(b) and (c) Details are under finalization in consultation with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

(d) to (e) This Ministry has neither received any concrete proposal from Road Safety Forum nor there is any approved scheme to institutionalise the accumulated knowledge on road safety by such organisations. However, this Ministry encourages all such organisations/ NGOs/Individuals etc. who work for the cause of road safety in the country.

Approval of PCPIR projects in Gujarat

3156. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs) Project and also approved inclusion of Dahez Sej project;

(b) whether the Gujarat Government has proposed upgradation of two roads viz. Vagra-Vilayat-Navipur Road and Dahej-Nuler-Amod-Jambusar road to National Highway;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to upgrade these two link roads to National Highway and extended up to Dahej Sez Project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The PCPIR proposal from the State Government of Gujarat was approved by the Government of India in February 2009. The State Government has proposed to set up the PCPIR at Dahej, which will include the proposed Dahej SEZ also.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

National Highway projects in Gujarat

†3157. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of
ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the implementation of any national highway projects in Gujarat has been put on hold at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for stopping the implementation of these projects; and

(d) the likely time-limit for completion of construction works on these national highway 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.

NHs under NHAI in Gujarat

3158. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of National Highways under National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government/NHAI have accorded sanction in 2005 for conversion of 890 Km roads in the State into four lane;

(c) if so, the status thereof, NH-wise and stretch-wise including in the district of Bharuch; and

(d) the time by when the four laning work is likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There are nine numbers of National Highways (NH) under NHAI in the state of Gujarat namely NH-6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8D, 8A Extension, 14, 15 and 59.

(b) No, Sir. Government has accorded sanction of 532.685 km of National Highways for conversion of four laning in the State of Gujarat under National Highways Development Programme Phase-III in the year 2005 and 2006.

(c) and (d) Details and status are given in Statement.

Statement

Status of Progress of National Highways

S. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Length in Km.	Total Project Cost in Rs. crores	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

1. Ahmedabad-Godhra	59	117.60	1008.50	Agreement	has
been				signed.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Godhra to Gujarat/MP Border	59	87.285	717.00	Agreement has been signed.
3.	Kandla-Mundra port	8A Extn.	71.40	953.88	Agreement has been signed.
4.	Maharashtra/Gujarat Border-Surat-Hazira of section September	6	133.00	1509.00	The work has started. The stipulated date of completion is 2012.
5.	Four/six laning of Jetpur-Somnath Section	8D	123.40	828.00	Bidding stage.

Relevance of existing emission norms

3159. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing emission norms are appropriate only for very old vehicles and not for those running on post Euro-II norms;

(b) whether the above norms are relevant when the country is all set to switch over to Euro-IV norms in April, 2010;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the PUC norms were last revised in 2004 and there was no revision since then; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Mass emission norms such as Bharat Stage-II, Bharat Stage-III, Bharat Stage IV etc. are applicable for new vehicles and not for old in-use vehicles. These norms are made applicable in different parts of the country in respect of various categories of motor vehicles, manufactured from a date notified by the Government. At present, Bharat Stage-IV norms are applicable only in respect of four wheeled vehicles manufactured on and after 1st April, 2010, in the National Capital Region and 12 other highly polluting mega cities.

(c) and (d) Tightening of Pollution Under Control (PUC) norms for in-use vehicles is a continuous process. The PUC norms were last

revised in 2004. However, State Governments were empowered to prescribe even tighter norms, subject to availability of technical and administrative back-up.

Tardy development of highways in India

3160. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many highway projects have been held up due to delay in acquiring land, arbitration cases and court cases;

(b) if so, the statistics thereof;

(c) the per cent of highway projects suffered cost overruns and time overruns; and losses thereof; and

(d) the observations of World Bank regarding tardy pace of development of highways of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Presently 137 projects of length 5,206 km are delayed mainly due to problems associated with land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment, forest and railway clearances, poor performance of contractors and law and order problems in some states.

(c) As regards cost overruns, the Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) contracts provide for variation and payment for escalation including escalation on extended completion period, where extension of time is granted due to delays not attributable to the Contractors. Out of 441 projects under taken by NHAI so far 299 (67.80%) projects have been delayed which includes both completed and under implementation.

(d) There is no specific observation of World Bank regarding tardy pace of development of highways in India. However, the World Bank in its report of November, 2008 observed based on analysis carried out for some ongoing and completed National Highways and State Highways projects that about 29% of contracts were completed with 25% time extension, about 15% contracts were completed up to 50% time extension and about 56% were completed with time extension of more than 50% of the original contract period.

Proposal from Orissa for overall development of NHs

†3161. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for four laning of National Highways in Orissa is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Government has sent any proposal to the Centre for overall development of National Highways;

(d) the amount provided annually by the Centre to State for repairing of National Highways; and

(e) whether all the money provided by the Centre to State for construction and repairing of National Highways is utilized properly?

†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) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The amount allocated to the state Government for maintenance and repair of National Highways in the State of Orissa was Rs. 61.90 crore during the year 2009-10.

(e) Yes Sir.

Changed NH numbers passing through Orissa

†3162. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of National Highways in the country has been changed; and

(b) if so, the newly changed number of National Highways passing through Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has modified the National Highway (NH) numbers in the country in March 2010.

(b) The modified NH numbers of the NHs passing through the State of Orissa are 16, 18, 20, 26, 49, 53, 55, 57, 59, 63, 143, 149, 316, 353, 516 and 520.

One time settlement of NHAI projects

3163. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one-time settlement of disputes may save more than Rs. 10,000 crore for 300 NHAI projects;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far;

(c) the guidelines in this regard, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh for the tribal road areas; and

(d) the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The one time settlement as recommended by B.K. Chaturvedi Committee would settle an amount of Rs. 210 crore for those Arbitral Awards where amount of Award was up to 10 crore. The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) has endorsed the recommendation and authorized NHAI to take further action

for operationalising the same with a direction that the scheme may be got legally vetted so as to ensure that there was no legal infirmity. In this regard the report has been sent to Solicitor General of India (SGI) for legal vetting.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) No guideline has been issued so far.

Quality check of ongoing works on NHs in Punjab

3164. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many works are going on the National Highways in Punjab by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)

(b) whether Government has conducted any quality check on National Highways being built in Punjab and whether some have been found to be substandard;

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

(d) how many engineers are deployed for quality control check in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Six works are presently being undertaken on the National Highways in Punjab by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

(b) and (c) The quality checks on National Highways are conducted as per the norms/guidelines of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Indian Roads Congress. So far, no work has been found to be substandard.

(d) So far, 71 engineers are deployed for quality control check for the NHAI works with the Supervision Consultant/Independent Engineer in Punjab.

Delay in construction of Jalandhar bypass to Dhilwan-Amritsar

3165. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of Jalandhar bypass to Dhilwan-Amritsar section is stalled for a long time;

(b) whether Government is finding it difficult to build this 20 km section;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the efforts made by Government for construction of this section; and

(e) whether Government proposes to allot funds to Government of Punjab for construction of this stretch as per the norms set by National Highways Authority of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Four laning of Jalandhar (Dhilwan)-Amritsar Section from Km 407.100 to 456.100 is provisionally completed on 29.4.2010 on BOT Toll basis. The section of Panipat-Jalandhar (Jalandhar bypass) and Jalandhar (Dhilwan)-Amritsar was taken up separately for construction by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) on BOT Toll basis, but 20 Km. length from Jalandhar bypass to Dhilwan Section was leftout. Efforts are being made by

the National Highways Authority of India to construct the 20 Km Jalandhar Bypass to Dhilwan section by including this stretch with either of the two adjoining stretch on BOT toll basis within the provision of change of scope with their respective concessionaire agreement.

(e) No, Sir. No funds are proposed to be allocated to the State Government of Punjab.

Slow pace of road development of North East and backward regions

3166. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is total length of road constructed in the last one decade, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that some regions like the North-East and backward regions have seen very slow pace of road development; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure speedy provision of road connectivity to States like Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) and roads other than NHs are under the purview of the respective State Governments. The year-wise details of length of NHs constructed during the last one decade in the country, i.e. from the year 2000-01 and up to 2009-10 are given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The development and maintenance of NHs are not taken up on the basis of demographic or regional pattern and this Ministry gives priority for the same in the entire country including those in the North East region, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

However, the Government has taken up Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE) to upgrade NHs connecting State Capitals to 2/4 lane and to provide connectivity of all District Headquarter towns of North East region (NER) by at least 2-lane NH, State road and General Staff (GS) road.

The Government has also taken up Special Programme for development of roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, which also include development of identified roads in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

Statement

*Year-wise details of length of National Highways (NHs) constructed during the last one decade in the country,
i.e. from the year 2000-01 and up to 2009-10*

Sl. No.	Scheme	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total											
1. Widening to four lanes (kms.)	262.00	495.00	418.00	1354.00	2386.00	785.00	661.00	1718.00	2265.00	2742.00	13086.00
2. Strengthening of existing weak pavement (kms.)	1195.00	686.00	718.00	726.00	631.00	869.00	566.00	910.00	1009.00	1112.00	8322.00
3. Widening to two lanes (kms.)	504.00	589.00	710.00	672.00	719.00	982.00	1093.00	950.00	1153.00	1233.00	8605.00
4. Construction of missing link (kms.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	35	16	3	71.00
5. Improvement of low grade section (kms.)	0	18.00	12.00	68.00	42.00	37.00	49.00	25.00	47.00	30.00	328.00
TOTAL	1961.00	1788.00	1858.00	2820.00	3778.00	2673.00	2386.00	3638.00	4490.00	5020.00	30412.00

Special courts to award road accident insurance claims

3167. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government planned to set up over 600 special courts to award road accident insurance claims within 30 to 45 days and to bring relief to the affected families;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether such courts will undertake the cases of road accidents also along with providing relief to road victims;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) This Ministry had requested Ministry of Law and Justice to set up over 600 District Level Empowered Courts for Road Accident Claims only, which could award the insurance claims within 30-45 days, thereby bringing considerable relief to the affected families and to help in reducing the social trauma and family's despair by making an arrangement for early settlement of the insurance claims. The Ministry of Law and Justice has asked this Ministry to make necessary budgetary provisions. At present, the Ministry has neither any approved scheme nor budget provision for this purpose.

Upgradation of Expressways under Vision 2020

†3168. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Expressways for which Government has proposals for their upgradation under the Vision 2020;

(b) whether Mumbai-Baroda, Mumbai-Nashik-Dhule-Agra, Mumbai-Nagpur-Kolkata, Mumbai-Madgaon, Pune-Kolhapur-Bangaluru and Jaipur-Nagpur- Hyderabad have been included in these proposals; and

(c) if so, their status at present and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The 'Road Development Plan Vision: 2021' prepared by the Ministry in 2001, serves only as a valuable guide to the Union and State Governments for the planning purpose. The document *inter-alia* recommended development of about

15,766 km length of expressways network in phases by the year 2020. The proposal approved by the Government under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-VI, *inter-alia*, include development of expressway connecting Mumbai-Vadodara, which is also identified under Road Development Plan Vision: 2021. The alignment study for this project has been completed and the feasibility study is targeted for completion by December, 2010.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pedestrians in road accidents on NHs

3169. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the road accidents on National Highways have increased immensely during the last few years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that victims to accidents in National Highways were the pedestrians; and

(c) if so, whether Government had taken any steps to prevent the accidents on National Highways involving pedestrians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Road Accidents on National Highways have shown a marginal downward trend as per details given in the table below:-

Year	Total number of road accidents on NHs
2006	140158
2007	138922
2008*	137995

*Latest available data

(b) Road accident data is compiled in the Ministry in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). In this format, data on road accidents involving pedestrian by category of roads is not compiled. The total number of persons killed showing separately number of pedestrians killed on all roads for the years 2006 to 2008 (the latest available data) is given in the table below:

Year	Number of Persons Killed	Pedestrians Killed
2006	105749	13294
2007	114444	15124
2008	119860	14036

(c) Yes, Sir. During Planning Stage (Feasibility stage), Detail Project Report (DPR) stage, Safety is one of the in-built component of the DPR. Design consultant includes the following Safety measures at the initial stage:

(i) Provision for improvement of geometry on highways, alignment and sight distances.

(ii) Provision of Service Roads in Urban areas to segregate the slow moving and opposite direction traffic.

- (iii) Provision of underpass/overpass/flyover/grade separator/pedestrian passes/cattle passes etc. for the safety of road users.
- (iv) Provision of Metal Crash barriers at median and Right of Way (ROW) and mainly on the sharp curves and high embankments for safety and to avoid the fatal accidents etc.
- (v) Provision of low cost safety measures such as cat eyes, road marking with retro reflecting paint, raised pavement marking, delineators, reflectors etc.
- (vi) Provision of road signages as per Indian Road Congress (IRC).
- (vii) Adequate lighting in urban area/bridges, flyover, major Junctions.
- (viii) Provision of plantation in median for environment and to cut the night light glare.
- (ix) Provision of Ambulance to take up the accident victims to nearest hospital within the golden hours.
- (x) Provision of tow-away crane for removal of accident and breakdown vehicles.

Amount allotted under CSS to Bihar

3170. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme-wise and year-wise details of amount allotted under Centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry to Bihar during financial years 1998-2004 and 2004-2010;

(b) the scheme-wise and year-wise details of amount released against above allotment during above period; and

(c) the details of amount already spent by the Bihar Government against above allotment and released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) This Ministry administers the Central Road Fund (CRF), under which State roads including roads of Economic Importance and roads providing Inter-State-Connectivity are funded. The year-wise details of allocation, release and expenditure in respect of Bihar during Financial Years 1998-2010 out of CRF are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of allocation, release and expenditure during 1998-2010 out of CRF

Rs. in crore

Year	CRF		EI and ISC	
	Accrual	Release	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1998-1999	0.0231	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
1999-2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2000-2001	25.69	8.56	0.00	0.00
2001-2002	26.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
2002-2003	33.90	23.99	0.00	0.00
2003-2004	24.49	14.71	0.00	0.00
2004-2005	21.91	6.28	2.00	0.00
2005-2006	39.57	21.83	6.71	0.00
2006-2007	38.65	22.91	3.27	0.00
2007-2008	38.52	16.14	3.15	0.00
2008-2009	40.59	32.03	0.00	0.00
2009-2010	46.28	50.99	6.44	3.36

Co-operation with Malaysia for development of roads in India

3171. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to give further impetus to country's lagging highways sector, he has announced setting up a joint panel with Malaysian Government for greater co-operation in the sector;

(b) whether an agreement on enhanced bilateral co-operation with Malaysia for road has been signed recently; and

(c) if so, to what extent Malaysia has agreed to provide funds for development of roads in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Fund for development of NHs in Maharashtra

3172. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds sanctioned and released by Government to the State of Maharashtra for the development of National Highways/Express Highways/State Highways and to provide the connectivity to villages

with highways in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the funds utilized by the State Government under various heads till March, 2010 out of the amount sanctioned, year-wise; and

(c) to what extent the desired progress has been achieved regarding these projects in the State indicating the details thereof;

(d) what action has been taken by Government to resume proper and timely utilization of remaining funds; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways. Developments of State roads are the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, funds are also provided under the Central Road Fund, Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance Scheme for development of State Roads. The details of funds sanctioned/allocated and utilized/released during the last three years in the State of Maharashtra are annexed.

(c) The progress achieved has been in accordance with the stipulated targets and allocation of funds.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

Funds sanctioned/allocated and utilized released during last three years in Maharashtra

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Original works	Permanent Bridge	Inter State Connectivity	Central Road
		Fee Fund	and Economic Importance	Fund
	Sanctioned/Released/ Sanctioned/Released/ AllocationUtilizedAllocationUtilizedAllocationUtilizedAllocation Utilized	Sanctioned/Released/ Sanctioned/Released/ AllocationUtilizedAllocationUtilizedAllocationUtilizedAllocation Utilized	Released/Sanctioned/Released/ Released/Sanctioned/Released/ AllocationUtilizedAllocationUtilizedAllocationUtilizedAllocation Utilized	Released/Sanctioned/Released/ Released/Sanctioned/Released/ AllocationUtilizedAllocationUtilizedAllocationUtilizedAllocation Utilized
2007-2008	146.86 147.94 11.01 11.01	20.71 18.84	161.49 96.68	
2008-2009	197.20 197.20 9.37 9.37	8.35 NIL	175.89 189.67	
2009-2010	312.22 326.58 7.95 4.83	NIL NIL	125.94 72.97	

Legislation to prosecute truck driver and owner for overload

3173. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring any legislation to prosecute truck driver and their owners who are found guilty of overload and loading of iron rods on the trucks more than the length of the truck as a result of which many persons die; and

(b) the number of persons died due to over length of iron rods in the trucks in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 already prescribes penalty for overloading and for projections of goods beyond the permissible limit. Accidents, as a result of such offences are, however, dealt with under the relevant provisions of Indian Penal Code.

(b) No such data is maintained by this Ministry.

Linking of NHAI's toll plazas at NHAI headquarters in Delhi

3174. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highways Authority of India (NHAI's) toll plaza integration plan runs into clause hurdle in some States like Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps being taken to link all plazas to the central server at the NHAI headquarters in Delhi in the Eleventh Plan especially in Andhra Pradesh?

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) An Expert Committee was set up with an objective to have an interoperable Electronic Toll Collection System, operating seamlessly across India's national highway network for the use of which, the user fee is levied. The Committee has submitted its report which has been accepted by the Ministry. The Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system envisages use of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) (Passive) chip based technology, complying to ISO 18000 6-C.

Four-laning of NH-9

3175. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any construction work on NH-9 to make it four lane drive is going on for the benefit of commuters;

(b) if so, since when the work has started and the time to be

taken for completion of work; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved in the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND
HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Details are given
below:

Sl.	Name of work	Total	Project	Cost
Details of project				
No.	(Rs. in Crore)			
1. Pune-Solapur (Package I)	1110	Work has been started from		
from Km. 40/00 to km.		Appointed	Date	i.e.
14.11.2009.				
144/400 in the State of		The	schedule	date
completion				of
Maharashtra				
				in May, 2012.
2. Hyderabad-Vijayawada	1740	The concession agreement		
was				
Section (Km. 40.000 to				signed on 09.10.2009 and
appoi-				
Km. 221.500 in the State		nted		dated/commencement
date				
of Andhra Pradesh		was	07.04.2010.	The
Schedule				
				date of completion is
October,				
				2012.

Roads constructed vis-a-vis target

†3176. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads constructed in the country during the last five years and the length of roads in kilometers constructed in Madhya Pradesh during the same period;

(b) the target set by Ministry for construction of roads during these years;

(c) the reasons for construction of less number of roads and whether they have been resolved so that they may not create any hurdle in future construction; 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) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) and roads other than NHs are under the purview of the respective State Governments. The details of targets set for construction of NHs during the last five years and achievements thereof along with the length constructed in Madhya Pradesh given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The reasons for construction of less number of NHs are problems associated with land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment, forest and railway clearances, slow performance by contractors, law and order problems in some States. To resolve these issues, Government/National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has taken several steps such as setting up Regional Offices headed by Chief General Managers with adequate delegation of powers, setting up of special land acquisition units, setting up of High Powered Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretaries of State Governments to resolve the bottlenecks relating to shifting of utilities, land acquisition issues, etc. Further, the delayed projects are closely monitored and periodically reviewed at the Headquarter as well as the field units for expeditious completion.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Details of targets set for construction of National Highways (NHs)
during the
last five years, i.e. 2005-06 onwards and up to 2009-10 and
achievements
thereof along with the length constructed in Madhya Pradesh*

(in kms)

Sl. Schemes No.	Targets	Achievement	Length constructed in Madhya Pradesh
1. Widening of four lanes	11651	8171	536
2. Widening of two lanes	5685	5411	520
3. Strengthening of existing weak two lane pavement	3630	4366	177
4. Improvement of low grade section	207	188	0
5. Construction of missing link	85	71	0

Toll tax through electronics toll plaza and RFID

†3177. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is working on formulas like electronic toll plaza and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) through which toll tax will be collected in electronic manner;

(b) if so, the amount to be incurred on these projects;

(c) by when these projects will be completed;

(d) whether any arrangement is being considered through which new vehicles will be equipped with it on road, after implementation of this Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) An Expert Committee was set up with an objective to have an interoperable Electronic Toll Collection System, operating seamlessly across India's national highway network

for the use of which, the user fee is levied. The Committee has submitted its report which has been accepted by the Ministry. The Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system envisages use of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) (Passive) chip based technology, complying to ISO 18000 6-C.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The project implementation by selection of consultant is planned. Details of fund requirement for the project and specification for the system will be worked out subsequently.

(c) Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system is planned to be fully operationalised by 2012.

(d) and (e) The implementation methodology recommended by the Committee and accepted by the Ministry addresses the operational requirement including presence of the RFID chip on the body of the vehicle.

Ban of export of cotton

†3178. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 21st May this year, Government had put a ban on export of cotton keeping in view the rising demand of cotton in the domestic market and a hike of upto 20 per cent in the prices of cotton; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether on the recommendation of the domestic industry, Government had also imposed export duty of rupees 2500 per ton of cotton; and

(c) if so, the annual earnings on account of export duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. Government of India vide Notification No. 44/2009-14 dated 21.05.2010 has permitted cotton exports under licence.

(b) Government has imposed an export duty of Rs. 2500 per tonne on raw cotton vide Notification No. 43/2010-Custom dated 9/4/2010.

(c) Annual earnings on account of export duty is as under:-

Year	Annual Earning on account of Export Duty (Rs. in Crores)
2008-09	Nil
2009-10	Nil
2010-11 (upto June, 2010)	6.96

Funds allocated under TUFs

3179. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the State-wise number of units which have benefited through this fund during the said period;

(c) whether the funds allocated under this scheme have not reached the targeted units;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The state-wise details of subsidy released under TUFS in the last three years and the current year is given in Statement (See below).

(c) No, Sir.

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

Statement

Year-wise/state-wise subsidy released under TUFS

(Rs. Crore)								
State/Union	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
					(upto		Territory	
	June, 2010)							
	No. of applica- tions	Amount	No. of applica- tions	Amount	No. of applica- tions	Amount	No. of applica- tions	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	159	34.82	265	134.81	446	136.52	246	49.03
Chandigarh (UT)	12	1.13	21	4.69	33	6.63	9	2.19
Chhattisgarh					1	0.43	1	0.05
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	21	1.87	23	2.01	28	6.78	9	1.87
Daman and Diu (UT)	14	0.85	20	2.09	24	2.31	6	1.33
Delhi (UT)	177	24.46	253	64.89	355	62.76	133	16.63
Gujarat	5697	164.41	4804	504.63	5833	325.61	2630	129.60
Haryana	227	19.28	352	74	464	64.74	105	10.05

Himachal Pradesh	11	1.27	25	13.86	36	7.33	15	1.87
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	7	3.52	14	17.12	20	8.50	5	2.12
Jharkhand					8	1.67	3	0.17
Karnataka	188	23.82	221	103.41	379	88.19	114	19.17
Kerala	35	6.91	44	15.43	71	24.54	24	12.29
Madhya Pradesh	48	12.32	57	13.16	101	26.91	42	13.32
Maharashtra	1313	300.11	1356	487.87	1919	725.38	885	267.20
Pondicherry	1	0.37			1	0.58	1	0.13
Orissa			1	0.02			1	0.19
Punjab	788	136.12	1384	417.06	1636	366.89	425	112.93
Rajasthan	564	60.99	600	142.86	833	146.86	397	47.69
Tamil Nadu	3166	312.77	3138	534.36	4818	728.29	2163	189.98
Uttar Pradesh	90	19.89	143	71.51	241	99.43	86	24.79
Uttarakhand	3	2.03	4	1.66	16	8.30	6	0.70
West Bengal	83	11.19	128	17.96	164	29.17	77	8.70
TOTAL	12604	1138.13	12853	2623.4	17427	2867.81	7383	912.00

Modernising NTC mills

3180. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to modernise the NTC mills in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated for the modernisation of the NTC mills during the last three years; and

(d) to what extent the target of modernisation of NTC mills has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has approved a revival scheme for NTC, which envisages revival of viable mills and closure of unviable mills. Accordingly, NTC has modernized 18 mills.

(c) Details of funds utilization for modernization of NTC mills

are given in Statement (See below).

(d) The modernized NTC mills have achieved productivity target to the tune of 85-90% and are generating cash profits.

Statement

Funds Utilized for Modernization of NTC mills

Sl. No.	Mills Name	Fund utilisation for modernization during last 3 years (Rs. in Lakhs)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Tamil Nadu				
1.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	327.35	56.31	—
2.	Cambodia Mills	400.17	7.80	—
3.	Kaleeswarar 'B' Mills	400.01	686.38	—
4.	Pioneer Mills	977.08	94.90	—
5.	Pankaja Mills	293.06	973.00	1.44
6.	Sri Rangavilas Mills	272.46	1630.34	300.40
Kerala				
7.	Alagappa Mills	677.48	44.94	—
8.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	259.26	24.72	—
9.	Vijaya Mohini Mills	1207.09	365.86	29.28
10.	Cannanore S and W Mills, Kannur	145.80	741.57	1072.79
Puducherry-(Mahe)- Union Territory				
11.	Cannanore S and W Mills, Mahe	1197.89	969.06	85.99
Maharashtra				
12.	Podar Mills	1830.84	92.38	—
13.	Barshi Textile Mills	948.14	2.25	0.00
14.	Tata Mills	3896.25	2427.87	51.49
15.	Indu Mill No.5	1387.71	610.39	110.28
Madhya Pradesh				
16.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	1265.43	595.99	1.12
17.	New Bhopal Mills	786.19	1673.50	130.10
West Bengal				
18.	Arati Mills	1709.54	823.09	26.07

Job loss in textile sector

3181. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) how many labourers have lost their jobs during the last three years in textile sector;

(b) what are the steps taken by the Ministry to protect the labourers in this sector;

(c) whether Government has decided any special package for the displaced labourers in this sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) During the last three years (as on 30.06.2010), there were 14,841 workers on the roll of 55 number of cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) which closed down.

Government has formulated Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS), w.e.f. 15th September 1996, with the objective of giving interim relief to the workers rendered jobless due to permanent closure of the mills. Relief under the scheme is available only for three years on a tapering basis, 75% of the wage equivalent in the first year, 50% in the second year and 25% in the third year. The mills closed on or after 5.6.1985 are covered under TWRFS. This scheme is not applicable to the State/Central Govt. Public Sector Undertakings and the textiles units in the co-operative fold of the State/Central Govt. None of the 55 mills are covered under TWRFS.

Statement showing the fund allocated and disbursement of the relief to the workers of closed Non-SSI private textile mills under TWRFS is given as under:-

Statement

The fund allocated and disbursement of the relief to the workers of closed non-SSI Private Textile Mills under Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS)

(Rs. In lakh)

Year	Approved Amt.	Amount workers	Cumul-	Cumu-	No. of	Workers
	outlay	Released	Disbursed	Paid	active	lativemills paid on
roll						
	by	during	during	Amount workers cumula-	cumula-	

		MOT	year	the year	disbursed	paid	tively	tive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Upto	26696	12,778	12,567	59,443	12,567	59,443	38	79,381
	1999-2000							
2000-2001	1,800	1,800	1,800	5,742	14,367	65,185	41	88,809
2001-2002	2,500	1,613	1,593	5,934	15,960	71,119	41	88,809

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2002-2003	431	431	410	980	16,370	72,099	41	88,809
2003-2004	1,500	113.50	111.43	343	16481.43	72442	41	88,809
2004-2005	1,500	800	799.86	3298	17281	75740	43	95,381
2005-2006	1,500	800	799.97	3224	18081	78964	44	97,508
2006-2007	1,425	1,425	1,425	3333	19506	82297	49	1,00,356
2007-2008	3984	3984	3984	12002	23490	94299	61	1,16,503
2008-2009	4000	3800	2711	8412	26201	102711	70	1,32,130
2009-2010	4000	2506	2445.35	6658	28646.61	109369	78	140834
2010-2011	2500	655	512.11	1181	29158.72	110550	82	143157
(As on July, 2010)								
TOTAL	51836	30705.52	9158.72	110550	-	-	-	-

The Handloom sector being unorganized sector, the employment data on annual basis is not available. However, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms (O/o DC(HL) is implementing various schemes for the promotion of handloom sector and to sustain employment. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the following schemes have been implementing for promotion of the handloom sector in the country:-

- (1) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS)
- (2) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)
- (3) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (4) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS)
- (5) Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS)

Adverse effect of chemically treated silk on weavers

3182. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many silk weavers in Magadi, Karnataka have lost their eyesight in the last six months, after coming into contact with chemically treated silk yarn;

(b) if so, whether the origin of these toxic supplies of silk have been traced;

(c) whether several silk weaving units are on the verge of closure because of refusal on the part of the workers to handle such chemically treated silk; and

(d) the steps Government has taken to identify the culprits, compensate the victims and ensure the welfare of weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, through its R and D institute, Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI) has conducted a first hand inquiry into the incident to assess the actual causes for eye injury and skin allergy suffered by few silk weavers of Magadi town near Bangalore. It is ascertained that the incident happened due to use of chemical toxic substances for preservation of Silk, which was procured by the twistors/weavers from local silk traders. The weavers suffered irritation/itching sensation in eyes, hand and body. Timely medical treatment was given to the injured in hospitals. Further, the samples of silk were collected and sent to Forensic Department for testing the actual toxic material used on such silk.

(c) No such case has been reported.

(d) The Central Silk Board has taken-up the matter with the Commissioner of Sericulture, Govt. of Karnataka to intervene in the matter and take urgent action on the traders using chemically adulterated silk, so as to avoid such serious consequences in future. Karnataka is a major weaving centre and silk weaving is a regular activity in large scale. The above mentioned problems/cases with the use of adulterated silk appear to be isolated.

Growing demand of Indian dress in international market

†3183. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high level official study has been conducted by the Ministry regarding growing demand of Indian dresses and clothes in international market so that we may get success in finding new markets;

(b) the money that we have earned from the export during the last three years, year-wise along with the percentage share of Gujarat in this trend of export;

(c) whether Government has formulated any action plan to make the textile market of Gujarat as international level market; and

(d) if so, to what extent success has been achieved in this direction so far and the purpose for which the framework of this roadmap has been chalked out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
(SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) India exported readymade garments worth USD 9.07 billion, USD 10.38 billion and USD 10.04 billion in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. State-wise percentage share of these exports can not be ascertained.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Agitation by jute mill workers of West Bengal

†3184. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agitation by jute mill workers of West Bengal has now ended up completely;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the demands by jute mill workers that remains to be fulfilled; and

(d) by when these demands would be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) After several rounds of meetings of Government of West Bengal with the jute mill workers representative unions and Jute mill owners represented by IJMA, Jute mills workers had called off their indefinite strike on 14th February, 2010 following a tripartite agreement signed on 12th February, 2010. The details of the settlement agreed are as under:-

(1) The management shall make payment of 277 points of DA @ Rs. 1.90 out of 627 points of arrear DA (Rs 1191/- for 208 hours) w.e.f 1st February, 2010 and the remaining 350 points of DA shall be paid in five installments as mentioned hereunder:

(a) 50 points of DA @ Rs. 1.90 w.e.f 01.08.2010.

(b) 75 points of DA @ Rs. 1.90 w.e.f 01.02.2011

(c) 75 points of DA @ Rs. 1.90 w.e.f 01.08.2011

(d) 75 points of DA @ Rs. 1.90 w.e.f 01.02.2012

(e) 75 points of DA @ Rs. 1.90 w.e.f 01.08.2012

In case of retirement/resignation/death of workers during the above period the workers who are entitled to 627 points of arrear DA or part thereof shall get the balance arrear points of DA of Rs. 1.90 as one time payment.

(2) The management has also agreed to pay 169 points of DA @ Rs. 1.90 which is due 1st February, 2010.

(3) The future DA as per rise or fall of CPI @ Rs. 1.90 per point shall be paid in four quarters i.e. 1st February, 1st May, 1st August and 1st November every year.

(4) For new entrants who will be enrolled after this agreement,

shall be paid Rs. 157/- only per day in lieu of Rs. 100/- as the entry level minimum payment. They will also be entitled to future DA.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (5) Gratuity shall be paid as per Law.
- (6) The management agreed to pay last drawn wages to the retired workers in cases of re-employment.
- (7) That the question of maintenance of strength of permanent and special badlies in the ratio of 90% and 20% respectively of the average daily compliment of each mill be examined by the Labour Department in depth to arrive at a final settlement in consultation with the parties preferable within a period of one year from the date of settlement. For the time being, it was however, agreed between the parties that 375 workmen over the existing permanent strength in each mill shall be made permanent from amongst the special badlies. This process shall be completed within three months from the date of settlement.
- (8) That in case of absenteeism, the Management shall take steps as per Certified Standing Orders applicable to jute industry.
- (9) That the Unions/all workmen gave solemn assurance to maintain strict discipline at all levels in the mills and shall not support/encourage any indisciplined activities of the workmen.
- (10) That the Unions/all workers agreed to extend their unstinted cooperation. Utmost and sincere efforts to eliminate all wasteful practices in order to make the mill economically viable and increase production productivity in terms of clause 5(iii) of the agreement dated 05.01.2002. In cases of any dispute, the matter relating to productivity norms will be referred to the third party/Productivity Council by the State Govt. for submission of its report within a period of one month which will be binding on both the parties.
- (11) It has been agreed that there shall be no contractual services in perennial jobs in jute mills.
- (12) That the demand of grades and scales of pay for the workers and related matters shall be referred to a Wage Board to be constituted by the State Government within a period of three months from the date of this settlement.
- (13) In view of the above, the unions and the workmen agreed to call off the strike w.e.f 6 AM on 14-02-2010. The management agreed to left lockout/suspension of work of the mills from the same date and time. The management and the unions agreed that normal work in the jute mills shall resume from 6.00 AM

on 14-02-2010 in a phased manner and such phases shall be completed by 29-02-2010. Outstation workers will be granted 15 days time for reporting back to work/duty.

- (14) It has also been agreed that there shall be no victimization of any workmen for participation in the strike and the strike period shall be treated on the basis of "no work no pay" without, however, affecting continuity of their services for the purpose of eligibility towards all statutory entitlements.

(15) It has been agreed that this settlement shall remain in operation for a period of three years from the date of settlement and shall continue to remain in operation thereafter till it is terminated but statutory notice in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is to be given.

(16) The other pending issues shall be discussed before the Labour Directorate to averting any further strike during the period of this settlement.

(17) The management agreed to provide identity card and service record for all workmen. The workmen shall carry the same.

Improving skills of workers in textile industry

3185. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched a new scheme to improve the skills of workers in the various segments of the textile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to target training of 100 lakh textile workers by 2022; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir, the Integrated Skill Development Scheme for the Textiles Sector was launched by the Government in August, 2010.

(b) Under the Eleventh Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 272 crore has been made under the said scheme, of which Government's contributions would be Rs. 229 crore with physical target of training of 2.56 lakh persons.

(c) No such proposal has been considered by Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Sops to textile units in Eleventh Plan

3186. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various textile units which came up in Eleventh Plan; and

(b) the sops being given to revive those which are in losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per information available with the Ministry of Textiles, a total of 334 textile mills were enlisted with the Textile Commissioner's Office, Mumbai, during the Eleventh Plan. These included 177 non-SSI spinning units, 11 non-SSI composite mills, 138 SSI spinning units and 8 Exclusive Weaving Mills. Information relating to the units that

came up in the decentralized segments such as knitting, processing, garmenting and made-ups is not available. No new textile mill has been set up in the Public Sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(b) The Government has introduced a number of schemes such as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) and various schemes for the development of the powerloom, Handloom, Handicrafts, Silk and Wool sectors for the overall development of the textile sector and welfare of the weavers and artisans.

The Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has approved a revival plan for the National Textile Corporation (NTC) at a total cost of Rs. 910.72 crore which includes closure of unviable mills and revival of viable mills. As per the revival plan, 77 unviable mills have been closed and 18 mills have so far been modernized by NTC.

Hiring of specialists by textile manufacturers

3187. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many textile manufacturers have started introducing methods like hiring specialists;

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

(c) the steps being taken to protect the local manufacturers at the same time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government of India under the Cluster Development Programme is providing financial assistance for engaging a designer by the Implementing Agency for providing design inputs for developing/diversifying the handloom products.

(c) The Government of India is implementing the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985, reserving 11 textile articles, which are prohibited for production on powerlooms. Also, financial assistance is provided for registering of handloom items under the Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999. So far, financial assistance has been provided

to register 32 handloom items.

