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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Thursday
10 March, 2011
19 Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 10th March, 2011/19th Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE: PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY RAILWAY PASSENGERS DUE TO AGITATION BY JAT
COMMUNITY IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री उपसभापति: श्री कलराज मिश्र।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने एक नोटिस दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं-नहीं। कलराज मिश्र जी का नोटिस है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। सर, हमारे सांसद यहां पर नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। श्री विनय कटियार 18 घंटे लेट आए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... सौ से ज्यादा ट्रेनें जो उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, बिहार को जाने वाली हैं, वे ठप्प हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... इस देश में लाखों यात्री स्टेशनों पर पड़े हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... वह आपकी सपोर्ट में बोल रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, सबसे ज्यादा उत्तर प्रदेश जाने वाली, बिहार जाने वाली, राजस्थान जाने वाली, हरियाणा जाने वाली, मध्य प्रदेश जाने वाली ट्रेनें ठप्प हो चुकी हैं। रेल की पटरियों पर जाट भाई आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। उनकी केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है और केन्द्र सरकार का कोई भी प्रतिनिधि आंदोलनकारियों की मांगों को सुनने के लिए और उन भाइयों से बातचीत करने के लिए नहीं जा रहा है। इसी वजह से लाखों लोग आज प्लेट फार्म्स पर पड़े हुए हैं। कोई ट्रेन चल नहीं रही है, पूरी तरह आवागमन ठप्प है। यदि आप उत्तर प्रदेश से बिहार जाना चाहें, अगर आप उत्तर प्रदेश से हरियाणा जाना चाहें, दिल्ली से आप मध्य प्रदेश जाना चाहें, तो पूरी तरह से आवागमन पेरालाइज हो गया है। इसलिए हमारी मांग है कि सरकार तत्काल जो जाट आंदोलन चल रहा है और उसमें जाट भाइयों की जो मांग है, उस मांग के लिए एक प्रतिनिधि भेजे और उनसे बात करे, ताकि इस समस्या का समाधान हो सके। माननीय मंत्री जी, इस बारे में सदन को जरूर बताएं, क्योंकि यह सिर्फ जीरो ऑवर का विषय नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी सदन को बताएं कि क्या उन रेल पटरियों को, जो जाट आंदोलन के कारण ठप्प हो गयी हैं, रेल पटरियां जाम हैं, क्या केन्द्र सरकार इस बारे में कुछ कर रही है? माननीय मंत्री जी, आप इसके बारे में बताइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): सर, होली का समय है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्यों की भावनाओं से सरकार को अवगत कराऊंगा और मुझे उम्मीद है कि कुछ न कुछ इसके मुतल्लिक कहा जाएगा जिससे माननीय सदस्यों की भावनाओं को पूरी तरह से मान्यता मिले।

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Increasing incidents of suicides by students

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, rising cases of students committing suicide for one reason or the other is a matter of grave concern.

On 8th February a girl student in Ponda, Goa, studying in Standard XII, committed suicide as she could not answer her chemistry paper well. Similarly, another young boy in Kundaaim, Goa studying in school committed suicide allegedly because his parents scolded him.

South India, according to some figures, has world's largest number of suicides. According to a study, out of three cases reported every 15 minutes in India, one is committed by youth in the age group of 15 to 29.

Some years back a boy in Kerala who secured 91 per cent marks committed suicide. He had realized that his father had a loss in business and had taken loan for his sister's studies. The boy did not want to burden his parents with more loans for his further studies and ended his life.

Although there are some key factors which lead to such suicides, one of them is parents' insistence on their wards getting high percentage, and repeatedly reminding them of that.

Students remain under pressure all the time thinking that he or she may not be able to satisfy parents' aspirations and, many of them are worried that failure to get high percentage may compel their parents to seek loan of lakhs of rupees to secure them admission in higher studies. Merciless loot in the name of donation which is going on in the country is one of the prime reasons which lead students to extreme end.

Secondly, family conflicts, domestic violence, failure of crop in agricultural families, etc. are also some of the reasons which lead to

such tragedies, but our educational system too, which lays stress on memorization is equally the culprit.

The Union Human Resource Minister, Kapil Sibal, is also reported to have said that the sudden spike in suicides among students is a result of a growing parental pressure on the child to beat his peers.

Television and media publicity to the toppers, although it is their due, has an effect on the minds who lagged behind. Undue publicity to suicide cases especially of celebrities does more harm to the society than good. There are cases where students run out of the house before exams and there are also cases where students who commit suicide for fear of getting low marks, turn out to be rankers, when they are no more. Due to modernization of our society, students fall in love at the tender age and many of such relationships have their ups and downs. This has also surfaced as one of the grounds for increasing cases of suicides among students. Educational reforms are the need of the hour. Union Human Resource Development Minister must deal with the problems. It is also high time that 1986 educational policy which was slightly amended in 1991 may be replaced by a new policy.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter made by the hon. Member, Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik.

Kidnapping of Indian merchant ship workers by Somalian Pirates

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, Somalia Coast और Indian Ocean में समुद्री लुटेरों ने आतंक फैलाया हुआ है, जिसके कारण उस इलाके से कोई भी समुद्री जहाज निकल नहीं सकता है। आए दिन खबर आती है कि उन लुटेरों ने समुद्री जहाज को अपने कब्जे में कर लिया है। उसके बाद मोबाइल से फोन करके उन लोगों के घर वालों पर दवाब बनाया जाता है कि जहाजों के मालिकों से फिरौती में इतने पैसे दिलवाओ, तभी इनको छोड़ा जाएगा। हमारे देश के करीब सौ से ज्यादा भारतीय लोग merchant ship में फंसे हुए हैं। इनके साथ-साथ पाकिस्तान के, इजिप्ट के, अफ्रीका और घाना के लोग भी फंसे हुए हैं तथा अन्य देशों के लोग भी फंसे हैं, लेकिन इनमें सबसे ज्यादा लोग भारत के ही हैं। ये कौन लोग हैं, ये वे गरीब बच्चे हैं, जिन्होंने merchant ship का कोर्स किया और लाखों रुपए की एजेंटों को घूस देकर नौकरी पाई है। घर में बेरोजगारी का सामना करते हुए, लोगों ने कर्ज लेकर, इनको वहां पर नौकरियां दिलवाई और वे वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, आज उनको छुड़वाने के लिए कोई नहीं हैं। उनके परिवार वाले सरकार के हर मंत्री से मिलकर निराश हो गए हैं। कल मंत्री महोदय ने उस सदन में अपना बयान दिया और रात को खबर आई कि उन समुद्री लुटेरों द्वारा हमारे 11 नाविकों को छोड़ा गया है। यह बात ध्यान देने की है कि उनको छोड़ा किसने है? उनको भारतीय सरकार ने नहीं छोड़ा है, बल्कि Spanish Navy ने छोड़वाया है। Spanish Navy का एक जहाज 2010 से उन लुटेरों के कब्जे में था। जब उस

जहाज को छुड़ाया तो उसमें दस भारतीय लोग थे। हमारी अपनी नेवी है, हमारा अपना कोस्ट गार्ड है तथा हमारा इतना प्रभुत्व है और हम अपने आपको merging India कहते हैं, हमारी इतनी ताकत है। हमने Somalia में peace keeping force भेजी थी और वह force Somalia के लोगों की सेवा करके आई थी। आज उन्हीं के हाथों हमारे बच्चे, हमारे नौजवान भाई किस तरह से तकलीफ में हैं, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए, मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस पर अग्रिम होकर और आगे बढ़कर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, यहां पर विदेश मंत्री जी उपस्थित हैं। मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित कराऊंगा UN Security Council ने 1918 (2010) में एक Resolution pass किया और कहा कि International Maritime Organization Djibouti Code of Conduct को लागू किया जाए। उस Code of Conduct को लागू करने के लिए खासकर Somalian Pirates को डील करने के लिए एक पूरा working group बनाया गया और आज भारत उसका हिस्सा है। आज उन बच्चों को बचाने के लिए कोई रास्ता निकालिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनकी last date दी हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके घर वाले संसद के बाहर बैठे हुए हैं और रो रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, it is a very serious matter. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir just one minute please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Shri Rajniti Prasad has to associate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the issue raised by Shri Ahluwalia is very serious. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, it is a very serious matter. ...**(Interruptions)**...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I want the hon. Minister of External Affairs to make a Statement. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the hon. Minister is here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, इस पर विदेश मंत्री का बयान आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, through you, we ask the hon.
Minister to make a Statement at some appropriate time.
...(Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, it is a very serious matter. We also associate ourselves with it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking the Minister. Do you want to respond to this? ...(*Interruptions*)... Wait, he will make a Statement. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government of India realizes the seriousness of the evolving crisis of the Indian sailors being taken hostage by the Somalian pirates. Our Government attaches utmost importance to the safety and security of all the Indians. The continuation of Indian sailors in the captivity of Somali pirates is a matter which is very disturbing and serious. The Embassies and the Consulates General of India in the countries concerned have been in regular touch with the local Governments and the owners of the hijacked ships. Since the time when the information has been brought to the Government's notice, with reference to M.V. Suez and Rak Afrikana - two of the six hijacked ships with partly Indian crew,- our Embassy in Cairo and the Consulate General in Dubai have been in touch with the respective Egyptian and UAE - based owners of the ships for months and have emphasized the need for the ship owners to do all that they can to ensure the safety and early release of the Indian nationals, held hostage by pirates. Rak Afrikana has since been released after negotiations by the ship owners with the pirates... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is the negotiation, Sir? By paying ransom or.....

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: After negotiations; well, it could be anything. Negotiations contain so many components. So, it could also be the one that you mentioned. Dealing with the Somalian pirates, it does not sound strange to me or to experienced Members of the hon. House. Eleven Indian sailors of Rak Afrikana have been released and they are on their way back to India. Well, that is a good news that at least 11 of them have been released. I have met the family members of those sailors who were involved and I tried to convey to them that the Government would be doing everything that is possible to get the others also released. The Director-General of Shipping, who is the nodal authority as far as the

movement of ships is concerned, I think, is also in this effort to get these sailors released.

I also met the Egyptian Ambassador earlier this week and sought his Government's assistance for obtaining early release of the hostages. According to the information received by us through our

Embassy in Cairo, the ship owner, M.V. Suez, is engaged in negotiations with the pirates. On my instructions, our Ambassador has once again stressed to the ship owner that they need to do all that he can to ensure the safe release of Indians on board the hijacked ship.

After the matter was raised in the other House by the Leader of the Opposition, I went back to my office and then I called our Ambassador and again insisted that he should summon the ship owner and then insist that the negotiations should be speedily hastened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: For your kind information, the ship owner has already given in writing that we are not interested in the ship because this is a very costly affair. We don't want our ship back. It is already a wreckage. So, how are we going to protect our people? That is the point. I want to know whether you will take the support of the United Nations Security Council or whatever it may be to do the needful. Send your forces. How did the Spanish send their Naval forces and got their people rescued? How did they send it there? Why can't India do it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: We will have to look at it in the right perspective. There is no use getting worked up or getting excited or getting emotive. All of us can be emotive. When Indians are concerned, all of us can be emotive, but, as Government, we will have to bring in... ...*(Interruptions)*... As Government, I am sure,*(Interruptions)*... You were here... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: One prisoner in Jammu and Kashmir... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: You were sitting here... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, यह इजिप्ट की शिप है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां डिस्टर्बेंस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसका मालिक पहले ही हाथ उठा चुका है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is making his submissions. Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, if you permit me, there was a proposal for a joint patrol between the concerned countries. What has happened to that proposal? All the countries that are involved and concerned about it had decided to have a joint patrolling so that

such incidents are avoided. What happened to that, Sir?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Efforts are on to work out that joint effort by all those countries who are involved or who are harassed by the Somalian pirates. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing has happened as yet. But efforts are on from the Indian point of view. We are in touch with the other countries and we hope that we will be able to put up a common front against the Somalian pirates. ...*(Interruptions)*... But let me remind the House one thing. When the Americans tried to carry out an assault on some of the ship pirates, four of them were killed. So let us be very objective in our assessment of the situation. We cannot afford to let the lives of Indian sailors who are held hostage by the pirates to be at jeopardy. So, we will have to be restrained. But, at the same time, we will have to pursue vigorously our efforts through the back channel, through the ship owners. That is the only way we can operate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: For how long, Sir?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: There cannot be a time-limit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is not the first time or second time or third time. I do agree that it is a very sensitive matter and our people are held hostage there. Their lives are in danger. But it is continuously happening, repeatedly happening. Will India move the United Nations Security Council, take lead in mobilizing support and then try to find a permanent solution to this? That is the issue.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is just for your information. There is a Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS). It is constituted by the UNSC. Have you contacted them till today? The CGPCS is a Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and this is constituted by the UN Security Council. Have you contacted them on this issue? Do you know the agency?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I will have to get the information on this particular aspect which my friend, Mr. Ahluwalia, has raised and I will certainly supply him the information as soon as I get hold of that information. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: महोदय, मंत्री जो को ही नहीं मालूम है कि UN Security Council ने

कौन सी एजेंसी का गठन किया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... अद्भुत है यह सरकार और अदभुत हैं मंत्री जी!
...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, let me assure this House that India will do everything possible within time to get the sailors out of hostage. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to include Scheduled Castes people converted to Christianity into scheduled castes category

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise here to bring the issue regarding inclusion of converted Christians in the list of Scheduled Castes which is demanded for a long time. It has already been requested by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who has sought the personal intervention of the Prime Minister of India in respect of this 15 years pending issue. Paragraph 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950, originally laid down that "no person who profess a religion different from Hinduism shall be deemed to be a member of a SC", and later, some amendments were made to include person professing Sikhism and Buddhism in SC list in the years 1956 and 1990 respectively. In fact, people belonging to the Scheduled Castes have suffered social and economic discrimination irrespective of the religions professed by them. As a result of absence of appropriate law for providing a social livelihood at par with other castes, still at this modern age, SCs converted to Christians especially in the State of Tamil Nadu are deprived of social status in respect of education, employment, and other facilities which are generally availed of by others belonging to SCs. So, it would be appropriate if paragraph 3 of the Constitution (SC) Order, 1950 is deleted so that SCs converted Christians would generally be covered in the SC list. Therefore, I request the Government and the hon. Prime Minister to take necessary action to include people belonging to the SC converted Christians in the SC list.

Need to implement uniform system of education in the country

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष की मौजूदा आबादी करीब 120 करोड़ है, परन्तु दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली के फलस्वरूप सामाजिक असंतुलन हमेशा प्रतीत होता रहता है। देश की आबादी का 70 फीसदी वह वर्ग, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निवास करता है, दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली के आधार पर आज भी अपने आप को हीन महसूस करता है। महानगरों व बड़े शहरों में सीबीएसई, आईसीएसई, विश्वविद्यालय एवं प्रान्तीय परिषदीय महाविद्यालय, विद्यालय, कॉलेज व प्राइमरी स्कूलों में इंग्लिश मीडियम व उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के आधार पर पठन-पाठन का कार्य होता है। फलस्वरूप इन महानगरों व नगरों के छात्र व छात्राएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा प्राप्त कर विकास के पथ पर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। ग्रामीण अंचल की 70 फीसदी आबादी में निवास करने वाले छात्र-छात्राएं आज भी केवल हिन्दी मीडियम के द्वारा

पुराने पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर निम्नस्तरीय शिक्षा प्राप्त कर अपने आपको उपेक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं।
इसके कारण

लगातार ग्रामीण छात्र-छात्राओं का मनोबल गिर रहा है और वे प्रदेश व देश की उच्च शिक्षा एवं रोजगार से जुड़ नहीं पा रहे हैं।

महोदय, भारतीय लोकतंत्र में दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली शहरों व गांवों के छात्र-छात्राओं के बीच असंतुलन को पैदा कर रही है। अनपढ़ता व निम्नस्तरीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के कारण जहां एक तरफ देश में बेरोजगारी का शिकार बड़ा वर्ग होता है, वहीं रूढ़िवादिताओं के कारण अपने आपको वह भाग्य व भगवान के भरोसे छोड़ देता है, जिसका कुप्रभाव बड़े पैमाने पर देश के ग्रामीण छात्र-छात्राओं व युवाओं पर पड़ रहा है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करता हूं कि भारतवर्ष में लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए, शहरी व ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के असंतुलन को खत्म करते हुए आप दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली को समाप्त कर एकल शिक्षा प्रणाली लागू कराने की व्यवस्था पर निर्णय लें, जिससे शहरों के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के छात्र-छात्राएं व युवा भी उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा प्राप्त कर देश के सर्वोच्च प्रशासनिक व अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर आसीन हो अपना अंशदान दे सकें। धन्यवाद।

**Demand to bring out special postal stamps of Acharya Balshastri
Jambekar to commemorate his Birth Bicentenary**

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, with immense pride and pleasure, I wish to inform the House that we are in the year of birth bicentenary of Acharya Balshastri Jambekar, a scholar, astronomer, social reformist and father of Marathi journalism.

Born on 16th February, 1812, Acharya Jambekar launched the first Marathi newspaper, "Darpan" in 1832. However, he was not only a journalist, his command over English language, mathematics and astronomy was such that at the tender age of 20, the then East India Company employed him as an Assistant Professor with Elphinston School. Dadabhai Naoroji was one of his students in the school. He became the first Indian to become a Professor in that institution.

Acharya Jambekar also received the rare honour of being appointed Director of the then Bombay Observatory, again the first Indian to reach that position. He published many books in English and in Marathi. Being a social reformist, Acharya Jambekar took up the issue of conversion and was instrumental in bringing many people, who were forcefully converted into Christianity, back to their own religion. He was opposed by the then orthodox *Dharma Pundits* and had to face many legal litigations and social boycotts. But, he remained unmoved. Acharya Jambekar died of typhoid in 1846 at the age of only 34 years. He remained an unsung hero for many

years.

I request the Government to celebrate his birth bicentenary at the national level, as he was the man of whom every Indian would be proud, and I also request the Ministry of Communications to bring out a special postal stamp to commemorate his birth bicentenary.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. Bharatkumar Raut.

Demand to hand over the relics of Lord Buddha to Pagoda at Mumbai as per recommendations of Dr. B.L. Munekar Committee

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): The Government of India had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.L. Munekar, the then Member of the Planning Commission, and at present, an hon. Member of this House, to give report regarding the handing over of relics the Global Vipassana Pagoda at Mumbai.

During British regime, the relics were taken to the British Museum at London. After Independence, some of the relics were received back. These relics were handed over to the Mahabodhi Society, Kolkata. However, the relics, which were received subsequently, have been kept at the National Museum, Delhi, where they are being exhibited like any other ordinary objects. This is highly objectionable. Buddha relics must be treated and kept with highest respect as our great country has been the cradle of Buddhism and, therefore, it is but natural that the followers of Lord Buddha all over the world have great respect and reverence for India.

Many leading personalities and organisations have already requested the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, to take over the relics from the present place and hand over to Pagoda at Mumbai as suggested by Dr. B.L. Munekar Committee.

Hon. Minister of Culture, Government of India, may please inform this House what actions were taken by the Ministry on the report of the said Committee on relics and also what actions are proposed to be taken at present in view of various representations in this matter.

Need to set up strict norms and guidelines on production of Junk Foods in the Country

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this Government the need to take steps to restrict

advertisement of junk food to children through satellite

channels in the country. As per the World Health Organization's report, junk foods taken by children are the leading cause of childhood obesity, which affects millions of children in the country. So, the World Health Organization has recommended that our country take strict action against advertisement of junk food shown to children. In fact, there is no study conducted in the country regarding the health consequences among children due to junk foods. If a health survey is conducted, the real health picture of our children who are affected due to consumption of junk foods would come to light.

Therefore, in view of the dangers of health consequences due to consumption of junk foods, I urge upon the Central Government to take initiatives for setting up norms and guidelines for the production of junk foods as well as to restrict the production of junk foods by enacting strong provisions. In addition to this, since a lot of advertising reaches children through satellite channels, guidelines for advertisement of junk foods should be created and the quality of those junk foods should be monitored by an empowered *ad hoc* body, so that the future generation would be saved from non-infectious diseases such as obesity, heart disease, stroke, cancer and diabetes that cause 90 per cent of premature deaths in developing countries like India.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (NOMINATED): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI MUKUT MITHI (Arunachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

**Need to set up institutions of higher studies exclusively for
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, education has always been an uplifting force. The educational status of people belonging to the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is dismal even

after 63 years of Independence. Legislations aimed at achieving social justice are not implemented in letter and spirit due to which the condition of SCs and STs is very pitiable, particularly in the field of education. Instances of diverting funds allocated under the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan to other schemes came to light in recent times.

The students belonging to SC/ST categories are facing severe discrimination at each level in the matter of obtaining education. The social stigma attached to them makes them feel secluded and detached from the mainstream when they go to educational institutions. Due to this, the dropout rate of SC/ST students from premier institutions is high. So, there is need for an exclusive educational institution to be set up for the upliftment of SC/ST students.

Sir, Rs.52,060 crores have been allocated for the educational sector for the financial year 2011-12. Out of this total allocation, 24.4 per cent should be allocated to the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. It is pertinent to mention here that costs for establishing new IITs, IIMs and universities will be around Rs. 100 crores, Rs. 70 crores and Rs. 50 crores respectively, which is not even one per cent of the total allocation.

Hence, I urge upon the Government through this august House to take necessary steps to start universities, prestigious institutions like IITs and IIMs exclusively meant for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; all of you Members associate.

**Demand to remove the present irregularities through the proposed
defence Land management Bill**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): The Ministry of Defence owns 17.3
lakh acres of

Defence land in the country valued at Rs. 20 lakh crores. It is learnt that the Government is proposing to introduce a Bill to regulate Defence land management. It is also a known fact that in many places, Defence land has been encroached by private parties. It is also learnt that only 1/3rd of the Defence land is recorded in Revenue records in the name of Defence Ministry while 2/3rd of Defence land is still recorded in the names of individuals from whom the Ministry acquired it.

However, in some cases, Defence forces have occupied land, which does not belong to them, as happened in case of land in Dabolim, Goa. While the military operation to liberate Goa started in 1961, Indian Navy took control of Civilian Airport operating at Dabolim, Goa but they did not surrender back the area although operation was over in two days.

When the Airports Authority of India required land for the expansion of Dabolim Airport, Navy refused to part with the land and agreed to give some land only after the intervention by the Defence Minister. They also recorded the land in their name in survey records without any title documents.

Therefore, I would request that the proposed Bill being brought for the management of the Defence land should not only find solutions to bring back the land, encroached by private parties, to the Defence forces but should also provide for returning back the land illegally occupied by Defence forces to the respective parties to whom the land belongs.

Need to formulate a long-term policy to prevent suicides by farmers.

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार की किसान के प्रति उपेक्षात्मक नीतियों के कारण आज भी किसान आत्महत्या करने को विवश है। विदर्भ, उत्तर प्रदेश और बुन्देलखंड में आज भी किसान द्वारा कर्ज के बोझ तले दब कर आत्महत्या करने की घटनाएं हो रही हैं। अकेले विदर्भ में जनवरी, 2011 से अब तक लगभग 700 किसानों ने आत्महत्या कर ली है तथा दर्जनों की संख्या में बुन्देलखंड में भी किसान आत्महत्या को मजबूर हुए हैं। सरकारी बैंकों के कर्ज के साथ-साथ निजी साहूकारों के कर्ज और क्रेडिट कार्ड के कर्ज इसके मुख्य कारण हैं। क्रेडिट कार्ड के बारे में सही जानकारी न होने के कारण उसको वास्तविक ब्याज के बजाय ज्यादा ब्याज चुकाना पड़ रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के ललितपुर जिले में ही वर्ष 2010 में 163 किसानों ने आत्महत्या कर ली। आज अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में 65 प्रतिशत किसान साहूकारों से कर्ज लेने को मजबूर हैं तथा बैंक भी बड़े किसानों को ही ऋण देने में ज्यादा रुचि लेते हैं। इस संबंध में गत सारंगी कमिटी ने कई सुझाव दिए, किन्तु उन पर अमल नहीं किया गया है।

यह सरकार के लिए चिंता का विषय है कि विदर्भ के लिए इतना पैकेज घोषित करने के बाद भी किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। आखिर इसका क्या कारण है? कहीं न कहीं हमारी नीतियों का लाभ वास्तविक किसान तक नहीं पहुंच रहा है और यह बहुत चिंतनीय है।

महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से मांग करता हूं कि किसान को कर्ज से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए दीर्घ कालीन नीति बनाई जाए, जिससे किसानों की आत्महत्या को रोका जा सके। धन्यवाद।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करती हूं।

श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करता हूं।

Demand to ensure allocation of coal for small scale industries at cheaper rates

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, coal was nationalized for its judicious distribution at affordable price to industry and to benefit common man, and, the Coal India Limited was formed for this purpose. Price of coal at the time of nationalization was Rs. 32 per tonne. Due to growing demand for this fossil fuel, production increased from just 72 MT at the time of nationalization to 460 MT now.

There is no doubt that the production cost has gone up and the CIL is finding it difficult to cope with the changing scenario. Taking advantage of this, middlemen are grabbing delivery orders, selling them to small consumers at inflated prices and earning huge margins.

In order to curb middlemen and overcome losses, the CIL started augmenting production from open cast mines, outsourcing, captive production, e-auction and coal pricing. Coal being the primary resource for power, steel, cement, etc., increase in the price of coal affects price of the final commodities used by the common man. Hence, balance has to be struck.

E-auction has yielded very positive results for the CIL as it fixes base price for various grades of coal. But, under e-auction, only

the highest bidder gets coal, who is not the end user, and the

small consumers are always kept at bay. Thus, the small consumers do not have any other way except to buy coal from the highest bidders at exorbitant prices. The result is, prime coal is now being sold in the market at Rs. 4,000-5,000 per tonne. This system is resulting in black-marketing. Hence, it is requested that some portion of coal be kept aside for SSIs, small factory owners so that they are not affected by the highest bidders and consumers get end product at cheaper price.

Demand to approve the proposal of Himachal Pradesh Government to levy generation Tax on Hydel power production

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, हिमाचल प्रदेश की बहती नदियों में 20376 मेगावाट जल विद्युत उत्पादन की क्षमता है। प्रदेश में जल विद्युत उत्पादन पर जेनरेशन टैक्स लगाने का मामला पिछले तीन दशकों से केन्द्र सरकार के पास विचाराधीन है, लेकिन बार-बार केन्द्र सरकार इसे टालती जा रही है। हिमाचल प्रदेश पहाड़ी राज्य होने के कारण राजस्व प्राप्ति के लिए मुख्यतः प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर निर्भर है, जिनमें वन एवं जल विद्युत दोहन प्रमुख हैं। प्रदेश की वित्तीय स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए वर्ष 1982 में सी. रंगराजन समिति ने इस प्रकार का टैक्स लगाने का सुझाव दिया था। 1984-85 में सरकार ने विद्युत उत्पादन पर इयूटी को भी वापस ले लिया था ताकि राज्य सरकारें इस विषय पर स्वयं निर्णय ले सकें। 27 सितम्बर, 1995 को प्रदेश विधान सभा द्वारा बिल पारित किया गया था, जो राष्ट्रपति की सहमति के लिए लंबित पड़ा है। 13 अगस्त, 2009 को हिमाचल विधान सभा ने प्रस्ताव पारित कर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति से इस आशय के बिल पर सहमति हेतु अनुरोध किया है। प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर केंद्रीय वित्त एवं विधि मंत्रालय ने कोई भी आपत्ति दर्ज नहीं की है, जबकि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने कहा है कि संविधान की धारा 288 के अनुसार राज्य सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकती, जबकि इसी धारा की उप-धारा (2) में स्पष्ट है कि राष्ट्रपति की सहमति से राज्य सरकार इस प्रकार का टैक्स लगा सकती है। अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि राज्य के बढ़ते राजस्व घाटे पर नियंत्रण के लिए केन्द्र सरकार अति शीघ्र इस मामले पर निर्णय कर हिमाचल प्रदेश को समुचित न्याय दिलवाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further discussion on Budget (General) 2011-12. Shrimati Brinda Karat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राशि अन्वी (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट मामला है।

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया.... हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राशिद अन्वी: सर, कर्णाटक के जो मुख्यमंत्री ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको यह जीरो ऑवर में उठाना चाहिए था। ऐसा करना ठीक नहीं है। श्रीमती वृंदा कारत, बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: *

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: *

श्री उपसभापति: आप खामोश रहिए। आप क्यों बात कर रही हैं। श्रीमती वृंदा कारत।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राशि अल्वी: *

श्री उपसभापति: आप ऐसे नहीं उठा सकते हैं। Please. ...(Interruptions)... You have to give proper notice. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. अल्वी साहब, आप ऐसे नहीं उठा सकते हैं। ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राशिद अल्वी: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप ऐसे नहीं उठा सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। श्रीमती वृंदा कारत। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए। पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। आप खामोश बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2011-12

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my party's view on the Budget.

Sir, I stand here in opposition ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The debate has started. Be serious.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, please cut that minute. I should get one more minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I stand in opposition to the general direction and the intent of this Budget which is to further the neoliberal agenda which is being set out in the Economic Survey. And it is regretful, Sir, that this Government seems to have learnt no

lessons at all from the global

*Not recorded.

events of the last three years. This Budget and the Economic Survey present a blueprint to further deregulate the Indian economy, to further open up even crucial sectors of the Indian economy such as agriculture, retail, the entire retail industry, for the FDI and the corporates.

Sir, my friend Abhishek Manu Singhvi was saying that the Opposition stands for the sake of opposition. We stand because we believe that the direction of this Budget is going to intensify the world of inequalities.