Mega textile and clothing exhibitions in Buenos Aires

3188. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian textile industry is yet to recover from the impact of recession and is making a desperate bid to grab a share of the growing textile markets in Latin America;

(b) whether Argentina and Brazil are eyeing investments into India's textile industry and played host to 22 Indian companies which participated in the Mega Textile and Clothing Exhibitions in Buenos Aires on March 25-26; and

(c) if so, to what extent textile industry has benefited from this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Exports of Textiles and Clothing products from India to the world in 2009-10 appreciated by 9.92% over the export of 2008-09 in rupee terms (5.43 in US\$ terms). Latin American countries (LAC), particularly Brazil and Argentina are among the focus countries where the Government is making concerted efforts for enhancing exports of textiles and clothing. A Mega Textile Show was held by the Textile Export Promotion Councils in Brazil and Argentina, in March 2010, projecting the range of India's textiles industry as a whole with a view to increase exports to the LAC region.

(b) and (c) There has been no inflow of FDI in the textiles sector from Brazil and Argentina. Exports of T and C products to Brazil and Argentina have appreciated by 285% and 60% respectively in Jan-March, 2010 compared to Jan-March, 2009.

Workers service centres

3189. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is setting up workers service centres at Surat-Rajkot and other places of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for Surat-Rajkot and other places, centre-wise;

(c) whether any preference is being given to textile manufacturing centres like Surat-Rajkot and Ahmedabad and other places in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) There is no proposal for setting up Workers Service Centers by Government of Surat-Rajkot and other places of the country at present. However, 44 Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) (14 under office of the Textile Commissioner and 30 under various Textile Research Associations (TRAs) and State Governments.) are functioning in the country. Govt. has provided infrastructure in terms of modern equipments/machines in the PSCs for providing services to powerloom sector including training, testing,

design development etc. One such PSC is established at Surat. A Weavers Service Centre under Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms is also working at Ahmedabad.

Government is implementing various schemes like Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) and Schemes for Development of Powerloom Sector. These schemes/measures are aimed for holistic growth of the entire textile industry in the country including Surat-Rajkot.

12.00 Noon.

Reintroduction of incentives to cotton exporters

3190. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the export of cotton to various countries of the world during the last ten years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the export of cotton in 2007-08 has gone up to 88 lakh bales;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that in view of discontinuation of incentives from 2009, the export of cotton has come down;

(d) whether it is a fact that cotton exporters are demanding for reintroduction of incentives so as to export more cotton; and

(e) if so, what steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of the year-wise country-wise exports of cotton during the last ten years are annexed. [See Appendix 220 Annexure No. 13]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) No representations have been received from the Cotton industry for reintroduction of incentives for exports of cotton.

(e) Does not arise.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

I. Foreign Trade Policy - 2009-014

II. Handbook of Procedures - 2009-14

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(i) Foreign Trade Policy-2009-14 (updated as on 23rd August, 2010);

(ii) Handbook of Procedures (Volume I)-2009-14 (updated as on 23rd

August, 2010).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3007/15/10]

MoU (2010-11) between Government of India and the NMDFC

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Minority Affairs) and the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2944/15/10]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): 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 Section 9 of Immigration (Carriers' Liabilities) Act, 2000:—

(1) G.S.R 427 (E), dated the 19th May, 2010, publishing the Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Amendment Rules, 2007.

(2) S.O. 1187 (E), dated the 19th May, 2010, publishing the Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Amendment Order, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2811/15/10]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 629 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2010, publishing the State Emblem of India (Regulation of Use) Amendment Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 11 of the State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper use) Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3053/15/10]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No.1/DC/Home/7/DDPSAR/2009-2010/42, dated the 21st August, 2009, publishing the Daman and Diu Private Security Agencies Rules, 2009, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3052/15/10]

Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I lay on the Table—

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications
of the Ministry
of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and
Promotion), under
sub-section (2H) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and
Regulation) Act, 1951:—

- (1) S.O. 1862 (E), dated the 30th July, 2010, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010.
- (2) S.O. 1863 (E), dated the 30th July, 2010, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010.
- (3) S.O. 1864 (E), dated the 30th July, 2010, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010.
- (4) S.O. 1865 (E), dated the 30th July, 2010, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010.

[Placed in Library. For S.No. (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 3054/15/10]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No G.S.R. 459 (E), dated the 1st June, 2010, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force Security Wing (Subordinate Ranks) Recruitment Rules, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3055/15/10]

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 the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (4) of Section 95 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948:-

- (1) G.S.R. 654 (E), dated the 4th August, 2010, publishing the Other Beneficiaries and Members of their Families Medical Facilities Scheme, 2010.
- (2) G.S.R. 115, dated the 17th July, 2010, publishing the Employees' State Insurance (Central) (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3068/15/10]

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-

- (1) G.S.R. 386 (E), dated the 7th May, 2010, publishing the
Central Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 2010.
- (2) G.S.R. 443 (E), dated the 21st May, 2010, publishing the
Central Motor Vehicles
(Second Amendment) Rules, 2010.

- (3) G.S.R. 504 (E), dated the 15th June, 2010, publishing the
Central Motor Vehicles
(Third Amendment) Rules, 2010

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2878/15/10]

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, 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. 503 (E), dated the 26th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 29.220 to K.M.46.300 (Hajipur-Muzaffarpur Section) on National Highway No.77 and Muzaffarpur Bypass (starting point at K.M. 46.300 of National Highway No. 77 and terminating point at K.M. 515.200 of National Highway No. 28) in Muzaffarpur District in the State of Bihar.
- (2) S.O. 665 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 15.000 to K.M. 21.000 and K.M. 26.000 to K.M. 89.000 (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa Section) on National Highway No. 77 in Sitamarhi District in the State of Bihar.
- (3) S.O. 731 (E), dated the 1st April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 244.000 to K.M.277.500 (Rargaon-Mahulia Section) on National Highway No. 33 in East Singhbhum District in the State of Jharkhand.
- (4) S.O. 756 (E), dated the 5th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 934.000 to K.M.978.000 (Varanasi-Aurangabad Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Aurangabad District in the State of Bihar.
- (5) S.O. 764 (E), dated the 6th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 216.900 to K.M. 238.900 (Mulbagal-Andhra Pradesh/ Karnataka Border Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Kolar District in the State of Karnataka.
- (6) S.O. 797 (E), dated the 9th April, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 3104 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, to substitute

certain entries in the original Notification.

- (7) S.O.800 (E), dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 100.000 to K.M. 104.563 (Talegaon-Amravati Section) on National Highway No.6 in Wardha District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (8) S.O. 801 (E), dated the 9th April, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O.295 (E), dated the 14th February, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (9) S.O. 802 (E), dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 446.740 to K.M.452.200 (Dalkhola Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 34 in Uttar Dinajpur District in the State of West Bengal.
- (10) S.O. 806 (E), dated the 9th April, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O.1535 (E), dated the 13th September, 2007, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) S.O. 810 (E), dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M.62.200 (Raxaul Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 28A in East Champaran District in the State of Bihar.
- (12) S.O. 835 (E), dated the 12th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 843.000 to K.M. 890.000 (Varanasi-Aurangabad Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Kaimoor District in the State of Bihar.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (12) See No. L.T. 2879/15/10]

- (13) S.O. 881 (E), dated the 19th April, 2010, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of the stretch from K.M. 6.400 to K.M. 104.000 (Ahmedabad-Vadodara Section) on National Highway No. 8 in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3088/15/10]

- (14) S.O. 890 (E), dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 134.600 to K.M.125.300 on National Highway No. 30 and K.M. 6.540 to K.M. 34.985 (Patna-Buxar Section) on National Highway No. 84 in Bhojpur District in the State of Bihar.
- (15) S.O. 1021 (E), dated the 5th May, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 40.500 to K.M.114.000 (Ramgarh bypass) on National Highway No. 33 in Ramgarh District in the State of Jharkhand.
- (16) S.O. 1041 (E), dated the 10th May, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land at K.M. 452.700 (Junction of National Highway No.31 and National Highway

No.34) on National Highway No. 34 in Purnia District in the State of Bihar.

(17) S.O. 1063 (E), dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 244.000 to K.M.277.500 (Rargaon-Mahaulia Section) on National Highway No. 33 in East Singhbhum District in the State of Jharkhand.

(18) S.O. 1068 (E), dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 8.370 to K.M.101.364, K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 128.077,

K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 127.764 and K.M. 138.525 to K.M. 147.000 on National Highway No. 31D in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal.

(19) S.O. 1070 (E), dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 34.985 to K.M.73.165 (Patna-Buxar Section) on National Highway No. 84 in Buxar District in the State of Bihar.

(20) S.O. 1081 (E), dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 34.985 to K.M.73.165 (Patna-Buxar Section) on National Highway No. 84 in Buxar District in the State of Bihar.

(21) S.O. 1082 (E), dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 8.370 to K.M. 101.364, K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 128.077 (L.H.S.), K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 127.764 (R.H.S.) and K.M. 138.525 to K.M. 147.000 on National Highway No. 31D in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal.

(22) S.O. 1092 (E), dated the 14th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M.84.400 (Begaum-Goa/KNT Boundary Section) on National Highway No. 4A in Belgaum District in the State of Karnataka.

(23) S.O.1219 (E), dated the 25th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 216.900 to K.M. 238.900 (Mulbagal-AP/ Karnataka Border Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Kolar District in the State of Karnataka.

(24) S.O. 1223 (E), dated the 25th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 201.200 to K.M.244.000 (Rargaon-Mahaulia Section) on National Highway No.33 in Sankradih Village of Chandil Taluk of Saraikela District in the State of Jharkhand.

[Placed in Library. For Sl.No. (14) to (24) See No. L.T. 2879/15/10]

(25) S.O. 1244 (E), dated the 28th May, 2010, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of the stretch, from K.M. 456.100 to K.M. 491.330 (Amritsar-Wagah Border Section) on National Highway No. 1 in the State of Punjab.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3088/15/10]

- (26) S.O. 1282 (E), dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 228.000 to K.M. 249.700 and K.M. 253.500 to K.M. 254.500 on National Highway No. 31C in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2879/15/10]

- (27) S.O. 1298 (E), dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of the stretch, from K.M. 374.000 to K.M. 462.164 (Marur-Andhra

Pradesh/Karnataka Border Section) on National Highway No. 7 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(28) S.O. 1313 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2010, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of the stretch, from K.M. 1.960 to K.M. 117.600 (Porbandar-Bhiladi-Jetpur Section) on National Highway No. 8B in the State of Gujarat.

(29) S.O. 1339 (E), dated the 8th June, 2010, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of the four-laned Orai to Barah stretch, from K.M. 220.000 to K.M. 255.000 and K.M. 421.200 to K.M. 449.000 of National Highway No. 25 and 2 respectively, in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(30) S.O. 1340 (E), dated the 8th June, 2010, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of the stretch, from K.M. 295.000 to K.M. 374.000 (Karidikonda-Marur Section) on National Highway No. 7 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. For (27) to (30) See No. L.T. 3088/15/10]

(31) S.O. 1367 (E), dated the 10th June, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O.810 (E), dated the 13th July, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(32) S.O. 1376 (E), dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 397.733 to K.M. 452.700 (Raiganj-Dalkhola Section) on National Highway No. 34 in Uttar Dinajpur District in the State of West Bengal.

(33) S.O. 1418 (E), dated the 14th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 8.370 to K.M. 101.364, K.M. 104.126 to K.M.128.077 (LHS), K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 127.764 (RHS) and K.M. 138.525 to K.M. 147.000 on National Highway No. 31D in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal.

(34) S.O. 1422 (E), dated the 14th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 75.000 to K.M. 282.000 (Tumkur-Harihar Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Devangere District in the State of Karnataka.

(35) S.O. 1424 (E), dated the 14th June, 2010, amending

Notification No. S.O. 1338 (E), dated the 20th May, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(36) S.O. 1472 (E), dated the 18th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 195.000 to K.M.230.000 (Patna-Bakhtiyarpur Section) on National Highway No. 30 in Patna District in the State of Bihar.

(37) S.O. 1497 (E), dated the 21st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 201.200 to K.M.244.000 (Rargaon-Mahaulia Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Chauka Village of Chandil Taluk of Saraikela District in the State of Jharkhand.

- (38) S.O. 1503 (E), dated the 21st June, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 378.000. to K.M. 381.380 on National Highway No. 34 in Uttar Dinajpur District in the State of West Bengal.
- (39) S.O. 1542 (E), dated the 25th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 397.733 to K.M. 452.700 (Raiganj - Dalkhola Section) on National Highway No. 34 in Uttar Dinajpur District in the State of West Bengal.
- (40) S.O. 1571 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 283.300 to K.M. 348.500 on National Highway No. 17 in Udupi District in the State of Karnataka.
- (41) S.O. 1573 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 259.720 to K.M. 261.560 (Berhampore-Farakka Section) on National Highway No. 34 in Murshidabad District in the State of West Bengal.
- (42) S.O. 1576 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O.1668 (E) dated the 8th July, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (43) S.O. 1600 (E), dated the 6th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 113.600 to K.M. 198.300 (Ranchi-Rargaon Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Ranchi District in the State of Jharkhand.
- (44) S.O. 1602 (E), dated the 6th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 60.000 (Barhi- Indira Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Hazaribag District in the State of Jharkhand.
- [Placed in Library. For (31) to (44) See No. L.T. 2897/15/10]
- (45) S.O. 1620 (E), dated the 8th July, 2010, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of the stretch, from K.M. 211.000 to K.M. 295.000 (Kurnool-Karidikonda Section) on National Highway No. 7 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3088/15/10]
- (46) S.O. 1621 (E), dated the 8th July, 2010, regarding acquisition

of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 17.600 to K.M. 73.000 on National Highway No. 6 in Howrah District in the State of West Bengal.

- (47) S.O. 1706 (E), dated the 19th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 113.600 to K.M. 198.300 on National Highway No. 33 (Ranchi-Rargaon Section) in Ranchi District in the State of Jharkhand.

[Placed in Library. For (46) to (47) See No. L.T. 2879/15/10]

(48) S.O. 1905 (E), dated the 4th August, 2010, regarding appointment of Competent Authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M.68.000 on National Highway No. 200 in Jharsuguda District in the State of Orissa.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3088/15/10]

(49) A copy (in English) of S.O. 804 (E), dated the 9th April, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2082 (E), dated the 11th August, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2879/15/10]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010.

(II) The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha:-

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 21st August, 2010, agreed without any amendment to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th August, 2010.

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 21st August, 2010, agreed without any amendment to the Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th August, 2010."

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of

the Ministry of Minority Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE
MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN
KHURSHEED): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding status of
implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth Report
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants
(2010-11) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Non-implementation of 'One Rank One Pension' by the Government

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, two days ago we witnessed a very sad spectacle and an incident where a very large number of ex-servicemen decided to surrender the gallantry awards and the medals that they had got from the country for having served the country.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, the Defence Minister is sitting here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Antonyji, please listen to this. This is regarding Defence personnel.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the issue on which they were agitated was the pending issue of 'One Rank One Pension.' They have been agitating on this issue since 1982. The Fifth Pay Commission had partly addressed it; the Sixth Pay Commission, they feel, has not addressed it. Last year, in the Budget, the Finance Minister gave an indication that he was accepting the demand and setting up a Committee under the Cabinet Secretary in order to work out the modalities. But, unfortunately, that was not done. Now, the exservicemen have all been agitating on this issue and they have been compelled to take this extreme step of going to the extent of returning all the rewards and the medals that they have earned for having protected us, for having served this country.

Sir, they lead a very onerous life when they are in service. They secure the country; they keep us together; they protect us from external aggression; and they also protect us from internal sabotage. Many of them give up their life in the whole process, and, therefore, gratitude is something which we owe to them.

I, therefore, appeal, Sir, to the Government to seriously look at this issue because it is now becoming extremely serious, and, at the same time, Sir, I would appeal to the ex-servicemen that this is an honour which has been conferred on them by the entire nation. We sympathize with their demand but they should also desist from this extreme step of returning what the nation has given to them in recognition of their services and not take this extreme step of returning the medals which the nation has conferred upon them.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think this is an issue ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, all the major political parties in their Election Manifestos have included this demand ...(*Interruptions*)... and it should be implemented. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Sir, the hon. Minister must reply to it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Kurien, all Members are associating themselves with it.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, we too support the point raised by the hon. Leader of Opposition. Also, I would like to make one more point. I would like to request the Government to also consider a few thousand jawans who retired without completing 14 years of service. They do not get anything. Their case, asking for some pension, should also be considered. This is my request to the hon. Defence Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Defence Minister wishes to react on this.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir, I understand the sentiments expressed by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and supported by hon. Members from all parties. The Government too has full sympathy with the ex-servicemen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): They do not want sympathy, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: As the hon. Leader of Opposition has mentioned, not only the Finance Minister but also the President's Speech mentioned about this. The hon. Finance Minister has mentioned in the Budget Speech that the Government is thinking of doing something for the Ex-Servicemen. After that, the hon. Prime Minister appointed a committee under the Cabinet Secretary to look into the matter. The Committee gave recommendations in five areas.

The Government fully accepted the Committee's report. The Government implemented all the five recommendations of the Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary. The implementation of these recommendations would cost the exchequer Rs.2200 crores. More than anybody else, our Government, for the first time, has substantially increased the pension of PBORs numbering 12 lakhs and others also. I am aware that they are still asking for One-Rank-One-Pension. That is an ongoing process. But again, I would like to say that, for the first time, this Government has increased the pension of Ex-Servicemen substantially, which is costing the public exchequer Rs. 2200 crores. More than these pensionary benefits, the Government has now decided to start 197 polyclinics for the Ex-Servicemen. So, we are also aware of the grievances of Ex-Servicemen who have devoted their whole life to the service of the nation. So, we would not ignore their demands but, at the same time, we will not be able to implement the One-Rank-One-

Pension at one go. There are so many implications. This decision is not about One-Rank-One-Pension (OROP) but as a result of our new decision, we are nearing that goal. It is a long process. I also fully support the sentiments expressed by the hon. Leader of Opposition that since everybody is fully with the Ex-Servicemen, they should not resort to the extreme course of returning their medals which the country has given to them. The Government is always willing to help the Ex-Servicemen to the maximum extent possible. Our sincerity can be seen in our deeds, that is, full implementation of the report of the Committee of the Cabinet Secretary. All the five recommendations have been implemented. So, it is an ongoing process. Let us think about the future. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, they are sitting there for the last one week. They have been returning their medals. Have you approached them? Have you called them over for a meeting? Why don't you call them, sit with them and discuss the issue across the table and settle it? It is sending a wrong message to the whole nation. The young generation is not coming forward to join the Army. They are witnessing what is happening to their fathers. They are not going to join the Army. To inculcate a sense of responsibility and a sense of nationalism in the minds of the young people, you must call them, honour them, respect their demands and try to mitigate the problem. Are you going to do that? (*Interruptions*) Just by saying that it is difficult, money is not available, and so on, how are you going to do this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The matter is over. Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee.

**Demand for distribution foodgrains for free to the hungry and
improvement of storage facilities**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, on the 19th of August, the Government had said it was not possible to implement the Supreme Court's order that had asked the Centre to distribute foodgrains for free to the poor instead of allowing it to rot due to lack of storage facility. The Supreme Court had directed the Government to overcome the storage problem. I quote, "The foodgrains are rotting. You can look after your own people. As a part of short-term measure, distribute it to the hungry for free". The Bench had passed the direction while dealing with a PIL filed by the civil rights group, PUCL, on rampant corruption in the Public Distribution System, besides rotting of foodgrains in FCI godowns. But the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture has said, "We cannot distribute freely. Antyodaya Anna Yojana is applicable to the poorest of poor". The stand taken by the Government is really unfortunate. The other day, the Minister for Food and Agriculture admitted that there is shortage of storing space and as such, foodgrains are being kept under open sky and that is why, the foodgrains are being rotten. I recall that once the U.S. Government used to dump wheat in sea so as to keep the international market rate of wheat high. Now, we find that the Government is denying universal PDS at an affordable price, and also, in this case, preferring to let the foodgrains rot but not to distribute it free to the poor

countrymen. While condemning this anti-people attitude of the Government, I once again demand immediate implementation of the Supreme Court directive to distribute foodgrains to the hungry people, and, at the same time, to initiate measures to overcome the storage problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shanta Kumar to associate.

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हमिचल प्रदेश) : सर, मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए नहीं, एसोसिएट कीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : सर, इनका सेपरेट नोटिस था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : यह एक ही सब्जेक्ट है, इसलिए आप इसमें एसोसिएट कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : ये डिसोसिएट नहीं करेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : आप डिसोसिएट मत कीजिए, यह एक ही सब्जेक्ट है।

श्री शान्ता कुमार : सर, मेरा एक अलग सुझाव है कि यह जो अनाज पड़ा है और खराब हो रहा है, इससे पूरी दुनिया में हमारी बदनामी हो रही है। राष्ट्रसंघ फूड प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक, हब्सिस्तान में दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा भूखे लोग रहते हैं। अगर सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सुझाव के मुताबिक इसे गरीबों में बांटने को तैयार नहीं है, वैसे तो अनाज खराब हो रहा है, उसको गरीब के घर में पहुंचा ना एक अच्छा पुण्य का काम होता है। मैं सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जो लगभग 200 लाख टन अनाज बाहर पड़ा है, वह खराब हो रहा है या खराब हो जाएगा। आज देश में एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम चल रही है और प्रतिदिन लाखों गरीब लोगों को आप काम पर लगा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरा सुझाव है कि "मनरेगा" स्कीम के अंदर आप जो लाखों लोगों को काम पर लगा रहे हैं, कुछ दलितों के लिये उनको आप फूड फॉर वर्क प्रोग्राम की तरह आधी या एक प्रतिशत मजदूरी कैश में न देकर अनाज के रूप में दीजिए और सस्ता दीजिए। आप उन्हें यह मार्केट रेट से आधे पर दीजिए, तो गरीब आदमी को 100 रुपये का अनाज 50 रुपये में मिल जाएगा और यह लाखों टन अनाज, जो खराब होने वाला है, लाखों गरीबों के घर में पहुंच जाएगा। इसमें एक और बात यह है कि आप हर महीने लगभग डेढ़ हजार करोड़ रुपये मजदूरी देते हैं। अगर आप उनको आधा अनाज भी देंगे तो आपका 800 करोड़ रुपया कैश बच जाएगा। अगर आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कहने पर मुफ्त नहीं देना चाहते, तो इस सुझाव पर आप जरूर विचार करें, यह मेरा आग्रह है।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Prasanta Chatterjee.

Death of children due to vaccine in Uttar Pradesh

श्री आर.सी. सहि (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा जो मैं आपके सामने उठाने जा रहा हूं, वह यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में टीका लगाने से चार बच्चों की मौत हो गयी है। इसके संबंध में मैं कुछ तथ्य आपके सामने रखना

चाहूंगा। पछिले शनिवार , 21 तारीख को चार बच्चों की मौत हुई है। सरकार द्वारा एक टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है जो कि बहुत ही उपयोगी , समयोपयोगी है और जरूरत के अनुसार है , लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि इस टीकाकरण में 4 बच्चों की मौत हुई और 6 बच्चे गम्भीर रूप से बीमार हुये , जिनको अस्पताल में भर्ती करना पड़ा। सर, सवाल यह उठता है कि टीकाकरण किस तरीके से किया गया ? जहां तक रजिस्ट्रार मल्लो है , उसके अनुसार वहां ट्रेन्ड ए.एन. एम्स गयी थीं और यह उनका पहला कार्यक्रम नहीं था। इसके पहले भी वे कई बार इस तरह के टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम में भाग ले चुकी हैं , इसलिए वे नयी नहीं थीं , बल्कि ट्रेन्ड थीं। उस टीकाकरण के तहत बच्चों को वॉक्सीन “ए” , हेपेटाइटिस “बी” और जैसा आप जानते हैं कि आजकल मोलियो के इरॉप्स वगैरह भी पल्लिये जाते हैं , इसमें ये तमाम लोग शरीक हो रही थीं और बराबर इस प्रकार के काम करने वाली थीं। फिर सवाल यह उठता है कि इन बच्चों की मौत क्यों हुई ? मुझे यह लगता है कि इस पर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार भी काफी गम्भीर है। राज्य सरकार के स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी और केन्द्र सरकार के स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी आपस में लड़ रहे हैं कि तुम्हारा दोष है , तुम्हारा दोष है , लेकिन असलियत का पता लगाने के लिए कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं। कसौली में जो Central Drug Research Institute है , उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के इसके samples वहां पर जांच के लिए भेजे हैं ताकि इन बच्चों की मौत के असली कारण का पता चल सके।

उपसभापति जी, हो सकता है कि anaphylactic shock की वजह से इन बच्चों की मौत हुई हो। जब शरीर किसी दवा को स्वीकार नहीं करता है, तो वह दवा मौत का कारण बन सकती है। इसलिए कारण का पता लगाया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह देश के बच्चों के भविष्य का सवाल है।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not completed his Zero Hour mention. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, in two years, 12 children have died. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, four in Tamil Nadu and four in Madhya Pradesh ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... हो गया, बैठिए ... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: It is not the question of this and that ANM. We have to look as to what is the quality of the vaccine which is being provided. (Time-bell rings) Which company is providing the vaccine?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I request that Members should raise it through Special Mention so that reply can be given by the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: The vaccines which are being given to our children... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? If the Members are not. ...(Interruptions)... Brinda ji, please. (Interruptions) Mr. R.C. Singh has not completed. यह कौन सी परंपरा है? He has not completed. You got up. He got up. ...(Interruptions)... He has not completed. ...(Interruptions)... अब छोड़िए, हो गया, आपका 10 seconds का समय बाकी था ... (व्यवधान)

श्री आर.सी. सहि : उपसभापति जी, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति : आप एक मिनट कैसे ले सकते हैं ?

श्री आर.सी. सहि : उपसभापति जी, आप कहें तो मैं आधे मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। मैं यह नविदन करना चाहता हूं कि तीन सदस्यीय टीम की जांच की रिपोर्ट अब तक आ गई होगी, मैं

चाहता हूँ कि उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जाए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि 50,000 रुपए की मामूली रकम उन बच्चों के परिवार को दी गई है, जो बहुत कम है। मैं नखिदन करता हूँ कि इस राशि को बढ़ाकर 5 लाख रुपए किया जाए और इस घटना की जांच strictly की जाए, ताकि भविष्य में ऐसा न हो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rajniti Prasad to associate on this issue.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर) : उपसभापति जी, केवल खसरे, खांसी की दवा में मिलावट नहीं है, बल्कि जो polio drops बच्चों को दी जाती हैं, उनमें भी defect पाया गया है और इन drops को जो देते वाले हैं, वे भी trained नहीं हैं, वे infected लोग हैं। आजपोलियो प्रोग्राम पर इतना पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, लेकिन जो polio drops देते वाला व्यक्ति है, उसको ठीक से दवाई देनी नहीं आती, उसके हाथ गंदे रहते हैं, इसको देखना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आपका आधा मिनट हो गया।

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) : सभापति जी, सबको मौका दे रहे हैं , तो मुझे भी आधा मिनट दीजिए।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISHRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I will take only half a minute. I will just inform the House that it is a drug which is supplied by the Centre completely. But so far as the State is concerned, it has already ordered an inquiry; an FIR has been lodged. A Magisterial inquiry has been ordered. A panel of seven specialist doctors of a Medical College is examining this issue to find out the cause behind this. Sir, five lakh children were given this vaccine but, unfortunately, four have expired. Sir, it is not correct to say that the persons who gave this vaccine are not trained. Sir, the ANMs had an experience of 29 years, 26 years etc. So, it is not because of their fault. It has been sent to the Central Government for examination. The Centre is examining the drug which was supplied. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, there should be an inquiry into this issue and the name of the company which is providing this vaccine...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपसभापति जी, मैं परसों वहां गया था...*(व्यवधान)* वे सब गरीब परिवार के हैं , मजदूर परिवार के हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, क्या आप डबिट करा रहे हैं ? यह कैसे होगा ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री उपसभापति : मैं बता रहा हूं यह जीरो ऑवर है...*(व्यवधान)* No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Such an important matter should not be taken up in Zero Hour. It should be taken up either as a Calling Attention Motion or Short Duration Discussion so that the Government could respond.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : उपसभापति जी, इस पर डबिट करा दीजिए , सभी लोग बोल सकेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री उपसभापति : आप नोटिस दे दीजिए , मैं डबिट करा दूंगा। आप नोटिस दे दीजिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, मैं सरकार से इतना ही मांग करता हूं कि वे सब गरीब घर के हैं , मजदूर घर के हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया , आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... Shri Mysura Reddy. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, वहां कम से कम 15 लाख रुपए का मुभावजा दलिया जाए ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, what is this? ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री उपसभापति : पासवान जी, इसमें सिर्फ associate करना है, यह डबिट नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... एक issue उठा है ... (व्यवधान) ... Yes, Mr. Mysura Reddy. ... (Interruptions)

Reported arrest and detention of a distinguished electronic security expert and civil society activist

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. My Zero Hour mention is regarding vulnerability of electronic voting machines. India is a vibrant

democracy and is expected to be a role model for all the democratic countries in conducting of elections. With a view to reduce the time in casting of votes and declaring the results and being very convenient compared to the old ballot system, Government has permitted the Election Commission to use these electronic voting machines during the elections held in 1999 and 2002. But, the EVMs we are using are not having backup if there is any failure in the system. Even the developed countries are not using the EVMs because there is no backup. Recently, the technical experts, international as well as Indian, proved beyond doubt that these EVMs are vulnerable to tempering. Instead of rectifying this defect, the Election Commission is harassing the technical experts by filing cases against them and forcing the Government to arrest those people. I am not going to debate on that subject, Sir, but I demand the Government to call for an all-party meeting. They should convince all political parties and also people of India regarding the fair voting and the foolproof system of these EVMs. Thank you, Sir.

श्री दुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सहि (झारखंड) : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Mr. Mysura Reddy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Mr. Mysura Reddy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with Mr. Mysura Reddy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, this is a widespread debate which has started in India and also in several other countries. In fact, in some countries, they have gone back to the paper system on the ground that a voter is entitled to know whether his vote has been registered or not. This is a suggestion which Mr. Reddy has made. I would urge the Government to call an all-party meeting where different technical opinions can also be presented before various political parties so that this doubt and question mark which has arisen can be answered once and for all and we can proceed

in this matter.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I gave a separate notice ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just associate. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no, Mr. Maitreyan ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Maitreyan ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You gave the chance to Mr. Shanta Kumar. ...(*Interruptions*)... You did not tell them to associate. ...(*Interruptions*)... I gave a separate notice. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan ...(*Interruptions*)... I am appealing to every Member ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Maitreyan, with all humility, I will tell you, please keep your voice low. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: When I am denied, I raised my voice, Sir.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ...(Interruptions)... Please.
...(Interruptions)... This is very bad. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I raised my voice only when I was denied
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to raise your voice in whatever
volume, you raise it. But I am requesting that it is not good.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But I raised it only when I am denied.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, rules are there. We have laid
down rules regarding Zero Hour. We are breaking them every day. If two
Members have given a notice and the subject is same, they have to
associate. It is to facilitate more Members to participate. If you
want to change the rules what we have adopted, change them. The House
is free. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to associate myself with what Mr.
Mysura Reddy has said and also what the Leader of Opposition has said.
I would urge upon the Government to call a meeting of all political
parties and allay these fears that are there. And, there are also some
very positive suggestions whereby you can improve this entire system.
...(Interruptions)... So, please ask the Government to call an all-
party meeting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is what I am saying again and again.
These are the subjects you should take up wherein the Government can
respond. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... Why are you
standing? Your party Member, Mr. Mysura Reddy, has spoken.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, the Electronic Voting Machines have become
suspect in the eyes of not only the political class in this country
but also the common citizen, the voter of this country. In fact, there
have been a lot of discussion on this, and a number of PIL cases and
election petitions are pending in the Supreme Court and in the various
High Courts. Now throughout the Europe, elections are being held only
through paper ballot. Even in the U.S., a legislation seeking

mandating of paper record is pending in the Congress. Such being the case, there has been a persistent demand that an all-party meeting should be held as early as possible to create an opinion/consensus on this. Instead of calling for an all party meeting, technical people, who have experience in this field, who have been doing work on it for the last several weeks, months or even years, are being harassed, and they are being arrested. We strongly condemn this. The General-Secretary of my party has been a strong votary of paper ballot. We seek that the country should revert back to paper ballot.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, should we expect a larger discussion later or some response from the Government?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. (*Interruptions*) I cannot force the Government in Zero Hour. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am only drawing the attention of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. We are repeatedly saying this. If you need a response from the Government on such issues, use other Rules which are given in the Rules of Procedure. In the Zero Hour, the Government is not bound by the Rules, because it is not given in the Rules. We cannot direct the Government to take action. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am not disputing your observation. The current controversy is going on in the country and some people have been arrested. The matter has been raised in the Zero Hour. I am requesting the Chair because there are other issues which are pending. If you permit us subsequently through a..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give the notice. We will examine it on its merits.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined on its merits. You give the notice. If you really feel like that, give a Calling Attention Notice or any other notice, we will discuss it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is not a one-party issue. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I fully agree with you. If this is such an important issue, and you want a discussion, you give a notice under the relevant Rules whether Calling Attention Notice or any other discussion, that will be considered.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let us have a full-fledged discussion on it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, can't you direct the Government for an all-party meeting?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a policy matter. The Chair will not be able to do it.

**Agitation by lawyers demanding declaration of Tamil and other
languages as languages of High Courts in respective States**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of all sections of the House and the Government to a different issue.

Despite heavy rains in Delhi, hundreds of advocates have come here from Chennai and other parts of Tamil Nadu for demonstration. Simultaneously, there are agitations going on in the State of Tamil Nadu. The issue is that Tamil should be declared as a language of courts, and it should be accepted as a language in the High Court. The Tamil Nadu Government has sent this proposal. All political parties have raised this issue. The issue is pending before the Home Ministry.

I demand that the Government, particularly the Home Ministry, should make efforts to get the presidential notification, so that Tamil can be used as a court language.

Sir, earlier the former Chief Justice of Supreme Court said, "The Supreme Court and all High Courts should have a common language. English should continue to be the language of the Supreme Court and all the High Courts until in due course Hindi becomes rich and ripe enough to take its place and regional languages should not be introduced as languages of High Courts."

I am glad that the Parliamentary Standing Committee headed by my friend Sudarsana Natchiappan has rejected this opinion of the former Chief Justice of India. Now the issue is pending before the Government of India.

Sir, my point is that Tamil is one of the classical languages of the country, of the world. Tamil is an internet language. Tamil has got an international dimension like other languages.

I demand that all the languages, which find place in the Eighth Schedule, should be declared as official national languages and they must all get promotion; Article 345 and Article 348 (2) should be brought into full effect; and the Government of India should not delay this matter further. I demand that the Government should expedite steps to get the presidential consent. It is pending before the Government. I do not know why the Government is delaying and dithering on this issue. I also urge upon the Government to revisit the language question. Now, all the languages in the Eighth Schedule are called as national languages. But, there is no Constitutional backing to claim that they are all national languages. All these national languages, all the languages in the Eighth Schedule, should be declared as official languages and they must be allowed to be used in all aspects of administration in the respective States. They must be used in administration. They must be used in courts. (*Time-bell rings*) They must be used as medium of instruction. So, Sir, finally, I very strongly urge upon the Union Government to expedite it.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्री (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं
माननीय सदस्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is an important issue pertaining to the use of Tamil language in the High Court of Madras. Sir, a majority of law students write their examinations in English, in Tamil and a majority of law graduates who are relegated to the lower courts are not able to practice for want of proficiency in English. Therefore, the legal acumen of a majority of lawyers is going waste for the only reason of not knowing English. Sir, our Party Leader, Dr. Jayalalithaji, has supported this issue and the agitating lawyers also. Sir, a Resolution was moved in the Legislative Assembly on 6.12.2006 and a proposal was sent by the Government of Tamil Nadu as well as the High Court of Madras for seeking concurrence of the President of India on this issue. Sir, the matter is pending with the Home Ministry for the

concurrence of the President of India. Sir, I wish to state that four States have been granted the status of official languages in the High Courts on the basis of article 348 (2) and Section 7 of the Official Languages Act. (*Time-bell rings*) Therefore, Sir, I urge upon the Government, the Home Ministry, to take urgent steps to obtain the concurrence of the President of India for use of Tamil language in the High Court. Thank you.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय , मैं
माननीय सदस्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva, one minute only.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in 2006, after our leader assumed Chief Ministership, the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed a unanimous Resolution for the use of Tamil language in judgments, decrees, orders and other proceedings of the High Court of Madras under article 348(2) of the Constitution read with Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963. Sir, the same proposals with the recommendations of the Governor were sent to the Government of India for getting the consent of the President. At the same time, the High Court of Madras has also given its concurrence through a full court resolution and, in principle, has accepted that Tamil could be used as an official language. The Committee of Parliament on Official Language has also strongly recommended that the official language of the concerned State or Hindi shall be used in judgments, decrees and orders. (*Time-bell rings*) In spite of all these things, the Ministry of Law and Justice has returned the proposal for observation and information of you and through you, Sir, to the Government. Earlier, the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan have exercised the same power and their official languages of the concerned States are used in the courts. Same proposal of West Bengal has been turned down. (*Time-bell rings*) The proposal of Tamil Nadu Government is pending. I urge upon the Government, the Ministry of Law and Justice and the Ministry of Home Affairs, where it is pending, to take immediate initiatives to get the consent of the President to declare Tamil as a language of courts. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, all the regional languages must be given the status of official languages of the Union. Thank you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I rise to associate myself with only one request that instead of waiting for the recommendation of the State Governments, the Centre should take initiative to see that all the mother tongues of different States be allowed as court language in their respective States so that people understand what they are hearing through advocates. They are not able to understand.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Raja.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Raja.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Raja.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate, but, the only point is, as Shri Venkaiah Naiduji said, the State Governments and the State Legislative Assemblies have recommended. ...(Interruptions)... So, that must immediately be done. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia. ...(Interruptions)... Zero Hour is converted into a debate. ...(Interruptions)... I think, we are derailing the well-accepted and appreciated Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Kurien, please. (Interruptions) Mr. Kurien, we are wasting our Zero Hour. We have a lot of work. Please. ...(Interruptions)...