Sir, I was going through the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister and it was striking that in this entire speech the word 'poverty' does not exist. This is not a question of semantics. But I think it reflects the understanding of the Government that poverty is no longer a problem for the people of this country; it is not poverty, which is a problem, but it is probably the poor which are a problem, because according to this Government's arguments they are eating more or consuming more.

This Budget favours the rich, the corporates and their interests as opposed to the interests of the mass of people in this country at a time when this country and its people are facing the unlegislated tax of price rise which's picked the people's pockets for the last three years which is the gravest problem facing India, particularly rate of food inflation, increasing unemployment, increasing under employment and a low purchasing power. There are forty-three crore people in the unorganized sector with fluctuating incomes. In such a situation, Sir, this Budget comes and I know, and we all know, that this Budget cannot be a magic wand to solve all the problems of this country. But, certainly, it has a redistributive role. It's the role of giving a direction. And in that, Sir, I believe this Budget has failed this country and it marks the distance from the hut of Kalavati, the homes and lives of dalits, the adivasis, the minorities, and the women of this country. I, therefore, oppose this Budget.

Sir, some of the untenable arguments for price rise given in the Economic Survey have been referred to by my colleague, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, yesterday. Sir, if you explain and understand the reason for price rise wrongly, then, naturally the prescription you are going to give is going to be equally wrong. And one of the arguments given is,

learn to live with inflation because we are committed to growth and where there is growth, there is bound to be inflation; so, learn to live with

it. The recent IMF report which was quoted yesterday shows conclusively that growth and inflation need not necessarily move in the same direction. But, Sir, I just want to quote from the Economic Survey itself. On page 2, it says that in 2007-08, whereas growth rate was 9.3 per cent, the average inflation was 6.2 per cent; in 2008-09, the growth rate was 6.8 per cent but the inflation rate had gone up to 9.1 per cent; in 2009-10, the growth rate was lower than that of 2007-08 at 8 per cent but the inflation rate was higher at 12.4 per cent. Therefore, this argument will not hold.

The second argument that they give is, it is the social sector policies of this Government which have given more purchasing power to the people; so, consumption has increased and, therefore, there is a demand and supply crisis. This is the argument which has been given and MGNREGA has also been quoted. Sir, what kind of an argument is this? At a time when India is home to the largest malnourished population of the world, you are talking about MGNREGA. We are committed to MGNREGA. We have fought for MGNREGA. Unfortunately, it is not working as well as it should. But, today, even if you go according to the Government calculations and take an average of 48 work days a year and put the wage at Rs.100 per day, which it is not, what do you get? Everyday, that family's income has gone up by a princely sum of Rs.13.50 for a family of five. Now, can that ever be reflected in a huge increase in consumption? Therefore, Sir, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly look at the inequalities which exist in the consumption patterns of India and not to blame the poor for eating more. This is Bush's language. We can understand Bush saying it, but we do not expect the Indian Government's spokespersons to speak in that language.

Sir, the actual reason for price rise - we have said it again and again in this House and I have to reiterate it because we see no sign of it in this Budget - is the obdurate refusal of the Government to reverse its present policies to put a ban on future trading in essential commodities, to universalise the Public Distribution System, to stop the manipulation of imports and exports which deliberately cause shortages as we have seen in wheat, sugar, onions, etc. which help the big traders. Change those policies. ...*(Interruptions)*... Change those policies and then, you will find a difference in the rate of inflation in this

country.

Sir, the actual strategy behind this Budget is the discredited trickle down theory - follow a policy to make the rich richer and ultimately it is going to help the poor. And, that actually is what this whole slogan of inclusive growth means. There are five points of this which I would like to just briefly

speak about in this Budget. I think, these are the five important aspects of this Budget which form part of this trickle down theory. The first is, the strategy adopted in this Budget in the name of fiscal consolidation. In actual fact, Sir, in the name of fiscal consolidation and controlling the deficit, what we have seen in, this Budget is a compression in expenditures. We say that it is a growth rate. Yes, you boast of growth rate but your total expenditure in spite of your healthy growth rates is just three per cent. That is the increase in the total expenditure. As a proportion of GDP, it has actually fallen.

When we talk about 'inclusive growth', we talk about expenditures, particularly for the social sectors, and also because we believe that public expenditures are essential for the generation of employment, it is absolutely essential in the context of unemployment in this country. There, we see, Sir, as far as expenditures are concerned, as a proportion of GDP, it has, actually, fallen from 15.4 per cent, in 2010-11, to 14 per cent, in 2011-12. So, that is the first point.

The second point, Sir, is that this Budget shifts the burden on resource mobilization from the profits of the corporates to the frayed pockets of the working people and the poor in this country. Thirdly, it cuts subsidies in the most important commodities which are essential for the common people, in fuel, in food, in fertilizers. Fourthly, instead of public expenditures, it depends on investments by the corporates, both Indian and foreign. How do you want to attract them? By offering them a slew of concessions in infrastructure, in agriculture, in different sectors. You are trying to invite them by giving them these concessions, Sir. In fact, even now, as far as the volatility of the stock exchange is concerned, we have not learnt any lessons. Now, even mutual funds are going to be opened up for the FIIs to come, to allow the hot money to come and to further make the Indian economy vulnerable to speculative practices. Fifthly, Sir, it seeks to raise resources through disinvestment to the extent of Rs.40,000 crores in profit-making public sector units, including the financial and oil sector. Sir, in this context, the Finance Minister self-praise that the Indian economy has withstood the economic tsunami of the last three years. I would, once again, like to reiterate and remind him that it was the robust stability provided by the public sector institutions. It was the financial

institutions of public sector, the public sector banks and the insurance companies which gave that stability to the Indian economy at that time, which prevented the kind of big impact that we saw in other countries.

12.00 Noon

Now, what are you doing? Sir, there was a speech being made by Shri Pranab Mukherjee himself, in this very House, in 2003, Sir, when he moved a resolution against the disinvestment of public sector companies. He is not here; otherwise, I would have reminded him of that speech, Sir. But the fact of the matter is that at that time, he had said, "Owing to your own inefficiency, your own incompetence, your own inability to control the deficit, don't sell the profit-making public sector companies. It will not be in the national interest." Sir, I repeat those words and I would request Shri Pranab Mukherjee and the Government to look at the same issues that you had raised when you were in the Opposition.

Sir, to go into some of the details, what I say is, even if you accept the false assumption that the main issue of bringing stability to the Indian economy is to, somehow, control the deficit, which way are you going to do it? How are you going to deal with it? This is where, Sir, the class bias of this Government, as far as resource mobilization is concerned, becomes absolutely apparent. Just look at the way they are mobilizing resources! As we all know, Sir, - I am not an economist, Sir, but even then I know that - when talk about Direct Taxes, it is Direct Taxes on those who can afford to pay on their incomes; when it is Indirect Taxes, those Indirect Taxes, actually, are being taken out of the pockets of the people by making goods more expensive. If you look at this whole aspect in this Budget, Sir, not even one-third is Direct Taxes; the rest is all Indirect Taxes. And when we look at taxes on the corporates, in India, - and, again, I want to stress this point - what we are seeing is, on the one hand, crony capitalism and, on the other hand, a huge concentration of wealth. This concentration of wealth is being created by all these policies which the Government is following.

That is what is, once again, reflected in this issue of resource mobilisation. Sir, an amount of Rs.5,00,000 crores in tax has been foregone. You please look at the Budget Receipts and you will find those figures. Out of that, an amount Rs.88,263 crores is just for corporates! Corporate tax is reduced from 7.5 per cent to five per cent. The tax-GDP ratio at 10.4 per cent is lower than the 12 per cent tax-GDP ratio three years ago. So, even according to your own records, you are following a

policy which is not inclusive growth. When your tax-GDP ratio is coming down at a time when the concentration of wealth is increasing. On the other hand, there are indirect taxes. You say that you don't have money for everything else.

What are these indirect taxes? I don't mind if air-conditioned liquor bars are taxed. I don't mind if high-end hotel stays are taxed. I don't mind if big cars and SUVs are taxed. I would support that tax. I would support that kind of tax on articles of luxury. I believe the rich, if they want, can pay for it. We want to curb ostentatious expenditure. I don't mind that. But your indirect tax regime is taxing school children's exercise books, stationery, etc. I am from West Bengal. We use *muri* a lot. I don't know whether you ever had puffed rice. You come to Kolkata, Sir. We can give you some very good *jhare muri*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will come there to eat it.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: It is said that even *jhare muri* has also become much more expensive. So, these are the issues, one is excise duty on such items and the second is the health tax. It is known as "aswasthata kar". That is, in this country, under UPA Government-2, don't dare to fall sick because even your sickness is going to lead to a tax. Suppose I am a diabetic patient or I am a heart patient or I have got some other problems which need diagnostic test. My friend spoke about air-conditioned 25-bed hospital. That is true. That is also very wrong. We have to withdraw it. Even in these cases for a diagnostic test I have to pay five per cent service charges at a time when we are absolutely incapable of strengthening our health infrastructure to ensure free health services to our people. This is very cruel. I hope that because of the outrage which this particular "aswasthata kar" has invoked throughout the country the Finance Minister is going to withdraw this.

There are two or three aspects on this issue of excise duty which I would briefly mention. रोटी महंगी तो है ही, now under this excise regime अब कपड़ा भी महंगा होने वाला है। That is because of the 10 per cent duty on ready-made branded garments. This word "branded" is really misleading. When I first heard about it, I also thought that if the rich was going to pay for the branded garments why we should bother about it. But when I went into it a little detail I found that our West Bengal Chief Minister had also written a letter to the Finance Minister soon after the Budget. What does it mean? It means that any small garment manufacturing company which has a label to its garment has to pay excise duty. I know a company, Mushtaq Garment. It makes jeans in a particular area in West Bengal. Now

that Mushtaq Garment which is making jeans for the local market will have to pay 10 per cent excise duty. This is an industry which is providing employment to lakhs of people. Therefore,

please differentiate between the small and the big and branded. What are they going to do? You are signing FT Agreements with SAARC countries. What is going to happen? You are going to have all the big people going across the border, manufacturing there and bringing them back. You have no import duty on these ready made garments. So, the Indian small manufacturers are going to suffer and those who can afford it are going to bring it cheaper through the SAARC, the 'no duty' route, and it is going to affect the Indian market and shirts, lungis, vests, hosiery items and other things are going to cost more. Therefore, I would ask him to reconsider it.

The other aspect which I want to raise is the removal of import duty on raw silk.

Why I say this is because there is a misconception that this is really going to help the handloom sector. It is not so. Handlooms are not using imported raw silk. So, there should be no misconception on that. Yes; it will help certain powerloom sector units in Tamil Nadu and, to a certain extent, in Uttar Pradesh. I have no objection to that. But what about the sericulture farmers? What is going to happen to them? You know, Sir, in Karnataka, there is a big sericulture industry. I know, in West Bengal, there are so many small farmers involved in sericulture. It is going to wipe them out. Chinese silk is going to come in a big way, and our own farmers are going to suffer. Therefore, I would request the Government to relook at the entire Indirect Tax aspect and change it.

Then, I come to a tax which should have been removed, and which was not removed. And, that is the petroleum tax regime. This is very important when we talk about price rise. Petroleum taxes are something about which, I believe, this Government is not giving a full picture. They are very selectively giving statistics to the country and, therefore, misleading the country. We are being told, "What can we do? We are suffering a huge loss." That is simply not true. Now, kindly look at the composition of the retail sales price, even when the global prices are very high, - I am talking about the highest global prices - the basic cost of one litre of petrol is Rs.51.64. Apart from that, total taxes, including customs, excise, VAT, etc., etc. come to Rs. 45.78 per cent. And, if you add the dealer's commission, freight, etc., it comes to

around 48 per cent. So, you are paying 48 per cent in taxes on one litre of petrol. And, on one litre of diesel, you are, approximately, paying 32 per cent. What does that mean? It is not a question of percentage. It is giving huge revenues to the

Government because there is also an element of ad valorem tax on this, particularly, on customs duties. So, in a single year, the Government of India has benefited, in revenue mobilization, through this tax regime, to the extent of Rs. 1,11,000 crores.

This year, according to the latest figures of the Petroleum Ministry, the revenue is going to go up by another Rs.25,000 crores, that is, to approximately Rs.1,35,000 crores. Therefore, I say that it is completely wrong and anti-people on the part of this Government to continue with this tax regime. Therefore, I would request that the present tax regime on petroleum products be changed and that the people are given relief because, as we all know, high prices of petroleum, the deregulatory policies of the Government on petroleum, have further fuelled inflation. Therefore, the most important step to be taken is to remove these taxes on petroleum.

I would now like to come to a crucial aspect in this Budget, and that is the cuts in subsidies. We know the chorus of voices from corporate India saying, "Cut subsidies; cut subsidies." And, they have started cutting subsidies on fertilizers and on kerosene; and, on food, it is in the next instalment. What about fertilizers? At a time when farmers of country are in such acute distress, - you have two lakhs cases of suicides of farmers staring you on the face - you are removing subsidies and substituting with the so-called Direct Cash Transfer. I want to come to that later. What exactly is going to happen when this cut in subsidy starts working? The first point is that the prices of fertilizers are going to shoot up. Today, it is Rs.5,300 per tonne of urea. The global prices, today, is Rs.16,000 to Rs.18,000 per tonne of urea. We are importing, approximately, 70 lakh tonnes every year. We are not using our entire installed capacity which is about 200 lakh tonnes. Seven fertilizer units in India are closed down. The Government is doing nothing to open them, and we are importing fertilizers. What does this mean? Once you remove the subsidy on fertilizers, the fertilizer prices are going to shoot up. And, I know, Sir, that this Government wants to introduce private participation in fertilizer sector. They are waiting for that.

They are waiting for a deregulatory regime in fertilizers. Just as

you did with petrol, you are going to do it with fertilizers and you are going to make farmers suffer. Therefore, I entirely oppose this cut in fertilizers subsidy. It is an anti-farmer step and I demand that the Government should withdraw this cut in subsidy. On kerosene, I have already told you that you should stop making so much money on the misery of people in high prices.

Sir, what is this direct cash transfer? We had Abhishekji yesterday saying it is very good, Brazil has done it, Mexico has done it and all Latin American countries are going in for it; what is wrong with it? Sir, please understand what has happened in Brazil. In Brazil, direct cash transfer is a supplementary income to the worker whom they consider is living in poverty. It is a supplement. Here, it is not substituting Government's provisioning of essential services. This is what we want to do. We are not against direct cash transfer principle. You give it to a widow; you give it to a disabled person. We are giving it in Bengal to workers of closed factories. That is direct cash transfer. We have nothing against that aspect of it. What are we opposing? We are opposing direct cash transfer as a substitute and replacement for the Government's responsibility to provide provisioning of essential services. That is why, Sir, we know what this direct cash transfer is. By the way, what is your BPL line? You are going to give it to BPL families when your BPL estimates are so very dubious! You are going to exclude people from cheap foodgrains.

The third point here, Sir, is suppose, you are giving it for a commodity. You give money to a family. In India, in a patriarchal society, do you have any guarantee that the money you give to a family would go precisely for that? If you are going to give money tomorrow for food, do you have any guarantee that it would go only for food and not for something else?

The fourth point is extremely important. Please do not think that these direct cash transfers are at all going to help the people of this country. Therefore, Sir, we oppose direct cash transfer and we ask this Government not to follow this agenda of retreating from the basic responsibilities of a welfare State.

Sir, I now come to this whole point of cuts in expenditure. I have a whole list here of cuts in expenditure. I know that this Government is claiming that we have increased it by 17 per cent for social services, etc. If you factor in inflation, then it is not so much. In any case, even according to the Economic Survey, at page 294, if you look at the percentage of GDP, the expenditure on social services has been coming down over the years as growth has been going up. Last year, in 2009-10,

the expenditure was 7.27 per cent; in 2010-11, the expenditure came down as part of the GDP - and I am talking only about social services - to 6.63 per cent. This year, it is around the same as it was last year.

So, that is what I said when I mentioned compression and what is the compression on? Sir, there is a calculation made-and I would like to share it with the House - by the Centre for Governance and Budget Accountability; they have calculated what the whole expenditure is on the rural economy. They include agriculture and allied activities, rural development, Special Area Programmes, irrigation and flood control and village and small industries. If you take it all together, Sir, it has declined from 2.8 per cent of the GDP in 2010-11 to 2.3 per cent of the GDP in 2011-12.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [PROF. P.J. KURIEN] *in the Chair*

Sir, is this inclusive growth? On rural development, you have cut it by Rs.2,000 crores. Is this inclusive development? On MGNREGA, you are saying that you are going to link wages with the price index. Yet, the allocation for MGNREGA has been cut by Rs.100 crores! Is this inclusive development? We talk about the food security legislation. We are hearing different versions of the food security legislation. We have been demanding a universal public distribution system. We are demanding that the stocks which are there, 2.7 times over what the buffer stock is, are distributed to the States. But, what are you doing, Sir? You have actually cut the food subsidy by Rs.27 crores. I ask you, is that inclusive development?

There are many other examples. But, I would specifically like to come to the issue of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women. Sir, as far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, we had met the hon. Finance Minister and requested him to monitor what the Planning Commission's guidelines were on the Scheduled Tribes Plan, the TSP and the Scheduled Castes Component Plan. Sir, as you know, it is supposed to be population proportionate. Unfortunately, Sir, far from being population proportionate, this year also, for STs, it should be 8.2 per cent but it is around 5 per cent. For SCs, it should be at least 16 per cent but it is only around 9 per cent. The gap in terms of money is over Rs.30,000 crores. In other words, if the entire component as a proportion of their population had been there, it would have been that much more.

Sir, I request you not to discriminate against these sections. Affirmative action is essential. I had made this point earlier and I

would repeat it again that do not divide tribal areas into Maoist-affected and non-Maoist-affected. This is the most absurd proposition of this Government. All tribal areas deserve development. Why are you giving only Rs.25 crores in the name of 'Maoist-affected'?

Are you going to give it for the police? Then make it clear that you are going to give it for security purposes. If you are giving it for tribals, do not discriminate between tribals living in Maoist-affected areas and non-Maoist-affected areas. It is not going to help the tribal population.

Sir, I would also like to speak about the minority issue. What has this Budget got for minorities? Apart from something for some educational institutions - which is very good and we support that - there is nothing. But, what has it got for minorities? One of the biggest programmes for the minorities is the multi-sectoral development plan for minority districts because the Sachar Committee has shown that where the Muslims live, it is one of the worst areas as far as civic facilities and infrastructure are concerned. Therefore, the allocation must be increased. Sir, what does this Budget do? The most important component of that plan, which is 39 per cent of what the original allocations were, it is actually cutting by Rs. 100 crores. Is that fair? Is that just? Is that inclusive? The Prime Minister's 15-point new plan, which is referred to by the Minister, talks about increasing employment opportunities directly in jobs. Why go through all this, Sir? The Ranganath Misra Committee Report is there, they have given their recommendation. They have recommended reservations for Muslims in jobs because a large population of Muslims are socially and economically backward. Therefore, they require that affirmative action. Why do not you implement it?

We have tried to implement it. We have taken steps in West Bengal to try and implement it. I hope that the Government of India will take a leaf out of the West Bengal Government's efforts to empower minorities in the field of increased employment rights and I hope that they will do that at the Central level also. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the last point that I would like to make is a point which is very close to my heart, and that is the issue of women in the Budget.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Are other issues not close to your heart?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, do not comment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Let me say especially close to my heart, and that is, Sir, women in the Budget. Sir, this Budget has...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): What are the good points in the Budget? ...(*Interruptions*)... Tell about the good points which are there in the Budget.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, don't cut my time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Subbaramiji, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I have to make my friend, Subbarami happy. Sir, I will say I am happy and happy that Anganwadi Workers' and Helpers' salary has been doubled. I welcome that, and I also hope you will take one step more by giving them a pension. Sir, there are 50 lakh...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): And bring them in the benchmark of minimum wages.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, there are 50 lakh women employed by the Government in different areas. There are 50 lakh ASHAs and Mid-day-Meal Scheme Workers. All of them, Sir, find no place whatsoever in this Budget. Sir, these are 50 lakh workers. They are honorary, Sir. Their work is *sewa* of the nation. So, they do get only a pittance of Rs.500. सर, औरतें सेवा कर-कर के थक गयी हैं। हम घरों में सेवा करते हैं और बच्चों की भी सेवा करते हैं। अब आप चाहते हैं कि हम बाहर जाकर पूरे समाज की सेवा करें, वह भी मुफ्त में! यह होने वाला नहीं है। सर, यह अन्याय है, यह inclusion नहीं है। इसलिए सेवा के नाम पर जो हमारी 50 लाख औरतें काम कर रही हैं, मैं मांग करती हूँ कि उनके लिए एक मिनिमम वेज जरूर होना चाहिए।

Sir, I also say this. I especially would like to mention about the 43 crore workers in the unorganised sector and the home-based sector, a large section of whom are women. Sir, these are those women who are sitting at home and working. For example, this *bindi* which I am wearing is made at home. The women are using a gum, putting this *bindi* on a cellophane piece of paper and packing it. Sir, for the whole day's work, they are not getting more than seven to eight rupees. They are not at all on the Government's agenda. Their work is not reflected in any calculation. Their work is not reflected in any laws. Therefore, Sir, I demand that the large number of women in the unorganised sector and in homebased work and unorganised sector's workers, in general, who are being deprived of social security should be covered. We do not want these insurance schemes which they are giving, which are only going to help the big private insurance companies, and you are

insisting on contributions from these workers. Therefore, we want a proper social security scheme; we want laws for all these women, Sir. These are the Working women of India., The Lakshmi that Pranab Mukherjeeji was praying to, सर, हमारे गांव की जो लक्ष्मी है, फैक्ट्री की जो लक्ष्मी है, अगर उनकी तरफ उनकी नजर हो, तो मैं यह जरूर मानती हूँ कि यह देश निश्चित रूप से धन्य होगा।

In conclusion, Sir, I would refer to the last sentence in the Finance Minister's Speech. He had said, "With oneness of heart, let us all build an India, which is not too distant a future, will enter the comity of developed nations." Sir, there can be a oneness of heart only when there is equality and justice. You cannot have a oneness of heart when two-thirds of India lives in the darkness of myriad deprivations. Let the Government reverse its deeply-flawed policies based on the Neo-Liberal framework which has promoted crony capitalism, which has created huge social inequalities and concentration of wealth. It is then that India will indeed have a oneness of heart and be able to advance towards realizing its full potential. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Brindaji. Now, Shri N.K. Singh.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Thank you, Sir. It is all very difficult to follow after the very passionate and very cogent speech made by Brinda Karatji. But, I think, whereas I agree with her on some points, there are others where I have somewhat different perception. Having been involved in budget-making myself, Sir, the Budget-making is almost like a war and in terms of various options and opportunities and from this point of view, I wish to recall a very famous quotation of Napoleon when he said, "I have plenty of clever generals; just give me a lucky one." This Government could not have asked for better in the recognized talent of the Finance Minister, and, of course, his luck.

How else can one explain a credible balancing, for instance, of the difficult choices between inflation and growth in terms of path of fiscal consolidation, in terms of adhering to social sector provision and, of course, Sensex recognizing at the end of the Budget by showing an upward trend. If one were to do a Bollywood script, this could, of course, will be a perfect end. However, Sir, for the reasons which I will come to later, this may prove to be an elusive happy end. Before I come to that,

let me point out some three critical positive features which are recognized in the Budget. First and foremost, two years before, I had spoken in this House on the artificial hiatus between Plan and

Non-Plan, between capital and revenue expenditures. Not all expenditures, on the Non-Plan particularly, that which goes, for instance, for maintenance of assets or, for instance, on the capital revenue account, which goes in grant for education, can be regarded as unproductive.

I must compliment that the Budget has begun to take credit for the revenue expenditure which could be considered to be productive and, hopefully, the reclassification of Government accounts will continue to make this positive growth. Second, Sir, on conditional cash transfer, I was on somewhat more different take. I entirely agree with Brindaji that this is not the substitute for the other poverty alleviation programme which the Government must pursue. But I think let us not borrow from Columbia or from Brazil or what is happening in other parts of the world. Let us borrow from the best examples, what is available in States in India, and I think that I must compliment the Finance Minister that what Bihar had begun is what is popularly known now as Nitishnomics in terms of giving conditional cash transfer for bicycle, for school uniforms, for purposes of Kerosene and coupons for food, this has proved to be a great success. So, I compliment in not borrowing from examples of other countries but examples of what are the best practices prevalent in India and replicating them to cover the whole of the country.

I wish the Planning Commission would listen to the Finance Minister a little more and instead of perpetuating the 139 Centrally-sponsored schemes, many of which are duplications, or many other, they would look to an amalgamation of schemes and be able to follow the best practices with States, based on their local experience. Third, I think, I agree that the Finance Minister certainly in the Budget is going way beyond a mere accounting exercise in terms of putting back on the table some areas of economic changes which were lying for quite some time in the cold storage and hopefully will now see the legislative action in the coming months. Having said this, I have an overarching concern with the Budget.

The Prime Minister in reply to the Motion of Thanks to the President and in response to some remarks made by my distinguished colleagues here, Mr. Sitaram Yechury and Mr. Raja, said and I quote from the Prime Minister's reply. The Prime Minister said, "Having had something to put in place that so-called new liberal framework, I plead guilty to that

charge." There is a dichotomy if not

a contradiction between a neo liberal philosophy to which the Prime Minister confesses himself to be guilty with the agenda, an inclusive agenda, purported to be the driving force in the Budget.

Sir, I was recently checking up the definition of what is neo-liberal economy means and I came across yesterday a startling new paper in which neo-liberal economy is being defined as follows and I quote from that work, with your permission, Sir. It says, "Neo-liberalism is a set of economic policies that have become widespread during the last 25 years or so. Although the word is rarely heard in the United States, you can clearly see the effects of neo-liberalism here as the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer..." Around the world, neo-liberalism has been imposed by powerful institutions like the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank...the capitalist crisis over the last 25 years with its shrinking profit rates, inspired the corporate elite to revive economic liberalism. That's what it makes it 'neo', namely 'new'." I am sure looking at this quotation; this is not what the Prime Minister could have meant when he pleaded himself guilty to the charge of being a neo-liberal economist. I now, Sir, come to some other issues which in my first part, I called it creative accounting engineering. I do not call it accounting jugglery because the numbers are transparent and there is no fudge in the numbers. First let me look, Sir, at the colossal amount of under-provisioning. First, the Budgetary support for the Central Plan has increased by only 12 per cent when nominal GDP had grown by 14 per cent. Numbers and subsidies are not credible. There is a gross under-provisioning for subsidies.

The actual subsidy Bill for 2010-11 turned out to be Rs. 48,000 crores higher. The Budget seeks, in fact, a reduction in oil subsidies from Rs. 38,000 crores to Rs. 23,000 crores at a time when oil prices seem to look up. And a drop in fertilizer subsidy from Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 50,000 crores when agriculture apparently is an important focus area of the Budget and food subsidies are being kept at Rs. 60,000 crores at a time when the hon. President in her speech, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister all eluded to bring in the Food Security Bill to the Table of this House. Similarly, on NREGA, it has been kept constant at Rs. 40,000 crores even though now there is a linkage of NREGA to the consumer price indices. Similarly, on Education, on *Sarva Shiksha*

Abhiyaan,

the

40 per cent increase in SSA, there is actually only a 10.5 per cent increase over last year's estimate.

Agriculture, Sir, is a shocking story because while the Finance Minister has no doubt invoked the blessings of Lord Indra, he has in fact, with his modest allocation left the agriculture in charge of agriculturists invoking the blessings of Lord Indra.

The allocation for agriculture is far below expectations. For instance, a mere Rs. 400 crores for rejuvenating the entire Eastern State into a second Green Revolution is really, if you ask me, a laughable allocation. Even a State like Bihar which has a robust plan for agricultural revival, the total seed replacement programme with a reach of credit to rural areas to moving off into rainbow agriculture, Bihar alone, Sir, would need not Rs. 400 but Rs. 4000 crores. This is not to speak of the other necessity of money for downstream development of agro processing industry. The Ethanol industry in Bihar is crying for the support of the Central Government in the Presidential assent and remains pending. The allocation in fact, for Agricultural Ministry has actually gone down by 0.2 per cent as compared to last year's Revised Estimate and there has been a 9.4 per cent decrease in food and public distribution Ministry allocation. In fact, Sir, Agriculture requires more fundamental action. The far-reaching recommendations, Sir, made by my distinguished colleague in this House, Prof. M. S. Swaminathan when he had given the National Commission on Agriculture lies in limbo and gathers dust. The two most important recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee Report on Market Price Stabilization and Agricultural Risk Fund gather dust and needs to be revived. Connected, Sir, with this gross under-provisioning is an excessive optimism on revenue numbers. Budget projections Sir, are based on the best-case scenario.

The Medium Term Fiscal Plan projects a nominal GDP growth at 14 per cent of 2011 and 2012. Real growth is expected to be nine per cent. This implies that inflation is projected to be just five per cent less than 50 per cent of the average inflation which we experienced last year. There is something very unrealistic therefore, about these numbers. The Finance Minister also assumes a 40,000 crore revenue from disinvestment when only 20,000 crore was realized in the current year, a number against suspect. Since he will not have the advantage repetitively of the unexpected windfall gains of 3G, non-tax revenues will remain more or less constant and therefore, the right growth of revenue is projected to be 18 and 20

per cent who are already with very high levels of experience this year, may turn out to be somewhat over-estimation. Therefore, Sir, both on account of significant under provisioning and excessive optimistic revenue, the path of fiscal consolidation laid down in this Budget looks suspect.