Spread of Swine flu in Orissa and Dengue in Delhi

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, Swine Flu HINI virus is spreading to all the districts in Odisha. Ten persons have died and 58 persons were detected HINI Positive, who are struggling for life in the hospital. One Shri Harihar Sethi, Additional Commissioner of Commercial Tax Department died, and his daughter, Mamuni Manosmita Sethi also died the next day. These 10 persons who died, belonged to Baragarh, Sambalpur, Cuttack and Bhubaneswar, and nobody knows what is happening in the tribal areas like Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri and all these tribal-dominated areas, where people think that any fever means it is malaria or cold. No preventive measures are being taken. No vaccines are available. Now, it is said that 93000 vaccines have arrived in Odisha, and it is being said that these vaccines are given freely. But, in reality, they are charging around Rs. 400/-. They say that for 10 vaccines, they are charging Rs. 4000/-. Everywhere, they are charging money for this purpose. The State Government is not taking proper steps in this respect. It seems that the State Government is not very serious and the situation may become worse if precaution and preventive measures are not taken. Had it been a developed big State or metro city, it would have attracted everybody, including electronic, print media and all the agencies, including the Central Government. These people died because of carelessness of the State Government of Odisha. At present, swine flu is also surfacing in other cities of India.

So, I urge upon the Central Government to send a group of doctors and adequate vaccines and medicines to protect the people of Odisha from swine flu attack and also make adequate arrangement for the availability of free vaccines, not charging anything from the poor people in Odisha. Adequate arrangements should be made for medicines and vaccines for the proper treatment of people in the tribal and remote areas.

Similarly, Dengue fever has already started spreading in Delhi. Thirty people have died. It may have adverse impact on the Commonwealth Games. These people who are living in slums areas and the workers working at the Commonwealth Games sites and the metro railways, are

living in a very bad condition. They are mostly affected by this dengue fever. I urge upon the Government through this House to take appropriate steps to protect these poor people from the dengue fever, so also the participants of the Commonwealth Games, and if it spreads, then the foreigners and the sports people who are coming to our country may not like to join in the Commonwealth Games.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member except on the charge of callousness on the part of the State Government.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No exception. We will now take up the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Dr. C.P. Joshi.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill 2010

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यही एक ऐसा प्रदेश बचा है जिस प्रदेश में 73वां अमेंडमेंट एक्ट -92 का बनने के बाद हम चुनाव नहीं करा पाए। झारखंड ने 2001 में पंचायत का एक्ट बनाया, उसको हाई कोर्ट ने स्ट्रोक कर दिया। हाई कोर्ट ने खास तौर से उसकी धारा -21B, 40B, 55B जसमें यह कहा गया है कि शैड्यूल्ड इलाके के सारे चेयर पर्सन रजिर्व होंगे, उसको स्ट्रोक किया, हाई कोर्ट ने झारखंड पंचायत राज एक्ट की धारा -70B(ii), 36B(ii), 51B(ii) में कहा गया है कि एस.सी., एस.टी. और ओबी.सी. में सब को मिलाकर 80 परसेंट का रजिर्वेशन होगा, उसको स्ट्रोक किया है। हाई कोर्ट ने धारा -21A(i), 41A(i), 55A(i) जसमें कहा गया है कि जो जनरल कैटेगरी है उसमें रजिर्वेशन अन-रजिर्व्ड रहेगा, उसको स्ट्रोक किया। वूमन के संबंध में जो रजिर्वेशन है उस पर भी हाई कोर्ट ने अपना नर्णिय दिया। इस नर्णिय के कारण झारखंड में हम पंचायत के चुनाव नहीं करवा पाए और पंचायत के चुनाव नहीं होने से फाइनेंस कमीशन की रर्षिर्ट के आधार पर उनको पैसा भी नहीं मिला पाया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बाद झारखंड ने 2010 में एक एक्ट बनाया,

जसिमैं वे सब चीजें एड्रेस कीं , जो होई कोर्ट ने अपने आब्जर्वेशन में दी थीं। इस जजमेंट में PESA Act के अन्तर्गत यह निर्णय किया गया था कि हम शैड्यूल्ड एरिया में चेयर पर्सन की पोस्ट रजिस्ट्रार करेंगे तीनों टॉयल में।

इसमें यह भी कहा गया कि हम 33 परसेंट महिलाओं के लिए रजिर्वेशन करेंगे। इसमें यह कहा गया कि एस.टी. प्रोपुलेशन का कम से कम 50 परसेंट रजिर्वेशन होना चाहिए। इसमें PESA Act की धाराओं को जगह देकर 2010 का झारखंड Act बना , वहां की विधान सभा को animation करने के कारण , वह कानून का रूप नहीं ले सका और संवैधानिक दृष्टि से अब यह कार्य पार्लियामेंट को करना है। इसी दृष्टि से लोक सभा ने इस बिल को पास किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि हम सब के लिए आवश्यक है कि झारखंड जैसे प्रदेश में समय पर

चुनाव हों , जो PESA Act के प्रॉविजन हैं , जबकि उन्होंने एड्रेस किया है , उनको लागू किया जाए। खासतौर से , इसमें सबसे बड़ा सिग्निफिकेंट 50 परसेंट महिलाओं को रजिर्वेशन देने का काम है , उसका भी इस Act में प्रॉविजन किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस Act के पास होने के बाद , वहां पर शीघ्र ही पंचायत के चुनाव होंगे। जो फाइनेंस कमीशन का devolution होना है , वह पैसा भी उनको devolve होगा और जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हो गए थे , पहले फाइनेंस कमीशन के पैसे उनको नहीं मिल पाए , वे इसको एड्रेस कर पायेंगे।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय , संविधान की मंशा के अनुसार हमने यह कल्पना की थी कि self-governance का मॉडल बनेगा। स्टेट से यह अपेक्षा की गई कि स्टेट पंचायतों को self-governance का मॉडल बनाने के लिए power devolve करेगी। मैं आप सभी माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 73 वें अमेंडमेंट के बाद राज्य सरकारों को आगे आकर पंचायत को जो devolve करना था , वह power devolve नहीं कर पाए और जो हमारे मन में कल्पना थी कि हम self-governance का मॉडल बनायेंगे , वह मॉडल नहीं बना पाए।

अगर हम पंचायत की power को devolve नहीं करेंगे , तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सत्ता के वकिन्दीकरण की जो हमारी कल्पना है , वह साकार नहीं हो पाएगी। मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि 11वें scheduled के जो subjects हैं , उसके बाद यह भी आवश्यक है कि हम सब स्टेट इस बात को देखें कि क्या ग्राम पंचायत में dedicated staff है जो जानकारी उपलब्ध है , उसके अनुसार आज लगभग 2 लाख 33 हजार पंचायतों में से 70 हजार पंचायतें ऐसी हैं , जहां पर आज एक भी dedicated staff का आदमी उपलब्ध नहीं है। हर्दुस्तान में लगभग 70 हजार पंचायतें ऐसी हैं , जिनके पास पंचायत घर नहीं है। हमने महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना में यह कल्पना की थी कि गांव का आदमी अपने रोजगार के लिए पंचायत में जाकर एप्लिकेशन देगा , उसको entitlement मिलेगा , जैसे , 15 दबि में उसे रोजगार नहीं मिलता है , तो वह रोजगार के लिए eligible होगा। जब वहां पंचायत घर ही नहीं है , तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह गरीब आदमी , जो अपने entitlement के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है , उसके entitlement का काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो पाएगा।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय , आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम आईटी . के माध्यम से , 50-60 साल में सत्ता के वकिन्दीकरण

की ज़िम्मे कल्पना को साकार नहीं कर सके हैं , उसको साकार करने का समय आ गया है। पहली बार भारत सरकार ने money devolve की है , लगभग एक लाख 64 हजार करोड़ रुपये आज पंचायत लेवल पर devolve किये गए हैं। अभी 13वें फाइनैस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई। 13वें फाइनैस कमीशन में भी लगभग 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये हम devolve कर रहे हैं। हम untied fund के आधार पर, हम आशा करते हैं कि पंचायत के चुले हुए प्रतिनिधि इन चीजों पर आगे बढ़कर काम करेंगे। लेकिन scheduled areas के अंदर हमने पंचायत को ग्राम सभा के बारे में जो कंसेप्ट किया है , उसको यदि हम गांव में रहने वाले लोगों की traditions के hamlet को वल्लिज डिविज़न नहीं करेंगे , तो हम न traditions को मेंटेन कर पायेंगे , न scheduled areas के अंदर जो हमारी कल्पना थी , उसको साकार कर पायेंगे।

उपसभापति महोदय , मैं अंत में , एक ही नविदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि PESA Act जो है , उस PESA Act को गवर्नमेंट सही स्प्रिड से लागू करे , जैसी तरह की वहां पर कल्पना land alienation के बारे में , मल्लिक वैल्यू के बारे में की गई है , केवल मात्र उन कामूनों को बदलने के बाद ही , हम उन चीजों को ठीक ढंग से एड्रेस कर सकेंगे। यदि हमने PESA Act को ठीक ढंग से लागू नहीं किया , तो

उस गरीब आदमी के जो अधिकार बनते हैं, उन अधिकारों से हम उसको वंचित करेंगे। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हम इस बिल को पास करके झारखंड में एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करेंगे। झारखंड वह प्रदेश है, जहाँ पर आधे से ज्यादा डिस्ट्रिक्ट ट्रायबल शैड्यूल्ड एरिया के अंदर आते हैं। वहाँ पर अवसर मिलता है, जहाँ पर हम PESA Act को प्रभावशाली ढंग से लागू कर सकेंगे और देश के दूसरे प्रदेशों को एक मार्ग बता सकेंगे। हमने PESA Act और पंचायत Act का, जो पार्ट 9 हमने संविधान में इन्क्लूड किया, जो 11वाँ शैड्यूल्ड हमने बनाया है, उससे एक रास्ता आगे निकलेगा और हम पंचायत के सशक्तिकरण की ओर आगे बढ़ेंगे। मामनीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल पर विचार किया जाए।

The question was proposed.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालि या. (झारखंड) : मामनीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं झारखंड पंचायत राज (संशोधन) विधियक, 2010 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, वैसे तो यह विधियक पंचायती राज अधिनियम, 2001 के उपबंधों के तत्सम करने के प्रयोजन के लिए और महिलाओं के पक्ष में पंचायतों में मुखिया के पदों पर 50 प्रतिशत से उन्नयन आरक्षण करने का उपबंध करने के लिए आवश्यक हो गया है।

इसीलिए झारखंड पंचायत राज अधिनियम, 2001 में संशोधन किया जा रहा है। यह बात सही है। यह बात सही है कि ऐसा एक विधियक वहाँ राज्य सरकार ने बनाया था, किन्तु राष्ट्रपति शासन लगने के कारण वह विधियक वहाँ की विधान सभा द्वारा पारित नहीं किया जा सका। अभी भी वहाँ विधान सभा को जीवित रखा गया है, चूंकि वहाँ राष्ट्रपति शासन है इसलिए यह केन्द्र सरकार के पास आया है। मामनीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत से सवाल सुन्यं उठाए हैं। वैसे तो पंचायती राज एक जमाने से है। अगर आप ग्रीक एम्बेसडर मेगोस्थनिस की रपॉर्ट पढ़ें, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि 303 Before Christ, जब वे कोर्ट ऑफ चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य में अपीयर हुए, उस टाइम भी उनकी सटी काउंसिल पाटलीपुत्र द्वारा शासित थी और उनकी 6 समितियाँ थीं तथा उनमें 30 सदस्य थे, ये सभी पद निर्वाचित हुआ करते थे। खासकर के जहाँ पर आदिवासी इलाके हैं, वहाँ पर उनकी एक ट्रेडिशनल पंचायत होती है जो गाँव के सुपीरियर, बड़े बुजुर्गों को लेकर, एक पंचायत प्रणाली चलती है। हमारे धर्म, हमारे संस्कार, हमारी सभ्यता आदि सब हमारे पंच प्रधान पर ही आधारित हैं जो डेमोक्रेसी बाद में आई, तो उन्होंने इसको तरह-तरह से पेश करने की कोशिश की, किन्तु भारत में यह सभ्यता पुरानी है। खासकर झारखंड के लिए

इस वधियक का लामा और 50 फीसदी का लामा , एक बहुत ही अच्छा कदम है।
केन्द्र सरकार के लामे से पहले भारतीय जनता पार्टी द्वारा और NDA द्वारा शांति प्रदेश , मध्य प्रदेश , राजस्थान छत्तीसगढ़ , उत्तरांचल , हिमाचल प्रदेश , कर्नाटक , हर जगह के राज्यों ने अपने 50 प्रतिशत रजिर्वेशन का प्रवधान कर लिया है। आप देशआयद दुस्त आयद, दुस्त आएहैं , इसीलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानि या (राजस्थान) : आपने क्या कथि ?
... (व्यवधान) ... जाते -जाते कथि। ... (व्यवधान) ... राजस्थान में कांग्रेस की सरकार है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : ये बता रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : अरे भाई , राजस्थान में क्या कथि , मुझसे न बुलवाओ तो बेहतर है। क्या तब हुआ और क्या अब हुआ ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप झारखंड पर बोलिए।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : इसलिए मैं उस तर्क वक्तिक में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। अगर ग्राम पंचायत की ancient history देखी जाए , तो बड़ी पुरानी है , कस्तु अगर नई हस्ति देखी जाए तो वह

73rd and 74th अमेंडमेंट पर है। उसमें तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी का बड़ा योगदान है। उन्होंने रूरल डेवलपमेंट को समझने की बहुत कोशिश की थी। उन्होंने पावर ब्रोकर्स को पावर को कॉरिडोर से एलिमिनेट करने की कोशिश की। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : देखिए , आप इनको प्लीज़ बोलने दीजिए।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : अगर मैं अच्छी बात भी बोझू तो वह भी आपको पसंद नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मैबल रबिलो (झारखंड) : मैबे यह कहा है कि तब आप इस साइड में थे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : क्योंकि मैं चश्मदीद गवाह हूँ , मैं इस सदन का सदस्य था और इसी सदन में वह वधियक परास्त हो गया था। चुनाव होने के बाद इसको अंततः संविधान का रूप देने के लिए , कांग्रेस की ही सरकार थी और नरसिम्हा राव जी प्रधान मंत्री थे। इसको वह सारी ताकत देनी पड़ी। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इसको लागू करने के पीछे यह मंशा थी कि ऊपर से जो पैसा भेजा जाता है , वह नीचे गाँव तक पहुँच सके। लोगों ने समय-समय पर यह समझने की कोशिश की कि गाँव में जो पैसा आता है , वह कतिना आता है ? ग्रामीण यह जानना चाहते हैं कि हमारे गाँव के विकास के लिए , उन्नयन के लिए कतिना पैसा आया और कसि योजना के लिए आया ? 2005 में "सूचना का अधिकार" मिला है , पर उसके पहले यह कल्पना थी कि गाँव की पंचायत के माध्यम से कम से कम यह पता लगेगा कि कसि योजना में कतिना पैसा आया है और गाँव की पंचायत ही प्लानिंग कमीशन को भी लिखकर भेजा करेगी कि हमें इस योजना के लिए पैसा चाहिए। आज भी बहुत कमियाँ हैं। "सेंट्रली स्पोन्सर्ड स्कीम" में पंजाब को जसि मद पर पैसा नहीं चाहिए , आप उसकी मद पर भी पैसा भेज रहे हैं , नागालैंड को जसि मद पर नहीं चाहिए , उस मद पर पैसा जा रहा है , लेकिन वहाँ खर्चा करने के लिए जगह नहीं है। यदि उसका एक आधार बना होता , तो बेहतर होता। आपने अभी सबसे बड़ी बात कही कि पंचायत में डैडिकेटेड स्टाफ नहीं है। यदि यह डैडिकेटेड स्टाफ नहीं है , तो इसमें कसिकी कमी है ? इसमें सरकार की दूरदर्शिता की कमी है। अमरीका में म्युनिसिपैलिटी के क्लर्क को पढ़ाने के लिए स्कूल चलते हैं , वहाँ ट्रेनिंग सेंटर हैं , क्योंकि अगर म्युनिसिपैलिटी को या कॉन्सिल्स को , वल्लिज कॉन्सिल्स या

काउंटी काउंसिल्स को सही तरह से चलाना है तो उसकी जो इलेक्ट्रिक बॉडी है, वह तो अपना काम करती है, कबितु जो डैडिकेटेड स्टाफ है, उसको भी अपना काम करना है। हमारे यहां पर वह काम करने के लिए आपने क्या-क्या किया है? आपने राज्यों में उसके आधार पर, उस डैडिकेटेड स्टाफ को तैयार करने के लिए, उस मद पर कितना पैसा दिया है? आपने कहा कि पंचायत घर नहीं है। आपने आज तक यह कहा कि "सेंट्रली स्पोन्सर्ड स्कीम" का पहला लॉट वहीं खर्चा होगा, जबकि सबसे पहले वहां की मजदूरी के माध्यम से पंचायत घर बनाया जाएगा। आप यह बनाइए। आपने गाइडलाइन में लखि दिया कि नरेगा में जो खर्चा होगा, उसमें कोई परमानेंट स्ट्रक्चर नहीं खड़ा होगा। अब इनकी फर्स्ट प्रायोरिटी है कि पंचायत घर बनेगा। आप पंचायत घर बना दो। दूसरा, आप पंचायत को, वह पैसा देगी, उस घर को मेन्टेन कर सके, उस बिल्डिंग की भी मेन्टेनेन्स कर सके। तीसरा, आप वहां पर डैडिकेटेड स्टाफ की ट्रेनिंग के लिए एक करीकुलम तैयार करो और उनको दो। सर, झारखंड एक ऐसा राज्य है कि जब नवंबर, 2000 में यह बना था, तब हमने बड़े गौरव से कहा था कि this will become a model State for the country. मॉडल स्टेट बनेगा, and the richest in minerals. वह वाकई बहुत अच्छा बनेगा, कबितु आज वहां पर बहुत शोचनीय अवस्था है। सर, हर साल सिर्फ विकास का पैसा नहीं पहुंच सकने के कारण करीब सौ से डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। विकास का पैसा इसलिए नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है, क्योंकि पंचायत के चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं। आपने 12th कमीशन का उल्लेख किया है। The

Twelfth Finance Commission had mandated that Jharkhand should hold the polls first. तब पैसा देंगे। आपने कहा कि उसके लिए संशोधन करना जरूरी है, हम चुनाव कराएंगे। आप यह भी कर सकते थे कि ठीक है, फाइनेंस कमीशन का पैसा हम इसलिए खर्च करेंगे, यह पैसा इसलिए देंगे कि आप उसमें डेडिटेड सफा तैयार करो और उसमें पंचायत की बिल्डिंग भी बना दो। तब तक उसकी तैयारी करके, उसमें संशोधन करके वहां चुनाव कराओ। 2001 में नोटिफिकेशन नकिला, उस नोटिफिकेशन को चैलेंज किया गया। हाई कोर्ट ने बहुत सारी चीजें सट्टक ऑफ कर दीं। वहां की पॉप्युलेशन में, PESA Act को लेकर बड़ी दुविधा है। मेरे बाद, मेरे साथी, जो झारखंड से माननीय सांसद हैं, वे आपको उसके बारे में बताएंगे, क्विंटु ओवर ऑलमें बताता हूं कि अगर वाकई PESA Act को डील करना है, तो वहां के और लोगों की जो भावना है, आप उसको नजरअंदाज मत कीजिए। अब हाई कोर्ट के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बात हुई। इस कोर्ट की लड़ाई में इतने साल नकिल गए। मैं 2009-10 की मजिस्ट्री ऑफ पंचायती राज की डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स की रजिस्ट्रार देख रहा था। उसके पेज नंबर 75 पर झारखंड के बारे में लिखा है। इसमें झारखंड के बारे में लिखा है, “The Panchayat election has not been held in the State due to the Court case pending in the Supreme Court. However, it is reported that there is a strong system of traditional Panchayats functioning in other areas in the form of *manki*, *munda* and *parhar* system. During 2005-06, the State Government decided to allot Rs.50,000 each only to the traditional Panchayats in the absence of elected Panchayats, the issue of sending of united funds to Panchayats does not arise. TFC grants are not being given to Panchayats as elections of Panchayats have not been held.”

सर, TFC grant क्या है? Tribal's Finance Commission के grant के बारे में यह 2008-09 की रजिस्ट्रार है। इसमें लिखा है, “From the data provided by the Ministry, of allocation of TFC funds, that during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08, in different States, it is seen that the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Sikkim and Tripura have not received TFC funds. And, then, during 2006-07 and 2007-08, funds were not released to the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura. Various reasons like non-receipt of utilization certificate in case of Arunachal Pradesh due to non-holding of elections in Jharkhand, have

been cited as the reasons for non-release of TFC fund to these States.” आपने पैसा तो दिया ही नहीं। आपने सिर्फ़ एक rider लगा दिया कि पहले चुनाव करो , तब पैसा देंगे। आपने विकास की गति को रोक दिया। अगर आप यह पैसा देना चाहते हैं , तो वहाँ पर Block Development Officer (BDO) हैं , लेकिन आप लोगों को क्यों deprive करते हैं ? लड़ाई कामूनी है। क्या 73rd Constitution Amendment करने वालों का सपना यही था कि वहाँ elected representative बैठेगा , तभी विकास आएगा , अन्यथा नहीं आएगा।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर) : फरि पैसा किसको दिया जाएगा ?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : वहाँ पर बीडीओ क्या करता है ? आज राष्ट्रपति शासन है , तो पैसा किसको जाएगा ? आज राष्ट्रपति शासन है , आपने बजट पास किया या नहीं ? क्या वहाँ सिर्फ़ तन्खवाहों के लिए पैसा दिया , योजनाओं के लिए पैसा नहीं दिया ? योजनाओं का पैसा जाता है। राज्य सरकार में , जहाँ पर गवर्नर्स रूख हो जाता है , वहाँ पर पैसा जाता है। वक़्त के काम उकते थोड़े ही हैं , विकास के काम आगे बढ़ते हैं।

1.00 P.M.

हमारे झारखंड को इससे क्यों वंचित रखा गया ? मंत्री महोदय , कल वहाँ चुनाव हो जाएगा , तो हमारा जो backlog पड़ा है , क्या वह सारा का सारा backlog हमारी elected body को देंगे , ताकि वह खर्च कर सके ,... (व्यवधान)... certainly with interest. Would they give so that they can build their Panchayat-level development at par with the rest of the country? क्या यह होगा ? यह मेरी माँग है , यह होना चाहिए। हम deprived क्यों रहें ? क्या हम भारत माता के बच्चे नहीं हैं ? आपने एक lacuna लगा दिया कि आपने चुनाव नहीं किया , इसलिए पैसा नहीं देंगे। अगर चुनाव नहीं किया , तो गाँवों में बैठा जो गरीब आदिवासी है या पछिड़े वर्ग का है या कोई अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग का है या कोई बहुसंख्यक वर्ग का है , जो गरीब है , जिसको सड़क नहीं मिली रही है , जिसको क्लवर्ट नहीं मिली रहा है , जिसको स्कूल नहीं मिली रहा है , जिसको हॉस्पिटल नहीं मिली रहा है , जिसको मवेशियों के इलाज के लिए डाक्टर नहीं मिली रहा है , जिसको सोलर लैंप नहीं मिली रहा है , जिसको और सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही हैं , उसका क्या कसूर है ? उसके लिए कौम जमिनेदार है ? चुनाव नहीं हुए , उसका कारण यह है कि अपने दो कामूनी लोग कोर्ट में लड़ रहे हैं और deprive हो रही है आम जनता। महोदय , उस आम जनता को deprive करने से बचाने की जरूरत है। यही कारण है कि हमारे जतिने भी पछिले backlog हैं , उनको clear किया जाए।

महोदय , इस बार की रपॉर्ट है , Annual Report of Panchayati-raj 2009-10. उसके पैराग्राफ 12.5 में लिखा है , “As per the latest position, out of Rs. 22,000 crore recommended by the 12th Finance Commission, the actual release has been around Rs. 18,294.08 crore as on 28th February, 2010.” इसमें भी झारखंड नदारद है , क्योंकि तब तक आपने वहाँ राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा दिया था। राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने के बाद आप हमारे पास बजट लेकर आए। बजट में सारे प्रावधान किए , किन्तु आप यह कह देते ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwaliaji, it is one o'clock. Will you conclude your speech or...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I will continue after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I don't mind if you conclude your speech...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I will speak for some more time after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying this because you have one more speaker from your party to speak. You have already taken 15 minutes.

The total time allotted to your party is 25 minutes.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I will continue my speech after lunch. I will
not take much
time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The House is adjourned for lunch, for
one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the
clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ahluwalia to continue his speech.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : उपसभापति महोदय , मैं लंच ब्रेक के पहले झारखंड पंचायत राज (संशोधन) अधिनियम , 2010 पर बोल रहा था। मेरा ऐसा मानना था और मैंने अपनी जो माँग रखी है कि हमारे राज्यों के विकास के काम को रोक के रखा है। 12th Finance Commission ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी कि हम तब तक पैसा नहीं दे सकते जब तक वहाँ चुनाव नहीं होंगे। उन्होंने यह बयान नहीं दिया है , बल्कि सरसरी तौर पर एक जवाब दिया है , किन्तु सबसे बड़ी मुसीबत यह है कि हमारे इलाके में तीव्र तरह के खनिज बहुत ज्यादा पाये जाते हैं - कोयला , बॉक्साइट और माइका। इसके साथ ही वहाँ iron ore भी पाया जाता है। इसके लिए उस इलाके में खनन के कारण जो सड़कें वहाँ के देहली इलाकों या ग्रामीण इलाकों में गुजरती हैं , वे खराब हो रही हैं। जब उनको हम कहते हैं कि आपके कारण ये सड़कें खराब हो रही हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि नहीं , यह हमारी सड़कें नहीं हैं बल्कि पंचायत की सड़कें हैं। खनन विभाग आप का है , कोयला आप ही का है , अभ्रक को आप ही कंट्रोल करते हैं और वहाँ जो उसकी मूकमेंट होती है , iron ore आदि तो हवाई जहाज से जा नहीं सकता , वह ट्रक या रेल के माध्यम से जाता है। वह रेल के माध्यम से कम और ट्रक के माध्यम से ज्यादा जाता है। जब यह ट्रक के माध्यम से जाता है तो यह सड़को को खराब करता है और वातावरण को भी प्रदूषित करता है। जबी चीज़ों का काम पंचायत के माध्यम से होना चाहिए , उन सारी चीज़ों से झारखंड वंचित रह जाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से गुजारिश करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय , आप पंचायती राज का यह जो संशोधन लाए हैं उसमें हमारा पूर्ण समर्थन है। हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं , लेकिन इसके साथ एक राइडर भी है। वह राइडर यह है कि PESA कानून पर आप गौर फरमाएँ। PESA कानून वहाँ अंतर्द्वंद्व , अंतर्कलह या कोई झगड़ा पैदा न करे , इस पर भी ध्यान दें।

तीसरा यह है कि जितना हमारा बैकलॉग है , जिससे हमको वंचित किया गया है , जिससे हमारा विकास रुका हुआ है और जिस कारण से हम दूसरे राज्यों से पछिड़े हुए हैं , वह सारा पैसा सूद समेत हमको दिया जाए। मैं तो पैसा ही माँग रहा था , किन्तु पश्चिमी बंगाल के प्रशांत दादा जो हमारे पड़ोसी हैं , उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं , साथ में सूद भी माँग लो। मैं सूद के साथ माँग रहा हूँ और मैंबल रबिलो जी भी कह रही हैं कि ये सूद देंगे।

सुश्री मैबल रबिलो : मैं भी आपके साथ हूँ।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : अच्छा , आप भी साथ

हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... कबितु इस पैसे के साथ एक और राइडर लगा दीजिए। क्योंकि अगर यह पैसा एक बार में दे दिया तो फिर वह स्वर्णरेखा नदी के साथ बह भी जाएगी। वह मत बहे, उससे पंचायत का जो बेसिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, वह तैयार हो, जो जरूरत है, वह तैयार हो।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमने गाँवों और देहताओं में पंचायतें बना दीं। हर एक गाँव में वकिलांग बच्चे हैं या परिवार में कोई एक वकिलांग सदस्य है, कबितु उन वकिलांग बच्चों के अभिभावकों को यह नहीं पता कि उन बच्चों को कैसे डील करना है। अगर Rehabilitation Council of India का कोई representative गाँव में visit करता है तो वहाँ उसके बैठने के लिए जगह नहीं है। वहाँ उसे अपना exhibition लगाने के लिए भी जगह नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप उसे बनाइये। अगर वहाँ मवेशियों का डाक्टर जाता है तो उसको एक छाबनी देके की भी जगह नहीं है कि वहाँ पर उसका काम हो सके।

महोदय, अन्य चीजों को तो छोड़िए, वहाँ एक शमशान बनाने के लिए, ग्रेवयार्ड को कंट्रोल करने के लिए तो बहुत पैसे मल्लिते हैं, कबितु शमशान, जहाँ गैर-मुस्लिम या गैर-ईसाई लोग अपने पूर्वजों या सदस्यों के दाह-संस्कार के लिए जाते हैं और बड़ी मुश्किल से वे कफन और लकड़ी जुटाते हैं, अगर आंधी, तूफान या बारिश आ जाए तो उसको रोकने की वहाँ कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह पंचायत के माध्यम से हर जगह होता है और यह

होना चाहिए , पर वह साश पैसा आप हमें इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार करने के लिये दीजिए। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आपसे मांग करता हूँ कि आप इन सारी चीजों को मानें , ताकि हमारा राज्य प्रफुल्लित हो , ऐसी मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ।

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I stand here to support this Bill. I endorse most of the issues raised by my brother, Shri Ahluwalia.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which are the issues you don't endorse?

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Although he belongs to a different party, Sir, he was with us. He has gone there temporarily and that is why he remembered my great leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He said, "यह स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी का सपना है" and I fully endorse his view. Today in this country, we have got Panchayats all over except Jharkhand. It is because of the dream and desire of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a Prime Minister whom we lost so early, who has brought in electronic age today. If, today, we are using computers and we are going ahead and so many jobs are being created, it is all because of that great man, Sir, and it is his dream to bring in Panchayats in our country and the evolution of power. Sir, The Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) 2010 has three distinct provisions. Firstly, when the Bill was passed 33 per cent reservation was given to women but this Bill brings 50 per cent reservation in a State like Jharkhand. This Bill is also giving 100 per cent reservation for chairpersons of three-tiers, i.e. at district, at Janpath and at Panchayat level in scheduled areas and it also dereserves the posts of Vice-Chairmen in all these three tiers. So, this is the specialty of this Bill. Ahluwaliaji, before me, spoke why this Bill has to be brought here. Otherwise, this Bill should have been passed in normal course in Vidhan Sabha of Jharkhand. Sir, Jharkhand does not have a Vidhan Sabha. It is under suspended animation. We have to bring in here. Sir, it is almost 32 years, Jharkhand is the only State in the country which does not have Panchayati Raj elections and this is the apt time for us to pass this Bill. I know all the Members who are here are one with us and I know this Bill will be passed unanimously, without any dissent because they all share the concerns of Jharkhand State. Jharkhand is one State which is least developed. It is a State which is fighting with various

problems.

Although it has got 40 per cent of mineral resources of this country, almost 80 per cent people are Below Poverty Line. There is hardly 6 per cent of irrigation. There are places in block where 40 per cent area does not have a single road. You cannot even take an electric pole there! There are such areas. If we are talking today about Jharkhand, Sir, out of 24 districts, 20 districts are Naxal-affected. It is because of non-development. Earlier, it was a part of Bihar. Bihar considered it as a colony. After that, ten long years of Jharkhand formation, we did not have good political leadership. There is no political stability and, because of that, there is hardly any development. Whenever a President's Rule is imposed, there is some semblance of

discipline and some semblance of development. Now, we are under the President's Rule and things are happening. I hope, during this President's Rule, we will be able to hold Panchayat elections and have Panchayats in place.

Now, I come to the issue that Mr. Ahluwalia has raised. Sir, I want to take that issue further. Two Finance Commissions i.e., 11th and 12th Finance Commissions have not given money to Jharkhand. Sir, the 11th Finance Commission owes Jharkhand Rs. 241 crores.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : मैबल जी, आपने कहा मैं वहां temporary हूँ मैं आपको ज़रा बता दूँ कि... (व्यवधान) ... Please, yield for a minute ... (Interruptions) ... Listen please. I must clarify to what you have said.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Okay, I am yielding. You speak.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I was elected as a Member of Rajya Sabha from Bihar in 2000. In 2000 November, the Bill was passed and there is a provision that one Member, out of two Members, has to opt for Jharkhand. I opted for Jharkhand. And, Jharkhand was a part of South Bihar. I am not temporary. I am a resident of Bihar ... (Interruptions) ...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: I said that you were in Congress earlier. You are a product of Congress ... (Interruptions) ... That is all I have to say. I am not disputing whether you belong to Bihar or Jharkhand at all ... (Interruptions) ... I know you since you were in Congress ... (Interruptions) ... We had worked together in Nagaland. We had worked together in Bikaner. We had worked together in Mizoram ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: As far as going to State temporarily is concerned, I would say that she came from Madhya Pradesh to Jharkhand ... (Interruptions) ...

श्रीमती वृद्धा कारत (पश्चिम बंगाल) : सर, यह एक ही परिवार के बीच झगड़ा है। इनका दल कांग्रेसी है, लेकिन अभी शरीर से ये BJP में हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... बहुत सारे ऐसे हैं, कांग्रेस का दल और ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मैबल रबिलो : ये कभी वहां ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए, आप subject पर आइए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मैबल रबिलो : ये दल से हमारे साथ हैं, हमारे भाई

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Coming to the 11th Finance Commission, I would say that it had deprived Jharkhand of Rs. 241 crores, because Panchayat elections did not take place. The 12th Finance Commission deprived Jharkhand of Rs. 482 crores. If you add together, a total sum of Rs. 723 crores has been denied to Jharkhand, because Panchayat elections did not take place.