Conversely speaking, if the borrowing requirement is significantly higher than 3.43 lakh crores, it would lead to classic crowding out effect, which the Government would like to avoid. Therefore, my thrust and contention is that the path of fiscal consolidation, on account of gross under provisioning and an excessive optimism is based on the best case scenario and makes those numbers somewhat suspect.

I, now, come to the key challenges, which remain under-addressed in the Budget. In my view, these are nine political under-addressed challenges. First is, redressing growing income inequality. The Treasury Benches repeatedly inform this House, in response to many questions, that the income inequality has not grown. They come up with statistics to show that income inequality has, in fact, remained static. Yesterday, I did some work on how the income inequality had behaved. To my surprise, the International Monetary Fund, which is the temple of neo-liberalism, had just done a paper in 2010, entitled, and it is a very interesting title, 'India is the Rising Tide Lifting All Boats'. This is the title of that IMF paper. And, what conclusion does that IMF paper come to? Unfortunately, it comes to a conclusion that the gini coefficient has risen from 0.303 to 0.325 for the entire country in the last decade, from 0.285 to 0.298 for the rural areas, and for the urban areas, much worse, from 0.343 to 0.378. There cannot be a more devastating evidence to suggest that the income inequality in the last ten years has, unfortunately, grown significantly. And, this is a very sad conclusion to come to.

Second, there is a lack of coherent strategy for the development of backward regions. The case for a coherent strategy to address the backwardness of the Eastern India, especially Bihar, is compelling and reasonable. A cardinal principle of fiscal federalism is political neutrality in policies, particularly when this comes to devolution of funds. Just like my friend, Yechury, I was going through the statements, submitted with the Budget, on the revenue foregone document, which is a very interesting document. I find that the territory-based revenue foregone for North-East, for Sikkim, for Himachal Pradesh, for Uttarakhand, for J&K, put together, for this year alone is more than Rs. 20,300 crores, consisting of income tax, excise tax, customs and corporate tax. No doubt, these regions deserve special treatment, which

they have. But compounding the loss, over the life of this, comes to a grant of Rs. 125 thousands crores, given to these special regions. In relation to Rs. 125 thousand crores, transferred to these special regions, Bihar's plea is for a similar treatment, given

the bifurcation of the State, given the period disasters that it faces, given the fact that it is now strapped of raw materials, is a compelling and rational one, and, hopefully, we will receive some degree of empathy from the Finance Minister and Treasury Benches.

Third, Sir, the Finance Minister was expected to articulate a policy designed to bring down the current account deficit to manageable levels. Even the Reserve Bank has expressed its worry over the current account deficit of 3.5 per cent of the GDP in 2010-11. The another thing that is equally worrying is that the export-import ratio of India's merchandise trade has come down from 64 per cent in 2010 to 86 per cent in 2011. A ballooning of the balance of trade deficit to the size of 13 per cent of the GDP is also equally challenging and unsustainable. Apart from the current account deficit, the mode of financing the current account deficit, which is confessed by the Finance Minister in his speech, and brought out in the Economic Survey, is an equal challenge because doing by reversible volatile FII flows is putting the country to a path of uncertainty. Therefore, how to bring down the current account deficit through a coherent strategy, deserves high attention.

Sir, the fourth challenge is, and this is a challenge which many have addressed - how to manage high and persistent inflation and inflationary expectations? The Economic Survey, Sir, has been candid. It confesses that due to the high incidence of inflation, 40 million people may have gone back deeper into poverty. As some people come out of poverty, some others go back into poverty. Is there a mitigation strategy for this? Or, are we, Sir, re-enacting the Greek tragedy of the myths of the Sisyphus - when you begin to roll the stone up to the mountain and as you reach the mountain, the stone begins to come down. As people come out of poverty, more people are going into poverty. They will be inflicted or burdened by the rising inflationary pressures. Sir, the Reserve Bank can't do any better. They have done six rounds of liquidity tightening. Interest rates are high, investment sentiments are low and rekindling an investment-led growth pose equal challenges. We need, Sir, not have a mere dependence on exogenous circumstances turning favourable, but a more credible response on inflation, which can, genuinely, improve supply side elasticity and can meet the growing disequilibrium between demand and supply.

Our fifth challenge, Sir, is the fiscal consolidation. What is important is not merely achieving numbers, but the quality of fiscal consolidation is equally important. The Economic Survey alludes to this. You will not be able to have a replication of this year's windfall gains again for the next year - the quality and outcomes of public expenditure, and a central Strategy from a credible fiscal

consolidation strategy, not merely by knocking out subsidies, under providing and making unrealistic projections on revenue estimates.

The sixth challenge, Sir, which he has taken upon himself and I commend him for pulling out a whole host of legislations from the cold storage and this is something to which I commend the Finance Minister's ability to take on this risk. Hopefully, Sir, there is a time frame in which these Bills will see the light of the day. Hopefully, the Finance Minister will be able to get bi-partisan support. If you ask me, frankly speaking, this will test his great ability and his fabled capability of getting a Parliamentary bi-partisan consensus to get a Parliamentary seal for these Bills.

The seventh challenge, Sir, is the decline in manufacturing sector. Sir, the statistics are really, appalling. For every quarter, from 2009-10, manufacturing sector has been declining and the latest estimate has turned into a negative zone. My colleague, Shri Ashok Ganguly, yesterday, had asked a question which remain under-addressed that what you are going to do to improve the productivity in the manufacturing sector. What are you, for instance, going to do, Sir, to usher in what the world now calls the second industrial revolution? This second industrial revolution, Sir, is predicated not on the kind of the industrial revolution which we have had, which has excessive fossils, fuel and high energy intensive day, India has a unique opportunity of grasping to a second industrial revolution based on utilization in low intensive skills, creating manufacturing hubs and creating virtuous circles on employment from revival of India's manufacturing sector. This requires a strategy. Unfortunately, Sir, even the far-reaching recommendations of the Manufacturing Competitive Council lies gathering dust, and is yet to see the light of the day. And how to make that into seeking a new industrial revolution remains a challenge and hopefully, the Government will come up with a White Paper on this.

Finally, there are two other points, Sir. First the point is on employment generation. If you look at the employment data today, you will find that India has a staggering rate of 9.4 per cent rural unemployment and 10.1 per cent unemployment in the urban sector. These are under estimates, Sir, because they do not take into account disguised

unemployment, they do not take into account seasonal unemployment and they do not take into account under-employment. There should be a credible employment strategy, and we would request the Government to come up with a White

Paper on unemployment because I think that, today, if you look at the United States, you will listen to only one slogan - What is Obama interested in? The United States is, quite, a leadership which many want to follow, he says only one thing - jobs, jobs and jobs. Where is our employment creating 'jobs, jobs, jobs'? We hope you will come up with a White Paper on employment during this Session.

Two more points and I will end. There is no credible roadmap, Sir, on how to incentivize the direct foreign investment strategy. Sir, as the US economy begins to look up and that is why there is a reverse flow of capital on FII, the emerging markets have lost \$ 30 billions. In the last three months, we have lost \$ 3 billion. There will be an era of growing capital scarcity.

What can we do to change the climate of investment where we can begin to have a reversal, begin to see positive flows of Foreign Direct Investment into the country instead of merely encouraging FII volatile flows which are reversible?

Sir, if the Finance Minister wishes to combine continued excellence with luck, if he continues to want to have a combination of both luck and excellence, then these challenges need to be addressed, That truly will lead to a happy ending. Sir, I want to end again with something that Napoleon had said, "You cannot win a war unless you wage one."

The implementation of the Budget will test the Finance Minister and the Government's resolve to truly wage a war against poverty, against hunger, against growing income inequality and a true quest for inclusive growth. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you Mr. N.K. Singh. So, you are fond of Napoleon; starting and ending your speech with Napoleon. Next speaker is, Shri Tariq Anwar.

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से इस सदन में बजट पर चर्चा चल रही है और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि दोनों पक्षों के वक्ताओं ने देश के सामने जो समस्याएं हैं, उन पर अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी अपने वित्तीय भाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख किया था कि सदन के माननीय सदस्य अगर कोई ठोस सुझाव देते हैं तो उसका स्वागत किया जाएगा, उसका खैर-मकदम किया जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी सरकार का जो बजट होता है वह आम आदमी और देश की

आर्थिक दशा और दिशा को सुधारने का एक खाका होता है, एक ब्लू प्रिंट होता है और सरकार के सामने जो उसका लक्ष्य होता है

और अगले साल किस तरह से उस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति होगी, उसके बारे में विस्तार से सरकार उस पक्ष को रखने की कोशिश करती है। यह बात सही है कि दुनिया में मंदी का जो दौर चला, आर्थिक मंदी का जो सिलसिला चला उसके बावजूद भी हमारी विकास दर लगभग 8.6 प्रतिशत बनी रही और बजट के घाटे में भी कमी आई, जो लगभग 4.8 प्रतिशत पर जाकर रुकी। उसका एक दूसरा पक्ष भी है कि हमारे मैनुफैक्चरिंग और सभी सैक्टर पर जो आर्थिक मंदी का साया है, उसके कारणवश अपेक्षा के अनुरूप उसका परिणाम नहीं आया। लेकिन हमें उम्मीद है कि आने वाले समय में इस क्षेत्र में भी समस्या का समाधान होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट में जैसा मैंने कहा कि जो देश के सामने चुनौतियां हैं चाहे वह गरीबी है, बेरोजगारी है, भ्रष्टाचार है और हमारे देश की तमाम जो भिन्नताएं हैं - अलग-अलग जाति, अलग-अलग धर्म की चुनौतियां हैं, उन सब को ध्यान में रखकर किस तरह से सामूहिक रूप से देश को आगे बढ़ाया जाए, इस बात की चर्चा करने की कोशिश की गई है। यह बात भी सही है कि जो समस्याएं हमारे सामने हैं, जो चुनौतियां हमारे सामने हैं, चाहे वह महंगाई की हो, बेरोजगारी की हो, चाहे अन-ऑर्गनाइज्ड सैक्टर की हो, उनका समाधान एक साथ नहीं किया जा सकता। सरकार को प्राथमिकताएं देनी पड़ती हैं कि किस सैक्टर में, किस क्षेत्र में हमें कितनी पूंजी लगाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि उसमें सुधार हो सके। इस बजट में खास तौर से सोशल सैक्टर में, क्योंकि हमारे लिए सोशल सैक्टर बहुत ही आवश्यक है भारत जैसे देश के लिए जहां बहुत सारी समस्याएं हैं, जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि गरीबी की समस्या है, बेरोजगारी की समस्या है और बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, उस सैक्टर को कैसे ठीक किया जाए जो हमारे बुनियादी ढांचे से जुड़ा हुआ है, उसको सुधारने की आवश्यकता है और इस दिशा में जो प्लान एलोकेशन हुआ, उसमें पिछले साल के मुकाबले 17 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी की गई है। जो टोटल प्लान एलोकेशन हुआ, उसमें 36.4 प्रतिशत टोटल बजट का हिस्सा आया, जिसमें शिक्षा है और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में 24 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है और हेल्थ सेक्टर में 20 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

कृषि हमारा सबसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। हमारे देश में अक्सर सूखा पड़ता है, प्राकृतिक प्रकोप आते हैं, उसके बावजूद भी, कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी, कृषि क्षेत्र में 5.4 प्रतिशत की विकास दर प्राप्त की गई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे देश की विकास दर को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगी। मैं इसके लिए कृषि मंत्री जी को और वित्त मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगा। इस क्षेत्र में पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले में 1105 करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ोतरी की गई है। एगीकल्चर में छोटी अवधि के कर्जों पर इंटरेस्ट कम किया गया है। इसी तरह से कृषि ऋण का लक्ष्य इस साल 3 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 4 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपया किया गया है, इसलिए निश्चित रूप से छोटे किसानों को इसका लाभ मिलेगा। मुझे लगता है कि कृषि क्षेत्र में और अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। हमारा प्रयास होना चाहिए कि हमारा जो उत्पादन है, वह बढ़े और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि क्षेत्र में सरकार को अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के क्षेत्र में, इस सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है, वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में जो प्रावधान रखे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी भी तारीफ करनी चाहिए। इस बार के बजट में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए लगभग 23.3 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी की गई है। Rural sector में भारत निर्माण प्रोग्राम के माध्यम से हमारे गांवों की तस्वीर बदलने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस क्षेत्र में भी करीब 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि की गई है। Backward Region Grant Fund में भी 35 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी की गई है। हमारा लक्ष्य Inclusive growth है और आम आदमी के सरोकारों से जुड़ा हुआ वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बजट पेश किया है।

सर, चुनौती की बात मैंने शुरू में कही। यह सही है कि हम जनता के हितों में फैसले लेते हैं और जब हम आम आदमी के हित में फैसला लेते हैं, तो हमारा ध्यान इस बात पर होना चाहिए कि किस तरह से हम उनकी अधिक से अधिक मदद कर सकते हैं, उनकी सहायता कर सकते हैं। हमारी सरकार जो भी प्रयास कर रही है, उसमें हम लोग कार्यान्वयन के तरीके में कमी महसूस करते हैं। हम जो भी योजनाएं बनाते हैं, उनको किस ढंग से लोगों तक पहुंचाया जाए, इस सिस्टम में जो कमियां हैं, उनको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। इस दिशा में कदम उठाने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा भी है। प्राइस राइज के बारे में यहां पर बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। यह बात सही है कि प्राइस राइज से आम आदमी प्रभावित होता है और उस पर अंकुश लगाना चाहिए। इसके लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, वह एक कारण हो सकता है। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ Agricultural products; short supply; marketing; distribution की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। यूपीए-1 और यूपीए-2 की सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिए, किसानों को जो लाभकारी मूल्य दिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भी आवश्यक था, क्योंकि लोग कृषि से उदासीन होते जा रहे हैं। फिर से, उनको कृषि की तरफ आकर्षित करने के लिए यह आवश्यक कदम था कि उनको लाभकारी समर्थन मूल्य दिया जाए।

इसके साथ ही साथ जो artificial illegal hoarding होती है, उसके कारण ही बाजार में चीजों की कमी होती है और लोगों को जो महंगाई की मार सहनी पड़ती है, वह भी इसी के कारण सहनी पड़ती है। इन सबका कारण artificial illegal hoarding ही है। हमारी सरकार को इसके लिए कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिए। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के उस सुझाव का समर्थन करता हूँ, जिसमें उन्होंने Agricultural Produce Marketing Act पर पुनः विचार करने के लिए कहा है। यहां पर सब्सिडी की बात कही गई है। यह बात सही है कि हम जो सब्सिडी देते हैं, वह गरीब लोगों की मदद करने के लिए, छोटे किसानों की मदद करने के लिए और जो लोग आर्थिक बोझ सहन नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनकी मदद करने के लिए देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बजट में जो direct transfer of cash subsidy की बात कही गई है, अगर इसको ठीक ढंग से लागू किया जाए, तो यह एक अच्छी बात होगी। जब हम अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं, तो इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि सब्सिडी का जो लाभ आम आदमी को मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता है। जो बिचौलिए होते हैं, जो मिडिल मैन होते हैं, वे उसका लाभ उठा लेते हैं और बेचारा गरीब देखता रह जाता है। केन्द्र

सरकार के द्वारा या राज्य सरकार के द्वारा जो नीति निर्धारित होती है, उसका जो लाभ गरीब आदमी को डायरेक्ट मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता है। अगर हम इस मामले को ठीक कर सकते हैं, तो हमें इसे ठीक करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

यहां पर फर्टिलाइजर की बात कही गई है, वह सही है। उसमें कहा गया है कि जो BPL से नीचे के लोग हैं, उनको सब्सिडी दी जाएगी, लेकिन हमें उसमें छोटे किसानों का भी ध्यान रखना होगा और जो मध्यम वर्ग के किसान हैं, उनका भी ध्यान रखना होगा। आज किसानों की जो दुर्दशा है, हम उससे इंकार नहीं कर सकते हैं। जो मनरेगा के वेजेज बढ़ाए गए हैं, वह भी एक अच्छा कदम है। मैं समझता हूं कि अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में जिस स्वावलम्बन स्कीम का जिक्र किया गया है, वह स्वागत योग्य है। इसके साथ ही जो National Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme की बात कही गई है, मैं इस बात की चिंता व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं कि अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के लिए अभी तक जितनी भी स्कीम्स सरकार ने बनाई हैं, हम उनको ठीक ढंग से लागू करने में कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं। उनकी प्रक्रिया इतनी कठिन और भ्रष्टाचार से ग्रस्त है कि उनको जिस उद्देश्य से बनाया गया था, उसमें पूरी तरह से कामयाबी नहीं मिली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your party has one more speaker. Can you finish by 1 o'clock?

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Yes, Sir, I will finish in two minutes. बजट में फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात भी कही गई है, यह ठीक है कि जब तक हमारे पास इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए पूंजीनिवेश नहीं होगा, तब तक हम अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं कर पाएंगे। मेरा वित्त मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के मामले में हमें आगे बढ़ने के लिए अपनी ऊर्जा जरूरतों को भी समझना होगा। महोदय, बजट में ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में वैकल्पिक उपायों और *renewal energy sources* के ऊपर कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमें अपने को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए, इस दिशा में भी गंभीरता से सोचना होगा। महोदय, समय का अभाव है, इसलिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात को यहीं समाप्त करता हूं।

आंगनवाड़ी के बारे में लोगों ने कहा है कि सरकार ने अच्छा फैसला लिया है कि उनके वेतन को दुगुना कर दिया, हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं और लोगों ने भी इसका स्वागत किया है, पूरे सदन ने इसका स्वागत किया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसी तरह से और क्षेत्रों में भी हमें कमजोर लोगों की मदद करनी चाहिए।

हमें अपने PDS सिस्टम को भी दुरुस्त करने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि PDS के माध्यम से हम गरीब लोगों तक जो सामान देने की बात करते हैं, उसमें सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Orissa): Sir, it's a very important occasion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, there will be lunch break for half-an-hour. The House stands adjourned to meet at 1.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty six minutes past one of the clock,

{THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) *in the Chair*}

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, that you gave me the opportunity to participate in the Budget discussion prior to lunch. Sir, certainly the Budget discussion is a very important parliamentary exercise. During the past two days, we have discussed many things, and senior leaders like Ravi Shankar Prasad, Brinda Karatji and N.K. Singh have put very important suggestions and observations of their own. Sir, ours is a country of 1.2 billion people. The Congress Party has got the maximum opportunity to rule this country, whether as a single party or with allies.

The present Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, *dada*, has presented the Budget six times in this Parliament. This is the sixth time when he has presented the Budget. In my observation, the Budget is prepared with the influence of the corporate sector's influence. What is the result look out the present economic scenario of this country? Sir, 77 per cent of the population's per day expenditure is twenty rupees only. This is the position where we have reached after 64 years of independence. If we think of education, 33 per cent are still illiterate. If we think of health care and other things, we are much behind even many smaller countries of the world. Still health care is inaccessible to the mass tribals and poor people living in rural areas. And, if we look into the Budget, that has been presented by the Finance Minister, if we think of healthcare sector, the expenditure on health is managed only to the extent of 26 per cent by the national Government, the rest of the 67 per cent is managed by private household expenditure. So, the common people

are spending from their own pocket on the health care; the Government is confined only to 26 per cent and one odd per cent is being managed by external assistance.

Sir, along with health and education, agriculture is the most neglected sector since 1947. If you can assess the scenario of the farmers' plight, 2,50,000 farmers had committed suicide till 1997. You can be sure that the figure is certainly higher in 2010.

Sir, as per the NCRB data, some 17,638 farmers committed suicide only in the year 2009. This is because of * negligence of agriculture sector by bad governance and poor fiscal management. Fiscal management is a very important aspect of our parliamentary form of governance. Fiscal management can improve our economic growth and it can reduce the inflation. But we are never thinking on that side. We are not looking at the production side. Production also declined, though we are giving emphasis on agriculture. Over the years, the production of rice and wheat declining. There is a decline in foodgrains production.

The Budget allocation for agriculture is very miserable. I am going back to the figures of 2009-10. The amount of Rs.10,527 crore was allocated for agriculture sector and allied aspects like irrigation and other things. In 2010-11, it was Rs.12,836 crore. This is an increase of only 11 per cent a year after.

We think of rural development. But what is the allocation for rural development in the Budget? In the year 2010-11, only Rs.60,000 crore were allocated for rural development. That's only 15 per cent of total Budget allocation. From here you can assess how much importance you are giving to the rural development. Eighty-five per cent of the population live in the rural areas. This is the distress faced by the rural India, which is the real India. And we are neglecting it. The real India is still neglected.

The Agriculture budget should be enhanced to a limit so that it can cover up the negligence made in the last 64 years. The Government should try to cover the negligence of the last 64 years. In five years it should be projected accordingly to improve the performance of agriculture sector. For this, we have to develop the infrastructure side of the agriculture and social sector side of the agriculture. Nothing has been pledged in this Budget for the improvement of agriculture infrastructure. With such a meager allocation, we cannot go for better infrastructure development and we cannot think of social sector development of farmers

in agriculture sector.

What is the net result of this year's fiscal management? The Budget of 2011-12 is the most cruel budgetary blow to the middle classes. There is nothing in it for the middle classes, the poor people, and the salaried section. They will have to pay more for the essential consumer goods and health care. Nothing has been taken care of in this Budget. Instead you are cutting the allocation

*Expunged as ordered by Chair.

from fuel, fertilizers, and food sector. Price rise is there. On the one hand, food inflation is growing. On the other hand, you are cutting subsidy from food sector. This is very unrealistic. You have planned to reduce the fiscal deficit to 4.06 per cent of the total GDP. To do so, the Government is thinking of borrowing from market. We are still a borrowing state; we are not self-sufficient; and we are dreaming that we will become a self-sufficient economy. No specific steps have been taken to curb inflation.

Two major issues are corruption and black money. We have a callous attitude towards them. These are the two major factors which are cause of concern for our economy's growth. We never think of how to eradicate corruption. The latest revelation of corruption of the present Government is very*.

People talk of 2G spectrum scam; people talk of CWG scam; people talk of other scams; and, people talk of deposits in foreign banks. These big amounts in our economy are being wasted in an anti-people way. So, that is not coming to the benefit of the people. It does not address poverty of the people. Sir, because of the ensuing elections in five States, the Government has placed this voter-oriented Budget. Moreover, I think, it gives support to the Congress-ruled States. It will be correct to say that this is an election Budget. It's a sweet-coated Budget, giving some small reliefs to farmers, weavers and salaried persons. So, this cannot encourage economic growth. This cannot reduce inflation from which we are suffering.

Sir, I want to speak of one more thing. Sir, I would say that this is a Budget as *mahakal fal*. Mr. Pany is looking at me. There is a fruit in Orissa called *mahakal fal* which looks very bright and red in colour. But, it is not meant for human consumption. This Budget is like that. This is like *mahakal fal*.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): आपकी पार्टी क्या कांग्रेस को समर्थन दे सकती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Pany, don't interrupt. **शशी भूषण जी, आप बोलिए।** Please continue. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Pany, please don't interrupt. ...**(Interruptions)**... **आप बोलिए ...****(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, यह फैक्ट है। इनके advisor ने कहा था कि अगर कांग्रेस को आवश्यकता हुई, तो समर्थन देंगे ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Sir, this is unrealistic in nature.

*Expunged as ordered by Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Shashi Bhusan, your party has one more speaker.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Sir, I will take 2-3 minutes. This is how we are thinking of inclusive growth. This Budget is like *mahakal fal* and it has nothing for poverty eradication and nothing for economic growth. Sir, I doubt the inclusive growth plan of this Government. This Budget offers no cheer for middle class, poorer sections and even salaried employees. Millions of tonnes of buffer stock of foodgrains have rotten due to lack of storage facilities. This Government is unable to provide storage facilities to preserve the foodgrains which have rotten, but, not given to hungry people. This is the state of affairs. Food inflation and rising prices are sky-rocketing. So, there is nothing to speak of. So many times, this has been discussed in this House. There is no job creation - neither in agricultural sector nor in industrial sector. So, there is massive unemployment ...(Time-bell ring)... in this country. So, because of decline in manufacture growth, there is infiltration by foreign manufacturers.

Sir, one minute please. I am concluding. Sir, in industrial sector also, the public sector like BHEL is in a helpless position because the foreign companies from China are also selling the components in our country. So, this type of infiltration of industry should be checked. Sir, I am talking of Orissa. The backward States like Orissa are being neglected thoroughly in this Budget presented by this Government. Sir, this time, they have enhanced 20 per cent tax on iron ore. Sir, if this iron ore taxation is shared with the State Government, Orissa's economic growth will improve. Sir, Orissa is thickly populated with Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and other minorities. It comprises more than 85 per cent of the population. So, improvement of this region comprising backward population ...(Time-bell rings)... must be supported by the Central Budget. But, nothing has been reflected in this Budget. So, I am disheartened with this Budget. I am not hopeful that this Budget will eradicate poverty and help in the economic growth of this country. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, next speaker is Mr. Elavarasan. But, Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar has requested that since he has

to go early, I am allowing him to speak. You please take 5-7 minutes because in 'Others' category, there are 14 speakers.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak. Sir, at the outset, let me compliment the Finance Minister for a speech that has a clear and

precise articulation of the challenge facing our economy and country, including the mention of endemic phenomenon of corruption for the first time.

Sir, my colleagues have spoken about various aspects of the Budget. So, let me quickly speak about the issues of governance.

In the Budget speech, referring to these instances of corruption, the Finance Minister said, "We have to seize in these developments, the opportunity to improve our regulatory standards and administrative practices. Corruption is a problem that we have to fight collectively." Sir, I agree with him and so will the rest of the House. But, Sir, corruption is not the problem. Rather, corruption, nepotism and special interests are the symptoms of a deep-rooted malaise in our Government system that is threatening to dismantle and derail the concept of public life and democratic Government that our founding fathers envisioned.

Sir, the need to usher in better governance is not an academic issue nor is it only about morality and probity in public life. Good governance has very tangible benefits in terms of money. It improves fiscal position of Governments and allows them to spend more on the needy in the country. It also creates a far more sustainable and prolonged growth cycle by creating a investment environment. A good example of benefits of good governance is the recent windfall of Rs.1,40,000 crore that accrued to the Government through the 3G auction despite pressure and lobbying from many quarters, including business leaders. This amount of Rs.1,40,000 crores represented 14 per cent of the total Budget outlay, which the Finance Minister himself has recognized, has helped in the faster fiscal consolidation last year.

Sir, let me draw the attention of the House to interesting language in the Economic Survey authored by the Finance Minister's Economic Advisor Shri Kaushik Basu - "For India to develop faster and to do better as an economy, it is important to foster the culture of honesty and trustworthiness." It also states - "Hence, to cut down on corruption and pilferage, we have to design policies in such a way that there is no incentive for ordinary citizens and the enforcers of the law to cheat."

Sir, the problems of governance arise from the issue of unfettered discretion - unfettered administrative discretion in dealing with public

assets and unfettered administrative discretion in doling out Government contracts and spending with very little oversight and if there is oversight, failure and compromise of oversight institutions like independent regulators, leading to repeated instances of public policy and regulators captured by vested interests.

Sir, the current telecom scam is such an example of compromised regulators, public policy captured by vested interests and administrative discretion being used to the fullest to benefit some private interests.

Sir, let me propose the solutions as well. The solutions are obvious. The Finance Minister must usher into the Government a value for money culture - a culture that reinforces the truth that Government is only a trustee of public money and assets. The spending of this money and the handling of public assets must always pass the test of national good, and not the misused public interest argument that is often used to give scarce national assets to private interests.

I would propose a four-point strategy for the Finance Minister to counter corruption. Firstly, there should be statutory disclosures by all Government Departments on commercial decisions. Disclosures are the best way to keep Government Departments honest. Knowing that their financial decisions are available for media and people to scrutinize is a great way to encourage honesty. Secondly, there should be more effective Finance Ministry oversight on all commercial decisions relating to spending, contracts and public assets. Thirdly, increased use of technology for ensuring better disclosure and expenditure management and the Budget refers to the TAGUP's Report. And I would recommend that the expenditure information system recommended by TAGUP be implemented. Fourthly, we should have a re-look at this whole concept of independent regulatory institutions.

Sir, let me dwell a bit on the last issue of regulators which the Finance Minister has touched upon in his speech and the Prime Minister also spoke about last year.

In recent years, independent regulators have become parking spots for retired bureaucrats. Independent regulators should not and cannot be another layer of bureaucracy. We must create motivated, public service-oriented and specialised people who want to serve as independent regulators.

Sir, telecom is a classic example where very poorly equipped people or people with questionable integrity were put as regulators and they had presided over the public policy which is captured by vested interests. The Supreme Court has also recently said that the CVC need not be chosen

from retired bureaucrats. Creating a set of credible regulatory institutions is one of the most important requirements of delivering governance and improving the state of governance. In the words of a contemporary Indian historian and I quote:

"We have to repair one by one, the institutions that we have inherited and build new ones to help us meet the challenges of the coming years."

Sir, let me end by addressing two specific Budget requests to the Finance Minister. The service tax on health service providers will have an impact of raising health costs across the board by five per cent. In a country where health delivery by the public health system is still very patchy, this service tax is being increasingly referred to as "misery tax". I accept the basic logic of ensuring all services to be under the service tax. But I would urge the Finance Minister to exempt health till such time the Government is able to target and exempt the poor from this additional cost.