Sir, Shri Ahluwalia spoke extensively as to why Panchayat elections could not be held. It is because of litigation and since the case of sub judice, elections in Jharkhand could not be held. So, you cannot deprive the poor people of Jharkhand of their due share. So, I demand here that Rs. 723 crores be given to Jharkhand State as soon as it holds the Panchayat elections and Panchayats are in place. And, as Ahluwalia has said, I would go further and say that even

interest should be given to it, because it is a poor State. It requires this. Why is this money given? This money is required to build physical infrastructure in Panchayats and also to develop human resources. Therefore, I demand that Rs. 723 crores, as soon as Panchayat elections are held and Panchayats are in place, be given immediately by the Government of India. We all MPs together will go to the hon. Prime Minister. The hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj is sitting here. I would like to request him to come along with us and lead us to the hon. Prime Minister and help us to get our due. ...*(Interruptions)*... As a Cabinet Minister, he can do it later. But he should show his physical presence and his intent before the whole country that he is supporting Jharkhand. He should be able to revoke the injustice done to Jharkhand and give us justice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: She is asking and laughing too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: What do you mean? I am asking the Minister. Why are you feeling so uneasy, Brindaji. I wholeheartedly support this Bill. That is why I am fighting for it. Brindaji, you please don't impute...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not respond to anybody else. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't get provoked. ...*(Interruptions)*... A politician should not get provoked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, does only Brindaji has a right to smile, laugh and also speak vehemently? We also have the right. Please don't deny us, Brindaji. I am equally a Member like you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप subject पर बोलिए , आपका वक्त समाप्त होना जा रहा है।

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, she is provoking me. What should I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't get provoked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, many States have held panchayat elections. But in many States, the panchayats are not performing the way they should perform. But there are also some States, which are performing

very well, like, the State of Kerala; not because of that, but because of us also. You see, we also ruled there, alternate Government. Forty per cent finances are being given to panchayats. I have gone and seen some of the panchayats, where women are district panchayats heads. They are doing wonderful work. They are also collecting a lot of cess through mineral sand, through *gitty*. They are having their own resources. They are building all sorts of infrastructure that is required. It is very good to see them working so wonderfully. So, it should happen all over. In a State, like, Jharkhand, one of the reasons why naxals are there, all over, is because of the void that is there as we do not have panchayats. And, if panchayat functions are in place, fifty per cent of naxals will disappear after the panchayat elections because a lot of them are sympathizers. They will come into the main stream. They will be

instrumental in bringing a lot of normalcy. So, we need these panchayats elections as early as possible. But, what is happening? I will give you an example of Jharkhand. Jharkhand has just one panchayat sewak in panchayats. And, he also is a half-educated, an illiterate fellow. He will not be able to be a good official functionary. I would request that we should recommend and the Planning Commission should consider that for every panchayat they should give effective 3-4 staff members so that panchayats became really an effective instrument to deliver goods to bring in infrastructure and carry on a lot of activities. Like in Chhattisgarh, panchayats are looking after the PDS. Panchayat Presidents are very effectively tackling the TDS. These types of things should happen. But, for that, you need support, you need training. All that should be given to us. We have got a Federal System – the Government of India and the State Governments. The third tier of our democracy should be district panchayats. The district panchayats should have all such powers that are required to look after the district development works. They should be able to plan things; they should be able to execute things; they should be able to look after their people. This sort of thing should happen. And, the Planning Commission, I would say, should seriously think about it and bring in this third tier government in our country. For that, we need to give them budgetary support. We also need to give them good staff so that they could look after themselves. Sir, what happens is this. The State Government officers who are sitting in the State capitals cannot imagine where roads are required, where drinking water is required unless their attention is drawn to that. Therefore, if the Government at the District level has all the functionaries/facilities, then, they will function in a better way, because they know the district well.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have exhausted your 12 minutes. ...
(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Still, I have time, Sir. My Party has got time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your Party has 35 minutes. I don't mind if you take all the 36 minutes. ... (Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: I won't take all the 36 minutes, Sir. Don't

worry about it. Therefore, I suggest, Sir, that we should have a commission to look after this. I would like to know whether we can have a District Government. If we can, then, how will it function? The hon. Minister is here. He should take up this matter. This can bring about a real revolution in the country. Sir, about 70 per cent people in our country live in villages. It is they who require the support. If Panchayats perform as a District Government, it will bring about a real revolution which was the dream of our the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Why did he want Panchayat elections? Sir, he wanted to help the poorest of the poor. He wanted to help the villagers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, in Chattisgarh, panchayats have many powers. They manage MGNREGA, they manage food distribution and they also manage BPL cards. It is they who know as to who come under BPL category and who come under APL category. Even in Jharkhand, a lot of APL families have BPL cards. They are depriving the poorest of the poor. Because of this, the poor people do not get the food facility. They do not get kerosene. A lot of injustice is being done to the poorest of the poor because of this. So, I request that Panchayat should be really empowered. They should be empowered financially. All the panchayat functionaries should be imparted training. They should be given proper exposure. They should be given proper financial powers. They should get budgetary support. Also, they should have powers to collect resources from mines, minerals and forest products. All these things should be given to them, so that they are able to do their job well...(Interruptions)...

Then, Sir, I demand that since Jharkhand is the least developed State, like Himachal, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttaranchal, it should be given a special status, so that the poor people do not have to pay income tax – I am not talking about the corporate houses– excise and sales tax. All exemptions should be there.

Then, lastly, Sir, Jharkhand accounts for only six per cent irrigation. A lot of dams have been under construction for the last 20, 30, 40 years. I demand a special package of Rs.20,000 crores to complete all these dams, so that Jharkhand can have at least 20 per cent irrigation and the sufferings of the people because of the four years drought, they are faced with, are mitigated. This is what I ask for. Thank you.

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, झारखंड पंचायत राज (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 2010, जो सदन में वचिार के लए आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि पंचायत एक important political institution है। जब 73वाँ अमेंडमेंट एक्ट पास हुआ, तब से हम लोगों ने देखा है कि हमारी स्टेट त्रिपुरा में, पश्चिमी बंगाल में और केरल में यह पहले लागू हुआ है। पंचायत राज के इलेक्शन होने के बाद जो महिलाओं के लए 1/3rd रज़िर्वेशन हुआ, महिलाओं के attend के बाद हम लोगों ने देखा है कि वहां पर ज्यादा democracy आती है और जो पूरा सिस्टम है, उस सिस्टम में सभी स्कीम्स implement की

जाती है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

झारखंड के संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह पहले बहिर के तहत था और सन् 2000 में वह बहिर से separate हुआ। आज दस साल हो गए हैं , अभी तक वहां पर election क्यों नहीं हुए ? क्या झारखंड में कोई भी पॉलिटिकल पार्टी ऐसी नहीं है जो stable government दे सकती हो ? हम लोगों ने देखा है कि वहां पर 7 चीफ मजिस्ट्रेट्स बदल चुके हैं और अब वहां पर President's Rule चल रहा है। सर, हमें अभी तक याद है , 1980 में हमारी स्टेट में जो उग्रवादी थे , टी . एम . पी . उग्रवादियों ने दंगा किया था। तब हमारी स्टेट में ज़बानी जैल सहि जी गए थे। सर, कुछ लोग ऐसे होते हैं , जो elections नहीं चाहते , democracy नहीं चाहते - स्टेट का कोई फायदा हो , लोगों को कोई फायदा हो , गरीब लोगों को फायदा हो , यह नहीं चाहते। हम लोग भी सबिल में थे , पेरेंट्स के साथ आ गए। तब हम लोगों को क्या समझाया ? उन्होंने कहा कि तुम ज़बानी जैल सहि जी से

केवल राष्ट्रपति शासन मांगो , और कुछ नहीं मांगो। ज्ञानी जैल सहि जी इतने अधिक ज्ञानी थे , वे समझ गए। कई लोग उन्हें सखा रहे थे , वे राष्ट्रपति शासन मांग रहे थे , सभी लोग मांग रहे थे कि हमें राष्ट्रपति शासन चाहिए , यहां पर President's Rule होना जरूरी है। तब ज्ञानी जैल सहि जी ने पूछा कि राष्ट्रपति शासन से क्या होता है ? क्या खाना मखिता है , कपड़ा मखिता है , स्कूल जाने के लिए तुम्हें कसिबें मखिगी ? कुछ नहीं मखिगा। डेमोक्रेसी अच्छी है। वहां पर सरकार के रहने से , स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के रहने से , पंचायत रहने से , ए.डी.सी. रहने से - fifth schedule हो , sixth schedule हो - ट्राइबल लोगों के लिए जो एरिया होता है , वहां पर डेमोक्रेसी होने से सब कुछ मखि सकता है , implementation हो सकता है। महोदय , झारखंड में इतने सारे resources हैं , इतने सारे minerals हैं कि उन्हें पूरे देश को बांछ सकते हैं। वहां पर बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं , सब कुछ है। वहां पर जो जनता है , उनको अगर डेमोक्रेसी नहीं मखिगी तो क्या होगा ? जो स्कीम्स हैं , जैसे अन्त्योदय अन्न योजना है , अन्नपूर्णा है , NREGA है , उन पर काम कैसे होगा ? लोग भाग नहीं लेंगे। अभी वहां पर President Rule चल रहा है , उससे क्या होगा ? हम जब छोटे थे , तब इस बारे में सुनने से भी डरते थे कि अब मखिट्री आएगी , पुलिस आएगी , और कुछ नहीं आएगा। वहां पर जो स्कीम्स हैं , उन्हें implement करने वाले जो अधिकारी होते हैं , वे अधिकारी भी नहीं आते हैं , पंचायत में या कहीं भी नहीं आते हैं। आज जो माओवाद की समस्या है , उसके पीछे भी किसी न किसी का हाथ है। हम लोगों ने अपनी स्टेट में देखा है कि आज वहां पर इतनी democracy है कि हम लोग सब कुछ कर सकते हैं। 90 प्रतिशत महिलाएं , जो social audit होता है , जो स्कीम्स implement होती हैं , वह resolution लेने के लिए हम लोग पंचायत में आते हैं। रजिोल्यूशन लेते हैं , डमिंड करते हैं वहां से कि क्या - क्या काम करना है , कहां - कहां करना है। हम लोग तो यह जानते हैं कि पंचायत से स्टेट का को-रलेशन है , पंचायत नहीं है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट काम नहीं कर सकती। वहां पंचायत समिति है , जल्लि परिषद है। जो काम पंचायत समिति या जल्लि परिषद नहीं कर सकती , वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करेगी , लेकिन रजिोल्यूशन पंचायत में होगा , पंचायत में जनता करेगी। सर , करप्शन इतना हुआ है कि आज इसमें मंत्री भी जेल जा रहे हैं। यह शर्म की बात है। इस बारे में हम लोग कुछ नहीं सोचते हैं। आज अरुणाचल प्रदेश में भी एक एक्स - मनिस्टर पकड़ा हुआ है। यह ऐसा कैसे होता है ? चीफ

मिनिस्टर भी पकड़े जाते हैं और जेल में जाते हैं। ऐसा झारखंड में भी हुआ है। वहां पर एन.डी.ए. सरकार भी थी, वहां पर यू.पी.ए. भी थी, तब भी सरकार नहीं चला सके। आज वहां विधान सभा है, सर, झारखंड में पंचायत इलेक्शन तो होगा ही, यह होना चाहिए लेकिन मैं यह मांग करती हूँ कि झारखंड में असेंबली इलेक्शन भी होना चाहिए, वहां पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी बननी चाहिए। वहां अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं बनेगी तो कोई भी कम ठीक ढंग से नहीं होगा। जो माओत्से की बात है, हम लोगों ने भी देखा है कि केरल में अभी अक्टूबर में पंचायत इलेक्शन होगा। वहां पर महिलाओं को 50 परसेंट रजिर्वेशन के बारे में बताया है। इसमें पोस्ट भी है। इसमें वाइस प्रेसीडेंट, वाइस चेयरमैन और स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का जो चेयरमैन है, उनका भी रजिर्वेशन होना चाहिए। ... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, एक मिनट।

रजिर्वेशन नहीं होने से क्या होता है, वे जो लोग आते हैं, इतना भी नहीं जानते देश के बारे में, रूख्स के बारे में। वाइस चेयरमैन इतना ताकत वाला होता है, जो औरत चेयरमैन बनती है वह कुछ नहीं कर सकती है, इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए वाइस चेयरमैन चला जाता है। इसलिए इसमें भी रजिर्वेशन होना चाहिए। जहां वाइस चेयरमैन पर महिलाओं का रजिर्वेशन होगा, वहीं पर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन का भी रजिर्वेशन होना चाहिए। सर, लास्ट में, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ लेकिन यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि झारखंड में जो आज चल रहा है, कर्प्शन भी चल रहा है, इसलिए सब को काम में लगाने के लिए, जनता के हित के लिए वहां पर डेमोक्रेसी होनी चाहिए। हमारे पूरे देश में डेमोक्रेसी है, तो झारखंड में क्यों नहीं है। तो झारखंड में भी यह होना चाहिए।

हमने झारखंड में सोशल जस्टिस सर्वेडिंग कमेटी के बारे में दिया है। झारखंड में ट्राइ बल को पत्ता नहीं दिया गया। अभी जो फॉरेस्ट राइट एक्ट हुआ है, वह किसलिए हुआ है? त्रिपुरा तो कर सकता है, जबकि वहां पर ज्यादा रसोई भी नहीं है, तो झारखंड क्यों नहीं कर सकता है और वहां अभी सर्वे ही हो रहा है इसलिए वहां पर डेमोक्रेटिकल सिस्टम लागू करने की जरूरत है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, I rise to support this Bill and support my friends, Shri Ahluwalia and Ms. Mabel Rebello, when they demand that funds amounting to Rs.723 crores, which were not given to them because elections were not held, must be given to them, it is not fair to deny funds needed by people just because elections to Panchayat bodies could not be held due to some reasons.

My great leader, Shri Biju Patnaik, ensured that Orissa was one of the first States in 1961 to bring in Panchayati Raj, and he declared at a huge public meeting with all the *Sarpanchs/Pramukhs* of the State present that just as he was the Chief Minister, they were the Chief Ministers of their own *Panchayats*. He told them to treat themselves as such, and also said that all the officers must treat them as such. I was a student then, one year before I got into the service, and we were critical why the Chief Minister was trying to pass on something to people who might be illiterate, semi-literate, could not do their jobs properly. But, that realisation about the potentialities of our own citizens, our brothers in rural areas had not come to us and Shri Biju Patnaik was ahead of his times. A year before the Constitution Amendment, he made reservation for women in *Panchayats* and *Nagar Palikas*. So, it's a proud moment that 50 per cent reservation has been provided which should have been done long ago and I must say that this Government must take notice of this fact. The Government has to take notice that they have to provide 50 per cent reservation to women in State Legislatures and the Parliament. It should not be 30 per cent or 33 per cent. Women are half of the population. The half of the population must get its rights without any dilution.

There is a need for relook at PESA. Shri Ahluwalia mentioned about it. There is a problem. Wherever we go in the Scheduled Areas where there is even 20 per cent tribal population, it is incumbent under PESA that the *Sarpanch* must be a tribal, or, the *Panchayat Samiti* Chairman must be a tribal. It's a very difficult provision. I myself

have been dedicated to the cause of tribals. But, here, I don't like the kind of social conflict that is coming up. That has to be ended somehow and we must find a solution.

There are only one or two small things. Ms. Mabel raised the issue of special status for Jharkhand; special package of Rs.20,000 crores. First, I thought she was demanding a special category status. I would support her any day. Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh must together get special category status. We have been demanding this for years. Special package of Rs.20,000 crores - No. As I pointed out in this House a couple of days ago, we have lost on account of non-revision of royalty on iron ore alone, forget coal. Had we got 20 per cent royalty, we would have got Rs.50,000 crores in five years. You would have got Rs.30,000 crores. And,

Chhattisgarh would also have got almost as much. Now, if half of that money is given back as compensation to us, then, it will be our right, not begging before the Centre. That is what I would urge upon my friends from Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Karnataka should do.

I have one small point. In the whole process of Gandhis, this Gandhi, that Gandhi, we are forgetting the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. He said, "Revive the entire *Panchayat* system." He was committed to it. Now, what did he want? He did not want this *Gram Panchayat* which was put up on the basis of the recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee. He wanted *Panchayat* of thousand of years in India; make every village a *Panchayat*. Then, I would even go to the point of saying that have direct democracy in the village in electing the *Panchayat* and thereafter, have indirect democracy for *Panchayat Samiti*, *Zilla Parishad* and may be for the State Legislatures. Thank you.

श्री आर.सी. सहि (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मंत्री महोदय, झारखंड पंचायत राज (संशोधन) विधियक, 2010 लागू है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं समर्थन के साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय, हाउस में यह भी नर्णय करें कि वे इसको इम्प्लीमेंट कब करेंगे, कहीं यह अनिश्चित कालीन न हो जाए। क्योंकि झारखंड में 32 साल पहले पंचायत चुनाव हुआ था और 32 साल से वहां पर कोई पंचायत चुनाव नहीं हुआ है। हम सभी लोग जानते हैं और पूरा हर्दुस्तान जानता है कि वहां के लोग बड़े सीधे तथा सरल हैं और अपने काम को बखूबी अंजाम देने वाले हैं। एक बार अगर उनके दस्तिग में कोई काम बैठ जाता है, उनकी समझमें आ जाता है, तो वे उससे भटकते नहीं हैं। उनका हक छीना गया है। अगर इन 32 सालों में वे पंचायत के माध्यम से काम करते तो, वे गांवों को और बेहतर बना सकते थे। हालांकि उनकी अपनी एक पंचायत है और गांव में एक मुखिया होता है, वह उनकी सभी समस्याओं का समाधान करता है और उनका यह तरीका आदि युग से चला आ रहा है। अगर उनको कुछ इमदाद मिली होती, कुछ हक मिला होता, तो शायद वे गांव को और बेहतर बना सकते थे। मैं मामनीय मंत्री जी को दोबारा बधाई देता हूँ कि वे यह बलि लेकर आए। मुझे इसके बारे में एक बात यह कहनी है कि उप मुखिया पर उप सहसभापति या जिला परिषद् के जो कर्माध्यक्ष होंगे, इनका रजिर्वेशन इसमें नहीं दिया है। इनके लिये भी रजिर्वेशन देने

की जरूरत थी। यह हमारी समझ नहीं होनी चाहिए कि वे अपना काम नहीं कर सकते हैं , इसलिए उनको रजिर्वेशन नहीं दिया जाए कि वे अनपढ़ हैं , पढ़े -लखे नहीं हैं , तो हमारी यह धारणा कब तक रहेगी ? इसलिए उनके ऊपर भी जम्मेवारी दी जानी चाहिए और इस वधियक में इस बात को जोड़ना चाहिए कि उनके लिए भी रजिर्वेशन दिया जाए। इन्होंने कहा है कि Post of उपप्रधान की बता उठा देंगे , राज्य से बात करेंगे , इसको क्लियरली संबिधान में जोड़ना चाहिए। चाहे वह पोस्ट पंचायत की हो , ब्लॉक की बात हो या जिला परिषद् की , तो इसमें उनका रजिर्वेशन हो जामा चाहिए।

मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी को इस बात के लिए विशेष बधाई देता हूँ कि इन्होंने झारखंड में महिलाओं के रजिर्वेशन का प्रवधान किया है। हम लोग बहुत दबिों से कह रहे थे कि महिलाओं का रजिर्वेशन 50 प्रतिशत हो और कहीं -कहीं हुआ भी था। मंत्री जी ने झारखंड में जो प्रवधान किया है , मैं इसके लिए उनको बधाई देता हूँ। इन्होंने महिलाओं का रजिर्वेशन देने के लिए एक बहुत ही अच्छा काम किया है।

सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा वधियक के 20 नम्बर की धारा -67 में लिखा है , "राज्य निर्वाचन आयोग , in consultation with the State Government...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं एक मिनट से ज्यादा

समय नहीं लूंगा। वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो खुद अस्थाई है, उसके consultation पर नर्किचन आयोग अपना काम करेगा, इसलिए नर्किचन आयोग को पूरा विश्वास रहे कि यह नर्किचन की सारी प्रक्रिया अपने अधीन कर सकता है, करे। So, 'in consultation with the State Government' का प्रावधान उसमें न रखा जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुए, इस विश्वास के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ कि पंचायती राज का चुनाव करवाएंगे तो अगला कदम खुला जाएगा और वहां स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी बनेगी। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे झारखंड पंचायत राज (संशोधन) विधियक, 2010 पर बोलने का मौका मिला है, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जहाँने दस वर्ष पूरे होने के बाद झारखंड में पंचायत राज विधियक जैसे महत्वपूर्ण काम को अंजाम देने के बारे में सोचा है।

महोदय, झारखंड राज्य नवम्बर, 2000 में बना था और उस समय में 1999 का लोक सभा चुनाव जीतकर, लोक सभा में बनकर आया था। तत्कालीन तेरहवीं लोक सभा चल रही थी, माननीय अटल बह्मिनी वाजपेयी जी देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे और उनकी देख-रेख में झारखंड को अलग राज्य का दर्जा प्राप्त हुआ था। मान्यवर, यह सभी लोग जानते हैं कि झारखंड बहिर का हस्सा था और बहिर से अलग हुए यह ग्यारहवां साल चल रहा है। इन ग्यारह सालों में लगभग दो बार पंचायत के चुनाव हो जाने चाहिए थे, लेकिन एक बार भी नहीं हुए हैं। अभी जैसा कि हमारी साथी ने बताया कि जब झारखंड बहिर राज्य के साथ जुड़ा हुआ था, तब लगभग बत्तीस साल पहले पंचायत के चुनाव हुए थे। हम उन बत्तीस सालों को जोड़ें या इन ग्यारह सालों को जोड़ें? दोनों को मिलाकर अभी तक झारखंड के साथ जो हुआ है, वह नहीं होना चाहिए था। सौभाग्य की बात है कि बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी की देन है कि हमें 2005 से झारखंड को देखने का मौका मिला। मैं बहुजन समाज पार्टी की ओर से 2005 से झारखंड प्रदेश का प्रभारी हूँ। हम वहां 2005 से लेकर 2011 तक के तीन चुनाव करवा चुके हैं। इन तीनों चुनावों में हमने जो झारखंड में देखा है, वह हमने गांव-गांव जाकर देखा है। वैसे तो पार्टियों में और भी पार्टियों के प्रभारी हैं, वे भी जाते

हैं , हमें भी मौका मिला , तो हमने भी झारखंड को बड़ी बारीकी से देखा। झारखंड का दुर्भाग्य है कि तत्सिद्ध साक्ष की आजादी के बाद भी स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। 2000 में , जब झारखंड को अलग कराने की मुहिम झारखंडवासियों ने छेड़ी थी , तो उनके मन में एक सपना था , एक सोच था कि हमारे झारखंड एरिया में इतने सारे मक्खिरलस हैं। उनकी एक अलग राज्य बनाकर , उन तमाम राज्यों से हर क्षेत्र में ऊपर जाने की इच्छा थी , लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि इन दस वर्षों में वधिन सभा के चुनाव दो बार हुए और दोनों बार , जो वधिन सभा के चुनाव हुए , उनमें एक बार भी पूरे पांच साल के लिए कोई भी सरकार नहीं चली। मान्यवर , पछिली बार जब 2005 में वधिन सभा का गठन हुआ , तो उस वधिन सभा के गठन को पूरे पांच साल चलना चाहिए था , लेकिन उन पांच सालों में तीन बार मुख्यमंत्री बदले। ग्यारहवें साल में आजमुख्यमंत्रियों की जो गबिती है , वह साल है। ग्यारह सालों में वहां के साल मुख्यमंत्री बने , जबकि दो होने चाहिए थे। इन साल माननीय मुख्यमंत्रियों ने झार खंड का जो बेड़ा गर्क किया है , वह हम्दिस्तान के अलावा पूरे विश्व ने देखा है और सुना है। हमारे माननीय बीजेपी के उपनेता अहलुवालिया जी झारखंड से राज्य सभा में आए हैं , के.डी. सहि जी बैठे हैं , मुंडा जी बैठे हैं और रबिलो जी बैठी हैं। आपलोग कहां तक गए हैं , नहीं मालूम है , लेकिन हम इन तीन चुनावों के दौरान जहां तक गए हैं , झारखंड की जो हालत हमने अपनी आंखों से देखी है , वह बयान करते हुए दलि में आंसू आते हैं। मान्यवर , आपने देखा होगा

कि जसि टाटा नगर कहते हैं , जो भारत का बहुत बड़ा पूंजीपति है , उसने वह टाटा नगर बसाया है। टाटा नगर के बगल में लगा हुआ घटसिला , बेहराघोड़ा तमाम ऐसे वधिन सभा क्षेत्र हैं कि इन वधिन सभा क्षेत्रों में जब आप जाएंगे तो लगेगा कि अभी हम हजार साल पीछे हैं। आज भी वहां पर मेहमान का स्वागत बरगद के पेड़ पर जो लाल चींठी हुआ करती है , उनको इकट्ठा करके थोड़े से तेल में भूँसकर परोसकर किया जाता है। यह तब परोसा जा रहा है , जब भारत की आजादी के 63 साल हो गए हैं , तब परोसा जा रहा है , जब झारखंड को अलग राज्य बने 11 साल हो गए हैं। इसे दुर्भाग्य नहीं कहेंगे , तो और क्या कहेंगे ? मैं और बताऊँ। जसि बाँस कहते हैं , बाँस की जड़ों को नक़िल कर, जो बहुत कोमल हुआ करती है , उन्हें भी स्वागत में परोसा करते हैं। यह सब हम कहानी नहीं बता रहे हैं। हमने अपनी आँखों से और स्वयं उसमें शामिल होकर देखा है। एक तरफ तो हम 21वीं सदी की बात कर रहे हैं कि हमारा देश 21वीं सदी को पार करने जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ हम झारखंड जैसे राज्य में ऐसी हालत देख रहे हैं और भी राज्य हैं , उड़ीसा में भी हम देख रहे हैं , हम उड़ीसा के भी प्रभारी हैं , हम आंध्र प्रदेश में भी देख रहे हैं , हम आंध्र प्रदेश के भी प्रभारी हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि अकेले यह उड़ीसा के साथ है , अकेले यह झारखंड के साथ है , ... (व्यवधान) ... हैदराबाद तो हाईटेक सटी है , लेकिन जब आप हैदराबाद के सुदूर गाँवों में जाएंगे , तो आपको देखने को मिलेगा कि वहाँ कि क्या स्थिति है।

सर, हमारे कहने का मतलब यह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी जो पंचायत राज वधियक लाए हैं , मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ , हमारी पार्टी इसका स्वागत करती है , लेकिन यह काम बहुत पहले , 2001 में हो जाना चाहिए था। अगर यह काम 2001 में हो जाता है , तो आज झारखंड और झारखंड के पड़ोसी राज्यों में जो नक्सलवाद जोशों से पनप रहा है , हो सकता है इससे उस पर वसिम लग जाता , क्योंकि जब तक नौजवानों को हाथ में कुछ काम नहीं मिलेगा , तब तक उनके खाली हाथ कुछ -न-कुछ शैतानी करेंगे। वैसे भी कहा गया है कि व्यक्ति खाली बैठा हुआ कुछ -न-कुछ सोचता रहता है। अगर 2001 में यह वधियक लाकर पंचायत राज लागू करके वहाँ चुनाव प्रक्रिया जारी हो जाती , तो हमें आज विकास के लक्षि जो चीजें वहाँ देखने को नहीं मिली रही हैं , वह विकास हमें देखने को

मन्त्रिता। 63 साल की आजादी के बाद पछिले सत्र में आपने राज्य सभा में महिला वधियक पास कराया। बेशक यह बहुत अच्छा वधियक था और राज्य सभा में ध्वनि मत से सभी साथियों ने इस वधियक को पास कराया , ... (समय की घंटी)... लेकिन 63 साल की आजादी के बाद अगर आपकी नीति अच्छी होती , तो जो मैंने अभी बताया है , यह देश के अन्दर कहीं देखने को नहीं मन्त्रिता। वह तो धन्य हैं बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर , जन्होंने संविधान में रजिर्वेशन की व्यवस्था कर दी , जिसके चलते हम लोग लोक सभा और वधिन सभा में उस रजिर्वेशन के माध्यम से अपनी बात कहने के लए आपके बीच में आएहैं। ... (समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं नहीं करना चाह रहा था , लेकिन आपकी घंटी यह कह रही है कि हमें यह बात कहनी पड़ेगी। हमें भी आज पहली बार मौका मन्त्रिता है , तो 4-5 मन्ट हमें और दे दिया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : क्या आप पहली बार बोल रहे हैं , यह आपकी maiden speech है ?

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी : जी हाँ , सर। मैं आपको कहना नहीं चाह रहा था , लेकिन अब आपको बताना पड़ा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : यह आपकी maiden speech है , तो आप बोलिए।

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी : सर, मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : यह आपकी maiden speech है , आप बोलिए , मुझे मासूम नहीं था।

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी : सर, मैं यह बता रहा था कि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के आशीर्वाद से आज हमें लोक सभा और विधान सभा में पहुँचने का मौका मिला है, नहीं तो हम लोग आपके सामने किसी भी रास्ते से आने वाले नहीं थे। सरकार का तो आप देख ही रहे हैं कि जहाँ रजिर्वेशन की बात आती है, तो सरकार के काम खड़े हो जाते हैं कि अब कौम सी आफत आने वाली है। रजिर्वेशन से पता नहीं सरकार को क्या अनिच्छा है? वैसे चुनाव के टाइम पर तो दीवारों पर बड़े-बड़े स्लोगंस लखे जाएँगे, अखबारों में फुल पेज पर बड़ी-बड़ी स्टेटमेंट, विज्ञापन और सब कुछ आएँगे। उस समय ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार देश के जितने भी एससी, एसटी और दलित वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनका उत्थान करने में जरा भी देश नहीं लगाएगी। जैसे ही वह चुनाव प्रक्रिया से नवृत्त होती है, सरकार बनने के एक-आध महीने बाद भी पता नहीं उनका नजरिया क्यों बदल जाता है। चुनाव के पहले तो हर दल का स्टेटमेंट आता है - "हमारा हाथ गरीबों के साथ" या "हमारा सहयोग गरीबों के साथ", लेकिन जब सरकार बन जाती है, तो सीधे-सीधे उनका हाथ गरीब की गरदन पर होता है।

सर, सदन में आप किसी भी मुद्दे को लेकर देखिए, गरीबी हो, नक्सलवाद हो या कोई और समस्या हो, ये सब सरकार की देन हैं। आज गरीबी बढ़ रही है, वह भी सरकार की देन है। अगर सरकार वास्तव में चिन्तित हो, तो ये सब चीज़ें कंट्रोल हो सकती हैं। रजिर्वेशन पर तो सरकार का ध्यान कभी जाता ही नहीं है। हकीकत में अगर सरकार एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी और गरीब लोगों की हितैषी है, तो लोक सभा और विधान सभा के चुनाव के समय में कम से कम एक उदाहरण तो उसे ऐसा पेश करना चाहिए कि रजिर्वेड सीटों के अलावा किसी एक भी सीट पर रजिर्वेड कैटेगरी के आदमी को उतारे। बहुजन समाज पार्टी के अलावा किसी भी दल ने, एक ही सामान्य सीट पर किसी रजिर्वेड कैटेगरी के आदमी को लड़ा कर जिताने का काम नहीं किया होगा। अपवाद स्वरूप भले ही कोई एक-आध उदाहरण हो, लेकिन हमारी जानकारी में ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं है। अगर कहीं किसी मौके पर ऐसा हुआ हो, तो हमें भी उसका ज्ञान करवाइए। चुनाव से पहले जो सरकारें गरीबों के लिए बहुत से वायदे करती हैं, चुनाव जीतने के बाद सरकार में बैठ करके फरि वे सरकारें क्यों भूल जाती हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

सुश्री मैबल रबिलो : बाबू लाल मरांडी जी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी : बाबू लाल मरांडी एसटी के ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Maiden speech is not interrupted. ...(Interruptions)... Ms. Mabel, Maiden speech is not interrupted. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't do that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी : आप भी झारखंड से हैं और हम बराबर महीने में बीस दसि झारखंड में देते हैं आप हमें मौका दीजिए , आपको हम खुद ले चलेंगे और आपके झारखंड की तस्वीर आपकी ही आंखों से आपको दिखाएंगे ... (व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मैबल रबिलो : आप झारखंड की तस्वीर ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, Ms. Mabel, Please don't do that. ...(Interruptions)... मेडन स्पीच को इंटरप्ट मत करो , That is the tradition here.

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी : सर, हम आपके आदेश को पूरे तरीके से फॉलो करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप उनके चेहरे की तरफ मत देखो , मेरे चेहरे की तरफ देखो। Look at my face. Don't look at their faces.

3.00 P.M.

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी : सर, झारखंड में पंचायत चुनाव कराने की जो तैयारी चल रही है, मैं आपके माध्यम से उस संबंध में अपनी तरफ से कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मामनीय मंत्री जी उन्हें कंसिडर करेंगे। वैसे तो यह झारखंड का दुर्भाग्य है, क्योंकि अगर आजवहाँ पर वधान सभा सटैंड कर रही होती, तो आज यह चर्चा आपके सामने नहीं हो रही होती। यह पूरा सबजैक्ट राज्य सरकार का है, लेकिन झारखंड का दुर्भाग्य यह है कि एक बार भी कोई सरकार पूरे पाँच साल के लिये वहाँ नहीं चली। पछिले ग्यारह सालों में झारखंड दूसरी बार राष्ट्रपति शासन झेल रहा है। पछिली बार झारखंड ने पूरा एक साल लगातार राष्ट्रपति शासन झेला। सरकार को चले केवल चार महीने ही हुए थे कि दोबारा सरकार चली गई और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो गया।

मान्यवर, पछिली बार भी हमने राष्ट्रपति शासन देखा है, उस समय भी वर्तमान सरकार ही केन्द्र में थी। राष्ट्रपति शासन की आड़ में झारखंड में जो खेले जा रहे हैं, वे किसी से छपे नहीं हैं। झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन की आड़ में पूरे तरीके से कांग्रेस काम करती है और आज भी कर रही है। हमें एक शंका है। राष्ट्रपति शासन की आड़ में वहाँ जो पंचायती चुनाव होने जा रहे हैं, तो पछिले तीन बार के चुनावों का जो हमारा अनुभव है, चुनाव में जैसी तरीके का काम देखने को मिला है, अगर कहीं पंचायत चुनाव में वही फॉर्मूला राष्ट्रपति शासन के चलते कांग्रेस शुरू कर दे, तो इसको कैसे रोका जाएगा, सर? इसको कैसे रोका जाएगा, यह एक बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है।

सर, झारखंड की जो स्थिति है, उसे हमने देखा है। वहाँ पर चुनाव के टाइम में एक मुंछी के दस रुपए वहाँ के ठेकेदार लेते हैं। वहाँ पर भीड़ इकट्ठी करने के लिये एक व्यक्ति के 10 रुपए से लेकर 50 रुपए तक वहाँ के ठेकेदार लेते हैं। अगर किसी नेता के सामने एक लाख लोगों की भीड़ इकट्ठी करनी हो तो वहाँ पर प्रति व्यक्ति 10 रुपए से लेकर 50 रुपए तक का ठेका लिया और दिया जाता है। वहाँ पर वोट को कैसे convert कराते हैं, इसको मैंने खुद अपनी आँखों से देखा है, जो कि बहुत गंभीर विषय है। उसी तारतम्य में अगर वहाँ पंचायत के चुनाव कराए गए तो झारखंडवासियों की जो कल्पना है, उस कल्पना की हत्या हो जाएगी, इसलिए इसको रोका जाए। वहाँ पंचायत चुनाव कराए जाएँ, उसमें हम लोग हर तरीके से सहयोगी हैं, लेकिन ये पंचायत चुनाव वधान सभा और लोक सभा के तरीके से न हों, इस पर आपको थोड़ा-सा संज्ञान लेना होगा।

अंत में मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री तक अपनी आवाज़ पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ। PESA के तहत चुनाव कराने की जो मुहिम चल रही थी, जिसके चलते आज 11 वर्ष हो गए, लेकिन वहाँ चुनाव नहीं करा पाए हैं। PESA के बारे में भी हमारी थोड़ी-सी जानकारी है। माननीय कोर्ट के हस्तक्षेप के बाद ये चुनाव कराए जा रहे हैं। PESA में हमारा एक ही अनुरोध है कि जाति के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि जनसंख्या के आधार पर चुनाव हों। वहाँ रजिर्वेशन होना चाहिए। वहाँ पर जाति के आधार पर नहीं, जाति की संख्या के आधार पर रजिर्वेशन होना चाहिए, यह हमारा एक सुझाव है।

दूसरा, जैसे लोक सभा और विधान सभा की बैठकें होती हैं, हम सदस्यगण मीटिंग में आते हैं और हमें थोड़ा-बहुत यात्रा भत्ता आदि जो भी मंजूर है, जो मुखिया पद के उम्मीदवार होंगे, उनमें से जो जीतेंगे, उनकी तो व्यवस्था अवश्य ही होनी चाहिए, लेकिन जो मैम्बर्स मीटिंग में आएँगे, उनके लिए भी कुछ-न-कुछ मासिक की व्यवस्था माननीय मंत्री जी कराने का प्रबंध करें, ऐसा मेरा सुझाव है।

बस अंत में मैं एक लाइन कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करने जा रहा हूँ। सर, हमारे पास आपके बीच रखने के लिए आज बाहें तो बहुत-सी थीं। अगर आपका सन्निध्य मंजूर तो मैं अपनी बात तो जरूर आगे बढ़ाता, लेकिन हमें ऐसा लग रहा है कि हमें और ज्यादा समय देने का विचार आपको नहीं है और हम ज्यादा समय लेना भी नहीं चाहते हैं। हम आपके सन्निध्य में, आपके दिशा-निर्देशन में और आपके इशारे को समझते हुए अब

अपनी बात को समाप्त करेंगे। हमारी चिन्ता बस इतनी -सी है कि आजादी के 62-63 साल बाद भी झारखंड आजदुर्दशा में जी रहा है। वहाँ आज ज़रूरी तरीके का नक्सलवाद है, वह कहीं बाहर से आया तब नहीं किया गया है। यह नक्सलवाद हमारी शुरूआती सरकारों की देन है। नक्सलवाद कहीं अलग से नहीं आया है, बल्कि जो हमारी शुरूआती सरकारें हैं, उन्होंने इसे पैदा किया है। इन्हें देश के ऊपर और प्रदेशों में हुकूमत करने का लम्बा समय मिला है, लेकिन जो ज़रूरतमंद लोग हैं, उन पर उन्होंने कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आज वे हर क्षेत्र में पछिड़े हैं। चाहे वह शिक्षा का क्षेत्र हो, स्वास्थ्य का क्षेत्र हो या रोजगार आदि का क्षेत्र हो, वे सब में पछिड़े हैं और उनको आगे लाने की ज़िम्मेदारी सरकार की है। जो सरकारें एक लम्बे समय तक इस देश में शासन कर रही हैं, उन्हें आपके माध्यम से एक संदेश जाना चाहिए कि देश के अंदर जो वास्तव में ज़रूरतमंद लोग हैं, उनका खयाल रखा जाए। यह बड़ी चिन्ताजनक बात है कि आज हर माननीय सांसद इस बात को बड़े दुख के साथ कहते हैं कि आज देश के अंदर इतना गेहूँ सड़ रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): ओके.।

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी : एक मिनट सर। एक भी नहीं, मैं आधे मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा, यह अंतिम पैरा है।

हमारे माननीय सदस्यगण यह बराबर कह रहे हैं कि देश के अंदर हमारा लाखों मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ सड़ रहा है और उस दशा में भी माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का दिल नहीं पसीज रहा है। वे इसे क्यों नहीं देखा चाहते हैं? अगर यह गरीबों को घटे रेट्स पर मिला जाए, आज तो यहाँ आधे रेट की बात हुई थी, आज मार्केट में जो 12 रुपये और 14 रुपये किलो में मिला रहा है, अगर वह 7 रुपये किलो के दाम पर भी मिला जाए तो गरीबों का कुछ हत्ति हो जाएगा। एक तरफ तो आप गरीबों के बहुत बड़े हत्तिपी हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप गरीबों के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो यह दोहरी बात कैसे चलेगी?