Lastly, before I conclude, I want to raise the issue of "one rank, one pension" for our veterans. I feel disappointed that, as a nation, we are seeing a need to have this discussed in Parliament. These proud men and their families have served our nation selflessly with a certain belief that the nation and its people will look after them when it comes to their turn to be looked after. At a time, when there are visible signs of crony capitalism and hundreds of thousands of crores of largesse and benefits being given to vested interests, how can we look into the eyes of these veterans and deny them their legitimate demand quoting budgetary constraints? I would urge upon the Finance Minister let not a few hundreds crores of rupees come in the way of our duty to help these men and their families. I hope the Finance Minister and the Defence Minister will respond to this plea. Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you, Chandrasekharji, especially for adhering to the time. Thank you very much. Mr. Elavarasan.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): How much is the time, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You should also adhere to the time.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this discussion on Budget (General) 2011-2012, presented by our Hon'ble Finance Minister. Sir, in this budget, there is no proposal either for the progress of farmers, or for improving the standard of living of the middle class, or for the welfare of the poorer sections of the people, or for the empowerment of educated youth to be self-employed or for the improvement of the livelihood of youth. It really causes distress to graduates like me. Sir,

at the same time, this budget has helped only the industrialists, the entrepreneurs, and the corporate sector. This budget is beneficial only for millionaires and it intends to help the rich to become richer.

2.00 P.M.

Sir, the prices of all commodities are skyrocketing. The price rise is threatening entire India. It is frightening for the poorer sections of India. People are suffering a lot due to this price rise. Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, in Tamil Nadu, one kilogram of rice is distributed for one rupee through Public Distribution Shops. On the contrary, salt, which is essential for preparation of all food items, costs Rs.9 per kilogram. The price of a matchbox is Rs. 3/-. I would like to compare the prices of certain commodities prevailing last year with prices in the current year. The price of one kilogram of tamarind last year was Rs.40 and this year, it is Rs.90. Chillies cost Rs.65 per kilogram last year, but they cost Rs.105 per kilogram this year. Similarly, kerosene's cost was Rs.16 per litre last year and its cost this year is Rs.22 per litre. Last year, one kilogram of wheat cost Rs.18 and this year one kilo gram of wheat costs Rs.25.

Vice-Chairman Sir, therefore, I would like to know the reason for this price rise. What steps have been taken by the Government to control and prevent price rise? No initiative was announced in the budget to control price rise. The Public Distribution System has to be strengthened to control price rise. All food materials have to be distributed through Public Distribution System. Price of petrol has to be reduced. Pricing of petrol has to be regularized by the Government. The duty on diesel has to be abolished. Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, Rs.12,57,750 crore has been allocated in this budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Elavarasan you can continue after question hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**NGOs from Jharkhand receiveing grants-in-aid
from the Ministry**

*201. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many NGOs from Jharkhand are receiving grants-in-aid from the Ministry for various schemes;

(b) if so, the details of NGOs and amount of grants-in-aid paid to them during the last three years, scheme-wise; and

(c) the list of defaulter NGOs and action proposed/taken against them by the Ministry during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK):

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Details of NGOs which were released grants-in-aid by the Ministry during the last three years under various schemes for undertaking activities in Jharkhand are as under:

Sl.No.	Scheme	Grantee NGO	Amount of Grant released (Rs. in lakh)		
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Jamshedpur	1.15	-	-
		Indian Red Cross Society, Hazaribagh	4.81	-	-
		Jan Chetna Kendra, Hazaribagh	4.95	-	-
		Sriyak-Samuh, Deoghar	5.77	10.06	12.01
2	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids/ Appliances (ADIP)	Bhagwan Mahavir Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Jaipur	5.00	-	-
		Society for Polio Surgery, Delhi	3.56	-	-
		Mangalam, Lucknow	3.50	-	-
		Mukti Sansthan, Ranchi - Regional Rehabilitation Society, Orissa	-	18.75	-
				-	5.50
3	Free Coaching to SC & OBC Students	APTECH Ltd., Ranchi	2.53	-	-
		ACET Swarojgar Sangh, Ranchi	2.14	2.14	-
		Jharkhand Educational and Cultural Society	4.22	4.22	-
		Youth Welfare and Development Society, Hazaribagh	4.22	4.22	-

(c) No NGO from Jharkhand has been blacklisted by the Ministry during the last three years.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question has not been answered fully. I had asked about defaulters. Instead, they have answered in reply to part (c) of my question, "No NGO from Jharkhand has been blacklisted." 'Blacklisted' and 'defaulters' are two different things. Sir, Jharkhand has a population of three crore; almost three per cent of India's population. Jharkhand was allocated hardly Rs. 12 lakhs in the year 2009. Jharkhand is a very difficult State, where 75 per cent of the people are below the poverty line and this State is also facing the Naxal problem. Sir, this Ministry is known as the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. If they really want to empower the Tribals and the Scheduled Castes which are almost 45 per cent, is this petty amount of Rs. 12 lakhs sufficient for these people, which they are giving? What is the Ministry doing to encourage NGOs to come forward and bring forward schemes and ask for funds so that those funds could be spent on the poorest of the poor in order to bring these BPL people above the poverty line and Naxalism could also be contained in Jharkhand?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, the amount which the hon. Member has mentioned is not the amount which has been earmarked for Jharkhand. That is the amount which has been released. In the beginning of every year, we inform the State Governments about the notional allocation under different schemes where grants-in-aid is provided to the Non-Governmental Organisations. We have been informing the Government of Jharkhand about the notional allocation, but unfortunately, we have not been receiving sufficient number of proposals from the Government of Jharkhand so that we can assist a larger number of Non-Governmental Organisations. Official from my Ministry had recently visited Ranchi, and a meeting of NGOs was held to create better awareness about some schemes and procedures. We do hope that we will receive sufficient number of proposals so that the people are benefited through our schemes.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, my second supplementary arises out of hon. Minister's answer. There are a lot of consultants roaming about and asking the NGOs not only of Jharkhand but all over the country, "We will prepare your projects; we will get you the money, and pay us 10 per cent

or 20 per cent or 30 per cent." Moreover, that money is never used. These types of consultants are encouraged not only by this Ministry but by everyone. Is the Minister aware of all these things? There are a lot of good NGOs in Jharkhand. They are not getting even one Naya Paisa. They are really struggling. If the really good NGOs are encouraged and given funds and the so-called bogus

consultants are eliminated by the Ministry, then the right type of people would get funds and those funds would go for the right cause. Is the Minister aware of it? What is he doing to eliminate these consultants and bogus people from the NGO sector?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, unfortunately, this is a general accusation about the malpractice in clearing proposals from the NGOs. I will be very happy to attend to any specific complaint about malpractice. But I do hope that there are a large number of people involved who have been doing exemplary service, including the NGOs. A large of them are really doing Yeoman's service. Making general accusations, I don't think, is the right approach. But if there are any specific complaints, I will be very happy to attend to these things. I will rather request the hon. Member, as she represents Jharkhand, to get us more and more proposals so that we can support them.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Non-Governmental Organisation is a new phenomenon in our country. We have started working on this only for the last two decades. Sir, the United Nations and the World Bank are regularly propagating about involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations in Government programmes and schemes. The rest of the world is doing it, and we have also started. But we don't have any regulation for that. Till today, we do not have any regulation, and these NGOs are not well-regulated...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to put a supplementary?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the main question is whether there is blacklisting of NGOs or not. Now, where does the question about blacklisting of NGOs arise when there is no regulation at all? When will the Government bring all the NGOs under one umbrella? I ask this because NGOs are not only associated with the Ministry of Social Justice, but they are also associated with the Ministries of Health, Education, Rural Development, Minorities Affairs, etc. So, if they are blacklisted, they may be blacklisted by one particular Ministry, but not blacklisted by the other Ministry. Where is the data by which you can compare that this Organisation has been blacklisted by the Education Ministry or by the Health Ministry or by the Rural Development Ministry? You are extending all help to them. I belong to Jharkhand...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: And, Jharkhand is a poor State, and a very meagre amount is given. The Minister said that they are not coming forward. The fact is that you are not encouraging them to come forward. There are plenty of NGOs. If they are well regulated, plenty of them will come forward and do the job for the benefit of the common man.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, the NGOs are registered societies. They are regulated organizations. They have to submit their accounts. They have to submit their Annual Reports. If any NGO is blacklisted by anyone, this information is provided to the State Governments. We take up proposals for consideration only on the basis of the recommendations of the State Governments. Therefore, I can say that no blacklisted organization can get Grants-in-Aid. But as for the concern, which the hon. Member has expressed here, we are aware about certain deficiencies. There is a need to streamline procedures. There is a need to re-formulate schemes. There is a need to build the capacity of the NGOs. There is a need to have a better review and monitoring mechanism, and we are working on that.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, whether there is regulation or not, whether there is blacklisting or not, there are a number of cases where NGOs get money from the Government of India and do not use it for the purpose it is meant for; that is, they misuse the money. How many such cases have come to the notice of the Government in the last one year, at least, and what action are you taking in such cases? There are ways which you can ask them to pay back the money, or, there are ways by which you can punish them. What action are you taking against them?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Basically, even when State Governments recommend proposal of the NGOs, these are to be based on the reports on inspections undertaken by the inspectioning Team. Now, such cases have not come to my knowledge. But there are certain blacklisted organizations against whom there had been complaints; one was from Maharashtra, another from Uttar Pradesh and one from Delhi. And we take whatever action is required, according to the norms.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, I would like to know whether there is some in-built system of auditing of Grants-in-Aid by Government agencies, or, by social audit agencies to ensure that Grants-in-Aid are rightly utilized and the schemes, for which they have been awarded, are properly

executed.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: There is a provision under the schemes that, at least, ten per cent of the beneficiaries should be test checked and they should be contacted to find out whether they have

actually received the benefit under the particular scheme or not. So, this is the inbuilt system. Nevertheless, we are working to improve upon that system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 202.

आंगनवाड़ी में दिया जा रहा आहार

†*202. श्री जय प्रकाश : क्या महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार करती है कि वर्तमान रफ्तार से बढ़ रही महंगाई को देखते हुए आंगनवाड़ी में बच्चों को दिए जाने वाले पूरक आहार की प्रतिदिन दी जाने वाली राशि बढ़ाना अनिवार्य हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पिछले माह नई दिल्ली में आयोजित राज्यों के महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में इस संबंध में कोई चर्चा हुई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार समेकित बाल विकास योजना को सुदृढ़ करने, बच्चों को पूरक पोषाहार के लिए दिए जाने वाले धन तथा आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं के मानदेय में वृद्धि करने का विचार रखती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ) : (क) से (घ) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार ने पूरक पोषण के मानक पिछली बार वर्ष 2008-09 में संशोधित किए थे। संशोधित मानकों के अनुसार 6-72 माह की आयु के बच्चों के लिए प्रति लाभार्थी प्रतिदिन 4.00/- रुपये, 6-72 माह की आयु के गंभीर रूप से कुपोषित बच्चों के लिए प्रति लाभार्थी प्रतिदिन 6.00/- रुपये और गर्भवती महिलाओं एवं शिशुओं को अपना दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं के लिए प्रति लाभार्थी प्रतिदिन 5.00/- रुपये निर्धारित हैं।

महिला एवं बाल विकास प्रभारी राज्य मंत्रियों के 28 जनवरी, 2011 को नई दिल्ली में आयोजित किए गए सम्मेलन में कई राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने पूरक पोषण मानकों में वृद्धि किए जाने और इन्हें उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक से जोड़े जाने की आवश्यकता जताई।

सरकार का आईसीडीएस के सुधार और पुनर्गठन का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रस्ताव में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ लागत को उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक से सम्बद्ध किए जाने, गर्भवती महिलाओं एवं शिशुओं को अपना दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं और 3 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों की देखरेख तथा शिशुओं और छोटे बच्चों की आहार पद्धतियों पर

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

विशेष ध्यान दिए जाने, विशेषरूप से जिला एवं ग्राम स्तरों पर राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन एवं संपूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान के साथ पुरजोर संस्थागत संकेन्द्रण, सामुदायिक भागीदारी हेतु स्थानीय स्तरों पर लचीलापन लाने के लिए मॉडलों के विकास के प्रावधान शामिल होंगे।

आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों को दिए जा रहे मानदेय में 500/- रुपये प्रतिमाह और आंगनवाड़ी सहायिकाओं एवं लघु आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों की कार्यकर्त्रियों को दिए जा रहे मानदेय में 250/- रुपये प्रतिमाह की वृद्धि 1.4.2008 से की गई थी। वित्त मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2011-12 के अपने बजट भाषण में आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों के मानदेय में 1500 से लेकर 3000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह एवं आंगनवाड़ी सहायिकाओं के मानदेय में 750/- रुपये से लेकर 1500/- रुपये प्रतिमाह तक की वृद्धि की घोषणा की है। यह अप्रैल, 2011 से प्रभावी होगी।

Food served in Anganwadi

†*202. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government admits that keeping in view the present pace of rising inflation, there is need to increase the amount for supplementary food to be served every day to the children in anganwadi;

(b) if so, whether any discussion took place on this issue in the conference of the Ministers of Women and Child Development of States organized in New Delhi last month;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to strengthen Integrated Child Development Scheme and to increase the amount to be given to children for supplementary nutrients and to the anganwadi workers honorarium; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The norms for Supplementary Nutrition were earlier revised by the Government of India in 2008-09. As per the revised norms, Rs.4/- per beneficiary, per day, is prescribed for children

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of 6-72 months, Rs.6/- per beneficiary, per day, for severely malnourished children (6-72 months) and Rs.5/- per beneficiary, per day, for pregnant and nursing mothers.

During the Conference of the State Ministers in-charge of women and child development, held on 28 January, 2011 at New Delhi, several States/UTs expressed the need for enhanced rate and for indexation of the cost of supplementary food norms with the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The Government proposes to strengthen and restructure the ICDS. This will, inter-alia, include indexation of cost with CPI, special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under 3 years for care during pregnancy and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Practices, strong institutional convergence with National Rural Health Mission and Total Sanitation Campaign, particularly, at the district and village levels and development of models for providing flexibility at local levels for community participation.

The honoraria of Anganwadi Workers had been enhanced by Rs.500/- per month on the last honorarium drawn by them and that of Anganwadi Helpers and Workers of Mini-Anganwadi Centres by Rs.250/- per month w.e.f. 1.4.2008. Further enhancement has been announced by the Finance Minister in the Budget Speech of 2011-12 increasing the honoraria of Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers from Rs.1500/- per month to Rs.3000/- per month and Rs.750/- per month to Rs.1500/- per month respectively. This will become effective from April 2011.

श्री जय प्रकाश: सभापति महोदय, जो आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र संचालित हो रहे हैं, उनकी बड़ी बदतर स्थिति है। लगभग 70 प्रतिशत आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र प्राइवेट भवनों में चल रहे हैं और कुछ आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं के घरों में चल रहे हैं। उनको यह भी दिशा निर्देश नहीं दिया गया है कि जो शिशुओं के लिए बर्तन होते हैं, वे मुहैया कराये जायेंगे या नहीं कराये जायेंगे। उनको खाना पकाने के लिए बर्तन नहीं दिए जाते हैं। उनके लिए ईंधन की व्यवस्था कैसे होगी, इस संबंध में भी कोई दिशा निर्देश नहीं दिए गए हैं। उनको जो राशन मुहैया कराया जाता है, उसके प्रति सभी की चिंता बनी रहती है, हमारे माननीय सदस्यों की भी चिंता बनी रहती है। उनके लिए राशन जाता है, गोदाम में पड़ा रहता है और तीन-चार महीने बाद जब वह केन्द्रों पर पहुंचता है तब तक वह सड़ जाता है या कीड़े पड़ जाते हैं। मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से जो क्वेश्चन किया था, उसका जवाब उन्होंने साफ नहीं दिया। हमने पूछा था कि आंगनवाड़ी में बच्चों को पूरक आहार देने के लिए जो प्रतिदिन राशि दी जाती है, उसको बढ़ाना अनिवार्य है या नहीं है?

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद।

श्री जय प्रकाश: सभापति महोदय, मैं अभी क्वेश्चन पर आ रहा हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में तीन श्रेणियाँ बताई हैं। प्रतिदिन बच्चों को जो आहार दिया जाता है, उसके लिए 4.00 रुपये, 5.00 रुपये और 6.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से दिए जाते हैं। उसमें भी एक श्रेणी के तहत जो गंभीर रूप से कुपोषित बच्चे हैं, उनको 6.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से राशि दी जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन से मानक तय किए गए हैं जिनसे यह तय हो कि कौन कुपोषित बच्चा है और कौन कुपोषित बच्चा नहीं है? वहाँ पर जो लाभार्थी हैं, उनमें से किसको कितनी राशि प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से मिलनी चाहिए, इसके लिए स्पष्ट दिशा निर्देश नहीं दिए गए हैं। मैंने तो पूछा था कि

श्री सभापति: आप सुनिए। आपका सप्लीमेंट्री आपके सवाल से ज्यादा लम्बा है। आप सीधा सवाल पूछिए।

श्री जय प्रकाश: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसमें राशि बढ़ाना चाहती हैं या नहीं चाहती हैं?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहती हूँ कि जो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा था, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स पर जो बढ़ती हुई महंगाई है, उस हिसाब से राशि को बढ़ायेंगे या नहीं। इसके बारे में, मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि हमारी कोशिश है कि जो हमारा होलसेल प्राइज इंडेक्स है, उसके हिसाब से राशि को बढ़ाया जाएगा। इसके लिए राज्यों के मंत्रियों के साथ हाल ही में मीटिंग की गयी थी, उसमें उन्होंने अपनी बात रखी कि इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात आपने कही है कि कहीं-कहीं खाना बनाने के लिए बर्तन नहीं दिए जाते हैं, इसलिए हम इसको एक मिशन मोड में लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ठीक है, आपने बताया कि कितना-कितना ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in Question Hour.

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है और मैंने बताया है कि आर्डिनरी बच्चे को 4.00 रुपये और जो अतिकुपोषित बच्चा है, उसके लिए 6.00 रुपये और गर्भवती माता तथा दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं के लिए 5.00 रुपये का प्रावधान आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स में हैं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा, स्टेट्स के मिनिस्टर्स के साथ मीटिंग की गयी है, उसमें हमने उनको बताया कि रि-स्ट्रक्चरिंग हम आंगनवाड़ी का करने जा रहे हैं, जिसमें ये सारी चीजें रखी जायेंगी।

श्री सभापति: दूसरा क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति महोदय.....।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. He is putting his question.

श्री जय प्रकाश: सभापति महोदय, जो आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं को मानदेय सरकार ने बढ़ाया है, उसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जो आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता हैं, जो सहायिकाएं हैं, वे काफी समय से सरकारी कर्मचारी का दर्जा दिए जाने की मांग करती आ रही हैं। क्या इस संबंध में सरकार उनके प्रति कुछ सोचेगी, जिससे एक मजबूत तंत्र स्थापित किया जा सके?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को जवाब देना चाहूंगी कि हम honorarium देते हैं, क्योंकि ये आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता पार्ट टाइम हैं। आपने एप्रिशिएट किया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ और बताना चाहती हूँ कि यह राशि 1500 रुपए से बढ़ाकर 3000 रुपए कर दी गई है। हमारे तमाम आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं के माध्यम से देश की 22 लाख गरीब महिलाओं को लाभ मिलेगा, जो कि गांव-गांव में हैं। आपने परमानेंट की बात कही है, तो हम उनको honorarium देते हैं, क्योंकि वे पार्ट-टाइम कार्य करती हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, इसमें एक गलती है, जो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरा सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: फिर आप क्यों पूछ रहे हैं?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मंत्री जी के लिखित उत्तर में है कि CPI के साथ जोड़ा जाएगा और मैडम ने अभी उत्तर देते समय WPI का उल्लेख किया है, तो WPI और CPI में फर्क है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: होलसेल प्राइज ज्यादा हैं, इसलिए इसकी बात कही है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: नहीं, नहीं CPI ज्यादा होता है, कंज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स ... (व्यवधान) ... आपका लिखित उत्तर करेक्ट है। आपने WPI की बात की है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: दोनों में से जोड़कर, जो ठीक लगेगा वह देंगे।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, the Anganwadi workers' salary amount has been increased I welcome the Government for that. I would like to specifically know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in many States in the country, including Orissa, there are allegations of supply of low or sub-standard food material in Anganwadis, mid-day meal scheme, and in nutrition programme for expected mothers. There is a specific allegation coming from Orissa. There is also an inquiry about it and the Minister has resigned over it. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has received such complaints. Such sub-standard quality food items create problems and diseases for millions of children and mothers. I would like to know whether she has received such complaints from Orissa State and other States. Since it is funded hundred per cent by the Central Government, what action does the Government propose to take if the allegation is received?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: पूरा भ्रष्टाचार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कहते हैं कि दाल में काला होता है। सर, उड़ीसा की पूरी की पूरी दाल काली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, 1200 करोड़ का भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Have you been given the floor? No. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, इसकी CBI से इन्कवायरी कराई जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pany, why do you want to shout? This is not your question.

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदस्य महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ, जैसा कि उन्होंने पूछा है कि क्या उड़ीसा के संबंध में कोई जानकारी मंगाई है? मैंने अखबारों में इसके बारे में पढ़ा है और मैं उनको यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि मिड-डे-मील से संबंधित विभाग मेरे पास नहीं है। मेरे पास आंगनवाड़ी है और उसमें 6 महीने से लेकर 6 साल तक के बच्चे आते हैं। जो हमारी गर्भवती माताएं हैं, lactating mothers हैं, उनके लिए खाना दिया जाता है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगी कि 2004 तक इसका बोझ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उठाया जाता था और 2005-06 ये यह हमारे पास आया है। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया है कि 6 महीने से 6 साल तक के बच्चों को चार रुपए, माइनर बच्चों के लिए 6 रुपए और प्रेग्नेंट व lactating mothers के लिए पांच रुपए का प्रावधान है। बाकी जो समान लेता है, वह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है कि वे अपनी आंगनवाड़ी से कौन सा खाना किसके थू पहुंचाते हैं। कोर्ट के आदेशानुसार self-help ग्रुप, मदर कमेटी या पंचायती राज द्वारा जो गर्भ भोजन बनाने का प्रावधान है, वह स्टेटवाइज अलग-अलग है।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, मेरा सवाल मंत्री जी के आखिरी पैराग्राफ के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि फायदा हुआ है, लेकिन उन्होंने आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स के काम को पार्ट-टाइम बताया है। सर, वह काम पार्ट टाइम नहीं है, बल्कि फुल टाइम है और वे लोग अन-पेड ओवर टाइम भी कर रहे हैं क्योंकि सरकार का हर प्रोजेक्ट आंगनवाड़ी के कंधों पर है, इसलिए आप इसको थोड़ा करेक्ट कर लें।

सर, मिनी आंगनवाड़ी के सेंटर्स अधिकतर tribal areas में हैं और वहां जितने भी आंगनवाड़ी टीचर्स और हैल्पर्स हैं, वे सब अधिकतर आदिवासी औरते हैं। इस समय सरकार का जो मानदेय है, आम तौर पर आदिवासी आंगनवाड़ी हेल्पर को कम मानदेय दिया जा रहा है, जो बिल्कुल गलत है। वे कहते हैं कि चूंकि बच्चों की संख्या कम है, इसलिए उस औरत को भी कम दिया जाएगा, लेकिन सब जानते हैं कि आदिवासी इलाके में दूर-दूर में hamlets हैं, घर हैं। उस औरत को कितनी दूर जाकर बच्चों को घरों से लेकर आना पड़ता है। उनको ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए,

क्योंकि एक आदिवासी औरत इतनी कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम कर रही है। इसलिए मेरा सवाल यह है कि आपने आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स के लिए जिस तरह से मानदेय बढ़ाया है, क्या मिनी आंगनवाड़ी में काम करने वाली औरतों के लिए भी, जो अधिकतर आदिवासी और दलित हैं, आप वही मानदेय देंगी, जो अन्य आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स को दे रही हैं और इस समय वेतनमान में जो भेदभाव है, क्या आप उसे समाप्त करेंगी?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, मैं यह clear कर दूँ कि हमारे रेकार्ड से यह part time है, लेकिन आप जो full time कह रही हैं, जो दूसरे काम उनको दिए जाते हैं, जैसे census के या कोई और काम दिए जाते हैं, उनके लिए उन्हें अलग से पैसा भी दिया जाता है। लेकिन मेरा मानना यह है, मैं सदन में बताना चाहती हूँ कि आगे से मैं चाहती हूँ कि इसे मिशन मोड में लाकर उन्हें सिर्फ यही काम दिया जाना चाहिए। कोर्ट की direction भी है कि स्कूल टीचर्स तो census का काम कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर को यह काम न दिया जाए।

इन्होंने दूसरा सवाल मिनी आंगनवाड़ी के बारे में पूछा। हाँ, अगर मानदेय आंगनवाड़ी में 3,000 रुपए है, तो मिनी आंगनवाड़ी में 1,500 रुपए है, लेकिन मेरा अपना भी मानना है कि अगर मिनी आंगनवाड़ी में एक कार्यकर्ता है, तो हम उनको भी 3,000 रुपए देंगे।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: माननीय सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूँगी कि आपने आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता और सहायिका के लिए मानदेय बढ़ाया है, लेकिन यह मानदेय, 1,500 रुपए से 3,000 रुपए और 750 रुपए से 1,500 रुपए, आज की महंगाई में बहुत कम है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि भविष्य में इसको और अधिक बढ़ाएं, तो अच्छा होगा। आपने पूरे देश में आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स खोले हैं। आपको यह जानकारी भी होगी कि अधिकांश प्रदेशों में जहां-जहां आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स हैं, वहां भवन की बहुत कमी है, जिसकी वजह से पूरे आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को आंगनवाड़ी लगाने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती। यह सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता की चीज होती है। क्या भविष्य में आप आंगनवाड़ी भवन बनाने के लिए बजट में कोई प्रावधान करेंगी या आपने किसी अन्य मद से आंगनवाड़ी भवन बनाने के लिए कोई प्रावधान रखा है?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्या ने बहुत अच्छी बात पूछी है। जहां तक मानदेय को 3,000 और 1,500 रुपए बढ़ाने की बात है, मैं एक चीज और बता दूँ कि हमने 3,000 रुपए दिए, कुछ-कुछ स्टेट्स में, जैसे दिल्ली में 1,000 रुपए देते हैं, तो उसको मानदेय तकरीबन 4,000 से लेकर 6,000 रुपए तक पड़ेगा।

जहां तक आंगनवाड़ी भवन बनाने की बात है, तो हम आंगनवाड़ी का जो restructuring करने जा रहे हैं, इसमें हमने भवन निर्माण का प्रावधान रखा है, लेकिन चूंकि इसमें समय लगेगा, एकदम जो हमारे 14 लाख

आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स sanctioned हैं, उन 14 लाख के लिए एक साथ भवन बनाना संभव नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैंने सभी मैम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को पत्र लिखा कि आप अपने एमपीलैड फंड से एक-एक, दो-दो भवन बनाने के लिए पैसे दे दीजिए। इसमें हमारा जो पंचायती राज है, उन जगहों पर भी, लेकिन भविष्य में मेरा मानना यह है कि जब हम इसको मिशन मोड में लाएं, हम उसका पूरा infrastructure तैयार करें। इसमें पक्का आंगनवाड़ी, गर्म खाने के लिए बर्तन और गैस शामिल हैं। इसके लिए हर राज्य को पत्र भी लिखा जा चुका है।

*203. [The questioner Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri was absent]

Cases referred to CVC

*203. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for investigation during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the number of cases in which persons have been found guilty and recommended for punishment;

(c) the number of cases where no action has been taken so far; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to speed up the inquiry process in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) A Statement has been laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The year-wise details of cases referred to the Central Vigilance Commission are as under:

Year	Cases referred to the CVC (including cases brouht forward from last year)	Cases disposed of
2009	6976	5317
2010	6986	5522
2011 (upto January)	1925	380

(b) The number of officers recommended for imposition of punishment by the Commission are:

Year	Nature of advice		
	Imposition of Major Penalty	Imposition of minor Penalty	
2009	856	239	
2010	523	269	
2011 (upto January)	33	10	

(c) 1545 cases remain pending with the Commission for tendering advice to organizations as on 31.01.2011.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to strengthen the Central Vigilance Commission to facilitate speedy disposal include:

- (i) Giving statutory status to the Central Vigilance Commission;
- (ii) Bringing the CBI under the superintendence of the CVC under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- (iii) IT enabling of core CVC processes to enhance the efficiency of the Commission in handling complaints and processing of investigation report;
- (iv) Creation of 12 posts which includes six posts of Directors/Deputy Secretaries;
- (v) Issue of guidelines to check delay in grant of sanction for prosecution prescribing time limit at each stage and also fixing responsibilities on deliberate delays.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 203, hon. Member is absent. Any supplementaries?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, before anybody's retirement or appointment, his name should be cleared by the CVC. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that on various occasions we find that appointments are held up for non-receipt of clearance from the CVC, and the vacancies continue. There must be some time factor in it. After the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet recommends the file to the CVC for CVC clearance for appointment of Chairmen/Directors of Public Sector Undertakings or whoever they may be, it always takes a lot of time in clearing it.

So, I would like to know whether the Government is going to give any clear-cut direction stating that within the stipulated period the CVC, as far as possible, should give clearance unless some exception or some difficulty is there.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned about the delay in giving of opinion by the CVC. I would like to submit that when matters are referred by various Departments, they have to submit full facts and particulars to the CVC so that he is able to give his opinion as early as possible. Sometimes the delay takes place in the Department. In fact, I wrote letters, after getting the approval of the hon. Prime Minister, to the hon. Ministers of various Departments saying that giving approval takes time, therefore, they have to cooperate with us and the Department has to give full particulars to us. It is now being expedited and we are taking all possible steps to ensure that it is not delayed. We have fixed minimum 45 days for the purpose of giving the approval and opinion by the CVC. The delay is on the part of the Departments which we have tried to minimize. In fact, personally I wrote letters in February to all the Ministers so that we are able to expedite the approval as early as possible.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: थैंक यू, चेयरमैन साहब। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सीवीसी में जिन मुलाजिमों के खिलाफ करप्शन के चार्जिज हैं और मुख्तलिफ रियासतों से जो केसिज सीवीसी को रैफर होते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कितने समय के अंदर कार्यवाही की जाती है? मेरी जानकारी में ऐसे कई केसेज आए हैं, जिनमें रिटायरमेंट तक मैनेज करके सीवीसी में ही उनके केसिज की जजमेंट को रोक दिया जाता है और रिटायरमेंट के बाद सीवीसी की जजमेंट आती है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

†[جناب محمد علی خان (Shri Mohd. Ali Khan) : تھینک یو، چیئرمین صاحب، میں
 منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ سی۔وی۔سی۔ میں جن ملازموں کے خلاف
 کرپشن کے چارجز ہیں اور مختلف ریاستوں سے جو کیسز سی۔وی۔سی۔ کو ریفر
 ہوئے ہیں، ان کے خلاف کتنے سمس کے اندر کارروائی کی جاتی ہے؟ میری
 جانکاری میں ایسے کئی کیسز آئے ہیں، جن میں ریٹائرمنٹ تک مینیج کر کے
 سی۔وی۔سی۔ میں ہی ان کے کیسز کی ججمنٹ کو روک دیا جاتا ہے اور ریٹائرمنٹ
 کے بعد سی۔وی۔سی۔ کی ججمنٹ آتی ہے۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں
 ... (مداخلت) ...]

†Transliteration in Urdu Script

श्री सभापति: देखिए, आप सवाल पूछिए, स्टेटमेंट मत दीजिए।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या इसके लिए कोई ऐसा टाइम फ्रेम रखा गया है कि इतने दिनों के अंदर उस केस का डिस्पोजल कर दिया जाएगा? अगर नहीं रखा गया है तो क्या ऐसा कोई मैकेनिज्म तैयार हो रहा है? इन दिनों देश में करप्शन के चार्जिज बहुत ज्यादा बढ़े हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई ऐसा मैकेनिज्म रखा गया है, तो एक केस के लिए कितने दिन की मुदत होती है? जिन ऑफिसर्स के खिलाफ केसिज होते हैं, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है?

[جناب محمد علی خان (Shri Mohd. Ali Khan) : سر، میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ کیا اس کے لئے کوئی ایسا ٹائم فریم رکھا گیا ہے کہ اتنے دنوں کے اندر اس کیس کا تسپازل کر دیا جائے گا؟ اگر نہیں رکھا گیا ہے تو کیا ایسا کوئی میکانیزم تیار ہو رہا ہے؟ ان دنوں دیش میں کرپشن کے چارجز بہت زیادہ بڑھے ہیں۔ میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر کوئی ایسا میکانیزم رکھا گیا ہے، تو ایک کیس کے لئے کتنے دنوں کی مدت ہوتی ہے؟ جن آفیسرز کے خلاف کیسز ہوتے ہیں، ان کے خلاف کیا کارروائی کی جاتی ہے؟]

SHRI V. NARYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Member is telling that they are managing which unfortunately, is not the correct observation by the hon. Member. Sir, when the inquiry is to be started that is the first stage where the matter is referred by the Department to the CVC for the purpose of giving its opinion regarding the Central Government servants and those who are in the Central public sector undertakings. The initial advice is given by the CVC. One is that whether a case falls under minor penalty or major penalty or it has to go for prosecution, this is the initial opinion. Thereafter, Sir, there is a second stage advice. After the inquiry is conducted by the inquiry officer, the Department gives its opinion. It refers to CVC and then CVC gives its view whether minor penalty can be given or major penalty can be given or the cases can be dropped. This is the opinion given by the CVC. Therefore, there are two stages. The area where the problem arises is that the inquiry officers in the Ministries or Departments take long time for the purpose of deciding the matters. This is not under the control of the CVC. Even then we have been telling them about it. Sometimes the

†Transliteration in Urdu Script

inquiry officer is transferred and the new inquiry officer is appointed. Therefore, Sir, Hota Committee had been appointed by our Government and it went into the issues of delay in finalizing the cases. Four major recommendations have been given by the Hota Committee. One, the presenting officers and the inquiry officers should be appointed from a panel made for this purpose. Second, it says, Sir, that all the cases of minor penalty are going to the UPSC. This should be avoided. The cases of minor penalty should not go to the UPSC so that the delay is reduced. Thirdly, Sir, the Secretary to the Department should be given the power instead of the Minister for the purpose of giving his opinion on that at the time when final decision is taken. About the fourth one, Sir, which has been decided is that it is very clearly mentioned under article 311 that whenever a person is caught red-handed, the inquiry is not required.

But we feel that it should be well thought and a reasonable opportunity should be given to that person also. Therefore, Sir, it has not been accepted. The hon. Prime Minister had constituted a GoM. Major recommendations have been accepted and the Government is implementing them.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: मान्यवर, बेसिक प्रश्न में यह पूछा गया था कि दो वर्षों में कितने केसेज सी.वी.सी. को सौंपे गए और उनमें से कितनों का निपटारा हुआ। इस पर मंत्री जी का आन्सर आया कि 2009 से 2011 के जनवरी तक कुल मिलाकर 15 हजार 887 केसेज उसको दिए गए और 11 हजार 419 केसेज का निपटारा हुआ तथा 4 हजार 468 केसेज अभी तक पेंडिंग हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 4 हजार 468 केसेज जो अभी तक पेंडिंग हैं, उनका निपटारा कब तक कर लिया जाएगा? क्या इनके शीघ्र निपटारे की कोई योजना सरकार की है?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, it is not only the Department. Some anonymous petitions come. Unsigned petitions are also coming. Unverifiable facts are also being sent without supporting documents. When those cases come, it will be filed. No action will be taken because it is not supported by any documents. Therefore, large numbers are there. As far as the recommendations are concerned, we have cleared...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: If you have not taken cognizance of that complaint-if it is unsupported or unsubstantiated - then why are you counting it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Whenever the complaints are received, it is on the file. We have to mention that these many complaints have been

received.

Circular giving power to Forest Department against tribals

*204. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Environment and Forests has recently issued a circular giving Forest Department a right to declare an area as 'critical wildlife habitat';

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

(c) whether it would not go against the spirit of the Protection of Rights of Tribals and other Forest Dwellers; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the Ministry looks at this circular and the efforts it is making to get the circular cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) As per Section 2(b) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, 'Critical Wildlife Habitat' means such areas of National Parks and Sanctuaries where it has been specifically and clearly established, case by case, on the basis of scientific and objective criteria, that such areas are required to be kept as inviolate for the purpose of wildlife conservation as determined and notified by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests after open process of consultation by an Expert Committee. Ministry of Environment and Forests had issued guidelines in October 2007, with respect to notification of Critical Wildlife Habitats.

Since many States/UT Governments could not take concrete action for identification of Critical Wildlife Habitats and had expressed difficulties in adopting these guidelines for implementation on ground, the Ministry of Environment and Forests issued revised (simplified) guidelines for identification/notification of Critical Wildlife Habitats on 7th February, 2011. However, on receipt of representations, expressing concerns on some technical, scientific, social and ecological issues related to the process of identification and notification of Critical

Wildlife Habitats and the consequent process of relocation of people from such areas, the Ministry of Environment and Forests have withdrawn these revised guidelines on 4th March, 2011.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Minister for showing magnanimity and has withdrawn the circular in question. I am happy that the hon. Minister has fully agreed with me that the circular is uncalled for. Anyway, I wish to ask him a question relating to forest rights to tribals. Sir, there is a flaw in implementation of the Forest Rights Act. They are not being allowed by forest officials to collect even the traditional minor forest produce. As per the estimates, three to four crore hectares of forest land should be distributed, but, so far, community rights have been given only to 20,000 hectares. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what efforts he is making to give individual forest rights to all tribals in a fixed timeframe.

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने एक अच्छा प्रश्न किया है। उन्होंने जो चिन्ता प्रकट की है, उसके बारे में मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह वन अधिकार अधिनियम जो बना है, हमारी यू.पी.ए. सरकार के लोकप्रिय माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने हमारे जनजाति भाइयों की तकदीर और तस्वीर बदलने के लिए यह कानून बनाया है। उसी बात को लेकर माननीय सदस्या ने एक चिन्ता प्रकट की थी, जिसमें हमारे वन विभाग को जनजातीय लोगों के विरुद्ध अधिकारिता प्रदान करने के बारे में जो परिपत्र था, उसमें यह बात आई। उस बात को देखते हुए, ये बहुत ही स्पष्ट रूप से सारी चीजें आई हैं कि 2006 के अधिनियम की धारा 2(ख) के अनुसार महत्वपूर्ण वन्य जीव आवास का अर्थ राष्ट्रीय पार्कों और अभ्यारण्यों के लिए ये सारी चीजें कहा गई थीं। निश्चय ही हमारे जनजातीय भाई भी वनों में निवास करते हैं। अभ्यारण्य और पार्क बनाने के क्रम में हम उनको वहां से कहां शिफ्ट करेंगे, कैसे क्या करेंगे, इन सारी चीजों का जब तक गहन अध्ययन नहीं होगा - उसमें हमारे सभी बुद्धिजीवी आएंगे, उसमें हमारे एन.जी.ओ.ज. आयेंगे, उसमें तकनीकी वैज्ञानिक भी आएंगे और उसमें हमारा मंत्रालय भी शरीक होगा। इस तरह उसमें ये सारी चीजें होंगी। उस बात को लेकर हमने माननीय वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री जी से अनुरोध किया कि यह बात सही है। उसमें 2007 में दोबारा जो दिशानिर्देश जारी हुआ है, उसको वापस लेने के लिए भी मैंने उनसे अनुरोध किया था।

उन्होंने तत्काल इस बात को माना है और अपना दिशानिर्देश वापस ले लिया है। अब हम भविष्य में इन सारी चीजों में उनको सम्मिलित करके एक रूपरेखा बनाएंगे। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी की भावना के अनुरूप भारत सरकार का जो कानून बना है, उसका फायदा जनजातीय भाइयों को ज्यादा मिले, इसके लिए हम उनको इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा समाहित करेंगे, इस बात के लिए मैं उनको आश्वस्त करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: दूसरा प्रश्न।

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, India is the only country in the world where 250 million people depend on forest for their livelihood. And, 60 per cent of the forest is in 180 districts where more than 20 per cent population is tribals. And, if you look at the approach of the

Government

towards tribals in the form of forest management, it is really cruel. There is a total wilderness approach by Government towards forest management.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: I am coming to that. There is a lot of harassment of tribals by forest officials, particularly in the naxal-affected areas from which I come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please. Don't read a statement.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how he would be planning to address this issue and protect the tribals in the naxal-affected areas and will he bring amendment to the Forest Act, 1927, for this purpose. If yes, the details may be given. And, if not, the reasons thereof.

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया: सभापति महोदय, 2005-06 का जो एक्ट बना है, वह अब कानून बन चुका है और वह बहुत अच्छा कानून है। उसको अगर किसी भी दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो उससे लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा और महत्व मिलेगा। इस बात को लेकर अभी उसमें संशोधन करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, परन्तु हमारी यह एक निश्चित भावना है कि जो जनजातीय भाई दूरदराज के इलाकों में रहते हैं, उनको पूरा हक मिले। मेरा मंत्रालय उस पर पूरी तरह से काम कर रहा है और उसने सभी राज्यों के माननीय मुख्यमंत्रियों से पर्सनली मीटिंग की है ताकि हमारी भारत सरकार की जो यह भावना है कि उसका फायदा ज्यादा से ज्यादा गरीब आदमी को मिले, उसके लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जहां तक नक्सलाइट क्षेत्रों का मामला है, गृह मंत्रालय इस बात को देख रहा है और वहां भी हम इस बात को देखेंगे कि उन लोगों को इसका फायदा मिले।

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया: सर, मंत्री जी का जो जवाब है, उस पर मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगी कि भारतवर्ष में जहां-जहां ट्राइबल पॉपुलेशन है, वहां ट्राइबल लोग या तो जंगल में रहना चाहते हैं या जंगल के आसपास रहना पसंद करते हैं। एक तरफ उनको हर जगह critical wildlife habitat के नाम पर नोटिस जारी किया जा रहा है और दूसरी ओर उनको Forests Rights Act के तहत जमीन देने की बात हो रही है। इस प्रकार से ट्राइबल लोगों से जमीन खाली करवाना और फिर उनको बसाना, इन दोनों बातों में contradiction है, जबकि जंगलों में आज ज्यादा जानवर नहीं रह गये हैं। यह wildlife criteria को कितना fulfil करता है? मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आप इसको दोबारा सर्वे करके उनको सही जगह पर बसाने के लिए कोई अमेंडमेंट या प्रावधान करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया: सभापति महोदय, यह जो कानून बना है, यह सभी दृष्टि से पर्याप्त है। जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में हमारे जो आदिवासी भाई रहते हैं, उनके लिए वहां जो जमीन है और जो कानून बना है, उसके अनुसार

2005-06 से पहले से जो जहां रह रहे हैं, उनका उस जमीन पर पूरे तरीके से अधिकार है और उनको उसका मालिकाना हक देना है। बिना उनके अधिकारों को देखे न तो वहां से किसी को हटा सकते हैं और न ही किसी प्रकार से कुछ कर सकते हैं। हमने निश्चित तौर पर सभी राज्य सरकारों से यह कहा है कि उनकी पूरी तरह से जांच-पड़ताल के बाद अगर यह बात सामने आती है कि उस जमीन पर उनका कब्जा है या उस पर उनका हक है तो उसे उनको देना है। इसके बाद अगर अभ्यारण्य की या उनको कहीं और बसाने की बात आती है, तो उनसे पूछा जाएगा। इसके लिए उनके यहां की ग्राम सभा से बात की जाएगी। उनको दूसरी जगह पर ले जाने के लिए राजी करके दूसरी जगह भी उनको वही सुविधा देनी है और जमीन पर वही मालिकाना हक देना है, ताकि उनका अधिकार बरकरार रहे।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर, इस प्रश्न पर मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वनाधिकार नियम और बाकी सब बातें तो अपनी जगह पर ठीक हैं, लेकिन वनवासी को देखने की हमारी जो ब्रिटिश दृष्टि है, अभी भी उन्हें हम जिस दृष्टि से देखते हैं, उसके आधार पर ही हम नीति-नियम बनाते हैं। अंग्रेजों ने उनसे धरिये, फरसे और तीर-कमान आदि रखवा लिये, क्योंकि उन्हें मालूम था कि आजादी के आंदोलन में इनकी भूमिका सबसे खतरनाक और सबसे अच्छी है। तब से लेकर आज तक वनवासी ही पीड़ित हैं। हम जानवरों को बसाने के लिए वनवासियों को बाहर कर रहे हैं। हम वनवासियों के लिए नियम बनाते हैं और उनसे ही नहीं पूछते कि आपके लिए यह नियम suitable हैं या नहीं। आप नॉर्थ ब्लॉक और साउथ ब्लॉक से बाहर निकल कर वनांचलीय क्षेत्रों में जाइए और फिर उनसे पूछिए कि आपके लिए क्या नियम बनाना है। आप विस्थापितों के लिए नियम बना रहे हैं और आप विस्थापितों से ही नहीं पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर, मैं बेसिक चीज के बारे में प्रश्न कर रहा हूं कि ब्रिटिश लोगों की वनवासियों को देखने की जो दृष्टि थी, क्या हम उसे बदलेंगे? ये भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानी रहे हैं और यह इस देश का सबसे मूलभूत समाज है और देश की परंपराओं को माने हुए है। उनको बचाने के लिए क्या सरकार की यही नीति चलेगी या उसमें हम कोई परिवर्तन लाएंगे?

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छी बात हमारे सामने रखी है। इस कानून में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है और हमारे जनजातीय भाइयों के साथ किसी प्रकार का कोई अन्याय न हो, इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा गया है। इसके साथ ही माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वे "वनवासी" हैं। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि जब हम गांवों में जाते हैं और यदि हम उन्हें "वनवासी" के नाम से पुकारते हैं, तो हमारे आदिवासी भाई बहुत नाराज होते हैं कि क्या आपने अभी भी हमको "वनवासी" और जंगली समझ रखा है? यह जो इनको "वनवासी" कहने की मानसिकता है, इनको आप "वनवासी" कहना बंद करें। यह हमारा आदिवासी समाज है और ये आदि काल से यहां रहते आ रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: "जनजाति" अच्छा शब्द है। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप इन्हें "अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति" कहिए, क्या आपत्ति है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: दवे जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: मंत्री जी मेरे पूरक प्रश्न को गलत दिशा में ले जा रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं अनुसूचित जनजातीय लोगों के लिए बात कर रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: दवे जी, प्लीज, बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir,

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pany, please, do not interfere ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: मंत्री जी, आप मेरी बात पर मेरे साथ नहीं खड़े हैं, यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है ...**(व्यवधान)**... "जनजाति" तो सरकार का और संविधान का ही शब्द है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया: आपने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न किया है, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आपकी जो भावना है, हम उसकी भी कद्र करते हैं। हमारी UPA सरकार ने सारी चीजें इसके बारे में देखी हैं और जो जनजातीय भाई गांवों में रहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: आप इस देश के वनवासियों के बारे में सोचिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया: आप कह रहे हैं कि इनके मामले में पहले से जो ब्रिटिश व्यवस्था चली आ रही है, उसको हमें पूरी तरह चेंज करना है। हमारे आदिवासी भाई आदि काल से यहां रह रहे हैं और उनको हर तरह से जल, जमीन और जंगल का हक देने को UPA सरकार ने पूरी प्राथमिकता दी है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने इसके लिए एक विशेष मंत्री समूह बनाया है और हमारे जनजातीय भाइयों का जल, जमीन और जंगल का जितना अधिकार है, वह अधिकार उन्हें लौटाना है। उन्हें आज भी हथियार रखने का अधिकार है। शायद कुछ राज्य सरकारें उनके हथियार रखने पर प्रतिबंध लगा रही हैं, लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों को यह मौलिक अधिकार है कि वे तीर-कमान, भाला, बरछा आदि रख सकते हैं। जहां भी इनके रखने पर पाबंदी लगाई जा रही है, निश्चित रूप से हम उस राज्य सरकार से बात करेंगे और हम उनसे अनुरोध करेंगे कि वे हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार छीनने की कोशिश न करें।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, we are grateful that the new guidelines have been withdrawn on 4th March, 2011. But, there is a need to amend the Forest Act for protection of the rights of tribals. The ownership rights on dwelling land i.e., where they are residing, should be given to them. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take necessary steps to give more protection to tribals in those areas where they are residing in the forest areas.

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया: माननीय सदस्य ने निश्चित रूप से अच्छी बात कही है। इस कानून में ही पूरी व्यवस्था दे रखी है कि जो जनजातीय भाई जिस जमीन पर 2005-06 से पहले रहता आ रहा है, उसका उस जमीन पर अधिकार है और आज वह उसका मालिक बन रहा है। इसके लिए हमने राज्य सरकारों के लिए एक दिशा-निर्देश जारी किया है। मेरा सभी सदस्यों से अनुरोध है कि वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में, अपने-अपने जिलों में वहां के प्रशासन से और वहां की सरकारों से इसके बारे में बात करें। इसे लागू करने की हमारी दृढ़ इच्छा है और हमारी नीयत में कोई खोट नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि जितने भी जनजातीय भाई वहां बैठे हुए हैं, उनको उन जमीनों पर कब्जा मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें ही इस काम को देखती हैं। इसके लिए वहां पर मंडल स्तर पर कमेटी बनी है, जिला स्तर पर कमेटी बनी है, ग्राम सभा बनी है और वे सारी चीजें करती है, तब जाकर जिला स्तर पर फैसला होता है। उसके बाद राज्य सरकार के स्तर पर एक कमेटी बनी है। हमने वहां उनको पूरा अधिकार दे रखा है। अगर इस अधिकार को देने की उनकी इच्छा शक्ति है, तो फिर उन्हें कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। अगर आप और हम इसमें involve होंगे, वहां के जनजातीय लोगों को अधिकार दिलाएंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से यह अधिकार उनको मिलेगा। मेरा मंत्रालय इस बात की पूरी कोशिश कर रहा है कि वहां के शत-प्रतिशत लोगों को उनका हक मिले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 205.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। आपने राज्य सरकार को अधिकार दे रखा है, लेकिन राज्य सरकार की ओर से केन्द्र को दरखास्त करनी पड़ती है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, यह सवाल अभी डिस्कस नहीं होगा, आप प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

Question No. 205.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, राज्य सरकार के बार-बार दरखास्त करने पर भी वहां के प्रपोजल्स को केन्द्र सरकार की मंजूरी नहीं मिलती है ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is over ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not take the precious time in agitation ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि राज्य सरकार को अधिकार है, जब कि राज्य सरकार केन्द्र सरकार को दरखास्त देती है, तो भी मंजूरी नहीं मिलती है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, राज्य सरकार केन्द्र सरकार को दरखास्त देती है, लेकिन फिर भी मंजूरी नहीं मिलती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I don't want to extend the purview of the question ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकार को अधिकार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the hon. Minister is misleading the nation through his reply in the House. That is why we are objecting to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the reply is misleading, please follow the procedure. It will be corrected.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, live telecast is going on ...*(Interruptions)*...How can we correct it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It cannot be discussed here ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Where we can correct? ...*(Interruptions)*... How will you correct it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will examine the record ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How will you correct it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia Sahab, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, if he has wrongly said something, he should withdraw that ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, राज्य सरकार को अधिकार है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Or, you expunge the reply ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, यह क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री जी बता रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर राज्य सरकार recommend करके भेजती है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is being heard ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I am not on this question. But, my suggestion is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to this question.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: ...since this is such an important matter - implementation of the Forests Rights Act - if we can have a Calling Attention Motion on this, then we can have a better discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is an excellent idea. Please give a notice, it will be agreed to ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, this is a very, very important matter ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I do agree that it is an excellent idea. But, my point is, a wrong answer should not go to the nation ...(Interruptions)... That is the point. Wrong answer should not go ...(Interruptions)...

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

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, हमको आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have received a very good suggestion, We will follow it up ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the hon. Minister should not mislead the House ...(Interruptions)...That is the point ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 205.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we are demanding protection and you are not protecting us ...(Interruptions)... If a wrong thing goes to the nation, it is bad for the House ...(Interruptions)... Let him give a correct reply ...(Interruptions)... Let him correct his ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, you know that if mistakes are made, they are corrected ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let him correct it ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री सभापति: पाणि जी, पाणि जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, गलत चीज जा रही है और आप कह रहे हैं कि बैठ जाइए।
...(व्यवधान)... एक चीज गलत जा रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अहलुवालिया साहब प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)... You are a very senior
Member of the House...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: पहले CPI की जगह WPI कह दिया और अब जो अधिकार राज्य
सरकार के पास नहीं है, वह अधिकार राज्य सरकार के पास बता दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...
राज्य सरकार के पास सिर्फ recommendatory अधिकार है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, अगर गलत जवाब देंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the States have got just recommendatory
authority ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, अगर गलत जवाब देंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places and listen to the Chair. If a
wrong answer has been given, there are excellent precedents in the House
for pointing it out and the answer being corrected. Please follow the
precedents. Please follow your well-laid procedures. Don't take the
precious time of the Question Hour.

Next question no. 205.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, how will you rectify this?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let somebody give a correction saying that it is wrong
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the correction will come after 10 days.
But, now, the wrong answer has gone. The entire nation has seen

...(Interruptions)... That is the point. The correction will come after
ten days ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not fair. Paniji, I find you interfering again and again. I will have to name you, if you don't correct your ways. Please.

Question No. 205

* 205. [The questioner Shri Ram Jethmalani was absent]

एंट्रिक्स और देवास मल्टीमीडिया के बीच के सौदे को रद्द किया जाना

***205. श्री राम जेठमलानी :** क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) की वाणिज्यिक शाखा एंट्रिक्स और देवास मल्टीमीडिया प्रा. लि. के बीच 2005 में हुए एस बैण्ड स्पेक्ट्रम सौदे को हाल ही में रद्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सौदे को रद्द किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सौदे में हुई अनियमितताओं की जांच की है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो की गई जांच रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सौदे की जांच न करवाने के क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. नारायणसामी): (क) से (ङ) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी हाँ। जुलाई 2003 में मैसर्स एन्ट्रिक्स कांफ़रिशन लिमिटेड एवं अमरीका के मैसर्स फोर्ज एड्वाइजर के बीच हस्ताक्षर किये गये समझौता ज्ञापन के परिणामस्वरूप, एन्ट्रिक्स ने दो भू स्थिर उपग्रहों पर एस-बैण्ड में अन्तरिक्ष खण्ड क्षमता के कुछ भाग को पट्टे पर देने हेतु, 28 जनवरी, 2005 को मैसर्स देवास मल्टीमीडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के साथ एक करार तय किया था। इस करार और जून, 2007 में देवास द्वारा प्रयोग किये गये विकल्प को मिलाकर, 12 वर्षों के लिए दो उपग्रहों पर एन्ट्रिक्स द्वारा देवास को अन्तरिक्ष खण्ड क्षमता का 90% पट्टे पर देने का प्रावधान था। इस करार का उद्देश्य, देश में उपग्रह-आधारित अंकीय मल्टीमीडिया सेवा को समर्थ बनाना था।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में स्पेक्ट्रम के आबंटन के संबंध में सरकारी नीतियों में कुछ परिवर्तन किये गये हैं और राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं, जिसमें रक्षा, अर्ध सैनिक बल, रेलवे तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवाएँ शामिल हैं और एस बैण्ड स्पेक्ट्रम के आबंटन की बढ़ती माँग को, ध्यान में रखते हुए और देश की सामरिक महत्व की आवश्यकताओं के संबंध में सरकार ने एन्ट्रिक्स-देवास करार को समाप्त करने का निदेश दिया है। तदनुसार, एन्ट्रिक्स ने 25.02.2011 को देवास को करार समाप्त करने की सूचना भेजी है।

(ग) और (घ) जी हों। इस करार के कार्यान्वयन पर शिकायत प्राप्त होने पर, विभाग ने 8 दिसम्बर, 2009 को, अंतरिक्ष आयोग के भूतपूर्व सदस्य डॉ.बी.एन. सुरेश की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की। इस समिति को, अंतरिक्ष विभाग को एन्ट्रिक्स-देवास करार को समाप्त करने की कार्यवाई शुरू करने का निदेश देने से पूर्व अन्तरिक्ष आयोग द्वारा जुलाई 2010 में विचार किये गये एन्ट्रिक्स-देवास करार के कानूनी, वाणिज्यिक, प्रक्रियात्मक तथा तकनीकी पहलुओं की समीक्षा करने तथा जांच करने का आदेश प्राप्त था।

तदनन्तर, फरवरी 10, 2011 को सरकार ने सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाने और चूक, यदि कोई हो, के लिए उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित करने हेतु एन्ट्रिक्स तथा मेसर्स देवास मल्टीमीडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के बीच करार के तकनीकी, वाणिज्यिक, प्रक्रियात्मक तथा वित्तीय पहलुओं की समीक्षा करने हेतु एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समीक्षा समिति का गठन किया। इस समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Cancellation of deal between Antrix and Devas multimedia

†*205. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the deal struck between the commercial sector of Antrix of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd. in 2005 for S-Band spectrum has recently been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons for cancelling this deal;

(c) whether Government has looked into the irregularities related with this deal;

(d) if so, the details of the inquiry conducted; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not looking into the deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Consequent to a Memorandum of Understanding signed in July 2003 between M/s Antrix Corporation Limited and M/s Forge Advisors of USA and the subsequent discussions, Antrix had

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

entered into an agreement with M/s. DEVAS Multimedia Private Limited on 28th January 2005, for leasing part of the space segment capacity in S-band on two geostationary satellites. This agreement together with the option exercised by DEVAS in June, 2007 provided for leasing of 90% of the space segment capacity by ANTRIX to DEVAS on two satellites for 12 years. The objective of the Agreement was to enable Satellite-based Digital Multimedia services in the country.

Taking note of the fact that Government policies with regard to allocation of spectrum have undergone a change in the last few years and the increased demand for national needs, including for the needs of defence, para-military forces, railways and other public utility services as well as for societal needs, and having regard to the needs of the country's strategic requirements, Government directed Antrix to annul the Antrix-Devas agreement. Accordingly, Antrix has sent the Agreement termination notice to Devas on 25.2.2011.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. On receipt of the complaints on the implementation of the Agreement received in November 2009, Department of Space set up a Committee on December 8, 2009 chaired by Dr. B.N. Suresh, a former Member for Space Commission. This Committee was mandated to review and examine the legal, commercial, procedural and technical aspects of the Antrix-Devas Agreement that was considered by the Space Commission in July 2010 before directing Department of Space to take up action to annul the Antrix-Devas Agreement.

Subsequently, on February 10, 2011, the Government has constituted a High Powered Review Committee to review the technical, commercial, procedural and financial aspects of the agreement between ANTRIX and M/s Devas Multimedia Pvt., Ltd, to suggest corrective measures and to fix responsibility for lapses, if any. The Committee will be submitting its report very shortly.

(e) Does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't deprive the hon. Member of his chance to put a question. आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, जवाब ही नहीं मिला है, तो फिर सवाल पूछने का मतलब क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, फिर सवाल पूछने का मतलब क्या होगा?