मान्यवर, मैं आपकी इस बात को पूरे तरीके से मानता हूँ। मुझे आज आपके बीच अपनी बात कहने का मौका मिला है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा, जिनोंने चुनाव कराने की मुहिम छेड़ी है, लेकिन इसके लिए एक तारीख नश्चित हो जानी चाहिए कि ये चुनाव कब तक कराये जाएंगे। ऐसा न हो कि वधियक पास होने के बाद चुनाव फरि 10 साल के लिए आगे चले जाएँ। इसलिए, चुनाव की तारीख और समयावधि नश्चित हो जाए। भले ही वे इसे 2011 तक करायें, लेकिन अगर यह नश्चित हो जाए तो हम लोग उसकी तैयारी में लगेंगे, नहीं तो पता लगा कि हम यहाँ बहस कर रहे हैं और ये फरि 20 साल के लिए चले जाएँ। 32

साल तो गुजर गये हैं 32 साल के बाद अब कहीं और 32 साल न गुजर जाएं , यह भी एक चिन्ता का विषय है सर, आपने मुझे यह मौका दिया , इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपने अपनी अच्छी मेहनत स्वीच दी। इसके लिए हम आपका अभिनन्दन करते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... श्री राम कृष्णल यादव।

श्री रामचन्द्र खट्टिआ (उड़ीसा) : सर, आपकी हब्बि तो बहुत अच्छी है ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : अच्छी है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... हब्बि हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है , इसलिए हम बोलते हैं

श्री राम कृष्णल यादव (बहिर) : धन्यवाद सर। आज यहां जो झारखंड पंचायत राज (संशोधन) विधायक , 2010 आया है , उसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस बिल को यहां लाये। यह बिल यहां नहीं आना था , लेकिन चूंकि झारखंड में अभी सरकार नहीं है , वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन है , इन्हीं कारणों से यह बिल इस सदन के सामने लाया गया है मैं सबसे पहले इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ

महोदय , झारखंड और बहिर , जसि स्टेट से मैं आता हूं , पहले दोनों एक थे वर्ष 2000 में झारखंड और बहिर का वंशजान हुआ। लगभग 10-11 साल हो गये , झारखंड अलग राज्य के रूप में स्थापित है , लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि झारखंड राज्य का गठन जमि उद्देश्यों के साथ हुआ था , उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई। वहां के जो back-benchers थे , जो गरीब तबके के लोग थे , शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स या शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लोग थे , जमिको आजादी के बाद यह एहसास नहीं हुआ था कि वे आजाद हैं , उनकी तरक्की के लए , उनकी शिक्षा -दीक्षा , हेल्थ , बजिली , पानी के लए और झारखंड के विकास के लए उनकी जो सोच थी , वह सोच केवल सोच ही रह गयी , उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पायी है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी , झारखंड में लगातार चुनाव हो रहे हैं , लेकिन किसी न किसी कारण से वहां राष्ट्र पति शासन लागू हो जाता है , यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है और मैं समझता हूं कि निश्चित तौर पर यह झारखंड के विकास में बहुत बड़ी बाधा है। यह भी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि जब झारखंड में चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि जाते हैं , तो वे भी अपने दायित्वों का निर्वहन नहीं कर पाते हैं और झारखंड जहां था , वहीं का वहीं रुका हुआ है। यह प्रदेश बड़े पैमाने पर कर्प्शन यानी भ्रष्टाचार में डूबा हुआ है और यहां की जनता आज भी त्राहिमाम् कर रही है। पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जी का सपना पंचायती राज का था और उन्होंने पंचायती राज की स्थापना की बात इसलिए की थी कि जब पंचायती राज का गठन होगा , तो इससे गांधी का विकास होगा , गांधी में रहने वाले लोगों का विकास होगा और लोगों को छोटे से छोटे काम के लए राज्य के MLA या MP के पास नहीं जाना पड़ेगा और उनकी समस्याओं का निश्चिन् पंचायत स्तर पर ही हो जाएगा , लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि झारखंड में पंचायती राज कायम नहीं हो सका। इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं। मुझे याद है कि जब NDA की सरकार आई थी , उस समय पूरे देश में यह नयिम लागू किया गया था कि जब तक राज्य अपने यहां पंचायती राज का चुनाव नहीं कराएंगे , तब तक हम फंड आवंटित नहीं करेंगे। इसके बावजूद भी पता नहीं कि परिस्थितियों की वजह से झारखंड में पंचायती राज का चुनाव नहीं हो सका और आज तक नहीं हो पाया है। यह तो मामनीय मंत्री जी की इच्छा शक्ति है , वे चाहते हैं तथा वहां की सरकार चाहती है कि वहां पंचायती राज के चुनाव हों , इसलिए यह बलि

लाया गया है। अतः यह एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक मैं जानता हूं, आज पूरे देश के पैमाने पर पंचायती राज कायम है और उसमें रज़िर्वेशन का भी प्रावधान हो गया है तथा महिलाओं को भी उसमें उचित प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है। इस देश के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी का जो सपना था कि 33 परसेंट आरक्षण महिलाओं को मिले, कई राज्यों में तो उसे 50 परसेंट तक कर दिया गया है और यहां भी यह व्यवस्था की जा रही है, यह स्वागत योग्य है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बहिर के एक नागरिक की हैसियत से मैंने यह महसूस किया है कि पंचायती राज का जो मूल उद्देश्य है, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है। आप भी यह महसूस करते होंगे, आप भी अनुभवी हैं और मंत्री जी स्वयं भी यह महसूस करते होंगे कि आज पंचायती राज में इतना करप्शन हो गया है कि जब तक इस पर अंकुश नहीं लगाया जाएगा, तब तक कुछ काम नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि आज पंचायती राज के माध्यम से लूट की छूट है। केन्द्र सरकार से जो धन राज्यों को आवंटित किया जाता है, उसमें बड़े पैमाने पर करप्शन है। मैंने बहिर में देखा है, मैं अपने बहिर राज्य के बारे में बोल रहा हूं कि वहां हर स्तर पर करप्शन है और जो पैसा यहां से दिया जाता है, उसमें से 10 परसेंट पैसा भी खर्च नहीं हो पा रहा है, ये हास्रत हैं। इसलिए आपको इस पर अंकुश लगाना पड़ेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह नविदन करूंगा कि महिलाओं के लिये जो आरक्षण है, उस आरक्षण का सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। आमतौर पर पंचायतों में महिलाएं नहीं जाती हैं। हम सब लोग एम.पी. हैं, लेकिन गांवों में पंचायतों में एक नया एम.पी. हो गया है। पूछिए कौन सा एम.पी.? एम.पी. यानी मुखियापति। मुखियापति सभी काम कर रहे हैं, मुखिया महिला घर में हैं और उनके पति सब काम कर रहे हैं, कतिना misuse हो रहा है, इस पर नज़ीह रखने की आवश्यकता है। वहां अफसरशाही इतनी बेखगाम हो गई है कि आश्चर्य है। मैं पूरे देश की बात नहीं करता, लेकिन बहिर में, जहां से मैं आया हूँ, वहां मैंने देखा है कि BDO साहब मुखिया जी से चाय के बर्तन धुलवा रहे हैं। चुबे हुए प्रतिनिधियों की यह हालत है। उनको कोई पावर नहीं मिली है। आपने local self government का सपना तो देखिलाया, लेकिन आर्थिक रूप से उनकी कोई मदद नहीं की, उनको ताकत नहीं दी और डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट, चुबे हुए प्रतिनिधियों को बरखास्त कर रहे हैं। यह क्या हो रहा है? आपको किसी भी आरोप में फंसा दिया जाता है और फिर आप DM साहब के कंट्रोल में हो जाते हैं, फिर आप बरखास्त हो जाते हैं। आपको जनता ने चुना है, तो जनता को ही अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह आपको हटाए, लेकिन डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट साहब बरखास्त कर रहे हैं। सर, यह लोकतंत्र पर एक प्रश्नचिन्ह है और पंचायती राज को कलंकित करने का काम किया जा रहा है। मैं नविदन करना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कृपया आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं एक-दो बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप छः मिनट बोले चुके हैं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, कृपा करके मुझे एक-दो मिनट और दिये जाएं। अगर आपकी कृपा नहीं होगी, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है, आप जल्दी कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जिन बातों की तरफ हमने मामनीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया कि जो व्यवस्था है, उसके अंतर्गत उसको तब्दील करने का काम कीजिए।

और नए कामून के साथ आइए, आप इनको अफसरों के हाथ की कठपुतली नहीं बनने दीजिए, इनको अफसरों का गुलाम नहीं बनने दीजिए। आप पंचायती राज की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जिला परिषद् के लोग और मुखिया लोग गुलामी का जीवन जी रहे हैं। इन तमाम बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा और इसमें जो व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार है, उस भ्रष्टाचार पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए, उस पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए एक ठोस कामून बनाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं, वे स्वतंत्र रूप से काम कर सकें और गांव का विकास कर सकें। सर, इनके पास सारी की सारी पावर है, मगर कुछ भी पावर नहीं है। इन सब चीजों को बारीकी से देखना पड़ेगा।

सर, मैं इस बलि को सपोर्ट करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री से नविदन करता हूँ कि इसमें जो कमियाँ हैं, उन कमियों को दूर कीजिए, ताकि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी का जो सपना था, वह सपना साकार हो सके और गांव का कल्याण हो सके, गांव में रहने वालों का कल्याण हो सके। इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके प्रति विशेष कृष्ण आभार व्यक्त करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ धन्यवाद।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सहि (झारखंड) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं “झारखंड पंचायत राज (संशोधन) विधियक, 2010” पर प्रकाश डालने के लिए आपके बीच खड़ा हूँ। मैं झारखंड वासी हूँ जतिने भी वक्ता अभी तक बोले चुके, वे सभी इस हाउस के सदस्य हैं, लेकिन मैं वहां का वासी हूँ और इस पंचायत राज विधियक, PESA के अंतर्गत यह जो चुनाव हो रहा है, मैं PESA का स्वागत करता हूँ मैं संविधान का, इस सभा

का स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन, PESA कानून का स्वागत करने के पूर्व मैं सरकार से एक संशोधन चाहता हूँ। झारखंड की जनता, जनजाति को छोड़कर जल्दिले लोग हैं, जबकी आबादी 80 प्रतिशत है, आप उनको PESA के अंतर्गत चुनाव से वंचित करने जा रहे हैं। इससे बड़ा अन्याय और कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। हमको सबके हितों को ध्यान में रख कर ही PESA कानून को लागू करना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि जब औरंगजेब को जमाना था, भारतवर्ष में उनका राज था, तब उन्होंने इस्लाम धर्म कबूल न करने वालों के खिलाफ जजिया टैक्स लगाया था, इसी तरह झारखंड के नागरिकों के खिलाफ यह PESA कानून है, यह एक तरह का जजिया है। वहां सभी पंचायत के रहने वाले नागरिक न एम.एल.ए बन सकते हैं, न एम.पी. बन सकते हैं, न ही अपनी पंचायत में किसी पद पर खड़ा हो सकते हैं। भारत के जल्दिले राज्यों में PESA कानून लागू हुआ है, उन राज्यों में जनगणना के आधार पर, उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर पंचायत का क्षेत्र निर्धारित किया गया है। पहले पंचायत में जन्मगणना हुई, फिर पंचायत की सीमा निर्धारित की गई, फिर जनगणना हुई और तब जनगणना के आधार पर पंचायत में reservation हुआ। लेकिन, झारखंड में 2001 में जनगणना हुई और 1950 की जनगणना के आधार पर ही पंचायत को reserved कर दिया गया, इससे और अंधेरगढ़ी क्या हो सकती है? कहते हैं कि जसि राज्य का राजा ही अंधा हो, बहरा हो, वह जनता के दुख दर्द को नहीं समझता। झारखंड जनजाति बहुल्य राज्य नहीं है, बल्कि यहां पर 80 प्रतिशत दक्किुओं की आबादी है। दक्किु का मतलब है गैर-जनजाति। 20-22 प्रतिशत ही जनजाति की आबादी है और अपने पंचायत को रजिर्व करने के बदले जल्दिले को रजिर्व कर दिया। इसका मतलब है कि उस जल्दिले में कोई दूसरी जाति के लोग पंचायत चुनाव में भाग नहीं ले सकते, इससे बड़ा अन्याय और क्या हो सकता है? इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से और सरकार से गुजारिश करता हूँ कि झारखंड की जनता पर आप न्याय कीजिए, पेसा कानून को लागू कीजिए और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। पेसा कानून आदिवासियों को न्याय दिलाने के लिए, उनकी राजनीतिक हैसियत बढ़ाने के लिए और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए किया गया था, न कि सादानों के हक को माइकर यह कानून लागू करने के लिए किया गया था। इसलिए मंत्री जी, हम यह चाहते हैं कि आप इसको स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में रखिए, तीन महीने के बाद पुनः स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने दीजिए और इसके बाद पेसा कानून को पुनः लागू करके आप

झारखंड में चुनाव कराइए। वहां 33 साल तक चुनाव नहीं हुए , अब 33 साल के बाद चुनाव हो रहे हैं। तीन महीने बीत जाएं और उसके बाद अगर चुनाव हो रहे हैं , तो कोई हरजा नहीं है , लेकिन आप इस कानून को क्यों लागू करना चाहते हैं ? झारखंड जनजाति बहुल राज्य नहीं है। अभी मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे कि 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा आबादी पंचायतों में है , ऐसा कहीं नहीं है। 80 परसेंट आबादी गैर -जनजातीय है। सिर्फ 22 परसेंट आबादी जनजातियों की है , इसलिए 80 परसेंट के साथ अन्याय मत कीजिए , उसको न्याय दीजिए। झारखंड की सरकार ने सर्वसम्मति से विधान सभा की डेढ़ सौ सीटें बढ़ाने की मांग केंद्र सरकार के सामने रखी थी , लेकिन यह मांग अभी तक लंबित है। अगर बार -बार वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो जाता है और प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से विधान सभा भंग हो जाती है , तो बार -बार चुनाव कराना पड़ता है। ... (समय की घंटी)... आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि वहां की विधान सभा की सीटों की संख्या डेढ़ सौ की जाए। अगर आप इस कानून को स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के पुनः विचार किए बिना करेंगे , तो कहा जाएगा -“अंधेर नगरी चौपट राजा , टका सेर भाजी टका सेर खाजा ”... इसका मतलब आपको न्याय करने का दम नहीं है , इसलिए मैं आसन से , सरकार से और सदन से आग्रह करूंगा कि झारखंड में इस विधायक को लागू करने के पूरे व इस पर पुनः स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से विचार कराया जाए , यही बात मुझे कहनी है। क्योंकि आसन से घंटी बज रही है , इसलिए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर (नाम निर्दिशित) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस वधियक के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी को मैं मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वधियक का मुझे बीस साल से इंतज़ार था, आज उस वधियक को आप इस सदन में लाए हैं। महोदय, इस वधियक को पारित करते ही झारखंड भी हमारे भारत का अटूट हिस्सा बन जाएगा, जबकि आजसे 18 साल पहले बताया गया था कि हर राज्य में पंचायतों का चुनाव होगा, लेकिन बहुत ही अफसोसजनक बाढ़ है कि साढ़े सत्रह साल पश्चात भी आज तक कोई एक चुन्नी हुई पंचायत झारखंड में नहीं है। यह आखिरी राज्य है, जिसमें पंचायत का चुनाव करने की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए इस वधियक का समर्थन करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरी पहली मांग यह रहेगी कि कृपया अपने जवाब में बताएं कि कब आप चुनाव कराने वाले हैं? अफवाह तो है कि इस साल चुनाव हो जाएंगे लेकिन मुझे उस पर भरोसा नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान यदि मंत्री महोदय, जबिकी जम्मेदारी है कि हमारे संविधान का सम्मान हो और ये जो चुनाव हैं, ये कोई आम चुनाव नहीं हैं, ये संवैधानिक चुनाव हैं, तो माननीय मंत्री जी इस वधियक को पारित करने से पहले हमें बताएं कि कब वे चुनाव कराने वाले हैं? बताया जाता है कि हम दो-चार महीने और इसको नलिंबित करें तो क्या एतराज़ है? तो मुझे बहुत एतराज़ है। जब झारखंड बहिर का हिस्सा था, तब हालांकि कुछ ऐसे वज्रिय थे जो अदालत के सामने थे, जन्म पर अदालत गौर कर रही थी और जब इनसे पूछा गया कि क्या हम चुनाव कर सकते हैं, तो इजाज़त दी गई थी। जब बहिर में चुनाव हो सकते हैं तो नश्चित रूप में झारखंड में भी हो सकते हैं। खास तौर पर इस कारण से, कि हम भी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तक पहुँचे और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में सर्वसहमति के साथ यह मांग पेश की गयी थी, जिसको सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने स्वीकार किया कि झारखंड में पंचायत राज लागू होना चाहिए। इस सारे केस के संबंध में जो भी arguments अदालत में करने थे, वे नवम्बर 2008 में पूरे हुए थे। फरि हमें पूरे 13-14 महीने तक इंतज़ार करना पड़ा कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय एक नष्क्रिष पर पहुँचे कि क्या वहां पर पंचायत राज लागू करना चाहिए या नहीं करना चाहिए। जब कि अब ऐलान आ चुका है, और वह भी आठ महीने पूर्व, कि पंचायत राज के चुनाव आपको करवाने ही पड़ेंगे तो मुझे नहीं लगता कि मैं कोई बहुत बड़ी चीज़ मांग रहा हूँ कि

हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को पारित करने से पहले हमें बताएं कि आपका इरादा क्या है और कब जाकर आप इन चुनावों को करवाने वाले हैं ? दूसरी चीज़ यह है इस चीज़ का इंतजार नहीं करना चाहिए कि किस वैज्ञानिक तरीके से झारखंड में पंचायत राज लागू होगा क्योंकि पंचायत राज मंत्रालय को अब यह अनुभव है कि हमारे जो activity maps हैं , उनके जरिए झारखंड में अपने अफसरान को आज ही भेजकर यह देखा जाए कि अधिकार , अधिकारीगण और अर्थव्यवस्था का सुधुर्दगीकरण कैसे किया जाए। सर, मैं मंत्री जी को आश्वासन देता हूँ कि उनको इसके लिये केवल 24 घंटे की जरूरत होगी कि एक ऐसा activity map तैयार करें , जिससे , जब भी पंचायत राज झारखंड में आए, वह देश का सबसे बेहतरीन पंचायत राज हो। ऐसा एक activity map कुछ साल पहले असम के लिये तैयार किया गया था , ऐसा ही एक activity map दमन-द्वीप के लिये तैयार किया गया था। मैं जानता हूँ कि पंचायत राज मंत्रालय में यह अनुभव है , जिसके अंतर्गत , जिसके जरिए , जिसके आधार पर और जिसकी बुनियाद पर, वहां पंचायत राज को कैसे लागू करना चाहिए , वह सारा काम, वह मसौदा वे चंद्र ही घंटे में तैयार कर सकते हैं। यदि वह तैयार हो जाता है , तो जैसे ही चुनाव पुरे होते हैं , त्यों ही असली मायने में और वैज्ञानिक तरीके से सुधुर्दगीकरण किया जा सकता है। लेकिन यदि केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से इसमें विलम्ब किया गया और उसने कहा कि राष्ट्रपति काल में हमारा काम मात्र यही है कि हम इस बिल को यहां राज्य सभा में लाएं और उसको यहां से पारित करवाएं तो ऐसी स्थिति में मुझे इसे बात की बहुत फिक्र होगी कि पंचायत के चुनाव तो हो जाएंगे लेकिन पंचायती राज हम नहीं देख पाएंगे। इसलिए

मेरी दूसरी मांग यह है कि इन आने वाले दिनों में, जब कि राष्ट्रपति शासन का काल चल रहा हो, इस दौरान आप इस बात की तैयारी करें कि वैज्ञानिक तरीके से कृषि प्रकार का सुधुर्दगीकरण होना चाहिए, ताकि चुनाव होते ही झारखंड आखिरी स्थान से उछाल मारकर एकदम पहले स्थान पर पहुंच जाए। ऐसा काम करना माननीय मंत्री महोदय के हाथ में है और उनको यदि अपना फर्ज पूरा करना है तो वे इस काम को कर सकते हैं। तीसरी बात, जो योजनाएं तैयार करनी हैं, उनके संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं। धारा 243(जै)(डी) और धारा 243(जी) के अंतर्गत हमारे संविधान में प्रावधान है - मैं कामून की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं संविधान की बात कर रहा हूं - वहां प्रावधान है कि इन विकास की योजनाओं की तैयारी बिल्कुल नविले स्तर से शुरू होगी और जब तक हर गांव ने अपने विकास की योजना तैयार न की हो, जब तक हर पंचायत समिति ने अपनी औकात के लिए विकास की योजना तैयार न की हो। जब तक कि हर जिला परिषद ने अपने विकास के लिए तैयारी न की हो और जब तक कि हर नगरपालिका ने ऐसी तैयारी न की हो, तब तक मामला डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लानिंग कमेटी तक नहीं पहुंच सकता है। जबकि नविले स्तर से ऊंचे तक तैयारी हो जाती है, तब जाकर डी.पी.सी. में मात्र यह बताया गया है कि आर्टिकल 243(z)(d) में डी.पी.सी. का काम डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लान तैयार करने का नहीं है, लेकिन कंसोलिडेट करने का है। जो गांवों में योजनाएं तैयार की जाती हैं, ब्लॉक में तैयार की जाती हैं, जो जिला में तैयार की जाती हैं उनको सम्मिलित करके जिले के विकास के लिए एक योजना का मसौदा तैयार करना है और किसी को इस मामले में किसी प्रकार का फर्क रखने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि संविधान में बताया गया है कि उसी धारा - 243(z)(d) में मसौदा ही तैयार किया जा सकता है, वह राज्य सरकार को पहुंचेगा और वहां जाकर बारीकी में उसको कुछ सही करने की जरूरत पड़े तो वह कर सकते हैं। लेकिन कम से कम जनता की आवाज सुनें और उसके बाद विशेषज्ञ तय करें कि क्या करना चाहिए और कैसे। ऐसा न हो कि योजना भवन में बैठे वे लोग जिनोंने गांव कभी देखा ही नहीं है, वे तय करें कि ग्रामीण विकास कैसा हो और क्योंकि इस तरीके से हम योजनाएं तैयार करते आए हैं, बहुत दुख की बात है, बहुत ही अफसोस की बात है कि पछिले कुछ सालों के दौरान सन् 1994 से लेकर सन् 2009 तक केन्द्रीय खर्चों में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, जो सोशल सेक्टर्स हैं, जो गरीबी उन्मूलन के कार्यक्रम हुए हैं, उनमें खर्चों की बढ़ोतरी 15

गुना हुई है। 1994 में खर्चा 7500 करोड़ रुपए का था और आज के दक्कन तकरीबन एक लाख पैंतीस हजार करोड़ हो गया है। लेकिन यू.एन. ह्यूमेन डवलपमेंट इंडेक्स में जहां कि हमारा स्थान 1994 में 134 था, 15 साल के बाद यू.एन.एच.डी.आई. पर हमारा स्थान वही 134 पर ही है। जबकि मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल किया कि इसका मूल कारण क्या है? मुझे बताया गया कि हमने इसकी जांच नहीं की है, लेकिन आप खुश हो जाइए कि 1998 में हम 138वीं जगह पर थे और अब हम चार जगह उठकर 134 पर पहुंच गए हैं। अब इस दृष्टिकोण को बदलकर सोच लीजिएगा कि साधन की कोई कमी नहीं है लेकिन इसके उपयोग में इतना घाटा होता है, जो राजीव जी ने 25 साल पहले बताया था कि रुपए में 85 पैसे प्रशासनिक खर्च पर जाया हो जाते हैं, यही है मूल कारण कि गांव के स्तर पर विकास नहीं हो रहा है। हम इस नौकरशाही पर निर्भर न रहें, इसे नौकर शाही से हम हटें, हम लोगों पर विश्वास रखें। हम कहें कि यह जो पैसा केंद्र से भेजा जा रहा है और जिसके साथ आपकी राज्य सरकार तकरीबन 25 प्रतिशत अपना धन दे रही है, इसको मिलाकर समेटकर आप सीधा पंचायतों तक पहुंचाएं तीनों स्तर पर और वह भी एक्टिविटी मैपिंग के आधार पर। आप जबकि एक्टिविटी मैप तैयार करते हो, न केवल अधिकारों के एक्टिविटीज तय करें कि कौन सा काम गांव के स्तर पर होगा, कौन सा काम ताल्लुका के स्तर पर होगा और कौन सा काम जिले के स्तर पर होगा, यह भी तय कर लीजिए कि उस काम को करने के लिए बजट में कतिना हस्सिगा गांव तक जाएगा, कतिना हस्सिगा ब्लॉक तक जाएगा और कतिना हस्सिगा जिलों तक जाएगा, यह भी हो जाए और उसके साथ-साथ किस तरीके से आप अधिकारीगण

का सुधुर्दगीकरण करवाएंगे , वे भी उसी एक्टिविटी में आपने लखिकर दे दिया हो , तब झारखंड तैयार हो जाएगा पंचायत राज को इस तरीके से लागू करने के लिये और बजाए केरल और कर्नाटक अव्वल स्थान पर हो जाएं , लेकिन हम देखेंगे कि झारखंड छलांग मारकर पछिले 20 साल को बिल्कुल भूलकर अव्वल स्थान पर पहुंच सकता है , लेकिन वह तब तक नहीं होगा , जब तक कि केन्द्र सरकार और खास तौर से हमारी माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री एवं पंचायत राज के मंत्री ने अपनी ज़िम्मेदारी नहीं निभायी और इन तीन चीजों के लिये - अधिकार , अर्थव्यवस्था और अधिकारीगण को सुधुर्दगीकरण के लिये , एक मार्ग चिन्तन बनाया हो एक मार्ग चिन्तन ने बनाया हो और पेश न किया हो , जबकि राष्ट्रपति शासन का कार्यकाल पूरा हो जाता है , उसमें कुछ थोड़ी -बहुत तब्दीली लानी हो , तो वह उस समय हो सकती है। लेकिन बुनियादी काम आपने यहां दिल्ली में शुरू नहीं किया , आपने इस काम को झारखंड की जनता के साथ राय -मशविरा करके तैयार नहीं किया , मसौदा तैयार नहीं किया , तब मैं नहीं जानता हूं कि चुनाव करने के बाद और कतिने दक्षिण तक हमें इंजिजार करना पड़ेगा कि झारखंड में पंचायती राज असली मायने में होगा या नहीं होगा।

चौथी चीज़ , मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि PESA के कोई एरियाज़ नहीं हैं। PESA में यह नहीं लिखा गया है कि कहां -कहां वह लागू होगा। हमारी पांचवीं अनुसूची में बताया गया है कि कौम से एरियाज़ पांचवीं अनुसूची में हैं और वहां पर PESA को लागू करना आवश्यक है। बजाय PESA को रोकने के , यदि आपको कोई ऐतराज़ हो कि आज के दक्षिण यह शहर या यह गांव , जसिके बारे में पांचवीं अनुसूची में लिखा है , आप पांचवीं अनुसूची को बदलने में लग जाइए। आप कामयाब होंगे , तो मुबारक हो। लेकिन इस बीच मैं यह कहना कि यह पांचवीं अनुसूची की जगह है और तब भी , आप PESA को लागू न करें , इसका मतलब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। हमारी अनुसूचित जनजाति जो है , वह सबसे पीड़ित तबका हमारे देश का है। माननीय मंत्री जी , यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं , यह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं। अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग सबसे पीड़ित हैं और उनके लिये जो एक खास कानून तैयार किया गया है और

वह भी संविधान के निर्देशानुसार , फरि आप कहें कि 18 साल पहले कि नहीं , नहीं यहां इस पांचवी अनुसूची के इलाके में और भी कुछ लोग आ गए हैं , यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। आपको पांचवी अनुसूची में कुछ संशोधन लाना हो , तो ले आइए, यहां पर बात करेंगे , लेकिन इसको बहाना बनाकर जसि तरह से PESA की उपेक्षा हो रही है , इस पर मैं अपना ऐतराज , जताना चाहता हूं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि इस समय यहां राष्ट्रपति शासन का काल है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि यह पहली बार नहीं है , मैंने बार -बार इस विषय में लिखा है , इस बात को आप जानते ही हैं। मैं इस विषय पर संसद में बोल चुका हूं , फरि भी दोहराना चाहता हूं कि पांचवी अनुसूची में ... (समय की घंटी) ... भाग "क" है , उसके तीसरे पैराग्राफ को आप पढ़िए। उस तीसरे पैराग्राफ में लिखा है , वह पैराग्राफ हमने नहीं लिखा है , वह हमने नहीं लिखा है , यह बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने 1949 में लिखा है , यह पारित होने के पहले कि पांचवी अनुसूची के इलाके में केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश दे सकती है कि प्रशासन कैसा चलाया जाए। यह लिखा हुआ है , यह हमने नहीं लिखा है , श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी का जो 42वां अमेंडमेंट था , यह उसकी बात नहीं है। डॉ. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने इस पांचवी अनुसूची के बारे में सोचते वक्त यह तय किया था कि इन इलाकों में यदि केब्लू सरकार को लगे कि कोई कानून सही मानने में लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है , तो आपका फर्ज बनता है , आपका कर्तव्य बनता है कि आप भाग "क"

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I will just conclude in two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a very important point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just allow me for another two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*... भाग "क" के तीसरे पैराग्राफ में, जो आपको अधिकार दिया गया है, हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं की तरफ से, उसका खुदा के वास्ते आप इस्तेमाल कीजिए और निर्देश नक़िलिए कि PESA को लागू करना चाहिए। हमने देख लिया है, अभी मेरे नये मंत्री श्री बृजलाल खाबरी जी सवाल उठा रहे थे कि आप लोग ही तो शासन चला रहे थे और यह नक्सलवाद क्यों बढ़ता जा रहा है? मैं इस झगड़े में उतरने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। आप महाभारत को लड़िएगा। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आजके दक्षिण नक्सलवाद उन्हीं इलाकों में बढ़ रहा है, जो कि पाँचवीं अनुसूची के इलाके हैं।

1996 के बाद उन इलाकों में जितनी भी राज्य सरकारें रही हैं, उन्होंने PESA को लागू नहीं किया। प्रधान मंत्री बजाए निर्देश भेजने के इन्हीं मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाते हैं और उनसे कहते हैं कि आप PESA लागू कीजिए। हमारे मुख्य मंत्रीगण भी कहते हैं ...*(समय की घंटी)*... आप बेफ़िक्र रहिए, हम करेंगे, लेकिन जितने पछिले 14 सालों से नहीं किया, हम उन पर कैसे विश्वास कर सकते हैं कि वे हमारी मांग को स्वीकार करेंगे। निर्देश भेजना आपका फर्ज बनता है और आप यह करें, तो झारखंड की सारी जनता आपके गुप्त गाएगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि तभी हम इस देश को बचा सकते हैं, नहीं तो जो यह भयंकर आतंकवाद हमारे जंगलों में फैल रहा है, यह और फैलता ही जाएगा जब तक उन इलाकों में PESA लागू न होगा। आप PESA को लागू करें, तो मैं आपको आश्वासन देता हूँ कि नक्सलवाद को रोकने का जो काम है, यह गृह मंत्रालय का काम नहीं है। जोशी जी, यह आपका काम है, आप PESA को लागू करवाइए। आप देखेंगे कि वहीं के वहीं यह आतंकवाद भी नक़िल जाएगा, क्योंकि 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए पंचायतों के जरिए खर्च करने के लिये हमारे हाथ में है। आपके जिन इलाकों में आतंकवाद है, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I am just finishing in half a minute.