श्री सभापति: प्रकाश जी, प्लीज ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: नहीं सर, मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट की responsibility अधिकारी कैसे fix करेंगे, कृपया यह मुझे बताएं, यह मेरा सवाल है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are anticipating a situation.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, he was there in the Space Commission. प्रधानमंत्री जी बता दें कि नहीं थे। एम.ओ.एस. थे, प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी थे, पी.एम.ओ. के तीनों अधिकारी थे, तो responsibility उनकी fix होती है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the time for discussion.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: नहीं, यह discussion नहीं है, यह सवाल है।

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, इन्होंने सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the other Members to put their questions.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ, ये कोई जवाब तो दें! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज...प्लीज... प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव बोलिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, यह जो जवाब आया है, इसके "ए" और "बी" भाग में Antrix और Devas में समझौता रद्द करने का जो कारण दिया है, तो उसमें और "सी" एवं "डी" भाग में जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें contradiction है, एक विरोधाभास है। एक तरफ यह कहा जा रहा है कि तमाम needs बढ़ गई हैं, इस वजह से इसको annual किया गया और दूसरी तरफ शिकायत जब हुई, तब आपने एक कमेटी बनाई और कमेटी की अभी रिपोर्ट भी नहीं आई और उससे पहले ही उसको रद्द कर दिया गया। तो यह जो आपका answer है, यह लोगों के मन में संदेह उत्पन्न करने वाला है और संदेह इसलिए उत्पन्न होता है, क्योंकि आपके जो दो geostationary satellites हैं और ISRO की जो व्यावसायिक सेवा "Antrix" है...

इसके जरिए जो 90 परसेंट स्पेस आपने देवास को दिया है, इसकी रीच 2जी स्पेक्ट्रम से बहुत ज्यादा है, कई गुणा ज्यादा है। 2जी स्पेक्ट्रम का जो मामला था, उसमें इतनी लम्बी अमाउंट थी, जिसकी चर्चा मुझे नहीं करनी है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जब यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण मामला है - फोर्सज को पता नहीं चला, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को पता नहीं चला, पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्सज के यूज का मामला था - और केवल 49 या 69 करोड़ में इस कंपनी को दे दिया गया? मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैंडल है। इस संबंध में प्रधानमंत्री जी को सदन को स्पष्ट रूप से बताना चाहिए कि बिना आपकी जानकारी में लाए यह सब कैसे हुआ?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member very humbly that transponders are required by the Government, especially, Defence, Paramilitary forces and for societal purposes. This is one aspect. The hon. Member wanted to correlate both the two. When the complaint was received, the complaint was investigated. Thereafter, the decision was taken. You

cannot see both of them in a different perspective. We will have to look into the complaint part. That is one aspect.

Second aspect is, this is required by the Government. In the Agreement, there is a clause that according to the terms of the Agreement, if it is required by the Government, the Government can use it for the purposes, underling the Agreement. That provision has been taken into consideration. Now, when the Review Committee submits its Report, the responsibility will be fixed and action will be taken by the hon. Prime Minister.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: कितने दिन के बाद ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: As has been mentioned in the reply, the satellite-based digital multi-media services will be utilised for defence, paramilitary forces, railways and other public utility services as well as for societal needs. Whether the Government have got any proposal to empower the fishermen and also tribal people to get the benefit of this rich information technology and also help the students who are living in the remote areas.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the societal needs need not be exactly what the hon. Member wants. It will reach the rural areas also and the rural population will also get the advantage. Any information which they require, they will be able to get it through this system. Sir, it is an advanced technology. And, Sir, farmers are getting information even now through the system which is available now.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: यह बात उनके ध्यान में कब आयी? ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात कब आयी? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, आपने हमें इस पर प्रश्न पूछने का मौका नहीं दिया।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I had to ask a very important question.

* 206 [The questioner Shri Rajkumar Dhoot was absent]

Industrial slow down

*206. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is every likelihood of industrial slow down in the country due to persistent rise in prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to initiate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The IIP-based cumulative industrial output growth rate during the period of April-December 2010 was 8.6%, at par with the growth rate in the corresponding period of the previous year. The corresponding figures in case of manufacturing, which has a weight of 79.36% in the IIP, have been 9.1% in the current year and 8.9% in the previous year. The robust performance was achieved despite overall Annual Average WPI-based Inflation Rate of 9.4% recorded during the period of April-December 2010, which was mainly accounted for by food-related inflation.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above. It is clarified however that the Government has a focussed programme for improving the environment for investment and economic activity during the 11th Plan through creation of world class infrastructure, devising regulatory mechanisms to reduce transaction costs, promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including foreign direct investment, development of industrial infrastructure through public private initiatives, removal of regional industrial imbalances and development of industry relevant skills.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I would like to seek a response from the Minister with regard to the figure which he has quoted in response to this question. Although the question was of a generic nature, the figures which have been selected has been for a very limited period. In terms of the reply to the last part, many things have been referred to but the two specific things to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister are: the progress made in the implementation of the far reaching recommendations of the National Council on Manufacturing Competitiveness and the likely impact of a tight liquidity position with upward movement of interest rates in the revival of the manufacturing sector,

particularly, the index of industrial production.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for his question. All I can say at this stage is, Sir, that as far as the issue of revival of the competitiveness of our manufacturing sector is concerned, it has been engaging the attention of the Government for the last several years. I

have myself had the opportunity of serving on that Commission in my capacity as the then Minister of Industry. We are, absolutely, certain that for the Indian economy to be globally competitive, we have to have our manufacturing sector become globally competitive and all necessary policy initiatives in that direction have been taken and just to recount one of those is the skill upgradation policy which is on a mission mode. The entire purpose is to ensure that while our people get employment, our manufacturing and industrial sector is not bereft of the skills that are required to make this sector competitive.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Somalian pirates

†*207. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Somalian pirates are advancing towards India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Somalian pirates are posing threat to all ships passing through the sea between India and Maldives;

(c) whether fifteen Somalian pirates were nabbed on 28 January, 2011 near Lakshadweep;

(d) if so, whether Government got any information about their objectives; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for securing the safety of Indian ships and the ships of friendly countries from pirates?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Somali pirates are operating further and further off the Somali coast. A few recent incidents of piracy have taken place about 250 nautical miles away from the Indian coast. The shift in attacks to the south and east of the Indian Ocean could be due to the pirates trying to bypass the security corridor established by international naval forces in the Gulf of Aden. They have extended their reach to approximately 1000-1200 miles

from the Somali coast. Pirates have developed significant support structures whereby they are able to hold hijacked ships and crews hostage for months while holding negotiations for ransom.

(c) and (d) On 28 January 2011, an Indian Coast Guard aircraft while on surveillance off the Lakshadweep and Minicoy islands reported sighting a pirate attack on a foreign merchant ship.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Subsequently, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy ships interdicted a fishing trawler, 'Prantalay', hijacked by Somali pirates and being used as a mother vessel for piracy attacks in waters west of Lakshadweep and Minicoy islands. They rescued 20 Thai crew members and apprehended 15 Somali pirates. The pirates have been handed over to Mumbai police.

(e) The Indian Navy and Coast Guard have stepped up their vigil against pirates. The Indian Navy has made additional deployments off the eastern and north eastern Arabian Sea. The Indian Coast Guard is carrying out regular surveillance by deploying Indian Coast Guard ships and aircraft to create deterrence as well as build confidence in the minds of merchant men. The Indian Navy and Coast Guard have jointly launched 'Ops Island Watch' from 13 December 2010, initially for a period of one month, and subsequently extended to 31 Mar 2011. Stepped up vigil also resulted in successful neutralisation of two of the pirate 'mother ships' by the Indian Navy.

Contribution of ancient astronomers

*208. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognizes the contribution made by India's ancient astronomers in unearthing the secrets of the space;

(b) whether any effort has been made by Government to put to use the ancient Indian Science of astronomy into making its forays in the space;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) India's ancient Astronomers Aryabhatta (476-550 A.D), Varahamihira (505-587 A.D), Brahmagupta (598-668 A.D), Bhaskara-1 (600-680.A.D), and Bhaskara-2 (1114-1185 A.D)

have been credited with postulating certain fundamental principles of Astronomy including the helio-centric concept of rotation of Earth around the Sun, prediction of lunar and solar eclipse, concept of gravitational force and mathematics of planetary motion.

These principles are fundamental in nature and form an important step in the advancement of Astronomy and contribute to our understanding of the Modern Astronomy and the methods of Celestial Mechanics that are used in the Space Programme.

Government of India is conscious of the significant contributions of the Indian Astronomers. It is for this reason that the first Indian Scientific Satellite, launched in 1975, was named after Aryabhata. The second Indian built satellite for Earth observation, launched in 1979 was named as Bhaskara-1 and the next Indian Earth observation satellite was named as Bhaskara-2. The observatory at Nainital was named by the Government in 2004 as Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences, an autonomous institution under the Department of Science and Technology. It is also noteworthy that the International Astronomical Union has named a crater on the Moon as Aryabhata.

(d) Not applicable.

Adoption of children

†209. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make online access for smart adoption of children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to make central data-base for child adoption; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Government of India, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, has recently launched a web based management system for adoption of children, namely, Central Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS), which can be

accessed on Central Adoption Resource Agency's website www.adoptionindia.nic.in. CARINGS envisages expeditious and smooth adoption and transparency through online monitoring of adoption and post adoption process. It also provides online registration and status tracking for parents and facility to view and accept the prospective adoptive child online.

CARINGS contains, *inter alia*, (i) details of recognized adoption agencies, (ii) database of parents waiting to adopt, (iii) database of children available for adoption with detailed information relating to their health, education, development milestones, etc. This enables the adoption authorities/agencies to expedite matching of children with waiting parents, thereby leading to early rehabilitation of the children.

Non-sponsoring of Basketball Team to Asian Para Games

*210. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided not to sponsor Indian Wheelchair Basketball Team to Asian Para Games at Guangzhou, China in December, 2010;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the procedure for sponsoring various teams for Asian Para Games and Paralympics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b): No, Sir. The Paralympic Committee of India (PCI) did not submit any proposal for sending Indian Wheelchair Basketball team to participate in Para Asian Games held in Guangzhou, China in December, 2010. However, Indian Wheelchair Basketball team did not qualify for the Games as per the Minimum Qualification Standard (MQS) fixed by Asian Paralympic Committee. The Indian team had last participated in the 9th FESPIC (Far East and South Pacific Games for the Disabled) Games in 2006 where they ranked last out of total 8 teams. Thereafter the team did not participate in any International event as their performance was not satisfactory. Hence the Indian Wheelchair Basketball team could not be sent to participate in Para Asian Games,

2010.

(c) PCI is required to submit detailed proposal to the Ministry for sending teams for participation in Para Asian Games and Paralympics. Ministry's Departmental Committee considers

various aspects of the proposals including selection criteria, performance level, financial implications etc. and clears the teams for participation in these games at Government cost.

Investigations into accidents in steel plants

*211. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of accidents that took place in various steel plants in the country during each of the last three years and current year, plant-wise;

(b) the number of persons injured/died in these accidents during the said period;

(c) whether any investigation was conducted to identify the causes of such accidents;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the action taken against the officials found responsible for such accidents;

(f) the amount of compensation paid to the injured/families of deceased persons in such cases; and

(g) the concrete steps taken/being taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Details of accidents which occurred in different public sector steel plants and units of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the requisite period are given in the Statement (See below). The number of persons injured/died in these accidents in respect of SAIL and RINL is as under:

Year	SAIL		RINL	
	Injured	Died	Injured	Died
2008	161	25	59	5
2009	121	28	57	11

2010	109	33	46	10
2011	18	2	10	2

Steel is a deregulated sector. There are a large number of steel factories/plants in the country. Therefore in regard to the private steel sector, the requisite data/information is not maintained by the Ministry of Steel.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. All fatal accidents are investigated by a plant level enquiry committee to identify the causes of such accidents and give recommendations to prevent recurrence of such incidents. Status of implementation of the recommendations made by the committee are monitored and reviewed at appropriate levels for their timely compliances. Wherever recommended by the Plant enquiry committee appropriate actions are taken against the erring employees/officials for violation of safety norms leading to an accident. In case of contractual employees, the same is done as per the penalty provisions given in the terms and conditions of the contract.

(f) In case of contract labour, the compensation/dependant benefit is paid under the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) by the ESI Corporation. In case of fatal accidents to regular employees, the compensation is given as per the law/company policy. SAIL and RINL provide compensation to their employees in case of death/disablement due to accident arising out of and in course of employment as per the Workmen's Compensation Act, Employee Family Benefit Scheme and company policy. SAIL and RINL have paid a total of ₹ 2,76,94,847/- from 2008 till February 2011 towards compensation.

(g) Measures being taken by SAIL Plants/Units to avoid occurrence of such accidents in identified areas of concern are as follows:

- i. Enforcing usage of job specific Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs) by all concerned, mandatory use of full body harness in place of safety belts;
- ii. Campaign and training on rail and road safety;
- iii. Use of retardant dress while handling liquid metal;
- iv. Provisions of automatic gas leak detection and alarm system in hazardous areas, Conducting periodic mock drills as per emergency plan;
- v. Strict adherence to Inter Plant Safety Standards procedures;

vi. Enforcement of safety induction training; and

vii. Strict adherence to safety procedures, medical fitness and height pass.

Based on the findings of the enquiry committees which probe into the incident of each fatal accident, the cause of each accident is identified and the following measures are taken in RINL:

- i. Conducting periodic mock-drills as per the emergency plan.
- ii. Provision of automatic gas leak detection alarm in critical and gas prone areas.
- iii. Enforcing usage of job specific personal protective equipment.
- iv. Spreading safety awareness through training programs and workshops for employees and contractor workers.
- v. Conducting inspections and suggesting corrective measures on unsafe acts and conditions observed.
- vi. Development and adherence to safe operating and maintenance procedures, was re-emphasized.

Statement

Fatal and reportable accidents statistics in SAIL and RINL

PLANTS/UNITS	Fatal accidents (fatality)				Other reportable accidents (excluding fatal accidents)			
	2008	2009	2010	2011 (up to February, 2011)	2008	2009	2010	2011 (up to February, 2011)
Period	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Steel Authority of India Ltd.								
Bhilai Steel Plant	6	2	0	0	2	11	3	2
Durgapur Steel Plant	1	1	4	0	2	2	2	0
Rourkela Steel Plant	4	4	4	0	14	16	10	2
Bokaro Steel Plant	4	10	8	0	21	12	15	0
IISCO Steel Plant	4	3	10	1	20	10	26	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alloy Steel Plant	2	0	0	0	3	3	2	0
Salem Steel Plant	0	5	1	0	3	4	2	0
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant	0	0	0	1	21	13	10	1
Maharashtra Electrosmelt Ltd.	0	0	0	0	10	2	7	0
Central Marketing Organisation	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
Raw Material Division (Mines)	3	1	2	0	10	4	0	3
Bhilai Mines	0	0	0	0	36	38	29	3
Collieries	0	0	3	0	18	6	2	4
Total (SAIL)	25	28	33	2	161	121	109	18
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	5	11	10	2	59	57	46	10

Protection of RTI activists

*212. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several RTI activists have been murdered during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the protection Government provides to the information seekers under the RTI Act;

(d) whether Government is considering amendment of the RTI Act;

(e) if so, whether Government would consider providing protection to RTI activists; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There have been reports in the media that some persons have been murdered in the last two years allegedly due to their role as RTI activists. Some of the persons who are alleged to have been so murdered include Ramdas Patil Ghadegasonkar, Babbu Singh, Amit Jethwa, Datta Patil, Vitthal Gite, Sola Ranga Rao, Arun Sawant.

(c) to (f) The framework of existing laws such as Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, etc. is considered adequate to provide for safety and security to all citizens, including RTI activists. A bill to protect persons who make public interest disclosures has already been introduced in the Parliament. As such, there is no proposal to amend the RTI Act for this purpose.

As maintenance of law and order and providing safety and security for all citizens is primarily the subject matter of State Governments, Government of India has already drawn the attention of State Governments to the reports appearing in the media about the victimization of people, who use RTI to expose corruption and irregularities in administration. The States have been requested that if any such instance comes to the notice, it should be promptly inquired into and action be taken against the offenders.

Targets for construction of National Highways

*213. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by Government for construction of National Highways per day;

(b) if so, the details of the targets set by Government and progress made against targets, during each of the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is not able to meet the targets;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Target of 20 km/day for constructing National Highways was set in June,

2009 for the country as a whole. No State-wise target had been set.

(b) Details of targets and achievement for construction of National Highways during the last three years is as under:

Year	Target in km	Achievement in km
2007-08	4462	3640
2008-09	5558	4494
2009-10	5652	5042

(c) and (d) Shortfall in achieving the targets are mainly due to problems in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environment and forest clearance, approval for Road Over Bridges from Ministry of Railways as well as shortage of skilled/semi-skilled manpower and economic slowdown.

Children of Juvenile Homes

†*214. SHRI PARSHOTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that many children imprisoned in juvenile homes repeat the same crime when they come out after completing their punishment because the society does not accept them and they do not have employment and such children also develop terrorist tendencies;

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard; and

(c) whether any plan is under its consideration to secure the future of innocent young children of women prisoners behind the bars, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) There have been a few instances in some States, of children repeating the same offence after they are released from the Observation/Special Home. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (JJ Act), which is the primary legislation for children in conflict with law, has adequate provisions for the rehabilitation and re-integration of such children and for follow up of children released on bail or after completion of probation. Observation Homes and Special Homes set up under Section 8 and 9 of JJ Act for children in conflict with law, are

required to provide appropriate (bridge/ formal/ non formal) education, counseling, yoga, moral education and vocational training to the children for enabling their reintegration into the society.

Further, Model Rules under the JJ Act provide for follow-up of juveniles by Probation Officers, through regular visits to their residence, place of employment or school, after their release and extending help and guidance to them.

In addition, to facilitate transition from an institution-based life to mainstream society, of children of the age of 17 or above who leave the Home, Section 44 of the JJ Act provides after care facilities for a maximum period of 3 years.

The Government in the Ministry of Women & Child Development has been providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for, *inter alia*, setting up and maintenance of structures required for implementation of the above-mentioned provisions of the JJ Act.

(c) Supreme Court of India, in the case of a Writ Petition (C) No. 559 of 1994, has issued Guidelines regarding the care of children of women prisoners living in jail. These guidelines have been sent for compliance, in April 2006, to all State Governments/UT Administrations. The Guidelines provide, *inter alia*, that female prisoners be allowed to keep their children with them in jail till they attain the age of 6 years. All facilities for their care, food, recreation, education etc. are required to be provided by the State Governments/UT Administrations. After the age of 6 years, State authorities are required to send the children to the care of a surrogate mother as per the wishes of the mother, or to a child care institution.

ICPS provides financial support to the State Governments/UT Administrations for rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances, including children of prisoners, through either institutional care in Children's Homes/Shelter Homes or non-institutional care through Foster-care support, until the mother is released, or the child attains the age 18 years.

FIRs by CBI for misappropriation of public money

*215. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of FIRs lodged by CBI and other agencies in connection with misappropriation of public money by the concerned authorities of Commonwealth Games 2010;

(b) the present status of investigation in respect of each FIR;

(c) whether it is a fact that some accused were granted bail by the courts as the investigating agencies could not file chargesheets in time against them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) CBI has registered six cases, viz., RC - 26/2010-ACB Delhi, RC-41/2010-ACB Delhi, RC-42/2010-ACB Delhi, RC-44/2010-ACB Delhi, RC-01/2011-ACB Delhi and RC2(A)/2011-AC-I, New Delhi. All the six cases are at different stages of investigation. The Directorate of Enforcement has registered two cases under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) on 27.1.2011 in connection with the financial irregularities in the conduct of Commonwealth Games, 2010. Besides, investigations under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, (FEMA) have also been taken up by the Enforcement Directorate. The investigations are currently underway.

(c) to (e) In RC.41/2010-ACB Delhi, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has granted statutory bail to accused Shri T.S. Darbari on 14.01.2011 and to Shri M. Jeychandren on 21.01.2011. Shri Sanjay Mohindroo has also been granted statutory bail by the Court of Ld. Special Judge, Patiala House Court on 15.01.2011. The investigation of the case has been conducted on day to day basis. However, substantial part of the investigation is required to be conducted in UK for which Letters Rogatory (LR) is being issued U/s 166A of Cr. PC to the competent judicial Authority in UK. The finalization of investigation depends on the execution of the said LR. In view of the same, investigation of the case could not be completed within the stipulated period of 60 days.

It is the endeavour of the CBI to ensure expeditious completion of investigation in all cases. There is a laid down system of holding monthly and quarterly review meetings in CBI with a view to early finalisation of investigation. Central Vigilance Commission, who have been entrusted with superintendence over the CBI in so far as it relates to investigation of offences alleged to have been committed under the

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, also reviews the status and progress of investigation of cases with the Director, CBI on a monthly basis.

Schemes for strengthening education among ST girls

*216. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of the schemes for strengthening education among ST girls in low literacy districts of the country from 2007-11;

(b) the status report on implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 from 2006-2011, district-wise and State-wise, progress of implementation in the Act, clarification sought by the States, matters relating to the Act pending at the level of Government of India and present status of the cases pending; and

(c) the details of meeting held, recommendation made, recommendation implemented by standing committee of the National Council of Tribal Welfare ?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) The revised scheme of "Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts" is being implemented with effect from 01.04.2008. The scheme of "Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts" aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women in the identified Districts or Blocks. The scheme is implemented in Districts or Blocks where the ST population is 25% or more, and ST female literacy rate is below 35% or its fraction, as per 2001 census. The budget allocation and expenditure from 2007-2011 is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 was notified for operation with effect from 31.12.2007. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 for implementing provisions of the Act were notified on 01.01.2008. Details of the number of claims filed by the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers under the Act, the title deeds issued and claims pending since implementation of the Act from 2008, year-wise and State-wise are given in the Statement-II (See below). District-wise details are not maintained in the Ministry. The onus of the implementation of the Act rests with the States/UT Governments. As and when States/UT governments face difficulties in its implementation, they seek clarifications. Thus, seeking of clarification is an ongoing

process. The Ministry has a procedure to examine such clarifications sought and provide necessary replies to the States/UT Governments.

(c) A meeting of the Standing Committee of National Council of Tribal Welfare was held on 12.01,2011. It deliberated on the draft of National Tribal Policy, Implementation of Forest Rights Act and PESA so as to recommend the agenda to be discussed in the meeting of National Council of Tribal Welfare.

Statement-I

Budget allocation and expenditure from 2007-2011

BE, RE and Exp. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No. 2010-11	Name of the Scheme	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10					
		BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp. (up to 08/03/2011)
1	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts	19.75	19.75	19.75	60.00	40.00	40.00	50.00	33.50	33.50	40.00	39.70	33.12

Statement-II

Status of the State-wise implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 from the year 2006 to 2011.

(A) (upto 31.12.2008)

Sl. No	State	No. of claims filed	No. of claims disposed of	No. of titles deeds distributed	No. of claims pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,12,564	9,023	330	3,03,541
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	495	-	-	495
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,00,000 (approx.)	95,498	85,549	3,04,502
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,13,785	-	-	1,13,758
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
10.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
11.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2,97,000	12,334	8059	2,84,666
13.	Maharashtra	1,07,863	2	-	1,07,861
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17.	Orissa	2,26,080	-	-	2,26,080
18.	Rajasthan	34,417	551	321	33,866

19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	1080	-	-	1,080
21.	Tripura	74,370	85	-	74,285
22.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-
23.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
24.	West Bengal	1,37,825	992	5	1,36,833
25.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		17,05,479	1,18,485	99,658	15,86,994

(B) (upto 31.12.2009)

Sl. No	State	No. of claims filed	Total No. of claims disposed of	No. of title deeds distributed	No. of claims pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,25,818	3,04,814	1,73,334	21,004
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1,01,454	12,056	12,056	89,398

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	788	-	-	788
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,77,309	4,41,528	2,00,806	35,781
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,86,334	9,272	7,584	1,77,062
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	25,220	5,541	2,505	19,679
10.	Karnataka	45,801	-	-	45,801
11.	Kerala	36,807	119	108	36,688
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3,84,466	3,13,280	72,485	71,186
13.	Maharashtra	3,03,960	2,857	2,453	3,01,103
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17.	Orissa	3,29,514	1,52,998	97,595	1,76,516
18.	Rajasthan	59,900	43,786	14,067	16,114
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-

20.	Tamil Nadu	9,355	-	-	9,355
21.	Tripura	1,64,726	1,58,447	84,750	6,279
22.	Uttar Pradesh	70,033	3,302	3302	66,731
23.	Uttarakhand	182	1	-	181
24.	West Bengal	1,41,783	71,582	17,360	70,201
25.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	
26.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	
Total		26,63,450	15,19,583	6,88,405	11,43,867

(C) (upto 31st December. 2010)

Sl. No	State	No. of claims filed	Total No. of claims disposed of	No. of title deeds distributed	No. of claims pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,29,858	3,20,188	1,67,582	9,670
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1,14,857	29,885	29,885	84,972
4.	Bihar	2,291	128	-	2,163
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,91,374	4,86,386	2,14,918	4,988

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,92,045	77,832	25,771	1,14,213
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	29,551	10,184	6,079	19,367
10.	Karnataka	1,62,874	1,48,411	6,394	14,463
11.	Kerala	37,432	17,574	14,758	19,858
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,19,226	3,70,550	1,12,148	48,676
13.	Maharashtra	3,39,689	3,26,562	1,04,767	13,127
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17.	Orissa	4,26,051	3,42,541	2,39,567	83,510
18.	Rajasthan	60,353	60,353	30,083	-
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781	-	-	21781
21.	Tripura	1,75,492	1,73,424	1,17,404	2,068

22.	Uttar Pradesh	91,406	77,880	10,092	13,526
23.	Uttarakhand	182	1	-	181
24.	West Bengal	1,37,162	1,06,597	27,093	30,565
25.	A & N Islands	-	-		
26.	Daman & Diu	-	-		
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-		
Total		30,31,624	25,48,496	11,06,541	4,83,128

(D) (upto 31st January, 2011)

Sl.	No State	No. of claims filed	Total No. of claims disposed of	No. of title deeds distributed	No. of claims pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,29,858	3,20,188	1,67,582	9,670
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1,14,857	29,885	29,885	84,972
4.	Bihar	2,291	128	-	2,163
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,91,374	4,86,386	2,14,918	4,988

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,92,045	77,832	25,771	1,14,213
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	29,551	10,184	6,079	19,367
10.	Karnataka	1,62,960	1,49,993	6,394	12,967
11.	Kerala	37,432	16,954	14,758	20,478
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,27,357	3,72,870	1,13,932	54,487
13.	Maharashtra	3,39,689	3,26,562	1,04,767	13,127
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17.	Orissa	4,26,051	3,42,541	2,39,567	83,510
18.	Rajasthan	60,353	60,353	30,083	-
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-

20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781	-	-	21,781
21.	Tripura	1,75,606	1,74,961	1,18,827	645
22.	Uttar Pradesh	91,406	77,880	10,092	13,526
23.	Uttarakhand	182	1	-	181
24.	West Bengal	1,37,162	1,06,597	27,093	30,565
25.	A&N Islands	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
Total		30,39,955	25,53,315	11,09,748	4,86,640

Financial assistance to poor sportspersons

*217. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide financial assistance to poor sportspersons who are participating in the national and international sports competitions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that young sportsmen and sportswomen face financial crunch in achieving their dreams of winning medals in national and international sports events; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

Statement

(a) and (b) Government provides financial assistance for the participation of national athletes/teams, representing India in international sports competitions. This is income-neutral and provided to all athletes representing India in international competitions irrespective of their financial condition. The assistance covers air passage cost, cost of boarding and lodging, out of pocket allowance, ceremonial dress, sports kit, entry fees etc. as may be applicable.

(c) and (d) Government provides full assistance for intensive coaching of the national teams through national coaching camps organized by the Sports Authority of India. The Government also provides financial assistance to meritorious players under the Scheme relating to Talent Search & Training and National Sports Development Fund for personalized training/coaching under national/international coaches, participation in international tournaments held in India and abroad and purchase of equipment. All these schemes are income-neutral.