I will conclude just in one sentence. जहां पर आतंकवाद फैल रहा है, वहां आपने दखिा दयिा कि जनता के हाथ में साधन पहुंच रहा है, तो उस वक्त माओवाद केवल इतना ही कह सकेगा कि मेरे हाथ में बंदूक है और जनता कहेगी कि हमारे हाथ में साधन है और अधिकारीगण हमारी बात सुन रहे हैं। तब जाकर हम उनके सामने असली वकिल्प रखते हैं कि वहां बंदूक और यहां साधन, फिर वे हमारे साधन की तरफ आएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री . पी. जे. कुरियन) : आपका आधा मिनट हो गया है।

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : आपको मुबारक हो कि आप यह वधियक यहां पर लाए, हम इसको पारित करेंगे, लेकिन हमारा काम यहां खत्म होता है और आपका काम वहां शुरू होता है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस वधियक को पारित करनवाने के बाद आप घर बैठ जाएं। इस पर बहुत कुछ करना है और मेरी यह अर्ज है कि नवम्बर में जो सेशन होना है, उसमें आप वापस सदन में आकर हमें रजिस्ट्रार दें कि झारखंड में पंचायत राज के लिए आपने कौम से कदम उठाए हैं। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. जोशी) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ और जबि माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल के समर्थन में अपनी बात कही है, मैं उनका

वैयक्तिक पर बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ मुझे उठाए हैं और खास तौर पर पंचायती राज के ... (व्यवधान) ... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ, खासतौर से पंचायत राज के बलि को बनाने वाले और इसके पुरोधा माननीय मणि शंकर अय्यर जी भी इस सदन के सदस्य हैं। उन्होंने अपने कुछ एप्रीहेंशन इस एक्ट के संबंध में बताए हैं। मैं उनसे यह नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की यह मंशा है कि यह बलि पास होने के बाद हम पंचायत के चुनाव शीघ्रता से करवाएं, जैसा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की डॉयरेक्शन्स हैं। मैं भरोसा दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि इसमें सरकार कोई कोताही नहीं बरतेगी और पूरा प्रयत्न करेगी कि जल्दी से जल्दी चुनाव सम्पन्न हों। कुछ मुझे माननीय अहलुवालिया जी ने और सुश्री मैबल रबिलो जी ने फाइनेंस कमीशन के संबंध में उठाए हैं, मुझे यह नविदन करना है कि हमारे संविधान के अनुसार 11th फाइनेंस कमीशन 12th फाइनेंस कमीशन की जो रेकमेंडेशन्स हैं, उन रेकमेंडेशन्स में जो आधार थे, वे इस बात के थे कि वहां पंचायत होनी चाहिए थी और पंचायत नहीं है, तो उनकी रेकमेंडेशन यह थी कि वहां पैसा devolve नहीं किया जा सकता है। आज 11th फाइनेंस कमीशन और 12th फाइनेंस कमीशन से मैं दोबार, इस हाउस में कमिट करने की स्थिति में नहीं हूँ कि वह पैसा मल्लिगा। मैं यह भरोसा दिलाता चाहता हूँ 12th फाइनेंस कमीशन में जो devolve किया है, उसमें लगभग 1814 करोड़ रुं पए झारखंड को मल्लिगे।

मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि झारखंड की जो स्थितियां हैं, उसमें पैसा डिवोल्ट करना इतना इम्पोर्टेंट नहीं है, पैसा का ज्यूडिशियल उपयोग करना ज्यादा जरूरी है। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए एक ही फगिर देना चाहता हूँ कि पी.एम.जी.एस.वाई. मैं हमने लगभग 2987 (दो हजार, नौ सौ सत्तियासी) करोड़ के काम सैक्शन किये, लेकिन वहां पर अभी तक केवल मात्र 1,310 (एक हजार, तीस सौ दस) करोड़ के काम हुए हैं, लगभग 1678 (सोल्ह सौ अठत्तर) करोड़ रुपए के काम आजभी स्वीकृत हैं, जबकि झारखंड सरकार को एग्जिक्यूट करना है। झारखंड सरकार को हमने जगह-जगह पर 4,221 हैबिटेशन को कनेक्ट करने का काम दिया है। अभी वहां पर मात्र 1061 हैबिटेशन कनेक्ट हुए हैं। मैं यह फगिर केवल इसलिए देना चाहता हूँ कि devolution of finances is not important, इम्पोर्टेंट यह है कि यदि हम झारखंड को पंचायत की बस्ती से, PESA की बस्ती से एक आदर्श राज्य बनाना चाहते हैं,

तो मैं सबसे पहले वक्त्रिम शब्दों में नविदन करना चाहता हूँ , माननीय मणिशंकर अय्यर जी भी बैठे हैं , कि सबसे पहली आवश्यकता है कि क्या हमने कभी सोचा कि ग्राम पंचायत का डैडिकेटेड स्टाफ होगा ? जब तक ग्राम पंचायत में डैडि केटिड स्टाफ नहीं होगा , तब तक थियोरिटिकली कतिनी ही बात कर लें , उसके डिवैल्यूशन का काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो पाएगा। सबसे पहली आवश्यकता है कि ग्राम पंचायत का भवन बने और डैडिकेटेड स्टाफ हो। पहले एक जमाना था , लेकिन आज डैडिकेटेड स्टाफ में भी समय बदल गया है। आज हम उस पंचायत में रहने वाले ग्राम सेवक से आशा करते हैं कि वह वापस इनका काम करेगा , आज हम उससे आशा करते हैं कि वह हमें लखिकर इसकी सूचना भी देगा। जसि तरह से आई टी . में परिवर्तन हो रहा है , आज यह आवश्यकता है कि पंचायत में आई टी . की जासकारी रखने वाला भी एक आदमी हो। मैं यह मामला हूँ कि अनटाइट पैसा मन्निना चाहिए , लेकिन अनटाइट फंड या पैसा मन्निने के बाद भी जब तक वहां डैडिकेटेड स्टाफ नहीं होगा , तब तक उसका सदुपयोग नहीं होगा। क्योंकि पंचायत स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है , इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर अलग-अलग राज्यों में आप प्रतिनिधियों ने पंचायती राज को मजबूत करने की जो बात कही है , मैं उनसे अपेक्षा करूंगा कि वे अपने प्रदेश की सरकारों को इस बात के लखि प्रेरित करें कि वहां पर पंचायत में डैडिकेटेड स्टाफ होना चाहिए। जैसाकि मैंसे पहले भी कहा कि आज की डेढ में लगभग 70,000 (सत्तर हजार) पंचायत घर नहीं हैं। आज की डेढ में 2.33 लाख (दो लाख , तैसीस हजार) पंचायतों में लगभग तहत्तर हजार डैडिकेटेड स्टाफ नहीं है ,

एक पुअर ग्राम सेवक भी नहीं है। मेरे माननीय साथी बैठे हुए हैं , यू.पी. जैसी सरकार में , वहां पर पचास हजार से ज्यादा ग्राम पंचायतें हैं और आठ हजार के करीब ग्राम सेवक के पद हैं। आज हम कल्पना करें कि पचास हजार ग्राम पंचायतों में मनी डब्लिव कर देंगे , अनटाइड पैसा दें देंगे , लेकिन यदि वहां नीचे काम करने के लिए अधिकारी नहीं हैं , तो पैसा डब्लिव करने के बाद भी जितना आप सोचते हों , पैसे का उतना उपयोग नहीं हो सकता है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि आर्टिकल 243 जी में डी.पी.सी. की जो एक बात कही गई है , उस डी.पी.सी. से पंचायत की पूरी योजना बननी चाहिए। उसके आधार पर स्टेट अपना बजट पास करे , तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम जो ग्राम रूट से पंचायत की कल्पना कर रहे हैं , उसको साकार कर सकेंगे। सर, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं , लेकिन एक बात का नविदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह बात सही है कि PESA Act के संबंध में भारतीय जनता पार्टी से हमारे एक साथी ने कुछ बात कही है। मुझे PESA Act के संबंध में आश्चर्य होता है। यह 1996 में पास हो गया , 1996 में पास होने के बाद 2010 में अभी झारखंड की सरकार ने उस ऐक्ट को पास किया है। वह ऐक्ट ऑर्डिनेंस के रूप में वहां आया है। वहां की काउंसिल ऑफमजिस्ट्रेट्स ने उसको पास किया है। हम वहां पर सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं कि PESA Act के प्रोविजन को लागू किया जाए। यहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सदस्य मांग करते हैं और यहां खड़े होकर यदि कहते हैं कि PESA Act को लागू करने के बाद तकलीफ होगी , तो मैं समझता हूं , जैसा कि मणिशंकर अय्यर जी ने कहा है , मैं इस बात से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि शेड्यूलड फ्रिथ के अंदर शेड्यूल एरिया डब्लियर करने का जो अधिकार है , उस शेड्यूल एरिया के अंतर्गत , PESA के अंतर्गत जो भी एरिया आते हैं , उसमें PESA Act लागू होगा। झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन है तो PESA Act लागू करने के लिए निश्चित तौर पर यदि पूरी कोशिश करेंगे। मैं यह भरोसा दिलाना चाहता हूं कि झारखंड के अंदर , वह चाहे मजिस्ट्रेट के संबंध में हो , चाहे लैंड एलिनिशन के संबंध में हो , PESA Act के जो प्रोविजन्स हैं , उनको वहां पर निश्चित तौर से लागू किया जा सके , ये सभी कदम उठाने में हम कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि यह अवसर है। वहां पर निश्चित तौर पर राष्ट्रपति शासन है। हम वहां क्वॉंटम जम्प करके झारखंड को एक आदर्श PESA Act लागू करने वाले स्टेट के रूप में देख सकते हैं। मैं निश्चित तौर पर

कोशिश करूंगा कि उनकी भावनाओं के आधार पर हम PESA Act को लागू कराकर लोगों के द्वारा चुने गए प्रतिनिधियों को मौका दें। मैं इस बात की हामी देते वात्सा हूँ कि मौका मल्लिने के बाद जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं, उन पर पूरा भरोसा करें। इससे बड़ी बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती है कि मणिशंकर अय्यर जी जैसे व्यक्ति खुद कहें कि नौकरशाही हाथी नहीं होनी चाहिए। जब हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि यदि चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि के ऊपर पूरा विश्वास रखकर ताकत देते का काम करेंगे तो निश्चित तौर पर लोकतंत्र मजबूत होगा। हम सब इस बात के लिए कमिटिड हैं। राजीव गांधी जी ने सत्ता के विकेंद्रीकरण का सपना देखा था। वही एक सपना है जिसके माध्यम से हम जनता की सेवा करके उन समस्याओं का निपटारा कर सकते हैं, जिन समस्याओं को एड्रेस करने में हम असफल हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह बलि पास होगा तो उसके बाद हम एक कदम आगे बढ़ेंगे और लोगों को बतला सकेंगे कि झारखंड में हम ये तमाम काम कर सकेंगे। इन्हीं सारी भावनाओं के साथ सबसे निवेदन करता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : चुनाव की तारीख बताएं, उसका ऐलान करें।

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : मैं पंचायत राज्य मंत्री हूँ, मैं आज यहां खड़ा होकर चुनाव के संबंध में माननीय सदस्यों को भरोसा दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम गवर्नर से बात करेंगे आप खुद मंत्री रहे हैं, आपको पता है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से बात करनी पड़ती है, पूरी स्थिति बनानी पड़ती है और हम इस बात के लिए पूरी तरह से कमिटिड

हैं। आज हम कह रहे हैं कि हम झारखंड को आदर्श राज्य बनाना चाहते हैं, PESA लागू करना चाहते हैं, राष्ट्रपति शासन में इसको उपयोग में लेना चाहते हैं, तो मैं भरोसा दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर साहब से बात करके शीघ्रताशीघ्र पंचायत के चुनाव कराएंगे। मैं आपको इस बात का पूरी तरह से भरोसा दिलाता चाहता हूँ। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपसे नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को पास किया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. “

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, this is, indeed, a historic occasion. Today, the Sowa-Rigpa, one of the oldest and well-documented traditional systems of medicine in the world is proposed to be given legal recognition as an Indian System of Medicine.

The Department of AYUSH was set up in the year 1995 with the objective to promote and propagate the Indian Systems of Medicine, including Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga & Naturopathy as well as Homeopathy. Today, if given recognition to Sowa-Rigpa, the seventh member will be added to the AYUSH family.

The Sowa-Rigpa is widely practiced in countries, like, Tibet, Mangolia, Japan and some parts of China, Nepal and in a few parts of

the former Soviet Union.

Within India, it is practiced in the trans-Himalayan region, especially Laddakh region of Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Tawang & Bomdika in Arunachal Pradesh, Darjeeling and Kalimpong of West Bengal, Lahaul Spiti and Kinnore in Himachal Pradesh and Hubli and Mysore in Karnataka.

The Sowa-Rigpa is similar to the other Indian Systems of Medicine, especially Ayurveda, and also includes practices from the Tibetan and Chinese as well as the local health traditions of the sub-Himalayan region. Although this system is widely used in all these regions for treatment of all common disease, its strengths are recognized in the treatment of chronic diseases, like, arthritis, cancer, neuro-muscular disorder, etc.

The objective of my introducing this Bill is to give recognition to the Sowa-Rigpa, so that its practices could be regulated. For this purpose, the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 needs to be suitably amended.

As hon. Members are aware, this Act provides for constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine for regulating educational standards of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Systems of medicine at present.

The Sowa-Rigpa system of medicine needs to be brought within the definition of Indian Medicine and practitioners of the system, which needs to be enrolled in the registers so as to develop the system and practices within a legal framework.

The amendments proposed in the Bill include amendment of Section 2 of the IMCC Act 1970 to include the definition of the Sowa-Rigpa as an Indian System of Medicine, along with Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems.

Number two, the amendments proposed under section 3 of the same Act will lead to the inclusion of members from the Sowa Rigpa both, elected and nominated, in the Central Council.

Number three, amendment of the section 8 of the Act will enable members from Sowa Rigpa to attend the meetings of the Council.

Number four, a Committee on Sowa Rigpa, similar to the Committees of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani will also be set up by amending section 9 of the Act. By also amending section 17 of the Act, the medical qualification of the Sowa Rigpa practitioners will be included in different schedules of the Act, which will enable them to get themselves enrolled and registered in the State Register. Sir, by amending the First Schedule of the Act, the Central Council shall

determine the number of seats to be allotted in the Central Council for Sowa Rigpa. I am very happy to state that the Parliamentary Standing Committee constituted for examining the above said amendments to the Act had expressed its no objection to the amendments proposed. However, the Committee had pointed out that extra efforts will need to be made by the Department so as to ensure that these amendments are expeditiously implemented. Sir, I would like to reassure this House that all-out efforts will be made by the Government for their speedy implementation.

The question was proposed.

4.00 P.M.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वैसे अगर देखा जाए तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि छोटा सा बिल है , साधारण सा अमेंडमेंट है , हो जाएगा। लेकिन अगर हम इसकी गहराई में जाएं , तो यह अमेंडमेंट भी क्यों आ रहा है ? यह अमेंडमेंट अभी आ रहा है जब इस पर वैदेशी की मुहर लग गई है , क्योंकि Sowa Rigpa system is considered very effective, particularly, in curing chronic diseases. Many instances of it curing cancer, AIDS, HIV and many other lifethreatening diseases have been reported. Sir, when in 1972, the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, was formulated and enacted by the Parliament of India, at that time, in the definition of Indian medicine, it was written "Indian medicine means the system of Indian medicine commonly known as Ashthang Ayurveda, Siddha or Unani." And, except the State of Nagaland, it will be implemented in the entire country. It was at that point of time. But, later on, it was amended and certain other fields were also incorporated into it. Apart from Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani; yoga, naturopathy and homoeopathy were also included into it and Sowa Rigpa is one of them which, today, we are going to include in the AYUSH family. Sir, the Committee has also gone through this in detail and noted that Tibetan Medical Institute, Dharamshala, had undertaken research in collaboration with the medical institutes like Institute of Biological Anthropology of Oxford University, UK; Dutch Foundation for Tibetan Medicine, Netherland; National Medicine Research Unit of Hadas Medical Organisation, Israel; Department of Toxicology of Sheba Medical Center, Tel Aviv, Israel; Department of Chemistry of University of Liverpool, UK; Tissue Culture Laboratory, Portland Community College, USA and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi. They discussed about rheumatoid arthritis, Diabetes study, Cancer study, Ovarian cancer, toxicity study against the use of heavy metal in Tibetan medicine and cell line study. And, that research has proven to be productive. My point is, Sir, before Unani came to India, I mean, before the Mughal came to India, the Indian population were having their own medical system, medicine system. Just

look at the whole lot of Ayurveda or Siddha or Naturopathy or tribal medicine. It is still tribal; still we are unable to reach to the remotest corner of our country, where the plants are available, where the knowledge is available with the illiterate tribal man who will tell you that if you chew or eat raw leaves of a particular plant, it will give you that benefit. Even, Sir, for pregnancy test, just a drop of urine of a woman on a leaf changes the colour of the leaf. It tells us you whether that woman is pregnant or not. But, still, we are not recognizing the tribal culture of medicine and I don't know whether the Government has made any effort in that direction or not, although for the overall development of medicinal plants they have started a Medicinal Plants Board. They are giving money to the big multinational Ayurveda company to start the herbal plantation or herbal farming. Our former President of India in the Mughal Garden

– Mughal Garden of Rashtrapati Bhavan is famous for flowers and in the month of February, lakhs and lakhs of people come to see this garden – started a medicinal plant garden in the Mughal Garden of Rashtrapati Bhavan. I don't know what is the condition of that medicinal plant garden now. The reason why I am saying this is because in olden days, every rich man or everybody who could afford a garden, in addition to having a kitchen garden, he also had a home medicine garden. From there, they used to take medicines. They did not visit the doctor. It is mouth-to-mouth campaign. It should be documented. Now, who will document it? Certainly, not the community at the lowest ebb of the society those who are not having even a paper to write or pencil to write. They don't have any resources. It is the duty of the Government to create a data bank on this by collecting information from the tribal community.

Sir, I hail from Jharkhand. Jharkhand is a tribal dominated State. Not only Jharkhand, Sir, but States like Chhattisgarh, Orissa, a part of Andhra Pradesh, a part of Maharashtra, a part of Madhya Pradesh are also tribal dominated areas. You go to Dandakaranya. We are talking a lot about the Maoists and we want to send messages for their development. The most precious herbal plants or herbal roots are available in the Abujhmar area. The area known as Abujhmar is not a small area. It is 40,000 square kilometre area. The Britishers could not enter into the 40,000 square kilometre area. Even our present Administration could not enter there. The forests are very dense there and the vegetation of that area is very pure because it is without any inorganic, without any pesticide. Everything is natural and it has the blessings of God, the blessings of the Nature and that should be developed. We must know; we must understand it. We must do some research on that. Can my learned Minister do something for the development of AYUSH? Still the people hesitate to take a painkiller for the relief from pain. Every now and then we read in newspapers that painkillers spoil your kidneys. If you tell a layman that for getting rid of pain, you must take a painkiller, he would say, 'no; no; I will bear with the pain; but I will not take the painkiller because there is nobody in the family who can donate me a kidney.' The

kidney is such an organ, Sir, that if it has failed, it has failed. So, the point is, for competing with such medicines which are coming to provide quick relief, the medicinal plants and the technology available with the tribal people needs to be preserved and protected. Those tribal people were using analgesic. In our Sikh community, it is known as *Sukhnidhansingh*. Now, what is *sukhnidhansingh*? It is *bhang*. If fresh leaves of *bhang* are crushed and mixed with milk and taken, they act like analgesics. The Sikh community was a warrior community. Even when they were attacked with swords and spears and were bleeding, they fought in wars. At that time they were taking this! It is not only about the Sikh community; what happened before that, during the Mahabharata days or even earlier? People were using these things. They were using herbal plants, their roots, juices and fruits. So, why does the Indian Government not preserve and

protect this treasure of India, Mother Earth's produce and the knowledge? Why does it not document it? Why does it not prepare a solid document which can be used, not only as muckpaedia but treated as the wealth of India, the wealth of nature or the wealth of pharmacopeias? It could create pharmacopeias of these medicinal plants and educate our own people.

Sir, Dharamsala means Dalai Lama, and Dalai Lama means that so many organizations come there. But nobody goes to the tribal people. I mean to say that due to the influence of Dalai Lama, big organizations like the Oxford and the US came for their rescue. My point is, Government must form a team of scientists who could work out a strategy or scheme whereby incentives are paid to tribals who come up with the knowledge about medicinal plants for documentation. They must be paid for that. At least, the poor man would get money for his knowledge, his plant and his roots. By doing this, we could protect our population from the miseries of diseases, viruses, etc.

With this submission, I support this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rama Chandra Khuntia. You may take ten minutes.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (ORISSA): Sir, I support the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

As has been said by the hon. Minister, the *Sowa-Rigpa*, a new system of treatment in the Himalayan area, is very much useful for the general people. I fully agree with what Mr. Ahluwalia said that Government should give more importance to Ayurveda, Naturopathy, Unani and Sowa-Rigpa. As we know, even today, a major percentage of the population lives below the Poverty Line. They do not have the money to buy allopathic medicine; their cost is increasing day-by-day. The Government is spending money on its policies such as the National Rural Health Mission and in many other ways. Also, as per Government's commitment towards the health sector, its budget for health has been increased. But, as we know, many things are happening; for instance, those Government doctors who are also doing private practice, do not give proper treatment in Government hospitals, whether Central Government hospitals or State Government hospitals. Sometimes, doctors

advise patients to go to private nursing homes. The private hospitals charge much more money. I would cite one example; now, Swine Flu cases are on the rise. In our State, Orissa, ten persons have already died and 68 people have tested positive. The daughter of one person, the Additional Commissioner who died, Mr. Sethi, went to a private hospital - I do not wish to name the hospital. Sir, you will not believe, for one day, the bill was one lakh rupees! She died in one night only. She was admitted in a private hospital for the treatment of swine flu and her relatives had to pay more than one lakh rupees for one night and

the patient died. Everyone knows that. So, this is a glaring example of how the private hospitals are exploiting the patients in this country. This has to be checked. We all know the situation of unregistered private hospitals, unregistered doctors, unregistered nursing homes and unregistered nurses. I must also thank this Government and our Health Minister who has brought a Bill to check all these spurious medicines and unregistered nursing homes.

Now, I do fully agree that even after spending large amount of money in allopathic system of treatment, we are not getting the kind of result that we expect. Although we have an Indian Medicine Council and we are giving recognition to Unani, Naturopathy or Ayurveda, I want to know how much money we are spending on research. I think, only the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has done some research on this. I think, in our country, there are many institutes, or, the Government itself can develop institutes and spend money on research work. That is what is required more. Unless and until we do that, we cannot go ahead and get better results in this system of medicine.

We do agree that most of the people living in this country are living below the poverty line. They either depend on the system of medicine developed in the tribal area, or, they depend upon homeopathy, or, they depend upon the Ayurvedic medicines. Even some of us also go in for Ayurvedic or homeopathic medicines. But, it is only for a change. We believe more on allopathic system because sometimes, we want to get immediate relief.

Now, Sir, I will not take much time. After this Bill becomes a law, like in Allopathic and Homeopathic medicines, there is apprehension that there may also be spurious medicines, there may also be unregistered doctors, there may be wrong medicines used for the general public. So, my suggestion would be that the Government should constitute a high-power Pharmacopoeia Commission to take experts as members of the Commission to set the standards for this system of medicine. After it becomes a law, the Government should take action for prevention of mushroom growth of quacks to protect the general public. Such a possibility is very much there. So, there must be a system to check unregistered doctors and spurious drugs. After it becomes a law, steps should also be taken for the proper certification of labelling all drugs including the expiry date of medicine.

Then, I think there is no harm in enhancing the health budget. As per our international commitment, we have to raise it up to three per cent. Our national goal is also there though we have not yet reached there. But, when we are increasing the health budget, it will be in the interest of Indian system of medicine that the Government itself should develop some institute on the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences and provide special fund for the research in these systems of medicines. Now, if you go to the financial statement, what is the budget? There is a budget of Rs.10,00,000 only to pay the TA bill for the Council members. When we are recognising a medicinal system which is prevalent in whole Himalayan region and more people

are getting the treatment and there would be many doctors in future, it will not be enough only to amend the Act and recognise the system of medicine, but the government should also be interested in developing that medicine. So, the hon. Minister should also assure the House that in future budgets, along with an increase in budget for Allopathic system of medicine, the Government will give more emphasis on increasing the budget for Homeopathic, Ayurvedic and also this Sowa-Rigpa system of treatment. More budget should be allocated so that the system really works. I do expect from the hon. Minister to take more steps for the development of health system in the country. While supporting this amendment, I once again request Health Minister to see that more budget is allocated for research work in this system of medicine.

श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन् , मेरा नाम नहीं आया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : यहां आपका नाम नहीं है। आपकी पार्टी से कोई नाम नहीं आया है।

श्री समन पाठक : सर, मैं "Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010" पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। माननीय मंत्री जी "यूनानी और सोबा - रबिया" पद्धति को regularize करने के लिए जो बिल लाए हैं , मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। बहुत सारी जो पारंपरिक चिकित्सा पद्धतियां हैं , उनमें से बहुतों को सरकार ने regularize किया है। अभी "यूनानी और सोबा - रबिया" पद्धति को regularize करने के लिए जो संशोधन विधियक लाया गया है , यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। ज्यादातर उप हस्तिालयन क्षेत्रों में यह चिकित्सा पद्धति चालू है। यह पारंपरिक पद्धति है। जहां पर tribal areas हैं या हस्तिालयन क्षेत्र हैं या जहां पर वैधानिक चिकित्सा की सुविधा नहीं होती है या अस्पताल की सुविधा नहीं होती है या जहां पर अच्छी medicine की सुविधा नहीं है या जहां पर अगर कोई आदमी बीमार होता है , तो उन्हें जड़ी - बूटी पर या वहां की जो पारंपरिक पद्धति होती है , उसी पर निर्भर होने की बाध्यता होती है , वहां यह traditionally चला आ रहा है। इस practice को regularize करना जरूरी है। इसकी कोई thesis नहीं है। इसका कोई

अध्ययन नहीं हुआ है, इसका कोई वैज्ञानिक तथ्य नहीं है। यह पद्धति परदादा से दादा, बाबू से बेटे को चली आ रही है। आज वैज्ञान में इतनी प्रगति हो गई है, Medical Science इतना आगे बढ़ गया है, इससे संबंधित रसिर्च भी बढ़ गई है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ आज यह भी जरूरी है कि पारंपरिक पद्धति को सामने लाया जाए। इसके वैज्ञानिक तथ्य को भी सामने लाने की जरूरत है। इस पर भी वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से रसिर्च होना चाहिए। सिर्फ अंधविश्वास के आधार पर यह नहीं करना चाहिए। हमारे देश में इतना अच्छा मेडिकल रसिर्च चल रहा है और अचूक-अच्छे वैज्ञानिक तथ्य सामने लाए जा रहे हैं। हम लोग अनुसंधान कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ जो traditional पद्धति है, उसका भी सही तरीके से वैज्ञानिक व्याख्या होनी जरूरी है। इन पद्धतियों के अंतर्गत क्या दवाइयां दी जाती हैं, यह भी जानना जरूरी है। इसलिए सरकार यह भी तय करे कि इस क्षेत्र में जो भी medicines आती हैं, उन medicines की सही तरीके से वैज्ञानिक व्याख्या हो। आज आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाई "Drugs and Cosmetics Act" के अंदर आती है। "सोबा-रबिषा" के अंतर्गत जो भी medicines हैं, इनको भी इसके अंदर लाना जरूरी है। इसके साथ-साथ council में representation को जो सस्टिम है, उस सस्टिम में कम से कम जसि सट्टे में यह पद्धति है या जसि सट्टे में अभी यह पद्धति चालू है, उस सट्टे का representation होना जरूरी है।

इसकी जो शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है, इसके डेवलपमेंट के लिए जहां इंस्टीट्यूट हैं, इस इंस्टीट्यूट में पहाड़ी क्षेत्र से या दुर्गम क्षेत्रों से जो प्रैक्टिस कर रहे हैं, उनको शिक्षा देने के लिए सहूलियतें दी जाएं, उनको और अधिक सुविधाएं दी जाएं। उनको नज़दीक से नज़दीक किसी recognised medical institute में रहने की सुविधा दी जाए। ... (समय की घंटी) ... इसके साथ ही मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल, सर्फि पांथ मबिट बोलिएगा।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, आपका आदेश तो मैंने कभी टाला ही नहीं है, लेकिन अगर पार्टी के हिसाब से टाइम का allocation देखें तो ज्यादा समय मंजूर चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : सबका टाइम cut किया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी जो संशोधन लाए हैं, वह स्वागत योग्य है। महोदय, हमारा देश ऋषि-मुनियों का देश है और यहां का एक बहुत बड़ा इतिहास है। विश्व में इतना बड़ा इतिहास किसी भी देश का नहीं होगा, जितना बड़ा इतिहास हमारे हडिस्तान का है। हजारों वर्ष पुरानी महाभारत, रामायण, हमारे ऋषि-मुनि, आयुर्वेद के वैद्य, यूनानी के हकीम ... श्रीमन्, हम तो हरदम यह चाहते हैं कि बहुत सी चीज़ें हमारे देश में परंपराओं पर चलती हैं, बहुत सी चीज़ें परिवार से चलती हैं, उन चीज़ों को यदि हम ज़रूर रखते तो शायद आज हम Allopathy पर इतना अधिक depend नहीं करते। महोदय, आज मंत्री जी ने जो नई क्लॉज जोड़ी है, जो तबित का क्षेत्र है - सोबा-रबिषा, ऐसी तमाम और भी पद्धतियां इस देश में हैं, जिनको बढ़ावा देना चाहिए और अगर बढ़ावा नहीं दिया, तो धीरे-धीरे यूरोपीय कल्चर और वैदेशी कल्चर हमारे देश पर हावी होता चला जाएगा।

श्रीमन्, कई बार यह बात आई और आज मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि जब वे जवाब दें, तो इस बात को स्पष्ट करें कि यह जो आपने अमेंडमेंट किया है - आप यूनानी की बात कर रहे हैं, आप आयुर्वेद की बात कर रहे हैं, आप सद्धि समिति, सोबा-रबिषा समिति - इन सबके लिए क्या बजट लाएंगे, उनके लिए क्या

प्रोविज़न हैं? क्योंकि एम.सी.आई. आपने बनाई थी, वह भंग कर दी। इंडियन मेडिसिन सेंटर काउंसिल बनी, यानी उस क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अगर आपने बात की, तो इनको जोड़कर इस पद्धति को बढ़ाने के लिए कौन सी साधारण प्रक्रिया को आप लागू कर रहे हैं और उसके लिए क्या बजट है? आप जब तक इसको स्पष्ट नहीं करेंगे, तो केवल अमेंडमेंट होते रह जाएंगे, कानून बनते चले जाएंगे। यह बहुत ज्यादा हति में नहीं है क्योंकि मैं तो इतने दलों से देख रहा हूँ कि इतने अधिक बलि, इतने अधिक कानून इस देश में हैं कि जब मैंने वकालत पढ़ी थी तब भी इतने कानून नहीं पढ़े थे, जितने कानून आज देखने को मिल रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, जब बहुत अधिक कानून बनते हैं, तो वे बहुत अधिक प्रभावी नहीं होते हैं। हमारे जेटली जी बैठे हैं, वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के lawyer हैं, वे भी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि कम कानून ज्यादा प्रभावी होते हैं, अधिक कानून ज्यादा प्रभावी नहीं होते हैं। मैं बहुत बार कह चुका हूँ कि देश में जितने कम कानून होंगे, वे उतने ज्यादा प्रभावी होंगे। तो इस मेडिकल क्षेत्र में भी इतने कानून न बनाए और केवल इतने बनाए कि जैसी पद्धति को हम इस बलि के माध्यम से लागू चाहते हैं, जसिको लागू करना चाहते हैं, वह सही तरीके से लागू हो।

श्रीमन्, आज infection का दौर है, रोज़ाना नई-नई बीमारियाँ आ रही हैं। कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स होने वाले हैं और दिल्ली में डेंगू का प्रकोप शुरू हो गया है। हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि तमाम खलिड़ियाँ ने आने से मना कर दिया, तमाम देशों के लोग आने को तैयार नहीं हैं। हमें याद है कि छोटे होने पर अगर हम बीमार पड़ते थे

तो गाय का गोबर लीप दिया जाता था और नीम की पत्तियां रख दी जाती थीं। गाय का गोबर और नीम की पत्तियां infection को पूरी तरह से दूर कर देती थीं, infection नाम की चीज़ घर में प्रवेश नहीं कर सकती थी। आजहर बाह्य पर infection का डर है, जैसे infection न हो गया, एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या इस देश के सामने खड़ी हो गयी है। जो हम आज सोच रहे हैं, इस संबंध में हमें पहले सोचना चाहिए था। नीम को वदेश ने पेटेंट करा लिया, हमने उसका वशिष्ठ नहीं किया। नीम हमारे देश का है, उस पर हमारा अधिकार है। अगर अमेरिका नीम का पेटेंट करा ले, अमेरिका उसको अपना हस्तिता मान ले और हस्तिता में जो गांव का आमनागरिक है, अगर वह नीम का प्रयोग करना चाहे तो उसके लिए वह अमेरिका की permission ले या यूरोप की permission ले तो क्या यह इस देश के साथ विश्वासघात नहीं होगा, धोखा नहीं होगा? अमेरिका चाहे जितना बड़ा पेटेंट नीम को बना ले, हस्तितानी आज भी अपने स्वाभिमान के लिए नहीं झुकेंगे, नीम के लिए हमें उनसे permission नहीं लेनी पड़ेगी। हम नीम का इस्तेमाल अपने आप करेंगे, इसके लिए हमें उनकी permission की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि यह हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। इसी प्रकार से गाय है। आप हरिद्वार चले जाइए, ऋषिकेश चले जाइए, गाय द्वारा उपलब्ध हर चीज़ इतनी उपयोगी है - चाहे वह गोमूत्र हो, गोमल हो या गोदूध हो - आप किसी भी चीज़ को ले लीजिए, वह बड़ी से बड़ी बीमारियों को दूर कर देती है। आज हम योग के माध्यम से कैंसर तक पर वज्रिय पा गए हैं। लेकिन हमने इन चीज़ों को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया, जिसका नतीजा आज इस रूप में आया है कि हमें नर्सिंग बलि लाना पड़ा। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप एक और चीज़ पर अंकुश लगा दीजिए। पहले डॉक्टरों पेशा नहीं था, वह पैसा पैदा करने की मशीन नहीं था। जो डॉक्टर थे, वे सेवा करने के लिए बनाए गए थे, लेकिन आज आप किसी भी नर्सिंग होम में चले जाइए, वे इतने सारे tests पहले ही बाह्य देते हैं कि मरीज की आधी जाम वहीं नकिल जाती है क्योंकि उन tests से डॉक्टर को कमीशन मिलता है। ... (समय की घंटी) ... उस कमीशन के माध्यम से डॉक्टर जसि तरीके से मरीजों के साथ व्यवहार करते हैं, वह अव्यवहारिक है। चाहे पेशेंट मर जाए, तब तक वह रुक नहीं देगा, तब तक वे कुछ नहीं करेंगे। महोदय, यहां अपोलो अस्पताल बना है। उसको एक रुपए लीज़ पर ज़मीन दी गयी थी। ... (समय की घंटी) ...

महोदय , मैं तो बहुत अच्छी बातें कह रहा हूँ , मैं ऐसी बातों को कह रहा हूँ जो वास्तविक हैं। महोदय , अपोलो अस्पताल को जब एक रुपए लीज़ पर जमीन दी गयी थी , तब कहा गया था कि 25 परसेंट गरीब मरीजों को इसमें मुफ्त देखा जाएगा। आज एक आदमी चला जाए जो अपोलो में अपना मुफ्त इलाज करा ले , वहां पर एक पैसा न दे , ऐसे मैं उसकी dead body भी नहीं दी जाएगी। यह क़ूरता आज allopathic medicine में है। लेकिन जो हमारी पद्धति है , जिसको आपला रहे हैं , वह इस देश की पद्धति है। आज अखबारों में नक़िला है कि हमने फ़रि से संजीवनी दूँ ली है। हनुमान जी ने संजीवनी दूँ ली थी , लक्ष्मण जी को ज़ख़ि कथि था। अब advertisement नक़िलता है कि हमने संजीवनी दूँ ली है और अब मनुष्य की आयु पर कोई भी restriction नहीं रहेगा , अब मनुष्य की आयु हजारों साल की हो जाएगी। यानी हम इस बात को मान रहे हैं कि हमारी पुरानी पद्धति हमें ज़ख़ि रख सकती है। नयी पद्धति हमें immediate फायदा दे सकती है , लेकिन long term में इसके after effects भी हैं , जब कि हमारी पुरानी पद्धति के कोई after effects भी नहीं हैं। महोदय , कृपया आप अब घंटी न बजाएं , मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। वैसे तो बहुत से सुझाव थे , लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि जो अमेंडमेंट आपला है , इस अमेंडमेंट को आज सदन में स्पष्ट कर दें कि इसको कसि रूप में लागू करेंगे , इसको पढ़ने वालों को कसि रूप की डब्ली मल्लिगी , उनको भविष्य में नौकरी मल्लिगी या नहीं मल्लिगी , सेवा का अवसर मल्लिगा तो कहां मल्लिगा , रोजगार की गारंटी होगी तो क्या गारंटी होगी ?

अगर आप इन सब चीज़ों को भी स्पष्ट कर देंगे तो मैं समझूंगा कि देश के सामने एक अच्छा संदेश जाएगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री कशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (उड़ीसा) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय जो 'The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010' इस सदन में लेकर आए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। यह अमेंडमेंट बलि केवल मात्र sowa rigpa को legalize करने के लिए लाया गया है। यह अच्छी चीज़ भी है। जो sowa rigpa treatment है, जब स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में इसका discussion हुआ था, उस समय यह कहा गया था कि यह चिकित्सा पद्धति ढाई हजार साल से भी पुरानी है जिसको आज हम इस पार्लियामेंट में अपनाने जा रहे हैं। सर, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि जो sowa rigpa है, केवल यही एक चिकित्सा पद्धति हमारे देश में नहीं है, बल्कि ऐसी बहुत सारी चिकित्सा पद्धतियां हमारे देश में हैं, जिनको हम भूल गए हैं, अपना नहीं रहे हैं। यहां पर जिनके बारे में अहलुवालिया जी कह रहे थे, हमारे झारखंड में, उड़ीसा अंचल में जो आदिवासी हैं, उनके पास ऐसे भी ट्रीटमेंट हैं जो साथ के साथ एकशन में आते हैं। हम लोगों ने देखा हुआ है, हमने खुद अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि हमारे बगल में ही कोई बनवासी रहते हैं, वे ऐसा ही ट्रीटमेंट करते हैं। अगर वहां कोई प्रिगनैट लेडी आती है या जंगल में भी उसकी डिलीवरी होती है तो वहां पर जो पेड़ पौधा है उनके कुछ पत्ते निकालकर दे देते हैं और इस प्रकार साथ ही साथ उसका ट्रीटमेंट कर लेते हैं और सही रूप में उस जन्मे बच्चे को वह मां घर लेकर आ जाती है। इस प्रकार उनका इतना सटीक निर्धारण रहा है कि कौन सा पत्ता या जड़ी देंगे तो मां और बच्चा अच्छा रहेगा। इन सब चीज़ों की जो पुरानी पद्धति है तथा जो हमारे आदिवासियों के बीच में है, इसको हम लोगों को अपनाना चाहिए, उसका अनुसंधान करना चाहिए, खाली जो बोल रहे थे कि दलाई लामा ने इस चीज़ को यह कथित था। इसीलिए इसको हम हाउस में लेकर आए हैं। लेकिन इसको आज जरूर हम हाउस में पास करेंगे। लेकिन आदिवासियों की यह जो पुरानी पद्धति है, इसको भी हमें खोजकर, लाकर, कम्पाइल करके इस बलि में लाना चाहिए। यह आज नहीं हुआ तो आगे कल होना चाहिए। मंत्री जी, मेरी एक देखी हुई चीज़ है। हमारे कटक शहर में एक 70 साल बूढ़े व्यक्ति का एक्सीडेंट हो गया था, उसको मल्टीपल फ्रैक्चर हुआ। हमारे इंडिया के, एशिया के सबसे बड़े डाक्टर बोन स्पेशलिस्ट श्री तेजस्व राज ने उस पेशेंट को देखकर

बताया कि बलि ऑपरेशन के इस 70 साल बूढ़े की हड्डी नहीं जुड़ सकती है तथा एकसरे रफ़ोर्ट को देखकर बताया कि मेडिकल साइंस में ऐसा हो ही नहीं सकता है। उसके बाद वह पेशेंट आदिवासियों के पास गए तथा उन्होंने वह हड्डी डेढ़ महीने में जोड़ कर दिखा दी। वह पेशेंट आज भी ज़िन्दा है, जबकि मेडिकल साइंस के तेज़स्वी राज ने देखकर मना कर दिया था कि मेडिकल साइंस में ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। यह चिकित्सा पद्धति आज भी उड़ीसा में है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी, आप खोजबीन कराएं तथा जितनी सारी ऐसी चिकित्सा पद्धतियां हैं इनको अगर आप कम्पाइल करके लाएंगे तो अच्छा रहेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो सोबा -रबिपा है, इसमें जो लोग ट्रेंड हैं, जिनको आमछी बोला जाता है, उनको आप कसि पद्धति से इस मेडिकल साइंस के परिसर से मुक्त करेंगे, यह भी जामना जरूरी है। आखिर में, मैं एक ही बात बोलूंगा कि इस सोबा -रबिपा को जैसे आज बलि में अमेंडमेंट के जरिए लाया गया है, आज हमारे अंचल में जो आदिवासी चिकित्सा पद्धति है, क्या आज हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कम्पाइल करके एक ऐसी ही चिकित्सा पद्धति को इस मेडिकल बलि के अंदर लाने के लिए कोशिश करेंगे ? इतना कह कर मैं इस बलि का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सैयद अज़ीज़ पाशा (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : सर, मैं सर्फ़ दो बातें इस सदन के सामने रखना चाह रहा हूँ। एक तो यह है कि चिकित्सा पद्धति के बारे में जो बहुत सारे मेंबर्स बोले हैं, वह बिल्कुल सही है, इसमें मैं सर्फ़ कुछ इज़ाफ़ा करूंगा कि यूनानी हो, सिद्धा हो या आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम हो, एलोपैथिक के लोग इसको नॉम -

साइंटिफिक बोलकर ठुकरा देते हैं। यही तरीका रशिया में है कि वहां साइबेरिया में जो जंगलात हैं, जहां लोग कई कस्मि की मेडिसिन देते हैं, जैसा अभी बताया गया कि टूटी हड्डी जोड़ने के बारे में हमारे यहां के आर्थपैडिक सर्जन फेल हो गए, लेकिन वहां पर जड़ी-बूटियों का रस वगैरह देकर दुरुस्त किया गया। यहां हमारे शहर से कुछ दूरी पर एक जगह बड़ी लम्बी कतार लगती है और जहां पर आर्थपैडिक सर्जन फेल हो जाते हैं, वहां पर वे लोग सक्सीड होते हैं। तो साइबेरिया के जंगलों में इससे पहले कि हुकूमत ने इसको Quacks के नाम पर रद्द कर दिया, मगर उसके बाद सक्सेसिव गवर्नमेंट ने समझा कि यह कुछ ऐसी हर्बल मेडिसिन है जिसका इलाज एलोपैथी में न होकर इस पद्धति में है, तो इसके बारे में भी गौर करना चाहिए। उसके बाद उन्होंने एक बोरड तसकील दिया और बोर्ड बनाने के बाद वे लोग इसकी जांच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं। इसलिए हमको भी जरूरी है कि ये तमाम जितनी भी यूसानी हों, सख्ती हों आयुर्वेदिक मेडिसिन हों, हम इनको लागू करने की कोशिश करें। आखिर में मैं कहूंगा कि जो मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज हैं, वे यहां की कुछ मेडिसिन वेब्यूज और प्लांट्स हैं या मेडिसिंस हैं, उनका ट्रेडमार्क लेने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। तो हमारी मनिस्ट्री ऑफ हेल्थ को इस चीज पर गौर करते हुए देखना चाहिए कि ऐसा न हो कि वे मेडिसिंस और मेडिसिन प्लांट, जो कई जमानों से, सदियों से यहां पर चले आ रहे हैं, उनका कोई मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनी बेजा इस्तेमाल न करें। इनका प्रोटेक्शन करना, इनको बढ़ावा देना यह हमारी मनिस्ट्री का काम है। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री ओटी. लेप्चा (सब्सक्रिप्ट) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् (संशोधन) वधियक, 2010 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी का और केन्द्र सरकार का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि सोबा-रबिया हसिलियन रीजन की एक दवाई है, जिसको वहां पर 10 से 15 प्रतिशत लोग आज भी इस्तेमाल करते हैं। वहां के लोगों की मांग को, उन लोगों की भावना को एक अमेंडमेंट बिल के रूप में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यहां पर पेश किया है। यह सोबा-रबिया उपचार पद्धति पूरी तरह से भारतीय है। इसमें इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली दवाइयां बुद्ध परम्परा के अन्तर्गत पूरी तरह से जड़ी-बूटियों से तैयार हैं। इसके प्रभाव से मानव के ऊपर कोई दुष्प्रभाव नहीं होता है। आज सभी लोग बोलते हैं कि एलोपैथिक दवाइयां खाने से साइड इफेक्ट होते

हैं , लेकिन सोबा -रबिषा में ऐसा कुछ नहीं होता है। सदियों से लोग कहते आए हैं कि इस कोई साइड इफ़ैक्ट नहीं होता है। हब्दिस्तान में सोबा -रबिषा के बहुत सारे सेंटर्स हैं , जमिके बारे में , मैं बताना चाहता हूँ सेंटर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ बौद्धिष्ठ स्टडीज , लेह लद्दाख , जम्मू और कश्मीर , सेंटर यूनिवर्सिटी फॉर तब्बितीज़ स्टडीज , सारनाथ यू.पी. में है। इसी तरह से सोबा -रबिषा स्कूल , पोथार , छागपुरी तब्बितन मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट दार्जिलिंग , वेस्ट बंगाल में इसके बारे में स्टडी की जाती है और लोगों को डब्ली और डब्लोमा भी वहां से प्रदान किया जाता है। इस तरह से इन चीजों को हम अपने देश में इस्तेमाल करेंगे , मेरा सख्बिकम बहुत छोटा सट्टे है , वहां पर इसका बहुत स्कोप है। सख्बिकम में 424 तरह के मेडिकल प्लांट्स हैं। इनके इस्तेमाल करने से वहां के लोगों की एम्पलायमेंट की प्रॉब्लम सॉल्व होगी और इससे सट्टे को भी मदद मिलेगी। वैसे भी मेरी सट्टे 1976 से सोबा -रबिषा को गवर्नमेंट अस्पताल में एक यूनिट बनाकर के इस्तेमाल कर रही है। इसीलिए मैं फरि से एक बार मामनीय मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करते हुए , इस Bill का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बहिर) : मामनीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् (संशोधन) वधियक , 2010 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। सर, लोग यूनानी पद्धति , आयुर्वेद पद्धति , होम् योपैथिक पद्धति से इलाज हजारों वर्षों से कराते आ रहे हैं। अब धीरे -धीरे अंग्रेजी दवा का चलन हो रहा है , जो काफी कास्टली है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यूनानी , आयुर्वेद और होम्योपैथिक पद्धतियों को प्रोत्साहित करने की जरूरत है। मामनीय मंत्री जी , मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि हमारे यहां इलाज की जो पुरानी पद्धति है , इस

पद्धति को प्रमोट करने की आजके परिवेश में बहुत आवश्यकता है। आपने इस अमेंडमेंट के माध्यम से सोबा -रबिषा पद्धति को इंट्रोड्यूस किया है। जैसा कि हमारे साथी ने बताया है कि हम्मिलियन इलाके में इसको लोग जानते हैं और इसके माध्यम से इलाज भी कराते हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि जब आप इस पद्धति को इंट्रोड्यूस कर रहे हैं, तो यह आम लोगों तक पहुंचे। आप इसको अच्छी तरह से प्रमोट करें, ताकि इससे लोग लाभ उठा सकें। सर, भारत एक गरीब देश है। हमारे देश में जैसी तरह से अंग्रेजी दवाओं के इस्तेमाल से इलाज हो रहा है, यह बहुत कास्टली हो गया है और कई लोग तो बगैर इलाज के मर जाते हैं। स्थिति बद से बदतर हो रही है, दवाइयां बहुत महंगी हो रही हैं और इलाज बहुत महंगा हो रहा है, इसलिए हमारी इलाज की जो पुरानी पद्धति है, चाहे वह सोबा -रबिषा हो, चाहे आयुर्वेद हो, चाहे यूनानी हो, चाहे होम्योपैथी हो, इन पर ही हमारा भरोसा है। सर, इतिहास साक्षी है कि जब लक्ष्मण जी को बाण लगा था, जब वह मूर्छित हुए थे, तब उस समय संजीवनी बूटी हम्मिलय से लाई गई थी, जिसको हनुमान जी लेकर आए थे, उससे उनको होश में लाया गया था। यह तो हजारों वर्षों की ऐतिहासिक पद्धति है और इस पद्धति को हम धीरे -धीरे मार रहे हैं। उसको पॉपुलर नहीं कर रहे हैं। सर, भारत जैसे गरीब देश में यदि होम्योपैथी व आयुर्वेदिक का चलन नहीं होगा तो आम लोगों का उपचार नहीं होगा। सर, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह नविद न है कि वे ऐसा कामून लाएं, इंट्रोड्यूस करें, लेकिन उसको प्रमोट करने के लिए, आमजन तक ले जाने के लिए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें, ताकि आम लोग जो बिल्कि इलाज के मर रहे हैं, बगैर दवा के मर रहे हैं, वे न मर सकें। हमारी आधी आबादी तो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे गुजर -बसर करती है और उसको दवा न मल्लिने के कारण वह मर जाती है। हमारी सरकार के पास इतने संसाधन नहीं हैं कि हर गरीब का इलाज करा सके, इसलिए मैं यह नविदन करूंगा कि इस पद्धति को प्रमोट कीजिए, ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग इलाज करवा सकें। जब आदमी सब तरफ से नशिश हो जाता है, तो वह आयुर्वेद की तरफ जाता है। वह नशिश और हताश होकर वैद्य व हकीम के पास जाता है, इसलिए आज भी उन पद्धतियों में लोगों का विश्वास है।

आप आप देखिए कि योग कतिना पॉपुलर हो रहा है। बाबा रामदेव जी ने योग का प्रयोग किया और उसका पूरी दुनिया में डंका बज

रहा है। यह हमारी ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि रही है। आज हमारी आयुर्वेद और यूनानी की पद्धति का पेटेंट हो रहा है। सर, आपको याद होगा कि नीम की दातुन करने से आदमी के दांतों में कोई खराबी नहीं आती थी, लेकिन अब धीरे-धीरे हम टूथपेस्ट पर आ रहे हैं। आज जितना हमारा मॉडनाइजेशन हो रहा है, हम उतनी ही बीमारियाँ को ले रहे हैं। हर रोज नई बीमारी आ रही है, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हमारी पुरानी पद्धति है, जो इलाज की पुरानी व्यवस्था है, उसको प्रमोट करना चाहिए, ताकि वह गाँव और घर तक पहुँच सके। उसमें लोगों की आस्था और विश्वास है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं इस विश्वास के साथ इस वधियक का समर्थन करता हूँ कि यह केवल कागज तक ही सीमित न रहे, यह पद्धति आमजन तक जाए, ... (समय की घंटी) ... ताकि लोग इसका अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठा सकें और गरीब देश में लोगों को सस्ता इलाज मिले। हमारे यहां तो जंगल और झाड़ का अम्बा र है। हर जगह जंगल की जड़ी-बूटी मिलती है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इसकी खेती करवाने की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि इसका फायदा अधिक लोगों तक पहुँच सके। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHARMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Rama Jois. Please take less than five minutes.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I support this Amendment Bill which proposes to include Sowa-Rigpa which is a system of medicine said to be 2500 year old and in use in the Himalayan tribal region, in the Indian System of Medicines. It falls within the concept of *swadeshi* of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi has written a book called "My Picture of free India". He said that after independence in every field of activity, including medicine and education, there should be *swadeshi* stamp. But, unfortunately, after independence in every field we have got *videshi* stamp. This is the biggest problem. One of the fundamental principles of anything, whether you take medicine or food or clothing or whatever it is, is that the least expensive methods should be adopted. The best example is yoga. But you go to a gym. How much money are you spending for going to gyms? But you do yoga; mother earth and I are sufficient for practising yoga. You need not spend a single pie. This is the best system for keeping good health for an individual. It has been proved beyond doubt. There is a home medicine system. The articles used for food in your house are sufficient for this. Take, for example, clove, *haldi* and a small piece of lime. You put them together in water and it will become red in colour. If you take it, your cold will be cured in one or two days. Then, there is pepper. If you take pepper, which is mostly used in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We produce pepper.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: ... flu will never attack you. If you use pepper every day, flu will never attack you. There are *billvapatra*, *kadi patha*, and *methi*, etc. You just chew them. If you put *methi* in a glass of water during night and drink it in the morning, you will be cured of diabetes. Unfortunately, you go to the doctor. He will first put you to a test. He will ask you to go to a laboratory and the remedies will be worse than the disease itself. Even for epilepsy – I come from Sahyadri or the Western Ghat area – we have got what is called 'Sadapu' in Karnataka. It has got a pungent smell. You take small quantities of that leaf and smell it. You will be cured of epilepsy. Such things are there. Unfortunately, we have forgotten all of them. We only go to doctors, who give a long list of medicines. All these are chemical products. But our traditional medicines are natural, derived from plants. There is a tree called Haalavaana, the bark of

which is used to make *kashayam*. You will be cured of fever. Like that, we have so many easy methods. You have to compile them. I must thank one Dr. Parameswar in Bangalore, who was the President of the All India Medical Association. He is an Allopathy doctor. He has published five volumes compiling Ayurvedic medicines. But nobody knows it. Everybody rushes to a doctor and a medical shop. If we develop our own systems, we can cure most of these common diseases just by using the very things, that we get from grocery shops, for use in our kitchen. So, when we have rich swadeshi relief, unfortunately, we are going in for costly medicines.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I think the Government is compiling these things.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I have to tell you about Dr. Y. Partha Narayan Pandit. He was a great freedom fighter. He lived for more than 98 years. He was the first person, in Karnataka, to start the Indian system of medicine. He established Ayurvedic hospital and supported Ayurvedic system of medicine. Even, the degree course in Ayurveda was started in Karnataka because of him.

Sir, another thing was secrecy. In earlier times, people used to keep medicines a secret. I can tell you one example, and with that, I will finish. In 1954, while I was pursuing my B.Sc. degree, I was down with cough, and it persisted for one-and-a-half years. I went to a famous Victoria hospital in Bangalore. The doctor there tested me and said that my throat had to be operated. When I told my mother, she said, "No; don't go in for operation. It may be serious and you may lose your voice." She took me to one lady, and that lady gave me a *lehiyam* prepared out of lime. She asked me to take one full horlicks-bottle size of *lehiyam*. And, I was completely cured. And, I have not suffered from cough after that. But if you go to a doctor, he will give a list of medicines. And, he will first refer you to a diagnostic centre, where you have to spend a lot of money on various tests. I understand that there is a clear understanding between doctors and diagnostic centres. We have a proverb in Kannada which says, "What we can remove with a nail, we are using an axe." This is what is happening. So, we must have our own least expensive system of medicine which can bring remedy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your speech is informative. But you have to cut short your speech because of lack of time.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: That is all, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. All these points are very important. Now, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं ज़्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा। मैं सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि हम सब लोग यहां पर होम्योपैथी, आयुर्वेद, यूनानी का समर्थन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अपनी लाइफ में कोई आदमी होम्योपैथी, आयुर्वेद और यूनानी का टोटल रूप से इस्तेमाल नहीं करता है। सभी आदमी कहीं न कहीं ऐलोपैथी पर निर्भर रहते

है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण क्या है? इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है कि एलोपैथी का इमिडिएट इफेक्ट होता है। जब आप कोई दवाई खाते हैं, आप सैलूजिन खा लीजिए, क्रोसिन खा लीजिए, कुछ भी खा लीजिए, उसका तुरंत इफेक्ट पड़ता है और आपको रिलीफ मिल जाता है। होम्योपैथी, यूनानी, आयुर्वेद में बताया जाता है कि आप खाते रहिए, यह आपकी बीमारी को जड़ से समाप्त कर देगा। वह बीमारी कभी जड़ से समाप्त होती है कि नहीं होती है, यह किसी को मालूम नहीं है। वह दोनों दवाई खाता है। वह यूनानी भी खाएगा, होम्योपैथी भी खाएगा, आयुर्वेद भी चलाएगा और एलोपैथी भी चलाएगा। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है कि इनकी ऑर्थेंटिसिटी नहीं है। एलोपैथी में प्रमाणिकता है कि आप यह खाएंगे, तो यह action होगा, यह reaction होगा। आयुर्वेद आदि दवाओं में इस तरह की कोई जांच नहीं है, sample survey नहीं है। एलोपैथी की कोई भी दवा होती है, तो उसका sample survey करवाया जाता है कि इतना sample

survey हुआ है और इतने लोगों को ठीक पाया गया , इतने लोगों को गलत पाया गया। इसमें इस तरह का कहीं सर्वे नहीं होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसको scientific तरीके से करें और ज़िस्ती तरह से दूसरी दवाइयों का effect लोगों को सामने नज़र आता है , अगर उसी तरीके से इसे शुरू कर दें , तो इतने कम पैसे में यह दवा मज़िती है , इतने cheap rate पर मज़िती है कि कोई आदमी एलोपैथी की तरफ नहीं जाएगा , यह मेरा पूरा विश्वास है , लेकिन किसी आदमी को विश्वास नहीं है कि हम यह दवा खाएंगे और इसका definite result निकलेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि sample survey, रसिर्च और जैसा इन्होंने कहा , पेटेंट पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। नीम के पत्ते का पेटेंट वद्विष मैं करवा लिया गया। हमने क्यों नहीं करवाया ? मैंने इसलिए कहा कि ये सारी चीज़ें रसिर्च और इसकी प्रमाणिकता के ऊपर निर्भर करती हैं। क्या उस दिशा में सरकार कोई ठोस कदम उठाएगी , मैं यही आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Rajniti Prasad; please take only one minute.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर) : सर, मैं इस बज़ि का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हूँ , क्योंकि आपने पुरानी चीज़ों को याद किया है। आपने होम्योपैथ को , यूनानी को याद किया है , इसके लिये धन्यवाद।

सर, होम्योपैथ और यूनानी दवा में इतनी पावर है कि वह बीमारी को जड़ से खत्म कर सकती है , लेकिन इसके बारे में कोई रसिर्च नहीं हुई। रामविलास जी ने बहुत बढ़िया कहा कि हमने इस पर रसिर्च नहीं की।

सर, मैं एक छोटी सी बात कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा। सर, मैं आपको ही सुना रहा हूँ , अगर आप दूसरों को सुनोगे , तो कैसे होगा। 50 साल पहले हमारे घर में एक आदमी बीमार पड़ा और मशिनरी हॉस्पिटल से उसे reject कर दिया गया और कहा गया कि आप ठीक नहीं होंगे। हमें आज तक याद है। हम लोगों ने ऐसा समझ लिया कि वे अब गए, वे बचने वाले नहीं हैं , लेकिन ब्रह्म समाज के होम्योपैथ के एक डाक्टर आए और उनका इलाज किया। वे ज़िन्दा हो गए और अभी भी ज़िन्दा हैं। यह 50 साल पहले की बात है। अगर उस वक्त से हम लोगों ने इसके ऊपर रसिर्च किया होता , investigate किया होता , उस पद्धति को मान-सम्मान दिया होता , तो हम कितनी दूर जा सकते थे। सर, हम जानते हैं कि जब सब medicines fail हो

जाही हैं , सारे reactions आ जाते हैं , तो लोग होम्योपैथी में चले जाते हैं या आयुर्वेद में चले जाते हैं? यहां कई लोग ऐसे होंगे , जो आयुर्वेद और यूनानी में जाते हैं?

सर, एक हमदर्द दवाखाना था। हमदर्द दवाखाना बहुत बढ़िया दवा बनाता था। पता नहीं वह कहाँ चला गया , अब उसका कोई अता-पता नहीं है। वह पत्तों से , गाछों से , पेड़ों से दवा बनाता था। हमारे यहां उसकी बहुत महंगी दवा मख्तिती थी। अब वह भी बन्द हो गया। इसलिए हम हेल्थ मन्निस्टर साहब से कहेंगे कि आप एक अच्छा बख्ति लाए हैं। सर, पटना में एक बढ़िया आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेज है। वह मृत पड़ा है , क्योंकि उसको कोई पैसा नहीं मख्तिता है। ... (समय की घंटी)... इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Badnore; just one question.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I support this Bill. But I have one query.

We all know that every action has a reaction. I want to know something. With the research that is taking place, will you also look into the side-effects of it? That is one subject which has

been left out. If there is a reaction to every action, then there are also side-effects. The issue of side-effects is always missing in these systems of Unani, homeopathy, and so on. That has to be taken care of. Will you do something about it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, at the outset, I must thank the hon. Members who have wholeheartedly and overwhelmingly supported this Bill. I also share the concerns expressed by hon. Members who have spoken in favour of preserving and protecting medicinal plants and their use.

Sir, there are some common areas and common questions, I would reply to them later on; but, the first speaker, hon. Member, Shri Ahluwalia, mentioned that medicinal plants are being promoted through particular multi-national companies. Sir, I would like to dispel this impression and, for the information of hon. Members, it is not done so. The National Medicinal Plants Board is a Government body and is implementing a national mission — it is done in a mission-mode-on medicinal plants under which grants-in-aid are being given to the State Governments. So, we route this money to the different State Governments and the State Governments, in turn, make either cooperatives or they operate through farmers. So, we are not directly in touch with any such pharmaceutical company or multi-national company.

Sir, I would like to mention another thing. The National Institute of Folk Medicines is being set up in Palghat. I also share the concern of Shri Ahluwalia and hon. Members from all sides who have spoken about rural areas in general and tribals in particular are neglected. I totally agree with it. We have tried our best to reach out to the far off areas, difficult areas, inaccessible areas and tribal areas through NRHM. But, the most unfortunate thing is that most of the doctors still shy away from going to these areas; as a result of which, as Shri Ahluwalia has rightly said, the tribals and poor people have to fall back upon the roots and leaves of the traditional medicinal plants. So, he wanted to know what the Government was doing and what should the Government do. For his information and for the information of the August House, a task force has been set up for mainstreaming of tribal and local traditional health systems. To do

so, this task force has been set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Ranjit Roy Chowdhury, an eminent public health specialist to identify useful traditional practices and suggest ways and means for recognition of such practices and practitioners. The task force shall also give its recommendations to the Government for integrating these practices into the main health system.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is the main mandate of the task force? The mandate is to bring them into the fold of Allopathy! ...(*Interruptions*)... Mainstreaming means to bring others into the ambit of allopathy. That is the work of the task force. While doing this, if they come across...

5.00 P.M.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, you missed the first part of my saying. The task force has to identify. The first is the identification. You said that different types of leaves, roots, plants are being used for different ailments. So, firstly, they must be identified; then the practices need to be identified. Practices naturally go with the plant— a particular plant is useful for a particular ailment, that root is used for a particular ailment. Then, practitioners too should be identified— which practitioner is practicing which particular plant or leaf or root. They have to be identified too. Once they are identified, then they would be brought into the mainstream of the health system.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Minister, one second, please. There is a Half-an-Hour Discussion to be taken up at 5.00 p.m. If it is the sense of the House, we can take it up after the Minister's reply.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, Ahluwaliaji, another thing which you had mentioned and so had also other hon. Members from this side and that side of the House was about digitization. So, in order to prevent bio-piracy of traditional knowledge, the Department of Ayush has set up a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library by collecting and digitizing the knowledge available with the local community, and this has been translated in five languages, i.e., English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese. We have also signed an agreement with the U.S. and European Patent Offices to use the knowledge to prevent any patents' use in our knowledge. So, traditionally also, some work is being done. One of the hon. Members wanted to know about the Budget of the Ayush. For all these, the Department of Ayush has only Rs.800 crores for this year, and out of this, Rs.100 crores is being spent for the Ayush research system.

Sir, there are four major institutes for imparting teaching and training degrees in our country. One is the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. Then, there is the Central University for Tibetan Studies, Sarnath. Then, there is the Tibetan Medical and Astrological Institute, Dharamsala. Then, there is the Chagpori Medical Institute,

Darjeeling. Sir, in addition to this, there are more than 1,000 practitioners across the country. Out of these, about 350 are in Ladakh only; 160 in various parts of Himachal Pradesh; about 30 in different parts of Sikkim; 55 in different parts of Arunachal Pradesh; 15 are particularly in Darjeeling and Kalimpong; 50 in West Bengal and 260 all over India, wherever the Tibetan community is located.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to address the general issues which have been raised by almost all the hon. Members. I am glad to inform the House that the Department has already brought out certain important amendments to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1947, including compliance with the good manufacturing practices and certification, proper labeling of drugs, indicating details of ingredients and date of expiry.

Sir, there was also a mention about quality of research. So far as quality of research is concerned, the Government proposes to set up a separate Research Council on Sowa Rigpa to take care of the quality aspects of research, including its validation. The proposed Council will also take care of the aspect of carrying out research in collaboration with top-level universities within the country and abroad.

Sir, the hon. Members have also mentioned about the pharmacopeia. Sir, the Government has already taken a decision to set up a Pharmacopeia Commission for Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems for setting up standards for drugs. Sowa Rigpa will also be brought under this pharmacopeia.

Sir, passing of this Bill by this august House will lead not only to legalizing the regulation of the system but also will help in promotion and propagation within the legal framework. Sir, the legal recognition to the system will also enable the concerned States to avail support provided under the National Rural Health Mission for upgradation of *Amchi* dispensaries and hospitals leading to better access and utilization of the system by the people living in those remote and difficult areas. Sir, I request this esteemed House to pass the Bill which will lead not only to the fulfilment of hopes and aspirations of the people in the Sub-Himalayan but to the recognition of their rich tradition. Sir, with these words, I assure the hon. Members that very useful, very fruitful suggestions given by the hon. Members...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, research is the basic thing for any medicine. You cannot move a millimetre without research whether it is Ayurveda or it is Allopathic. That takes care of the hon. Member's problem with regard to research. I totally agree that the gestation period, the relief period of Ayush medicines is much longer than the Allopathic. That is why when you are in a hurry, then, you would like to try Allopathic. When you have an ailment which is not a killing one, you may go in for Ayush. But the Government is committed to mainstreaming this and collocation of Ayush has already started under NRHM. Wherever a new construction is taking place at the district level, sub-district level or at the Primary Health Centre, in the New Primary Health Centre or in the new districts and new subdistricts which are under construction or have already been constructed under

NRHM, the collocation of Ayush dispensaries is also taking place. With these words, I request the hon. House to pass this Bill.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, आप इसको प्रमोट करने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने आपसे यह मूल प्रश्न किया था, यह तो आपने बताया ही नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आम लोगों तक जाए, क्योंकि इस पर से लोगों का विश्वास घट रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, जैसा मैंने बताया कि अभी तक हमारे सारे कार्यक्रम आयुष को प्रमोट करने के लिए हैं। जसि वक्त यह उसका एक legally हस्ति बनेगा, तो चाहे आप इसे आयुष की सातवीं बहन कहिए या भाई कहिए, बनेगा। जैसे उनका प्रमोशन होगा, उन्हीं के साथ इसका भी प्रमोशन होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the only thing is this. I raised certain issues which he has replied. But the only point is that there is a law against the quacks. So, it creates problems for the Tribals. If you go to any suburb market, whether it is Sunday Market or Monday Market or Tuesday Market or Saturday Market, you will find that there are certain tribal people sitting there and selling medicines. But your police people go and arrest them that they are quacks, they cannot give medicine. So, how will you give them relief? They are bringing medicines from the far-flung areas which are not accessible to the common people. So, how are you going to protect their interests? That is my point.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member and this is also the concern expressed by the Parliamentary Standing Committee. As our officers in the meetings of the Standing Committee have assured the Members of the Standing Committee, I would like to assure the hon. Member and the hon. House that the Ministry will try its best that this mushrooming of quackery is stopped. We shall have to find ways and means. We are doing not only in this even in Allopathic, we have quacks...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Perhaps you have misunderstood my question. Sir, I am saying that the tribal people are coming from the far flung areas. They are selling their herbal medicines or herbal oils extracted by them. Common people are purchasing these items. But your police people are arresting them. I am not saying why they are coming. What I am saying is that you protect them. You identify their medicines, give them a code number, you can check it, you can get it cleared by the CSIR or ICMR, but you must approve them.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, so far this was not being done because there was no Act. This was not legal. This was not part of the legislation. So anybody would take anything and go to the market. But now, once it is brought into the legal framework, naturally, there will be labels and everything will be digitized and then, they will know what is what. On the basis of this, the Government will also know, the police will also know what is allowed and what is not allowed. I would like to assure you that it will be taken care of.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Points arising out of the answer given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th August, 2010 to Starred Question No. 185 regarding 'Shortage of teachers'

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) : उपसभापति जी, सरकार ने अपने मूल प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा है कि RTI Act के मुताबिक 6 साल के बच्चों के लिए 5.8 लाख अतिरिक्त शिक्षकों की जरूरत है और 14 साल तक के बच्चों के लिए 2.44 लाख अतिरिक्त शिक्षकों की जरूरत है तथा इसके अलावा राज्य सैक्टर में 5.23 लाख vacancies हैं। यदि इनका टोटल आप देखें, तो 13.26 लाख vacancies हैं और जो posts sanction की गई हैं, वे हैं - 2009-10 में 2.52 लाख और 2010-11 में 1.37 लाख। बहिर के संबंध में मंत्री जी ने specifically कहा है कि बहिर में 2,60,441 posts sanctioned हैं और 1,00,696 का backlog है। एक तरफ पूरे देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या है और दूसरी तरफ लाखों की संख्या में यानी 13 लाख से ज्यादा posts vacant हैं। यह एक गंभीर समस्या है। शिक्षकों के वेतनमान का मामला है। अब आप शिक्षामित्र को ही ले लीजिए। आप किसी प्राइवेट स्कूल में चले जाइए, जहां बड़े-बड़े घरों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, उनका एक अलग standard है, उनका एक अलग वेतनमान है और जो सरकारी स्कूल हैं, उनका एक अलग वेतनमान है। आजकल जो शिक्षामित्र की बहाली daily wages पर की जाती है, जो casual बहाली हो रही है, उसका रेट 4,000 रुपए प्रति माह है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि 4,000 रुपए प्रति माह में क्या होगा ?

उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कह रहा था कि एक तरफ तो लाखों की संख्या में शिक्षकों की vacancies हैं, backlog पड़ा हुआ है और उनको भरने के लिए सरकार ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि शिक्षा का मामला स्टेट लस्टि में आता है, हालांकि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़, सेंट्रल स्कूल वगैरह भारत सरकार के जम्मि आते हैं। लेकिन अधिकांश राज्य सरकार का मामला है, इसलिए वे राज्य सरकार से request ही कर सकते हैं। मैं सरकार से यह

जामना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार इस संबंध में serious होकर राज्य के शिक्षा मंत्री को बुलाएंगी और इसके ऊपर टीम -चार चीजों पर नर्णय करेंगे ? एक तो यह है कि जो बड़े -बड़े प्राइवेट स्कूल्स हैं , जहां बड़े -बड़े घर के लड़के पढ़ते हैं , उनमें 20 लाख , 25 लाख रुपए कैपिटेशन फी देकर एडमिशन होता है। जो सरकारी स्कूल्स हैं , वहां शिक्षकों को 15-20 हजार रुपए प्रति माह तनखाह मिलती है। अब एक नई पद्धति शुरू हुई है , जिसके अंतर्गत 4 हजार रुपए प्रति माह पर शिक्षकों को casual के रूप में रखा जाता है। सर, अब आप समझ सकते हैं कि चार हजार रुपए में क्या हो सकता है ? उसका कोई standard नहीं है। इस डिस्कशन में दूसरे नंबर पर रूडी जी का नाम है। बहिर में कह दिया गया है कि मैट्रिक पास कोई भी लड़का आजाओ और appointment letter लेकर चले जाओ। ... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, यह तो Half an Hour Discussion है , कोई क्वेश्चन नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति : हां , यह Half an Hour Discussion ही है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, कम से कम दस मिनट का समय तो दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, दस मिनट का समय कैसे दे सकता हूँ ? देखिए, इस पर छः लोग बोलने वाले हैं, अगर प्रत्येक को दस-दस मिनट का समय दिया जाएगा, तो एक घंटा हो जाएगा और half an hour नहीं रहेगा।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर मैं जल्दी ही समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए। आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए न।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, चूंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, इसलिए उस दमि चेयर ने इसको मंजूर कर दिया था। यह सिर्फ क्वेश्चन से समाप्त नहीं होने वाला था, इसलिए उन्होंने Half an Hour Discussion मंजूर कर दिया था। मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार पूरे देश में शिक्षकों के लिए एक वेतनमान तय करने का काम करेगी ? आज शिक्षकों को कहीं चार हजार रुपए प्रति माह मिलता है, तो कहीं 25 हजार रुपए प्रति माह मिलता है। मैं बहिर का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, वहां पर एक ही स्कूल में एक शिक्षक को चार हजार रुपए प्रति माह मिलता है और दूसरे को 25 हजार रुपए प्रति माह मिलता है। जिसको चार हजार रुपए प्रति माह मिलता है, वह बच्चे को क्या पढ़ाएगा ?

सर, हम लोग सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में थे और 1969 में एम.एल.ए. बने थे, तो हम लोग नारा लगाते थे कि "राष्ट्रपति का बेटा हो या चपरासी की हो संतान, बसला या गरीब का बेटा, सबकी शिक्षा एक समान" सबको एक समान शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। आपने प्राइवेट स्कूल में गरीब के बच्चों के लिए 25 परसेंट रजिर्वेशन कर दिया है, इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद है, लेकिन इसके लिए आपके पास क्या monitoring system है ? क्या प्राइवेट स्कूलों में 25 परसेंट गरीब बच्चों का एडमिशन हो रहा है ?