Apart from this, the Government runs the following schemes through Sports Authority of India to identify potentially gifted sportspersons in the country at sub-junior (8-14 years, junior (14-18 years) and senior levels and gives them scientific training in the respective disciplines through qualified coaches:

1. National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
2. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme
3. SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme
4. Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
5. Centre of Excellence (CDE) Scheme

These schemes covered rural, tribal and remote areas as well. Free board and lodging facilities, sports kit, sports equipment, competition exposure are also provided, non-residential trainees are given monthly stipend in place of board and lodging. In the Centre of Excellence, the trainees are provided with the state of art facilities, equipment, and scientific back up alongwith specialized training. Around 15,000 trainees benefit under the SAI Schemes. The benefits made available to the SAI trainees under various schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Benefits available to SAI trainees under various schemes

Scheme	Objective	Disciplines covered	Facilities provided
1	2	3	4
National Sports	Scientific scouting of talent at Boarding & Lodging per head per day		Archery, Athletics, Badminton,
Talent Contest Rs. 75	optimum age essential for	Basketball, Football, Gymnastics,	for 300 days (2 Schools only):
(NSTC) Scheme Rs.	converting the genetically and	Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho	Sports Kit (per head per annum):
	physiologically gifted children	Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball,	2000 Insurance (per head per annum):
head	into future medal hopes in	Wrestling and Indigenous Games	Rs. 32 Competition exposure (per
	various competitions at	and Martial Arts.	per annum): Rs. 2000 Stipend for 10
3000	National and International level.		months (per head per month): Rs.
Extension of NSTC Scheme to Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas	to promote sports in remote and rural areas & to provide greater balance for village	Same as above	Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 1500 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 Competition exposure
(JNVs)	children		(per head per annum): Rs. 1500 Stipend for 10 months (per head per month): Rs. 3000

Extension of NSTC Scheme to Schools	to promote indigenous Games & Martial Arts	Indigenous games and martial arts	Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 1500 Insurance (per head per
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having tradition of months	in the schools in rural		annum): Rs. 32 Stipend for 10
Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (IGMA)	and semi-urban areas and scouting of talent in these games for nurturing in modern sports		(per head per month): Rs. 3000
Extension of NSTC Scheme to Akharas	To create a broader base for modern Wrestling and to supplement the efforts made by various akharas	Wrestling	Stipend (per head per annum): Rs. 1000 Insurance (per head per annum) : Rs. 32
Extension of NSTC scheme to Sports Centres adopted on the pattern of akharas	To provide support to high performance centres	Athletics, Judo, Wrestling, Boxing, Swimming and other recognized martial arts akin to	Stipend (per head per annum): Rs. 1000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 modern sports
Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) Scheme	The scheme is a joint venture of the Army Authorities and Sports Authority of India with a view to leveraging the excellent Rs. 1000 Sports Equipment (per unit per infrastructure, efficient	Archery, Athletics, Basketball, Boxing, Diving, Equestrian, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Swimming, Shooting, Rowing,	Boarding & Lodging per head per day for 300 days: Rs. 125 Educational expenses (per head per annum): 'Hockey, Kayaking & Canoeing, annum): Rs. 2,75,000 Insurance (per
head	administration and disciplined	Volleyball, Wrestling &	per annum): Rs. 32 Competition
exposure	environment for sports training		Weightlifting. (per head per
annum): Rs. 2000 ' Stipend			

1	2	3	4
annum):	available in the various Army Regimental Centres. Boys in the age group of 8-16 years of age are inducted under the scheme.		for 10 months (per head per month): Rs. 3000 Medical (per head per 300.00
SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme hilly (per Education 1000 annum): per	To train meritorious sports persons Residential Trainees:Boarding & Lodging in the age group of 14-21 years. per head per day for 330 days: Rs. 125 Under the scheme, the Centres are set up in joint collaboration areas Sports Kit (per head per annum): with State Govt./UT Administration. Rs. 4000 Insurance (per head per Lawn Tennis, Swimming, Sepak- Takraw, Shooting, Softball, Table Tennis, Taekwondo, Volleyball, Water Sports, Weightlifting, Wrestling, & Wushu	Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Cycling, for non-hilly areas and Rs. 140 for Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Karate, annum): Rs. 32 Competition exposure head per annum): Rs. 3000 expenses (per head per annum): Rs. Medical expenses (per head per Rs. 300 Other expenses (per head annum): Rs. 100 Non-Residential	

head	Trainees: Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 4000 Insurance (per
exposure	per annum): Rs. 32 Competition
Stipend	(per head per annum): Rs. 3000
	(per head per annum): Rs. 6000

Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme 125	To scout natural talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal, rural, coastal for non-hilly areas and Rs. 140 for hilly and hilly areas of the country	Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Basketball, Canoeing & Football, Gymnastics, Handball,	Residential Trainees:Boarding & per head per day for 330 days: Rs. Kayaking, Cycling, Fencing, areas Sports Kit (per head per
annum):	and also from regions having genetic/geographic advantage	Hockey, Judo, Karate Kabaddi, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming,	Rs. 4000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 Competition
exposure	and nurture them scientifically for achieving excellence in modern competitive games	Taekwando, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling & Wushu.	(per head per annum): Rs. 3000 Education expenses (per head per annum): Rs. 1000 Medical expenses
(per	and sports. The trainees are		head per annum): Rs. 300 Other
expenses	adopted in the age group of 14-21 years.		(per head per annum): Rs. 100 Non- Residential Trainees:Sports Kit
(per head			per annum): Rs. 4000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32Competition exposure (per head per annum): Rs.
3000			Stipend (per head per annum): Rs.
6000			
Extension Centres of STC/SAG Centres	To develop sports standard in schools and colleges who	Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Basketball, Canoeing &	Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 4000 Insurance (per head per

to cover schools/ colleges for wider Stipend coverage Financial	organize specific sports and have shown commendable results. The trainees in the age group of 14-21 years are adopted under the scheme.	Kayaking, Cycling, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Karate Kabaddi, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Taekwando, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling & Wushu.	annum): Rs. 32 Competition exposure (per head per annum): Rs. 2000 (per head per annum): Rs. 6000 support per year to support infrastructure and equipment in institutions (per head per annum)
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identified

1	2	3	4
Centre of Excellence	Advance training of elite sports	Archery, Athletics, Badminton,	
(COE) Scheme	Residential Trainees:Boarding & Lodging persons in particular disciplines per head per day for 330 days: Rs. 175 and also to provide competition exposure. The trainees in the age group of 17-25 years are	Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Kayaking & Canoeing, Karate Kabaddi, Swimming, Table Tennis,	Boxing, Cycling, Fencing, Football, Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 6000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 Competition
exposure (per	selected under the scheme	Taekwando, Volleyball, Weightlifting,	head per annum): Rs.
3000 Medical	who have shown promising	Wrestling & Wushu.	expenses (per head per annum): Rs.
500	performance in the senior		Other expenses (per head per
annum):	national competitions.		Rs. 100 Non-Residential Trainees:
Sports			Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 6000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 Competition exposure (per
head			per annum): Rs. 3000 Stipend (per
head			per annum): Rs. 9000

Courses conducted by NIWS, Goa

*218. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of courses conducted by National Institute of Water Sports (NIWS) in Goa; and

(b) the names of courses, persons trained under each of the courses and the costs incurred till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The total number of courses conducted by National Institute of Water Sports (NIWS), Goa since inception in 1990 till Feb 2011 is 498.

(b) Name of course and persons trained between 1990 to March 2010 and amount incurred on training between 2005 - 2006 and February 2011 (year wise) have been given below:

S.No. Training Programme		No. of Courses	No. of Trainees
1	2	3	4
1.	Life Saving Techniques - Watersport Operator	179	3735
2.	Powerboat Handling- Level- II	127	2483
3.	OBM Maintenance	18	189
4.	CPR	78	2295
5.	FRP Boat Repair	8	64
6.	Watersport Centre Management	7	94
7.	River Rafting	2	28
8.	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	2	12
9.	Dinghy Sailing	4	29
10.	Windsurfing	7	45
11.	Water-skiing	4	35

1	2	3	4
12.	Marine Wealth Awareness Programme	1	20
13.	Kayaking	5	87
14.	Communication Skill	2	38
15.	SCUBA Diving	1	8
16.	Jet Ski / PWC conversion	16	277
17.	Sea Rescue Squad	4	60
18.	Parasail Operation	8	126
19.	Basic Paragliding	1	51
20.	Watersports Orientation Programme	12	258
21.	Watersports Demonstrations	8	349
22.	Life Saving Techniques - Pool Life Guard	3	59
23.	Powerboat Handling- Level- III	1	12
TOTAL		498	10,354

**Amount (in Rs.) incurred on training between 2005-2006
and February 2011 (year wise)**

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1.	2005-06	1,93,046.00
2.	2006-07	2,94,566.00
3.	2007-08	3,76,279.45
4.	2008-09	5,21,777.00
5.	2009-10	7,51,055.00
6.	March 2010 - Feb 2011 (Approx.)	4,12,547.00

Concrete and bitumen roads in Highway projects

*219. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the share of concrete road and bitumen road in highway projects;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard in various phases of National Highway Development Programme (NHDP); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) The share of concrete road and bitumen road in highway projects of NHAI is approximately 12% and 88% respectively.

(b) and (c) No specific guidelines have been prescribed for the ratio of construction of concrete and bitumen roads in National Highway Development Programme (NHDP). NHAI follows a site specific strategy for type of road material namely concrete or bitumen to be used for construction.

Promotion of sports in rural areas

† *220. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government schemes for promotion of sports in rural areas;

(b) whether Government makes budgetary allocation for construction of stadium and for providing sports equipment at panchayat/town/district level;

(c) if so, the amount allocated to State of Bihar under this head during the current year and the detailed guidelines thereof; and

(d) the details of its progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Government has introduced a nation-wide rural sports programme called 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) in the year 2008-09. This scheme aims at development and maintenance of playfields including procurement of sports equipments in all the village/block panchayats (and its equivalent units) in the country including Bihar, in a phased manner, over a period of 10 years, at an annual coverage of 10% for normal States, and 20% for border States and special category, including North Eastern States. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/Union Territories. The scheme also provides 100% central assistance to States/UTs for holding annual

rural sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels.
A plan outlay of Rs. 1,500 crore has been approved for the Eleventh Five
Year Plan period.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Guidelines fixed for sanction of grants to States/Union Territories under PYKKA Scheme:-

- (i) Annual coverage of block and village panchayats @ of 10 per cent is allowed with a special relaxation for North Eastern States, which are allowed 20 per cent annual coverage.
- (ii) Village Panchayats meeting the national average population norm of 4600 each are eligible for sanction of grants.
- (iii) Smaller panchayats are to be clubbed unless specifically exempted.
- (iv) All the Block panchayats irrespective of the size of the population are covered under the scheme
- (v) Village panchayats having larger population are sanctioned grants on pro-rata basis, taking the national average as the base.
- (vi) One Time seed capital grant of Rs. 1 Lakh to each Village Panchayat is sanctioned on 75:25 basis between Central Government and State Governments for Normal States and on 90:10 basis for Special Category States. On the same lines, a uniform grant of Rs. 5 lakh is provided to each block Panchayat.
- (vii) The norm for release of grants for competitions at the sub-national levels is as under:

a.	Block Level Competition	Rs. 50,000/-
b.	District Level Competition	Rs. 2 Lakh
c.	State Level Competition	(i) Rs. 10 Lakh for State
		(ii) Rs. 5 Lakh for Union Territory

During the current financial year (2010-11) funds amounting to Rs. 6.19 crore have been provided to Bihar for organizing rural competitions at Block/District and State Level. As regards release of grant for creation of playfields, an amount of Rs. 10.44 crore was sanctioned in 2008-09 for development of 847 village panchayat and 53 block panchayats. Against this Rs. 5.22 crore was released towards first installment. The release of balance amount for 2008-09 and proposals for subsequent years

have not been considered for non-submission of Utilization Certificate
which has become due.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Nuclear waste management system

1551. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any transparent Nuclear Waste Management System (NWMS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to have a balanced and transparent NWMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir, Government have a transparent Nuclear Waste Management System (NWMS) in place in various units of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(b) Nuclear waste in the form of gaseous, liquid and solid is generated during various activities of nuclear energy programme. The system for the management of various type of nuclear waste is as follows:

(1) Gaseous waste is treated at the source of generation. The techniques used are absorption on activated charcoal and filtration by high efficiency particulate air filter. The treated gases are then diluted with exhaust air and discharged through tall stack with monitoring.

(2) Liquid waste streams are treated by various techniques, such as filtration, absorption, chemical treatment, thermal and solar evaporation, ion exchange, reverse osmosis etc.

(3) Solid wastes are first subjected to volume reduction techniques such as incineration and compaction. The concentrate from treatment of gaseous, liquid and solid waste are immobilized in inert materials like cement, polymer and glass.

(4) Solid waste with low activity content is disposed in near surface engineered facilities such as reinforced concrete trenches, the tile holes and vault. Solid waste containing higher level of

radioactivity is stored in air-cooled facility for 30-50 years before their planned disposal in geological formation. The disposal facility is monitored through a systematic surveillance programme to ensure containment of radioactivity within controlled area.

In order to maintain transparency in NWMS, Department of Atomic Energy is adopting the following practices:

- (i) Publication of safety codes and guides in the field of Nuclear Waste Management by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. These publications are in open domain and are available on request.
- (ii) Organisation of exhibitions on DAE programme in general and Nuclear Waste Management in particular during major conferences/symposium and other events.
- (iii) Arranging out-reach programmes for public awareness in various parts of the country.
- (iv) Arrangement of visits to Waste Management Facilities for the members of public living in nearby areas, school/college students & teachers, members of press/media, etc.
- (v) Scientific publications in the field of Nuclear Waste Management in various National Journals by Scientists of DAE.

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

(d) Efforts are continuously on to update and have a balanced NWMS. For example, extensive efforts in field of research and development are being made to develop new technologies in the field of nuclear waste management for the waste likely to be generated from newer reactor systems like advanced heavy water reactors and fast breeder reactors etc. Similarly, transparency in NWMS is being maintained through the measures explained in Answer to part (b) of the Question as above.

Findings for cancer treatment

1552. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry funds cancer hospitals in the country which support primarily small projects and radiation related equipment for

cancer treatment;

(b) if so, the details for the last three years hospital-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) under its control has a fully funded autonomous institution in Mumbai, viz., Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), which is a premier cancer centre for prevention, treatment, education and research in cancer. In addition, DAE has also been releasing grant-in-aid to various cancer hospitals in the country for research, procurement of medical equipment, procurement of Bhabhatron-II etc. The details of funds released during the 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Does not arise, in view of the above.

Statement

*Details of Grant given to cancer hospitals by
Department of Atomic Energy during 2007-08 to 2009-10*

(A) Details of grant during 2007-08

Sl. No	Name of the Hospital	Purpose	Amt. released (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
1	Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh Assam	Cost of Blood Irradiator	24,50,000
2	B.K.L.Walawalkar Hospital, Dervan, Maharashtra	Procurement of Simulator, HDR, Telecobalt source, TPS and Dosimetry Immobilization	4,30,00,000
3	Sant Tukaram Hospital & Medical Research Centre, Akola Maharashtra	Procurement of Bhabhatron-11 and Cobalt 60 source	1,40,00,000

1	2	3	4
4	Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad, UP	Procurement of 150 RMM-60 Cobalt Source and lr.192 Source	50,00,000
5	Bhagwan Mahavir Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Procurement of Cobalt 60 source	30,00,000
6	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	Procurement of Cobalt 60 source	30,00,000
7	Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha, Maharashtra	Procurement of Simulator	1,50,00,000
8.	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical Trust, Bhimavaram, AP	Procurement of Simulator, Accessories and contingency	2,30,00,000
9	Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam	Procurement of equipments	2,57,00,000
10	Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research, & Education in Cancer (ACTREC), Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	For research projects and replacement of Bhabhatron	4,30,00,000
11	Tata Memorial Centre Mumbai	DAE-Clinical Trial Centre	27,87,425
TOTAL			17,99,37,425

(B) Details of Grant during 2008-09

1	Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha, Maharashtra	Procurement of Simulator	45,00,000
2	Shri Siddhivinayak Ganapati Cancer Hospital,	Procurement of New Gamma Camera	50,00,000

1	2	3	4
3	Christian Medical College 24,50,000 & Hospital, Ludhiana, Panjab	Procurement of Blood Irradiator	
4	Padhar Hospital, Betul, MP 1,50,19,736	Procurement of Bhabhatron-11	
5	Acharya Harihar Regional 1,75,00,000 unit and 170 RMM Orissa	Procurement of Bhabhatron-11 Cancer Centre, Cuttack Cobalt-60 source and accessories	Telecobalt
6	Society for Applied 1,24,04,000 Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER) Mumbai, Maharashtra	For Design and Development of Multi-leaf Collimator for use in Linear Accelerator and For services and maintenance of six units of SIDDHARTH LINAC	
7	Madurai Kamaraj University, 66,27,931 Madurai Tamilnadu	Project: "Development of drug discovery assay tools and identification of potential cancer therapeutic compounds"	
8	Chatrapathi Sahuji Maharaj 1,75,00,000 Medical University, Lucknow, UP	Procurement of Bhabhatron-11	
9	Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati	Procurement of equipments	7,95,000
10	Tata Memorial Centre Mumbai	DAE-Clinical Trial Centre	1,29,55,326
TOTAL			9,47,51,993

(C) Details of Grant during 2009-10

1	Bhagwan Mahaveer Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Procurement of Iridium-192 source for Micro-selectron HDR system	30,08,000
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1	2	3	4
2	Lokmanya Medical 1,75,00,000 Foundation, Pune Maharashtra	Procurement of Bhabhatron-II	
3	Ayurved Hospital and 1,75,00,000 Research Centre, Wagholi, Pune, Maharashtra	Procurement of Bhabhatron-II	
4	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical Trust, Bhimavaram, AP	For Cancer Care Technology and Surgery	30,00,000
5	Padhar Hospital, Betul, MP	Procurement of equipment, Construction for Simulator & Mould Room, Mould Room Equipment, CT Scanner, Room for CT Scanner	2,35,74,636
6	Hassan Institute of Medical 1,75,00,000 Sciences, Hassan Karnataka	Procurement of Bhabhatron-II	
7	Vivekanand Medical 1,85,00,000 Foundation & Research Centre, Latur, Maharashtra	Procurement of Bhabhatron-II	
8	Indrayani Hospital, 1,85,00,000 Pune Maharashtra	Procurement of Bhabhatron-II	
9	Kota Cancer Society, 1,52,54,900 Kota Rajasthan	Procurement of Bhabhatron-II	
10	Cancer Centre Welfare 1,55,00,000 Home & Research Institute, Kolkata	Procurement of Bhabhatron-II	

11	Acharya Tulsi Regional 1,62,70,800 Cancer Treatment & Research Institute, Bikaner Rajasthan	Procurement of Bhabhatron-II
12	Cancer Charitable Society, 1,54,62,900 Gaziabad, UP	Procurement of Bhabhatron-II

1	2	3	4
13	Garud Hospital & Cancer 1,55,00,000 Centre, Ahmednagar Maharashtra	Procurement of Bhabhatron-II	
14	Christian Hospital, Mungeli, 1,72,11,300 Chattisgarh	Procurement of Bhabhatron-II	
15	Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam	Procurement of equipment	3,12,66,000
16	Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai	For Research Project	68,00,000
Total			25,23,48,536

Public use of nuclear power

1553. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) by when the first phase of nuclear power envisaged through 123 Agreement would be available for public use;

(b) the percentage of the total power output envisaged through the deal; and

(c) the cost of that power, per unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The first phase of nuclear power reactors to be set up based on international cooperation would start generation of electricity in the XIII Five Year Plan.

(b) A total of 40,000 MW nuclear power capacity based on international cooperation is planned. This capacity is possible to be set up by 2032. The percentage of nuclear power based on international cooperation would depend on the total installed capacity from all sources in the country at that time.

(c) The discussions on the commercial contracts for these projects

are in progress and the exact tariffs will emerge on conclusion of contracts. However, it will be endeavored that the tariffs are competitive.

Setting up of nuclear plants

1554. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nuclear power plants proposed to be set up in the country during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan, State-wise;

(b) the total estimated cost of each project, its production capacity of the proposed power plants; State-wise;

(c) the details of measures taken or proposed to be taken in the installation and commissioning/operation of these projects;

(d) whether Government is considering to increase the capacity of existing nuclear power plants in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The XI Five Year plan (Mid-Term-Appraisal) envisages launch of four projects comprising of 2 x 700 MW indigenous Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) each at Kakrapar in Gujarat and Rawatbhata in Rajasthan, 2 x 1000 MW Light Water Reactors (LWRs) at Kudankulam in Tamilnadu and 2 x 1650 MW LWRs at Jaitapur in Maharashtra based on international cooperation. In addition, pre-project activities in respect of two projects each of 2 x 700 MW PHWRs in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh and three each of 2 x 1000 MW or larger size LWRs in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal are envisaged. The detailed XII Five Year plan proposals are yet to be finalized.

(b) The details of the cost and capacity of the projects already launched in the XI Five Year Plan are:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)	Completion Cost (in)	Scheduled completion
KAPP 3 & 4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2 x 700	11459	2015-16
RAPP 7 & 8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2x700	12320	2016-17

The details of the capacity of projects where pre-project activities are in progress are

Location and State	To be set up in cooperation with	Capacity (MW)
Gorakhpur, Haryana	Indigenous	2 x 700
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	Indigenous	2x700
Kudankulam, Tamilnadu	Russian Federation	2 x 1000
Jaitapur, Maharashtra	France	2 x 1650
Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	USA	2 x 1000*
Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat	USA	2 x 1000*
Hariipur, West Bengal	Russian Federation	2 x1000

* Nominal Capacity

The recently approved completion cost of the indigenous PHWR projects is about ₹ 8.2 crore per one MW. The cost of projects proposed to be set up with international cooperation will depend on the business model finalized and will be known after the conclusion of Techno-Commercial contracts.

(c) The sites for setting up of the projects have been accorded 'in principle' approval. Pre-project activities including land acquisition, site investigations, statutory and regulatory clearances are in progress. Preparation of Detailed Project Report and cost estimates in respect of indigenous projects and discussions to arrive at commercial contracts in respect of projects to be set up with international cooperation is in progress.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The existing reactors are already rated at optimal capacity.

Losses due to merger of Air India with Indian airlines

†1555. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the deficit of Air India has decreased after its merger with Indian Airlines to bail it out from the losses;

(b) the expenditure occurred in the merger of these two companies;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the amount of losses at the time of merger and at present loss;

(d) whether it is a fact that the fuel consumption of its fleet is more because most of them are old;

(e) whether a major reason for loss is that there are huge lapses in the management policies; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to overcome the current losses?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (c) Both erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines were merged with National Aviation Company of India Limited (Now renamed as Air India Limited) w.e.f. 01.4.2007. Before merger (FY 2006-07), the losses reported by erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines were Rs.447.93 crores and Rs.240.29 crores respectively. After merger, NACIL incurred losses of Rs.2226.16 crores during 2007-08. The cumulative losses at the close of financial year 2009-10 were Rs.13326.86 crores.

(b) The merger is expected to create synergy and reduce costs managerial staff as also in fuel distribution, logistics and procurement etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Air India has prepared a 'Turnaround Plan', which focusses on cost reduction/revenue enhancement, fleet rationalisation, route profitability, manpower rationalisation and other structural changes. The performance of the Company is being monitored by the Government at various levels.

DGCA action on intoxicated pilots

†1556. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 4161 given in the Rajya Sabha on 4 May, 2010 and state the action taken by the Directorate-General of Civil Aviation and the Employer Company against the delinquents in each of the 39 cases which came up before Directorate-General of Civil Aviation between January, 2009 to December, 2010 in which pilots/co-pilots found in a State of

intoxication in pre-take off breath-analysis test?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): A Statement consisting of list of pre - flight Medical - Positive cases for the period 2009 - 2010 with action taken against the delinquents in each case based on the data available with Directorate General of Civil Aviation is enclosed.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*List of Pre-flight Medical-Cock pit Crew Positive cases for
the period 2009 -10*

S.No	Date	Place	Involved crew	Airlines	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	21.01.09	Delhi	Capt. S Vats	Indigo	Terminated
2	14.06.09	Mumbai	Capt. Jagat Singh Yadav	Indigo	Kept off flying for 15 days with loss of Pay & allowances
3	26.06.09	Delhi	Capt. Timothy Furness	Indigo	Kept off flying for 30 days with loss of Pay & allowances
4	29.10.09	Mumbai	F/O Jenil Jaydip Gandhi	Indigo	Terminated
5	20.12.09	Delhi	Capt James Douglas Feeney	Indigo	Terminated
6	05.08.09	Delhi	F/o Gaurav Chaturvedi	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
7	12.08.09	Mumbai	Capt. Narend Naidu	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
8	13.08.09	Mumbai	Capt. Rakesh Yadav	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	25.10.09	Delhi	F/o Himanshu Vashist	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
10	07.12.09	Mumbai	F/o Kshitij Tanawala	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
11	20.12.09	Delhi	Capt. Maneet Singh	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
12	24.12.09	Mumbai	Capt. Santosh Prabhu	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
13	18.01.09	Delhi	Capt. B.L. Sen	King Fisher	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
14	18.02.09	Bangalore	Capt. S. Srinivasan	King Fisher	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
15	11.05.09	Bangalore	F/o Aditya Hooda	King Fisher	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
16	25.06.09	Hyderabad	F/o Saddath Tehsin	King Fisher	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay &

					allowances
17	04.10.09	Delhi	Capt. Lusingu Mvungi	King Fisher	Terminated

18	21.10.09	Chennai	Capt. Rogerio Veloso	King Fisher	Terminated
19	27.11.09	Delhi	Capt Man Gravil	King Fisher	Terminated
20	07.02.09	Delhi	F/o Neeraj Sharma	Jetlite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
21	26.06.09	Delhi	Capt A. Kaushik	Jetlite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
22	23.07.09	Chennai	Capt. P.K. Passi	Jetlite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
23	13.08.09	Delhi	F/o Nitin Jacob	Jetlite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
24	20.10.09	Delhi	F/o Gauarav Malik	Jetlite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
25	10.11.09	Delhi	Capt Sharad Vats	Go Air	Kept off flying duties for 2 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
26	23.03.09	Mumbai	Capt. Ali Sekban	Spicejet	Terminated
27	23.03.09	Delhi	Capt. Bhavesh Misra	Spicejet	Immediately Warning letter issued. 50% pay for three months and will have to undergo BA

before each flight for three
months

1	2	3	4	5	6
28	04.05.09	Mumbai	Capt. Richard Lee Armstrong	Spicejet	Terminated
29	10.06.09	Goa	Capt. Thomas John Trebby	Spicejet	Terminated
30	25.07.09	Delhi	Capt. E Zwicki	Spicejet	Terminated
31	10.07.09	Mumbai	Capt. Stuart Mcnicol	NACIL-A	Kept off flying duties for 1 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
32	18.10.09	Mumbai	Capt R. Prabhoo	NACIL-A	Kept off flying duties for 1 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
33	05.12.09	Delhi	Capt. Pradeep Deshpande	NACIL-A	Kept off flying duties for 1 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
34	20.12.09	Delhi	Capt. James Douglas Feeney	Indigo	Terminated-Repeated
35	01.01.10	Mumbai	Capt. Shashank Nigam	NACIL(I)	Kept off flying duties for 4 weeks with loss of Pay & allowances
36.	04.02.10	Delhi	F/O Amit Mathur	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
37	12.02.10	Delhi	Capt. Richard Walter Quintero	Indigo	Kept off flying duties for 4 weeks with loss of Pay & allowances

38	15.02.10	Ahmadabad	Capt. Vinod Kumar Jain	Indigo	Kept off flying duties for 4 weeks with loss of Pay & allowances
39	19.02.10	Kolkatta	F/o J.B. Singh	Spice jet	Kept off flying for 4 weeks from the day of occurrence and there after he will be on half-salary for three months.
40	27.02.10	Hyderabad	Capt. Taonele Khofi	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
41	27.02.10	Chennai	Capt. Ankur Seihgal	Air India Charters	Kept off flying duties for 1 Month with loss of Pay & allowances
42	08.03.10	Kolkatta	F/o Vikram Tumber	Spicejet	Kept off flying duties for 4 weeks with loss of Pay & allowances
43	13-03-10	Delhi	Capt. Sumit Kapur	Jet lite	Kept off flying for three months without pay. Instructorship status removed for 2 years as per CAR, Section V, Series F, Part III, Issuel, dated 13th Nov.2009.
44	18-04-10	Hyderabad	Capt. Scott Truk	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances

1	2	3	4	5	6
45	19-04-10	Mumbai	Capt. K Tanawal	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
46	25-04-10 weeks with loss	Delhi	Tarun Kumar Mehta, First Officer	Indigo	Kept off flying duties for 4 with loss of Pay & allowances
47	27-04-10	Chennai	Capt. Mark Mier	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
48	02.06.2010	Mumbai	AJAY KUMAR, First Officer.	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
49	01-07-10	Delhi	J S Sarkaria	Jet lite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
50	29-07-10	Chennai	Sanjay Rana, First Officer	Jet lite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
51	14-08-10	Kolkata	Sanjay Singh, PIC	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
52	25-08-10	Kolkata	Laksh Kumar, First Officer	Indigo	Kept off flying duties for 4 weeks with loss of Pay & allowances

53	16-09-10	Delhi	Capt. Hector Gomez	Alliance Air	Kept off flying duties for 4 weeks with loss of Pay & allowances
54	12-10-10	Chennai	Mr. Chetan R Shah, F/o	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of Pay & allowances
55	17-10-10	Delhi	Mr. Gautam Sood, F/o	Go Airways	Kept off flying duties for 1 Month with loss of Pay & allowances
56	14-11-10	Bangalore	F/o Jeff Jimmy George	Indigo	Kept off flying duties for 4 weeks with loss of Pay & allowances
57	16-11-10	Delhi	Mr. Oliver Young	Kingfisher Airlines	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months

Pilots trained to operate flights in dense fog

†1557. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the respective figures of the pilots who have been trained by different civil aviation companies during the last three years to use Cat-III-B so as to enable them to operate flights uninterruptedly in dense fog in view of the instructions issued by Directorate-General of Civil Aviation;

(b) whether the concerned companies have equipped its aeroplanes therewith; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The airlines wise details of pilots trained on CAT - IIIB during the last three years are:- (i) National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) - 601; Kingfisher - 317; Jet Airways - 689; Go Air - 158; and Deccan Cargo - 20.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The airlines - wise details of aircraft equipped with CAT - III are: NACIL - 111; Kingfisher - 39; Jet Airways - 25; Indigo - 36; Go Air - 10; and Deccan Cargo - 3.

Development of Bikaner airport

†1558. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to develop Bikaner airport so as planes of ATR type can operate from there;

(b) if so, when the decision to develop the Bikaner airport was taken, by when it would be completed and the total expenditure incurred; and

(c) the arrangements made to ensure the timely execution of this work?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c):

Bikaner airport in Rajasthan belongs to Indian Air Force (IAF),
Ministry of Defence. The development of a new Civil

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Enclave with a new Terminal Building, Apron & Taxiway has been undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) for operation of ATR type of aircraft with scheduled date of completion as August, 2011. Construction of Apron is subject to clearance by IAF. So far, AAI has incurred an expenditure of Rs. one Crore on this project.