बड़े लोगों के बच्चे कार में जाते हैं और अच्छी-अच्छी ड्रेस पहन कर जाते हैं, जसि कारण गरीब बच्चे inferiority complex से ग्रसित होते हैं और इससे वे भविष्य में गलत रास्ते पर जा सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ equal education से काम नहीं चलने वाला है, बल्कि इसके साथ-साथ equal opportunity भी होनी चाहिए। अगर हम कहते हैं कि हम 6 से 14 साल के बच्चे को समान अवसर देंगे, तो हम आपसे आग्रह करेंगे कि समान अवसर का मतलब होता है फ्री में खाना, फ्री में कपड़ा,

फ्री में कतिब , फ्री में काप्री और एक तरह की इरेस , जसिसे कसिी जात क पता नहीं चले , अमीर -गरीब क पता नहीं चले। तब जाकर के बच्चों के अंदर जो inferiority complex है , वह दूर होगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा , तो लड़के हीम भाबना से ग्रसित होंगे और उनमें inferiority complex होगा तथा इससे समाज में वधितन की भाबना दबिोदिन आती जाएगी।

सर, उसी तरह से quality का मामला है। सभी जगह एक quality होनी चाहिए। एक स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला लड़का चपरासी बनता है और दूसरे स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला लड़का आईएसबनता है , बड़े -बड़े पद पर जाता है , इसलिए जो quality का मामला है , उसको भी देखिए। उस दबि भी यह मामला उठा था कि शिक्षक और छात्र में क्या अनुपात होना चाहिए ? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : पासवान जी, यह shortage of teacher पर है। ... (व्यवधान)... मैं इसको कैसे half an hour में complete करूं ? ... (व्यवधान)... इस पर मनिस्टर को जवाब भी देना है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त करता हूं। तमिलनाडु के एक साथी ने कहा कि पांच सौ छात्र पर सिर्फ एक शिक्षक है। या आपने पूरे देश के स्तर पर एक मानदंड बनाया है कि एक शिक्षक के अधीन कतिने छात्र पढ़ेंगे ? इस तरह की स्थिति लगभग पूरे देश में है।

सर, बहिर में 10+2 का मामला है। वहां 10+2 लागू कर दिया गया है और वहां हाई स्कूल हैं, लेकिन हाई स्कूल में laboratories नहीं हैं। कॉलेज से लड़के को निकाल कर कह दिया गया कि 10+2 में आओ। वहां infrastructure नहीं है। इस तरह की अनियमितताएं हैं। मैं सरकार से जामना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार, शिक्षा मंत्री का हो या मुख्य मंत्री का हो, एक सम्मेलन बुला कर, यह जो दो तरह की शिक्षा नीति है या शिक्षकों के वेतन के बीच जो भेदभाव किया जाता है या पढ़ाई के बीच जो भेदभाव किया जाता है या opportunity के बीच जो भेदभाव किया जाता है, उनको पूरे देश में equal level पर लाने का प्रयास करेगी? आपने बहुत क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाए हैं तथा और भी क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि ज़िं रफ्तार से आप यह कर रहे हैं, अगर उसी रफ्तार से गरीब और अमीर के बच्चे को एक साथ, एक बाज़ू पर नहीं लाएंगे, तो उसमें वषिमता और फैलेगी तथा भविष्य में वे वघिटनकारी तत्व की ओर जाएंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बहिर) : सर, यह हमारा सौभाग्य है और रामविलास जी कह रहे हैं, वे हमारे राज्य के हैं और नेता भी हैं, लेकिन एक अजीब सी वषिमता है। एक तरफ जब हम अपनी बात कहते हैं तो हम चर्चा करते हैं कि कुछ लोगों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिलती है, वे अच्छे हैं और कुछ लोग under-privileged हैं। महोदय, अगर आप इस कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं, मैं यहां बोल रहा हूँ, तो कहीं न कहीं हमारे जीवन में अच्छी शुरुआत हुई थी, जब हमने पढ़ाई आरंभ की थी और आज मैं इस स्थान पर खड़ा होकर इसलिए बोल पा रहा हूँ कि मुझे वह शिक्षा मिली है। अगर हम किसी को नीचा समझते हैं, दूर समझते हैं, उसको उतना प्रभावशाली नहीं पाते हैं, तो स्वाभाविक तौर से उनकी यह बात ठीक है कि उसको वह opportunity नहीं मिली, लेकिन अपनी बहस में हमेशा यह लाना कि कुछ को बेहतर मिला है और कुछ को नहीं मिला और बेहतर को कम किया जाए, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ। रामविलास जी, इस बात पर कभी सहमति होगी कि बेहतर को कम करें। हमारा यह प्रयास है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : हम बेहतर को कम करने की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जो पीछे छूटा

हैं , उसको हम उस स्थान तक पहुंचा दें , यह देश का उद्देश्य होना चाहिए और इसी पर हम काम कर रहे हैं। महोदय , मैं बहिर से वधायक भी रहा हूं और 22 साल पहले मैं वधायक बन गया था। मुझे याद है जब मैं अपने प्राथमिक विद्यालय में गया , तो मैं विद्यालय के एक कमरे के भीतर चला गया। वहां मास्टर साहब बैठे हुए थे। वहां आगे की पंक्ति से लेकर अंतिम पंक्ति में बच्चे बैठे हुए थे और उनमें सब कद-काठी के बच्चे थे। सबसे पहली लाइन में कुछ छोटे-छोटे बच्चे थे , उसके बाद छोटी-छोटी लड़कियां थीं और उन लाइनों का साइज़ छोटे से लेकर बड़ा था। वह gallery की तरह था। मैंने पूछा कि ये हर उम्र के बच्चे दिखाई दे रहे हैं , तो कहा गया कि वधायक जी , आप आए हैं , तो पहली तीन लाइनें जो हैं , वह क्लास 1 हैं , उसके बाद तीन से पांचवीं लाइन तक जो हैं , वह क्लास 4 हैं और उसके बाद सातवीं लाइन से नवीं लाइन तक जो हैं , वह क्लास 7 हैं। मास्टर साहब छड़ी लेकर बैठे हुए हैं और वे क्लास 3 को भी पढ़ा रहे हैं , क्लास 7 को भी पढ़ा रहे हैं और क्लास 9 को भी पढ़ा रहे हैं। यह इसी देश में होता है।

महोदय , आज हम लोग जसि प्रकार से भी चर्चा करें , कपिल सब्बिल साहब कुछ लिख रहे हैं , ज़रूर कुछ और लिख रहे होंगे क्योंकि उनको हर विषय का पूरा ज्ञान रहता है , लेकिन जो विषय मैं रखना चाह रहा हूं , तो बहिर से यह चर्चा शुरू हुई। हमारे पास जो आंकड़े हैं , उनके हिसाब से आपने कहा कि बहिर में लगभग सवा लाख शिक्षक हैं , मध्य विद्यालय में 1,47,000 हैं और लगभग एक लाख की vacancies हैं। बहिर तो हमारा

राज्य हैं, नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय का बलि आपने पास किया, हजारों करोड़ मिलेंगे। आपका राज्य भी है, आप वहां के मंत्री रहे हैं, कपिल सिब्बल जी वहां से सांसद भी रहे हैं, आपका भी दायित्व है उस दल जब यह चर्चा शुरू हुई और यह प्रश्न आज इसलिए उठा क्योंकि इसमें आपने उस दल एक हास्य की स्थिति में बहिर की चर्चा की कि बड़ी vacancies हैं ! यह दायित्व सिर्फ राज्य सरकार का नहीं है। यह बात दूसरी है कि जिस सरकार में आप हैं, उसकी सरकार इस देश में पचास वर्षों तक रही है, तो उन लाखों की vacancies में हम सबकी भागीदारी है। आज जब आप कहते हैं कि पूरे देश में शिक्षा पर हम 2,31,000 करोड़ का बजट खर्च कर रहे हैं, तो उसमें आप कहते हैं कि 68 प्रतिशत है, यानी कि आप देश के लोगों को कहना चाहते हैं कि जो 2,31,000 करोड़ खर्च हो रहा है, उसमें से लगभग पौने दौं लाख आप दे रहे हैं। शायद इस टिप्पणी में आपको संशोधन करना होगा और हो सकता है कि यह टिप्पणी सच हो, लेकिन अगर इस टिप्पणी में सुधार किया जाए, तो इस देश में... कपिल जी, आप आज इस देश के जाने-माने वकील भी हैं। सौभाग्य से आज मंत्री भी हैं, नेता भी हैं, लेकिन आपके पास जो है, आपके परिवार वालों ने आपको पढ़ाया होगा, मास्टर ने पढ़ाया होगा, आज जैसे उस कुर्सी पर जैसे उपसभाध्यक्ष बैठे हैं, आप बैठे हैं, देश में हर जगह अगर शिक्षा में वह पूंजी लगाई जाए, थोड़े दल के लिए बाकी सब चीजों को छोड़ा भी जाए, लेकिन आज अगर राज्य सरकारों के पास खर्च करने के लिए पैसा नहीं है, राज्य सरकारें अगर शिक्षकों का वेतन नहीं दे सकती हैं, तो मूल कारण क्या है? कोई राज्य सरकार आखिर क्यों नहीं चाहेगी कि हमारे पास पूरे शिक्षक हों? मूल कारण है कि राज्य सरकार के पास इतना दायित्व होता है कि उसको गरीबों का पेट भी भरना है, उसको सड़क का निर्माण भी करना है, उसे डैम का निर्माण भी करना है और सारा खजाना लेकर आप दिल्ली में बैठे हैं ! राज्यों का तो यही कहना है। अगर आप पैसा दें दें... आपने सर्व शिक्षा अभियान शुरू किया। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान सफल अभियान रहा। जहां-जहां आपने भेजा, नयुक्तियां हुईं, टीचर्स आए, यह बात दूसरी है कि 2007 में देश के प्रधान मंत्री, पछिले 6 वर्षों की तरह, लाख कल्ले पर भाषण देकर आए। उन्होंने कहा था कि लगभग 5000 ऐसे विद्यालय बनाएंगे, जिनमें हर जिले में एक ऐसा विद्यालय होगा, जो प्रामाणिकता से स्थापित करेगा कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा, मध्य शिक्षा इस देश में किस प्रकार की हुई।

उस गुणवत्ता को स्थापित करने के लिए हम लोग पांच हजार वदियालय बनाएंगे। प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो cut and paste speech होती रहती है - पछिले साल का काटकर इस साल लगा देते हैं , इस साल का काट कर उस साल लगा देते हैं - कम से कम मंत्री जी उनकी स्पीच को नक़ालकर , पढ़कर जो प्रधान मंत्री जी इस देश में बोलें , उसको तो पूरा करा दिया कीजिए। कभी-कभी उसको ही पढ़ लिया कीजिए क्योंकि cut and paste से हम भी परेशान हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आप इस तरह से मत बोलिए।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सर, मैं उसको छोड़ देता हूँ क्योंकि वह कठिन होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not correct. That was an Address to the Nation.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : प्रधान मंत्री जी का जवाब देने के लिए , क्योंकि उनकी नौकरी का सवाल भी बीच में आ जाएगा। मैं इसे समझ सकता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ... महोदय , मैं मामनीय मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहूंगा कि ... (व्यवधान) ... अजय जी , आपका वक्ता दूसरा है , आप चदिम्बरम जी के वक्ता में हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय माकन) : मैं आपसे केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इतना अच्छा बोल रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : मैं सही बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री अजय माकन : लेकिन आप इधर से उधर चले जाते हैं। आप वक्षिण पर बोलिए न।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : मैं सही बोलता हूँ और हमेशा अच्छा बोलता हूँ, लेकिन जगाने के लिये कभी-कभी झंझोड़ना पड़ता है। ... (व्यवधान) ... क्योंकि हम लोग उस ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदय, मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां पर जो भी आपका प्रयास है, बहिर को आप विशेष रूप से देखें। बहिर इस देश की धरोहर है, यहां से आज हमारे जैसे तमाम लोग आते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि बहिर का दूसरा पूरा देश और दुनिया में देखने को मिलता है। हमारा भी प्रयास रहता है कि वहां के नौजवानों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिले। हो सकता है कि राज्य के पास पैसा नहीं है - बहुत से राज्यों के पास पैसा नहीं है, लेकिन उपहास करने से अच्छा होगा कि उस राज्य को आप पैसा दें। जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा कि सर्व शिक्षा अभियान आपका अच्छा अभियान था। इसी प्रकार से आप राज्य सरकार को मदद करें, लेकिन राज्य सरकार को केन्द्र सरकार उपहास की स्थिति में न छोड़ करके उसके संबंध में कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाए, कुछ ऐसी पहल करे जिससे, देश और दुनिया में प्रधान मंत्री जी जो नौ फीसदी ग्रोथ की बात करते हैं, हो सकता है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यदि आप और पूंजी निवेश करें, तो वह नौ प्रतिशत बाइस प्रतिशत बन जाए। इसलिए एक इंसान की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाने के लिये अगर केन्द्र सरकार सहयोग करे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति उसकी प्रारंभिक कड़ी होगी और उस प्रारंभिक कड़ी को पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार की भूमिका राज्य सरकार से अधिक है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से और सरकार से कहूंगा कि सब चीजें अगर कुछ दसों के लिये छोड़नी भी पड़ें, जो उचित नहीं लगता है, लेकिन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अगर आप उन्हें खड़ा कर देंगे तो इस देश में बहुत से राजीव प्रताप रूडी, अरुण जेटली और कपिल सिब्बल खड़े हो जाएंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो शिक्षक appoint करेंगे, उनके संबंध में सबसे बड़ी दक्षिण यह है कि North India में जितनी स्टैट्स हैं, वहां छठी क्लास से इंग्लिश पढ़ाना शुरू करते हैं। उससे उस बच्चे की जो ग्रोथ है, उसमें आगे

चलकर बहुत गड़बड़ हो जाती है। इसलिए शुरू से, क्लास -वन से, elementary level से उसके लिए इंग्लिश की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करें और अगर इसके लिए टीचर्स नहीं मिलते हैं तो South India से टीचर्स लाएं। इससे कल्चर मिलेगा। एक-एक गांव में अगर South India का टीचर होगा तो दोनों तरफ का कल्चर मिलेगा और बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।

श्री उपसभापति : राजीव शुक्ल जी, आप अपनी सीट से बोलिए, नहीं तो मुश्किल हो जाएगी।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : इसलिए North India में प्राइमरी स्कूलों में क्लास -वन से इंग्लिश होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो बच्चा inferiority complex में रहता है। यह मेरा सुझाव है जो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूँ धन्यवाद।

DR. PRABHA THAKUR (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we have already taken 15 minutes. Only 15 minutes are left. The two main Members who had given the notice have spoken. There are five or six more requests. So, put your questions only. I will not allow any debate on this.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी, मैं आप माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर तीन तरह के स्कूल हैं - गवर्नमेंट स्कूल, एडिड स्कूल और प्राइवेट स्कूल। बहुत से टीचर्स बीएड, जे.बी.टी., ई.टी.टी. और physical education के टीचर्स हैं। आपका यह कहना है कि टीचर्स मल्लिखित नहीं हैं। शायद यह तथ्य गलत है क्योंकि बहुत सारे टीचर्स बीएड, जे.बी.टी., ई.टी.टी. करके घूम रहे हैं। अभी हमारी सरकार ने पंजाब में काफी सारी vacancies को भरा है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी जो टीचर्स unemployed हैं वे आजपायी की टंकी के ऊपर खड़े होकर आत्महत्या करने की धमकी सरकार को दे रहे हैं। सरकार ने वहां कामून बनाया है कि अगर कोई धमकी देगा तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होगी। अगर ऐसी स्थिति है तो shortage कहाँ है, unemployment है। आज भी कई स्कूल ऐसे हैं जो वन-टीचर स्कूल हैं, कई स्कूल्स नो-टीचर स्कूल हैं जो वन-टीचर स्कूल हैं, वहां पर टीचर peon का काम भी करते हैं और क्लर्क का काम भी करते हैं। वे बच्चों को proper way से education नहीं दे पाते। इसलिए मेरा मानना है, मेरी रजिस्ट्रेशन है कि जब तक स्कूलों में टीचर्स नहीं होंगे, dropout बढ़ेगा और dropout बढ़ेगा तो जो आप Right to Education Act लाए हैं, वह भी फेल हो जाएगा। सो मेरा मानना है कि जसि प्रकार से रू.डी. साहब ने भी कहा है कि क्या आप राज्यों के साथ यह रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी शेयर करोगे कि अगर वे जसिने भी टीचर्स भर्ती करें, क्या आप टीचर्स को भर्ती करने के लिये वह पूरा फंड राज्यों को प्रोवाइड करेंगे या नहीं? जैसा आपने कहा कि शॉर्टेज है, हमारे पास शॉर्टेज नहीं है, हमारे पास पैसे की कमी है इसलिए टीचर्स नहीं आ रहे हैं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी एक क्वेश्चन करूंगा ?

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, बल्कि नहीं, पासवान जी ने पूरा बिहार का टाइम ले लिया है। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे, then how will we regulate it? ... (व्यवधान) ... आपके नेता हैं, उनसे बात करिए।

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak in this august House about the teachers. I have been a trained teacher myself. So, I am proud of that, particularly, when I speak in this House for a few minutes about teachers.

Sir, at the time when I was studying in a rural school, my teacher used to write on the wall regularly, "मात्री देवो भवः, पत्नी

देखो भवः आचार्य देखो भवः, अतिथि देखो भवः”

So, you can understand that the place of a teacher is equal to the father and mother. Similarly, in every place, teacher is respected. It is still going on. The teacher is still respected in a rural area, but not in an urban area where they don't treat him well.

Sir, teacher is an important input for education.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please ask the questions on shortage of teachers. The discussion is on shortage of teachers.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, I am coming to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please seek clarifications from the hon. Minister on shortage of teachers.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: He also told that the shortage is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But we are not discussing the importance of a teacher. We are not discussing that.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, I am talking about the importance of teachers and the training of teachers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even we are not discussing all that. This discussion is not on those things.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Even if you permit me to ask a question on it, it will be related to that only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The reason why I am saying it is because the purpose of this Half-an-Hour Discussion will be lost in this manner. You have to elicit information on shortage of teachers. That is why this Half-an-Hour Discussion has been taking place.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa) : Sir, there is shortage of textbooks also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, it is not on textbooks also. You can discuss anything on education under a Short Duration Discussion.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: When a teacher enters the class, you weigh him. You weigh him before he enters the class. When he goes out of the class, you again weigh him. But his knowledge-weight should be more. The teacher has also to make the class learn. Sir, I don't want to take much of your time. In our country, teachers are being trained. But some of them have started their own schools and they are running them. I think, the Government of India has to help the State Government.

So, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak about the teachers which is an important issue but not being attempted adequately. We have to help them. I don't think our hon. Minister, Kapil Sibalji, is a trained teacher.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is a trained lawyer.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: But he is taking education in the right direction. We can help him. Thank you.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर) : धन्यवाद सर। मैं खड़ा होकर ही जल्दी बैठने वाला हूँ। मैं केवल इतनी ही बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सर्व शिक्षा अभियान में आपने बहुत पैसा बिहार को दिया है। ये लोग सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का पैसा ही बहिर में खा गए। उसका क्या होगा ? यह अलग बात है। सर, मेरा प्रवाइंटिड क्वेश्चन है। क्या शिक्षकों की बहाली आप जल्दी से करने वाले हैं ? क्या आप पूरे देश में शिक्षा में समानरूपता लायेंगे ? जैसे "A" से Apple होता है, चाहे उसको बहिर में पढ़ाएँ, चाहे उसको कर्नाटक में पढ़ाएँ। मंत्री जी, आप बहुत बढ़िया काम कर रहे हैं। मैं मामनीय मंत्री जी से

जामना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कोई ऐसी पॉलिसी बनायेंगे , ताकि शक्ति को की जब बहाली हो , तो उनका मान हो , मर्यादा हो और उनको अच्छी तनखाह मिले ? उनको चार हजार वासी तनखाह नहीं , उनको चार हजार -पाँच हजार वासी तनखाह नहीं , उनको पूरी तनखाह मिलनी चाहिए। आप बहुत प्रगतिशील आदमी हैं , इसलिए मैं आपसे प्वाइंटिड क्वेश्चन पूछ रहा हूँ।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूई : सर, यह कह रहे हैं कि खा गए मतलब क्या है ? जसि तरह से ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं , नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मुझे भी सवाल पूछना है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (ASSAM): Sir, I would like to.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं , नहीं। आपने नाम नहीं दिया।
...(व्यवधान)... श्री कुमार दीपक दास जी, आपको रैस्ट लीजिए।
You want to say something on every issue. Take some rest!
...(Interruptions)... प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी
जी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, in my State of Assam, Science and Mathematics teachers are less in number and they ask teachers from the Arts stream to teach the students. Now, they cannot teach students Science subjects. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that the vacant posts of Science teachers would be immediately filled up. Also, those schools which have not been provincialised by the States should be provincialised by the State Government with the assistance of the Central Government. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, let me tell you that Notice is given to all of you; agenda is included. You don't give names earlier. आप बैठे -बैठे हाथ उठा देते हैं और लिखकर नाम नहीं देते , How do we regulate? आप मुझे सजेस्ट कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, चेयर को हमने अधिकार दे रखा है। ...(व्यवधान)... चेयर को अधिकार और संरक्षण दोनों है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अधिकार में टाइम को भी रेग्युलेट करना पड़ता है। आप इस बात को मानते हैं ? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, एक मिनट का समय और जुड़ जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए। आपने पहले नाम नहीं दिया। ...(Interruptions)... There is a procedure that names of Members should be given half-an-hour before their participation in any discussion.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I only want an assurance from the hon. Minister that those schools, which have not been provincialised by the State, would be provincialised with the assistance of the Central Government.

श्री उपसभापति : प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी। आप केवल सवाल पूछिए ।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी (बहिर) : सर, मैं सवाल ही पूछना चाहता हूँ बहिर के संबंध में हमारे साथी रामविलास पासवान जी, राजीव प्रताप रूडी जी और राजनीति प्रसाद जी बोले कि सब खा गये। खा कौन गया ? जो खाता है, उसी को याद पड़ता है कि खा गया है। सर, हम लोग वहां पर बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए जो काम चला रहे हैं, शिक्षा मंत्रि को चार हजार रुपये देकर काम चला रहे हैं, उसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार या सहायता दे रही है ? वहां पर बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने साइकिल दी है, पोशाक दी है, वहां के लोगों को क्रांति की ओर जाने से नीतीश कुमार ने रोका है। नीतीश कुमार ने वहां पर जमीन के लोगों को पढ़ाने के लिए कार्य किया है ...।

श्री उपसभापति : आप शिक्षकों की शर्तों के बारे में सवाल कीजिए।

प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन ही है। केन्द्र सरकार वहां के लिए क्या दे रही है, जो बोझते हैं कि खा गए, कहां से खा गए ? ... (समय की घंटी) ... आप सवाल पर सवाल करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज , मेहरबानी से ... (व्यवधान) ... अनिल कुमार जी, यह सवाल शिक्षकों की शार्टेज के बारे में है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी : वहां पर बच्चे साइकिल चलाते हैं , बच्चे -बच्चियां पोशाक पहनकर जाते हैं। आप बहिर में जाकर देखिए कि साढ़े चार सास में कतिना बदलाव हुआ है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया , हो गया। ... (व्यवधान) ... No, I will not allow this. आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... अनिल कुमार जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं आपको शिक्षकों की शार्टेज के ऊपर ही प्रश्न पूछने के लिए अलाऊ करूंगा ... (व्यवधान) ... डा . प्रभा ठाकुर। ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी : आप विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दीजिए , हम बहिर में सास काम पूरा करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है , ठीक है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी : चाहे वह काम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र का हो या किसी भी क्षेत्र का हो , हम पूरा करेंगे। हम शिक्षा के माध्यम से विशेष राज्य के दर्जे की मांग करते हैं।

डा . प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : महोदय , मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से केवल एक ही सवाल पूछना चाहती हूं कि सर्वशिक्षा अभियान ... (व्यवधान) ... के तहत केन्द्र सरकार ने कसि -कसि राज्य को कतिना -कतिना धन दिया है , आर्थिक सहयोग दिया है और उसके बावजूद कौन -कौन सी स्टेट्स में शिक्षकों की पूरी भर्ती क्यों नहीं हुई है , शिक्षकों की कमी क्यों है ? एक तरफ तो हम शिक्षा की बात करते हैं , ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने की बात करते हैं , सरकार सर्वशिक्षा अभियान , मडि डे मील जैसी योजनाएं चलाती है ... (समय की घंटी) ... तो क्या कारण है ? पढ़े -लिखे की कोई कमी नहीं है। यह कभी न बहिर में है , ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप केवल एक ही सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

डा . प्रभा ठाकुर : न उत्तर प्रदेश में है , न राजस्थान में है और न ही अन्य कहीं ? क्या कारण है कि शिक्षक नहीं मिल रहे हैं और शिक्षकों की भर्ती नहीं हो रही है , कृपया यह बताएं ?

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन् , मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ... (व्यवधान) ... एजुकेशन टू ऑल, आप जो बलि ला रहे हैं , उसमें

आपने लखा है कि हम राज्यों को चार साल में इतने-इतने परसेंट देंगे और शेष पैसा राज्य सरकार लगाएगी, जसमें इन्होंने हर साल रुपए कम करने के लिए लखा है। जहां तक मेरी नॉलेज है, उसके अनुसार राज्य सरकारों ने शिक्षा मंत्री को जो आपने सुझाव दिए हैं, उनमें कहा है कि 90 परसेंट एजुकेशन पर खर्चा अगर केन्द्र सरकार से मिले, तो दस परसेंट राज्य सरकार दे, इस तरह वे सबको एजुकेशन देने की बात कर रहे हैं। मामनीय मंत्री जी, कृपया यह बता दें कि इस पर क्या निर्णय लिया है, अगर नहीं लिया है, तो कब तक निर्णय लेंगे ?

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : महोदय, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, राम कृष्ण यादव जी, आपकी पार्टी से ... (व्यवधान) ... मैंने हर पार्टी से एक-एक सदस्य को बोलने का मौका दे दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप नेक्स्ट टाइम ले लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... पुराने संबंध तो सभी के हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं आपको नेक्स्ट टाइम दूंगा।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री कपिल सिब्बल) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपके द्वारा मामनीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल को उठाया है। यह सवाल केवल बहिर तक ही सीमित नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे कई प्रदेश हैं, जहां पर टीचर्स की बहुत बड़ी

कमी है। जसि दबि यह सवाल उठा था, एक मामनीय सदस्य ने सवाल पूछा, तो मैंने उदाहरण के तौर पर बहिर का जिक्र किया था। यदि मुझे मासूम होता कि मेरे दोस्त व मामनीय सदस्य रूडी साहब, इतना बड़ा-चढ़ाकर बोझेंगे कि मैंने बहिर को अपमानित किया है, तो मैं कभी बहिर का उदाहरण देता ही नहीं।
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : बहिर का ही उदाहरण है ?
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : कई और ऐसे राज्य हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : आप सच्चाई तो बताओ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : देखिए, इस बारे में ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री आर. सी. सहि (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सारा बहिर दल्लि में आ गया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री जी को बोझने दीजिए।

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जो टीचर्स की कमी की समस्या है, यह किसी एक राज्य तक सीमित नहीं है, दूसरा यह कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। अगर हम राजनीति के गुंजल में फंस जाएंगे, तो हमें जितना उस राष्ट्रीय समस्या पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, उतना नहीं दे पाएंगे। डबिट यह होनी चाहिए कि इसको किस तरह से पूरा किया जाए। मैं यहां पर बहिर की बात करता हूं, क्योंकि बहिर के ऊपर सवाल है। मैं आपको 2009 और 2010 की स्थिति बताना चाहता हूं जो No. of Posts बहिर में सेंक्शनड हैं, वे 260841 हैं तथा उनमें से जो टीचर्स अपाईंट हुए हैं, वे 160145 हैं तथा आजके दबि जो कमी है, वह 100696 है। ... (व्यवधान) ... लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि हमने केवल आंकड़े आपके सामने रखे हैं जो बहिर के एजुकेशन मनिस्टर हैं, उनसे बात-चीत की है। हमने बहिर के एजुकेशन मनिस्टर को बुलाया और जब उनसे वैयक्तिक तौर पर बात-चीत की तो यह बात जानकारी में आई कि यह जो 100696 की कमी है, वे इस कमी को तुरंत ही पूरा करने जा रहे हैं।

उन्होंने हमें यह बताया कि लगभग 52 हजार पोस्ट्स जल्द से जल्द फिलि अप हो जाएंगी। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं स्थिति बता रहा हूं अब इसमें राजीव प्रताप रुडी जी कहेंगे कि मैं आपके पक्ष की बात कर रहा हूं उन्होंने मुझे यह आश्वासन दिया कि हम ऐसा करने जा रहे हैं और हमने कहा कि यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। उन्होंने कहा कि जो बाकी 41 हजार वेकेंट पोस्ट्स हैं, वे भी

जल्द से जल्द फल्लि हो जाएंगी , क्योंकि हेड मास्टर और ट्रेंड ग्रेज्युएट टीचर्स की अपर प्राइमरी में पोस्ट्स हैं। ये नॉर्मली प्रमोशन द्वारा फल्लि होती हैं , इसलिए ये भी फल्लि हो जाएंगी। मतलब यह है कि बहिर तेजी से कोशिश कर रहा है कि पोस्ट्स फल्लि हो जाएं। मैं बहुत खुश हूं कि उन्होंने आकर मुझे यह आश्वासन दिया , लेकिन जो जमीनी स्थिति है , वह मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूं। न तो मैं कस्बे पर आरोप लगा रहा हूं , न ही कह रहा हूं कि यह स्थिति जल्द ही ठीक हो जाएगी। जहां यह कमी है , उसके लिये हमें भी प्रयास करना चाहिए , बहिर सरकार को करना चाहिए , झारखंड सरकार को करना चाहिए , उड़ीसा सरकार को करना चाहिए , वेस्ट बंगाल को करना चाहिए , असम को करना चाहिए , छत्तीसगढ़ को करना चाहिए और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भी करना चाहिए। पहली बात तो यह है कि इस जवाब के संदर्भ में आपको अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन देना चाहिए था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : मंत्री जी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए , अभी उन्होंने पूरा नहीं किया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बीच में इंटरफियर कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : मंत्री जी, जमि राज्यों में कमी नहीं है, उनका नाम बता दें... (व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : मैंने बता दिये हैं, जमिमें कमी है, बाकी राज्यों में कमी नहीं है।

श्री कुमार दीपक दास : सर, नॉर्थ -ईस्ट में है, असम में है।

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : असम का नाम मैंने ले लिया है, आप दोहरवाना चाहते हो, तो मैं दोहरा देता हूँ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) ... This is too much. ... (Interruptions)...

डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, इन्होंने जो बैंक लॉग नहीं भरा है, उसका भी पुछवा दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने अभी अपना भाषण कंघलीट नहीं किया है।

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : दूसरा सवाल यहां पर उठा कि यूनिफॉर्म एजुकेशन होनी चाहिए। जब तक यूनिफॉर्म क्वालिटी एजुकेशन नहीं होगी, तब तक हड़िस्तान आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। मैं आपसे एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि हम यही कोशिश कर रहे हैं। देखिए, यूनिफॉर्म क्वालिटी एजुकेशन को लागू करना कोई आसान काम नहीं है, क्योंकि केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के पास इतने साधन तो हैं नहीं कि इतना पैसा इन्वेस्ट कर दें कि सभी को एक उच्च स्तर की यूनिफॉर्म क्वालिटी एजुकेशन मल्लिगा। आप खुद यह कह रहे हैं कि राज्य सरकारों के पास पैसा नहीं है। अभी नरेश अग्रवाल साहब जी ने कहा, कुछ और मामनीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि जब तक हमें नब्बे प्रतिशत नहीं मल्लिगा, तब तक हम शिक्षा में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। जब आप खुद कह रहे हैं कि आपके पास पैसा ही नहीं है, तो आप लोगों को उच्च स्तर की यूनिफॉर्म क्वालिटी एजुकेशन कैसे देंगे? हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि केंद्र सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा राज्य सरकारों को दे और इसीलिए अगले पांच सालों में हम इस पर 2,31,000 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करेंगे। इसमें से जो 24,000 करोड़ है, वह फाइनेंस कमीशन ने केवल प्रदेशों के लिए अलग से रखे हैं। फाइनेंस कमीशन ने यह भी बताया है कि हर प्रदेश को एक साल में कतिना मल्लिगा। बाकी का जो 2,04,000 करोड़ है, उसका जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होगा, वह 35% और 65% होगा। मैंने यह बात उस दमि भी आपके सामने रखी थी कि ओवर ऑल जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन तय करना

हैं, वह 68% और 32% हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि केंद्र सरकार पूरी तरह से कोशिश कर रही है कि जहां कमी है, हम उसको कोशिश करके पूरा करें, लेकिन हमारी भी कुछ पाबंदियां हैं, हमारे पास भी इतना पैसा नहीं है कि हम सारा पैसा, हंड्रड परसेंट आपको दें, क्योंकि यह तो केंद्र सरकार का वस्ति मंत्रालय तय करता है कि कतिना जा सकता है और कतिना नहीं जा सकता है। और भी ऐसी कई पाबंदियां केंद्र सरकार पर होती हैं। तीसरी बात, मामनीय सदस्य ने यहां पर रखी कि बहिर में जो टीघर्स सैलरी है, वह छह हजार या पांच हजार रहती है। यह एक कांटेक्चुअल अपॉइंटमेंट है। यह बात सही है, कई राज्यों में ऐसा हुआ। वहां अध्यापक को रेग्युलर सैलरी नहीं दे पाते थे, क्योंकि इतने साधन नहीं थे। लोग या तो प्रचारक को सैलरी देते थे या कांटेक्चुअल अपॉइंटमेंट देते थे। लेकिन बहिर की अच्छी स्थिति यह है कि बहिर में ये जो टीघर्स अपॉइंट हुए हैं, वे ट्रेंड टीघर्स हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : नहीं, देखिए आप बहिर को बचाइए मत, आप सरकार को मत बचाइए। वहां कोई ट्रेंड टीघर्स नहीं है। रूखी जी, बताइए क्या वहां पर कोई ट्रेंड टीघर है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... वहां कोई ट्रेंड टीघर नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... कोई यहां बात दे ... (व्यवधान) ... बहिर के सदस्य हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... कोई बात दे ... (व्यवधान) ... बताइए रूखी जी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या बहिर में सब trained teachers हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ... सब untrained हैं , एक भी trained नहीं है। सब मुखिया के द्वारा बहाल होते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सर, इन्होंने भी ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it a Half-an-Hour Discussion or a Short Duration Discussion? Half-an-hour is over. Now, under the rules, I am bound to close it because it has been more than half an hour.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir he has called my name. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is all right. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, he talked about some trained teachers. ... (Interruptions) ... He talked about some trained teachers. If I recall, his new friend, Lalu Prasadji had some charwaha vidyalaya ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ... (Interruptions) ... I think, the half-an-hour discussion has to be ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री कपिल सब्बिल : सर, जो वास्तविक स्थिति है , मैं सदन में रखूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : सर, वहां ऐसे teachers हैं , जिनको क, ख, ग, घ नहीं मासूम है , जिनको a, b, c, d नहीं मासूम है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you just give some figures and sum it up because they are not interested in listening. ... (Interruptions) ... It becomes a debate. ... (Interruptions) ... They are not interested in listening. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, they are not interested. So, there is nothing I can do. But, I just want to inform you that the Bihar Government has informed us that they recruit their teachers under the Elementary Teacher Recruitment and Service Regulations Rules 2006. ... (Interruptions) ... This is the information given by the Bihar Government. If it is wrong, that is a separate issue. Therefore, they are recruiting their teachers under these rules. There are many States

who don't recruit their teachers under any regulation. So, that is the difference between Bihar and some other States. But let me tell you ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me tell you another important thing and that is when you come to national parameters, Bihar, unfortunately, is far below the national average, in every respect. So, whereas Bihar should be congratulated for making efforts, Bihar should also know that they are far behind most of the States. ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, effective efforts need to be taken to make Bihar come up to the same standards. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: This is only because of regional disparities.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am telling you the factual position. I am not giving the reasons for that position. Pupil-teacher ratio in Bihar is far below the national average. Number of class rooms is far below the national average. Levels of literacy are far below the national average. Levels of female literacy are far below the national average. That is the reality. But, Bihar, in the recent years, has also made progress. They are trying to make progress, and for that we must accept the efforts that are being made.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Short Duration Discussion on Internal Security will be taken up tomorrow after discussing with the Government. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-three minutes past five of the clock
till
eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 26th August 2010.