Airlines to hire 5000 professionals

1559. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether airlines are to hire 5,000 professionals this year as boom returns;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) No such assessment is available in the Ministry.

Road map for civil aviation sector

1560. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently decided to draw a road map for the civil aviation sector and to revive Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Air India, in comparison to other private airlines, is not equipped to mobilize revenue as well as air traffic; and

(d) if so, the steps Union Government proposes to make Air India competitive with other private airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The strategic plan of the Ministry for year 2010-15 has been prepared and placed on the website of the Ministry of Civil Aviation (www.civilaviation.nic.in). The draft strategic plan has been developed in active consultation with stakeholders. The areas identified for focused attention are:

- To create World Class infrastructure facilities.

- To establish Regulatory Framework in consonance with international standards.

- Connect presently unserved or underserved areas.
- Develop skilled manpower according to the needs of the industry.
- Deploy advanced technologies for the optimal growth of the sector.

(c) and (d) As a long term solution for revival, Air India has prepared a Turnaround Plan as required by consortium of banks and RBI. Besides, operational restructuring, the turnaround plan also includes financial restructuring. M/s. SBI Caps have been appointed as advisor by Air India for the financial restructuring plan which includes a slew of measures to restore the liquidity position. Rs. 2000 crores has been released over the Financial Years 2009-10 and 2010-11. Further, to address its presently inadequate debt equity ratio and give flexibility to the company in its financial restructuring process, Rs. 1200 crores has been further provided in the Budget for 2011-12.

Air service facility in Chhattisgarh

†1561. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions for having air service facility in the Korba, Bhilai or other places in addition to Raipur have been received or need for the same is being felt;

(b) whether increase in the number of foreign tourists industry related people and businessmen visiting these places has been noticed; and

(c) by when the new terminal at Raipur airport would start functioning and the facilities likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Suggestion for air connectivity to/from Raipur and inter-connectivity between all district Airstrips/Airports in the State of Chhattisgarh have been received.

(b) and (c) To cater 700 passengers (300 international and 400 domestic) at peak hour, a new expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building is under construction at Raipur Airport which include facilities like Central air conditioning, BMS, Signages, Passenger Boarding Bridges (2 Nos.), CCTV, Flight Information Display System, PA system, fire

detection, fire alarm system, escalators (2 Nos., elevators (5 Nos.), landscaping, horticulture, rain water harvesting, modern baggage handling system 7 Automatic Bi-parting sliding door. The work is likely to be completed by June, 2011.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Expansion of Patna airport

†1562. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that keeping in view the security of passengers, expansion of Patna airport is needed; and

(b) if so, the action to be taken by Government in this regard and by when action would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Jayaprakash Narayan International Airport, Patna has operational limitations because of land constraints. However, Airports Authority of India is planning to construct a new Integrated Terminal Building to segregate domestic and international passengers and for expeditious handling of passengers and better comfort.

Upgradation of airports in the Country

1563. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received several requests from various State Governments especially the Uttar Pradesh for upgradation of their airports, State/UT-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the requests cleared by the Union Government so far along with the funds allocated for the purpose, airport-wise;

(d) the present status of various ongoing projects and reasons for not achieving the physical and financial targets; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to expedite the work in a fixed time-frame, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The representations and requests for upgradation of airports from the State Governments are received from time to time. There requests alongwith traffic demands are taken into consideration for development of airports. The present status of various projects undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) All projects are regularly monitored by the Project Monitoring and Quality Assurance (PM & QA) Department of AAI. They ensure regular monitoring and quality assurance at site through periodic site inspection

visits and by holding review and coordination meetings to remove hindrances.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Present status of various projects undertaken by AAI

(A) Status of development of 35 non Metro airports

(As on Jan. 2011)

S.No.	Airport	City Side/Terminal Building works	Air side works	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	-Renovation of Terminal Building-work completed	-Expansion of Apron-Work completed.	
2.	Agartala (Tripura)	-Construction of Technical Block- work completed.	-Expansion of Apron. -Strengthening of existing runway - Work completed	
3	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	-Domestic (Arr/Dep) Completed. New International Terminal Building to handle 1600 passengers commissioned on 15th July, 2010. Subway Pedestrian walk way linking International Terminal & Domestic Terminal commissioned on 15th July, 2010. -New Control Tower cum Tech Block - Planning Stage	New International Apron - completed.Extension of Domestic Apron - Completed. S/Govt.) -Construction of part parallel taxi track	67 acres of Land requisitioned from S/Govt.)

4	Amritsar (Punjab)	-Construction of New Terminal Building- work completed. -Modular expansion of Terminal Building Phase II - Work completed.	-Extension of runway-work completed. -Expansion of apron for additional four bays - Civil work completed.	Put into operation Put into operation.
5	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	-New Integrated Terminal Building- work completed. Installation of 2 no's passenger Boarding Bridges- work completed.	-New Apron- work completed. -Strengthening & extension of runway-work completed.	Put in operation in April, 09
6	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	-Construction of new Expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building - Work completed on 31st Jan. 2011. Likely to be operationalise in Feb. 11.	- Extension of runway-work completed. -New Apron with link taxiway & expansion of isolation bay -PDC January, 2011.	
7.	Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	-Construction of Domestic Terminal Building - Tender awarded PDC April-2012	-Expansion of apron -work completed.	
8	Calicut (Kerala) expansion	-Extension and modification of the international & domestic terminal building - Work Completed.	of existing Runway - work completed except EMAS (Engineered Material Arresting System).	-Strengthening and

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Chandigarh	-Construction of New Terminal Building - Work completed.		Operationalised wef 15.11.2010
10	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	-Expansion and modification of existing Terminal building - PDC March, 2011.	-Construction of part parallel taxiway, extension of Apron -Work completed -Strengthening of old apron and allied works - completed. -Extension of runway -Planning	Subject to hand over by State Govt.
11.	Dehradun (Uttrakhand)	-Construction of new terminal building - work completed.	-Strengthening and extension of runway-work completed. -Construction of apron -work completed.	
12	Dibrugarh (Assam)	-Terminal Building - Work completed	-New apron work completed. Runway strengthening -PDC January, 2011 -Extension of runway -Kept in abeyance due to want of land from the Army.	

13	Goa	Construction of new integrated terminal building.	-Construction of parallel taxi track. Two link taxi tracks-Two rapid exit taxiways.
14	Guwahati (Assam)	-Modification to the existing Terminal Building -work completed. -Construction of International Terminal building - Planning stage.	-Extension of Runway, apron, Isolation Bay -work completed -Construction of parallel taxi track- Planning stage. NOC from IAF awaited.
15	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Construction of Integrated Terminal building - PDC Jan, 2011	-Extension of runway, -Construction of New Apron and link taxiway - completed.
16	Imphal (Manipur)	-Modification of Terminal Building - September, 2011	-Expansion of apron and link taxiway - PDC Aug, 2010
17	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	-New International building - Completed	-Construction of new apron, Commissioned on 1st July, link taxi track and part parallel
09.		Expansion of new International Terminal Building - Planning stage.	taxi track -completed. -Extension of runway -Planning stage.
18	Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh)	-Construction of terminal building-PDC June, 2011.	-Construction of new apron, Contract rescinded link taxi track -Completed. due to non performance of agency. Fresh tender being called.

1	2	3	4	5
19	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	-Construction of new international terminal building, car park- PDC June, 2011.	-Construction of new apron/rapid taxi track, parallel taxi track-Completed	Expansion of
	existing apron,			
20	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	-Construction of new integrated terminal building complex - Work completed 27th July, 2010. -Control Tower cum Technical Block - Planning stage.	-Extension of runway, new apron- Completed. -Parallel taxi track -Planning stage.	Subject to
	availability			of additional land
	by			State Govt
21	Mangalore (Karnataka)	-Construction of a new Integrated Terminal Building-Completed	-Extension of Runway -Completed.	
22	Mysore (Karnataka)	-Construction of Terminal Building, Tech Block cum control tower, Fire Station etc-Work Completed.	-The work for construction of Runway-work completed Runway extension-Planning stage	Subject to balance availability of land from S/Govt.
23	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	-Construction of New international arrival hall + -Expansion of existing Terminal Building Completed.	-Provision of New Tech. Block cum Control Tower - Planning stage.	
24	Port Blair	-New integrated terminal building - Planning stage.	-Expansion and strengthening of apron -Completed	

25	Pune (Maharashtra)	Lateral expansion of terminal building	-Construction of parallel taxi	Major area of
the		to make it an integrated terminal building	track and expansion of apron -	building except
		for 800 passengers.	completed.	airside corridor
have				been put in
operation				(94% work completed)
26	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	Construction of new integrated terminal	-Runway Extension and new	Subject to 2440
acres		building to cater to 700 passengers at	apron - Completed.	of land is made
		a time (300 Intl. + 400 Dom.) with two		available by State
		aerobridges - PDC Jan, 2011.		Govt. & traffic
		- Development of the airport for wide		demand.
		bodied aircraft operations Planning Stage		
27	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	- Construction of new integrated terminal	Expansion/Strengthening of	
		building to cater to 700 (250 arr. + 250 dep.)		apron -Completed
		domestic & (100 arr. + 100 dep.) international		
		passengers with two aerobridges - PDC		
		March, 2011.		
28	Srinagar (Jammu	-Expansion and modification of Terminal	-Expansion of apron -Nov,	
	& Kashmir)	Building -Completed.	2010	
			-Construction of cargo	
			complex - Planning Stage	
			-Expansion of car park.	

1	2	3	4	5
29	Surat (Gujarat)	-New Terminal Building -completed	-Extension of Runway & apron - completed.	
30.	Trivandrum (Kerala) related	-Construction of new International terminal building - Completed.	-Part parallel taxi track- Work Completed.	State Govt. works pending.
31.	Trichy (Tamil Nadu) acquired.	-Construction of new integrated terminal building - Completed.	-Extension of runway- Completed	Subject to provision of land, to be
32	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	-Construction of new terminal building- Work Completed. -Construction of Technical Block and Control Tower-Work completed. Control Tower inaugurated on 26th Jan, 2010. Tech Block in August, 2010.	-Construction of new apron, link taxi track, isolation bay (Phase I) -Completed. (Phase II) PDC 15th April, 2011. -Extension of runway -work completed.	
33	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	-Construction of new integrated terminal building - Completed	-Apron - completed	
34	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	-Construction of new integrated terminal building - Work completed. NITB Operationalised w.e.f 15.11.2010.	-Extension of runway- Completed. -Expansion of apron -work completed	

35	Vadodara (Gujarat)	-New integrated terminal building complex - Tender stage.	-Apron for night parking - Completed -Construction of parallel taxiway- Planning stage.	
(B) Status of developments of other 13 airports as on January, 2011				
1	Agatti/ Lakshadweep	Construction of New Terminal Building, work completed.	Runway Extension, Construction of new	Dep. Block completed. Arr.
Block		Technical Building cum control tower & fire station- work completed. Extension of runway, construction of new apron, Relocation of terminal	Apron-work completed.	work deferred due Rwy extension. Subject to provision of additional land
by		building, Control Tower/Tech. Block -Planning Stage		Lakshadweep Administration.
2	Akola (Maharashtra)	Modification of existing terminal	Runway extension-Planning	Subject to land to
be		building and other allied buildings-Work completed. Construction of control tower & Tech Block-planning stage.	stage. Expansion of apron- Completed.	acquired from State Govt.
3	Belgaum (Maharashtra)	Expansion and modification of existing	Extension of runway.	Subject to signing
of		terminal building- Work Completed. Construction of New Terminal Building Planning stage.	Planning stage.	MOU and availability of additional land from State Govt.

1	2	3	4	5
4	Cooch Behar (West Bengal)	Construction of new Terminal Building - Work Completed.	Runway strengthening work completed.	28.86 acres of land including strip of 600mx200m across the river handed over by state Govt. Est. are under preparation
5	Dimapur (Nagaland)	Scope of work for face lifting of Terminal Building, and city Side developments are being finalized.	Expansion of apron and construction of link taxiway - PDC April, 2011.	
6	Gondia (Maharashtra)	Construction of New Terminal Building Completed. Passenger lounge (for 25 passengers), Fire Station, Residential Quarters -completed.	Construction of 1 hanger - Completed. Fire Station, Boundary wall, Control Tower-	
			Extension of runway, part parallel taxi track -completed.	
7	Hubli (Karnatka)	Expansion and modification of existing Terminal Building- work completed. Construction of new Terminal Building- Planning stage.	Runway extension subject to availability of land- Planning Stage	Subject to signing MOU and availability of land from SG.

8.	Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir) and Pending due to land acquisition from army.	Modification of terminal building-Dec., 2010. (Planning stage). Construction of new civil air terminal complex. -Planning stage subject to land acquisition from State Govt.	Planning Stage.	Extension of Runway expansion of apron -
9	Kullu (Himachal)	Construction of new terminal building - work completed.	Resurfacing of runway. Construction of new Apron and taxiway.	
10.	Patna (Bihar) availability	Construction of New Terminal Building, Isolation Bay & New Fire Station-Planning stage.		Subject to of additional land from State Govt.
11	Rajahmundry availability (Andhra Pradesh)	Construction of new Terminal Building -PDC March, 2011	Extension of Runway- Planning Stage	Subject to of land from State Govt.
12	Rajkot (Gujarat) (Subject to required	Construction of new terminal - Planning stage. -Planning stage.		Extension of Runway land 21 Hectares is made availabe by Railway Board and diversion of Rajkot- Jamnagar highway by State Govt.)

13	Vijayawada (AndhraPradesh)	New Terminal Building-Planning Stage	Extension and strengthening of runway-Work completed
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(C) Additional 10 Airports [As on Jan. 2011]

Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)

Strengthening of Rwy & extension of Apron	Work completed.
Installation of ILS	Work completed
New Integrated Terminal Building	Planning stage

Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)

Extension of Rwy & associated facilities for the operation of Nadu	Planning stage. Master plan forwarded to Govt. of Tamil
AB-320 class of aircraft	for additional land requirement of 650 Acres.

Pondicherry (U.T.)

Extension & strengthening of Rwy for dimension 150m x 45m land	MOU signed. Govt of Puducherry handed over 50 acres of
for ATR72 type of aircraft and subsequently for AB-320 type the Rwy	on the eastern side of the airport for the extension of
of aircraft operation with associated facilities including Apron, Puducherry is	for ATR72 type of aircraft operation. Govt. of
including widening of basic strip to 300m. issued	being pursued to hand over remaining land. Work order
	for extension and strengthening of runway for ATR 72 operations for Rs 19.80 Crores. Work completed.

Bagdogra (West Bengal)

Phase I Expansion of Apron for parking of 4(A-321), 1(IL-76) & 2 Helicopter parking.	Work Completed.
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Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)

Construction of New Apron for 3 parking stands - C Type
Construction of New Terminal Building.

Work in Progress, Progress 15%. Planning stage.

Silchar (Assam)

Runway extension on either end upto 7500 ft

Work completed.

Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)

Construction of Runway, Apron, Taxiway, Compound wall and
aircraft
allied works
block cum

under

Runway & apron works completed, for ATR72 type of

operation. Pre-fabricated Terminal building, technical

control tower and fire station in final stage. Tender

process.

Warangal (Andhra Pradesh)

Development of Airport for ATR type of aircraft operations.
Projected

of AP in

MOU with Govt., of Andhra Pradesh signed in 2007.

the additional land requirement of 438 acres to Govt.,

2008. Land transfer awaited.

Pantnagar (Uttrakhand)

Runway extension to cater for ATR 72 type of aircraft,
Renovation of Terminal Building and Provision of Ground
Lighting completed.

Work completed

Leh (Jammu & Kashmir)

- Construction of Civil Apron, Car Park
- Construction of New Terminal Building

Work completed.

Drawing finalized. Land transfer from IAF awaited.

Review in the functioning of Air India

1564. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the functioning of the Air India in both the domestic and international sectors vis-a-vis the private airlines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of huge losses suffered by the Air India, Government proposes to cap the operations of the private airlines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The functioning of Air India is constantly reviewed by the Government at all levels keeping in view the various parameters that judge the performance of all airlines.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Private airlines levying hidden charges

1565. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several private airlines are still levying hidden charges in the fares;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to regulate the fare hike and instruct all scheduled domestic airlines to maintain transparency in announcing fares for peak and non-peak seasons?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) All scheduled domestic airlines are furnishing the route-wise and fare category-wise tariff to DGCA on monthly basis.

(c) Air fares applicable for domestic passengers are determined by market forces and therefore are not fixed by the Government. The framework for Regulation of Domestic Air fares in the Country is governed

by Rule 135 of the Air Craft Rules 1937 which lays down broad principles

including for maintaining transparency of tariff publication by the airlines. In view of sudden surge in airfares for flights on various metro from 15th Nov., 2010 onwards compared to those prevalent a week before, without any increase in cost of operation, all the schedule airlines were directed to charge tariff at a reasonable level.

With a view to maintaining transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been directed to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise in their websites, on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs of effecting such a change.
- A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis.

Payment to foreign and Indian pilots in Air India

†1566. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India pays 25 per cent more to its foreign pilots compared to their Indian counterparts;

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

(c) whether this approach would adversely affect the Indian pilots' psyche and their professional attitude;

(d) whether Air India appoints foreign pilots by ignoring Indian pilots;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the number and the details of the pilots employed with Air India at present?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) Air India's requirement of fresh Pilots is met by recruiting Indian Pilots. However,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

because it is not able to meet the requirement of Commanders for specific types of aircraft, this shortage of Commanders is met by hiring foreign pilots.

(f) The number of pilots employed with Air India, including for Air India Express and Alliance Air is 1794. It include 56 foreign pilots.

Congestion in major airports of the country

1567. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of flights operating from each international airport in the country at present;

(b) whether heavy congestions delay the planes to take off and landing at airports; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to reduce the congestion on major domestic/international airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir. At times when traffic density exceeds the runway handling capacity the delays take place.

(c) The following steps have been taken to address the issues arising out of congestion and delays:

1. Upgradation of Air Traffic Controller (ATC) Automation at Delhi.
2. Advance Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (ASMGCS) has been installed at the airports in Delhi, Hyderabad and Bangalore.
3. Instrument Landing System (ILS) CAT III B has been installed at three runways of IGI Airport, Delhi which permits operations of aircrafts upto Runway Visual Range of 50 meters.
4. Low Visibility Take off has been made permissible at many airports.
5. ILS at Kolkata has been upgraded to CAT II ILS.
6. Slot allocation to scheduled airlines is made corresponding to the traffic handling capacity of concerned airports.

7. Clearance Delivery System (CDS) on a dedicated channel has been implemented at Delhi and Mumbai airports, to reduce congestion and avoid delays to the departing aircraft.
8. Additional ATC work positions have been opened at Delhi and Mumbai.
9. The Automatic Dependent Surveillance/Controller Pilot Data Link Communication (ADS/CDLS) system has been installed and put into operation at Delhi and Mumbai airports to enhance the area of surveillance, reduce congestion and remove the drawbacks of Height Frequency (HF) voice communications. This also provides direct controller-pilot communication link beyond the Very High Frequency (VHF) coverage area.
10. Performance Based Navigation (PBN) procedures have been implemented at Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Chennai.
11. To avoid delay to the aircrafts procedures have been designed for multiple use of runways at Delhi.

Statement

Average number of flights handled per day at international airports (April-December 2010)

(in Nos.)

Sl. No.	Airport	Aircraft				
		movements*				
		INT'L	DOM	Total	GEN. Aviation	G. Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Delhi (DIAL)	200	486	686	55	741
2	Mumbai (MIAL)	187	473	659	36	695
3	Chennai	89	211	300	16	316
4	Bangalore (BIAL)	42	261	303	1	304
5	Kolkatta	37	218	255	4	259
6	Hyderabad (GHIAL)	38	186	224	3	227

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Cochin (CIAL)	51	58	110	2	112
8	Ahemdabad	17	75	91	15	106
9	Guwahati	1	72	72	14	86
10	Trivandrum	46	21	67	3	70
11	Nagpur (MIPL)	1	40	41	25	66
12	Goa	9	54	63	3	66
13	Calicut	38	9	46	0	47
14	Jaipur	7	33	40	10	49
15	Srinagar	0	24	24	2	27
16	Amritsar	12	12	24	2	26
17	Portblair	0	18	18	0	18

* Aircraft movements include both landing & take off

Lucknow and Varanasi airports runway project scam

†1568. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of Lucknow Varanasi airports runway scam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that embezzlement of crores of rupees has been done in Varanasi and Lucknow airports runway project by showing exorbitant increase in prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the matter has been investigated into and responsibility has been fixed;

(f) if so, the complete details thereof and the persons found responsible for the scam; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (g) There were certain allegations against the engineers of Airports Authority of India (AAI) on the issue of high "Base Price" of cement considered in the estimated cost of pavement works pertaining to Lucknow and Varanasi Airports. Detailed investigations were conducted by the Vigilance Department of AAI but *prima facie* no allegations were substantiated as no malafide was attributed to any of the AAI officials. However, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has also undertaken investigation of this matter.

Outstanding dues of Air India

1569. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has asked Air India to clear the outstanding dues;

(b) if so, the total outstanding dues of Air India to various agencies;

(c) whether the management of Air India has since contemplated steps to clear the outstanding dues of various agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) dues against Air India Ltd. amounts to Rs. 720 crores as on 31.01.2011.

(b) The total outstanding dues of Air India as on 15.02.2011 to various agencies is Rs. 3050 crores.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has released a further equity of Rs. 1200 crores in Air India which would be used by Air India for making payments to various agencies.

Aircrafts on lease by AI & IA

1570. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts taken on lease by Air India and Indian

Airlines;

(b) the conditions of taking these aircrafts on lease; and

(c) the full details of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Air India and its subsidiary companies have taken 44 aircraft on lease, of which 15 aircraft are on 'Sale and Lease Back' arrangement.

(b) and (c) These may differ from contract to contract. The salient conditions of the lease agreements however, are as under:

(i) The lease rental would be paid in advance on monthly basis by Air India, (ii) Air India has to pay 2 or 3 months rental in advance as security deposit. (iii) Air India would pay maintenance Reserve to the lessor on a regular basis in respect of maintenance checks, Landing Gear, APU and Engines, (iv) Any modification declared by FAA/EASA/DGCA has to be incorporated on the aircraft at Air India's cost. In some agreements, there is a provision of cost sharing for modifications/ AD costing more than USD 50,000/- (v) During the lease term, the aircraft would be maintained as per the Indian DGCA approved maintenance program of Air India. (vi) During the lease term, the aircraft would be insured by Air India. (vii) At the time of returning the aircraft to the lessor:

(a) the aircraft shall undergo Major Check at an FAA/EASA approved MRO acceptable to lessor;

(b) the aircraft should meet all detailed lease return conditions;

(c) The Engines, Landing Gears & APU of the aircraft should be same as these were at the time of delivery to Air India, (viii) In case of delay in redelivery of aircraft by Air India, the lease agreement terms shall remain in force and the rental shall continue either at the same or an increased rate.

Setting up of Civil Aviation Commission

1571. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to give high tech industry status to aviation sector and set up a Civil Aviation Commission to speed up its growth;

(b) if so, whether this move will help India's demand for aircraft to be 100 per cent; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Tariff collected from private airlines

†1572. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of tariff charged from private airlines by Airports Authority of India every year;

(b) whether it is a fact that many private companies have not paid due amount to Government yet;

(c) the details of payment by these companies; and

(d) whether Government is going to take any action against these airlines and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The amount of traffic charged from private airlines by Airports Authority of India (AAI)(during the 2010-11 and average annual traffic) is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Except Kingfisher Airlines and Paramount Airways, other operating private airlines are regularly settling AAI dues.

(c) The details of payments made by these companies during 2010-11 are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Generally, private airlines are settling their dues in time except Kingfisher Airlines. Continuous monitoring is done to ensure that the airlines pay their dues in time. In case of default in payment by the airlines, measures like charging of penal interest, withdrawal of credit facility and putting the airlines on "Cash and Carry" basis are taken.

Statement

Details of Tariff charged by Airports Authority of India and payments made by private Airlines (Amt. in crores)

Period (1.4.2010 to 31.1.2011)

Airlines	Tariff charged by AAI	Payment made by private airlines	Average annual tariff
1	2	3	4
Go Airlines	51	47	61
Interglobe	200	190	240
Aviation (INDIGO)			

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
Jet Airways	344	333	410
Jetlite	93	97	110
Kingfisher	270	155	325
Airlines			
Paramount	2	1	2
Airways			
Spice Jet	164	154	195

Air Terminals constructed during 2005-10

1573. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air Terminals at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, New Delhi and Ahmedabad;

(b) how many from the above were constructed during 2005 to 2010; and

(c) the details regarding works-contracts of the new terminals?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Number of operational Passenger Terminal Buildings at the International airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad are 3, 6, 2, 2, 1 and 3 respectively.

(b) New terminals constructed during the period 2005-10 are as follows:

1. IGI airport, Delhi - 2.
2. CSI airport Mumbai - 2.
3. Hyderabad International Airport - 1.
4. Ahmedabad airport - 1.

(c) The details of works contracts of the new terminals are as follows:

1. IGI airport New Delhi- Terminal ID - Main contract awarded

to M/s B. L. Kashyap and Sons, New Delhi.

Terminal-3 - Main contract awarded to M/s Larsen and
Toubro, ECC group, Chennai.

2. Mumbai airport - The contract awarded to Larsen and Turbo Limited.
3. Hyderabad airport - The works contracts were awarded to L&T and others on EPC basis.
4. Ahmedabad airport - The contract for phase I works awarded to M/s ITD-Pratibha Devi (Joint Venture) and for phase II to M/s JMC-M. S. Khurana (Joint Venture).

Modernisation of Tuticorin airport

1574. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government for modernising the Tuticorin airport;

(b) whether a terminal would be established immediately for the benefit of the public; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) A Master plan has been projected to Government of Tamil Nadu along with draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for provision of 586 acres of land to Airports Authority of India (AAI) with other concessions for upgrading the airport in phases. The Government of Tamil Nadu has issued order to acquire 586 acres of land.

(b) and (c) Passenger Terminal Building at Tuticorin Airport is already existing and is suitable for handling 100 peak hour passenger. At present, one ATR-72 scheduled flight is operating daily between Chennai and Tuticorin Airport.

Further development of Tuticorin Airport is subject to handing over of additional land by Government of Tamil Nadu to AAI and signing of MoU.

Unauthorised construcion around major airports

1575. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unauthorised construction around all major airports in the country are creating operating hazards for the

aircrafts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has issued directive to State Governments in this regard;

(c) the present status in this regard and action taken by State Government so far; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Sir. The constructions within 20 Kms. around the airports are regulated through issue of No Objection Certificate for a permissible height for safe operation of airports. The constructions activity around the airports is monitored by the Airport Operators, Municipal Authorities and State Governments.

(b) to (d) The Government of India has issued Gazette Notification SO 84(E) dated 14.01.2010 on control of constructions around airports for compliance by all State Governments.

Air India under supervision of BRPSE

1576. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to put Air India under the supervision of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE);

(b) whether Al's proposal for financial restructure prompted Government to put it under the oversight of BRPSE; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Losses to Air India

1577. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India is making loss continuously;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Al's passenger load has been dropping;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any curtailment of A1 flights in profitable routes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Air India's passenger load factor has increased by 1.8 points from 64.8% during April, 2009 -January, 2010 to 66.6% during April, 2010 -January, 2011.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Committee to study issue of pricing of air fares

1578. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that private airlines are indulging in predatory pricing of air tickets;

(b) whether any committee has been constituted to study the whole gamut of issues behind the exorbitant air fares;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of airlines that are indulging in such activities and action taken by DGCA/Ministry on such airlines so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No case of predatory pricing of air tickets by scheduled domestic airlines has come to the notice of the Govt.

(b) and (c) A Working Group on Regulatory Framework to protect consumer interest including disclosure of tariffs and conditions of service by domestic airlines was set up on 20.12.2010 under the Chairmanship of DGCA. The Terms of Reference for the Working Group are as under:

1. The Group shall examine the existing system of passenger fare structuring by all the scheduled domestic airlines and the manner in which the passenger fares are disclosed to public in the context of the reported difficulties of consumers in making an informed choice.
2. The Group shall identify areas where disclosure of tariffs and

conditions of service by scheduled domestic airlines require further improvement in promoting transparency with a view to protect interest of consumers.

3. The Group shall, based on its finding, recommend measures to enhance transparency in the disclosure of tariffs and conditions of service relating to scheduled domestic airlines.
4. The Group shall also recommend improvements in the system of monitoring by DGCA so as to ensure transparency and disclosure of passenger air fares and conditions of service by scheduled domestic airlines.
5. The Group shall study International best practices in disclosure and transparency of prices by airlines.
6. The Group shall recommend measures that may be required to be taken to raise consumer awareness towards passenger rights.

Further, with a view to maintaining transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been directed to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise in their websites, on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs of effecting such a change.
- A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis.

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

Pilots trained to operate flights in poor visibility

1579. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trained pilots who can handle CAT-III B compliant aircrafts under poor visibility;

(b) the number of airports in the country which can handle such flights;

(c) the number of airports where such facilities are proposed to be installed till end of the Eleventh Plan; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to install latest equipments at the airports to avoid flight delays and cancellation under adverse

weather conditions?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As per data available with Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) 876 Pilot in Command and 690 Co - pilots have been trained on CAT - IIIB compliant aircraft as on 01st March, 2011.

(b) Only Indira Gandhi International Airport is capable of handling CAT-III B Compliant aircraft.

(c) None.

(d) Presently, there is no proposal to install CAT - III B in any other airport.

Road development projects in North-East

1580. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the region of North-East is not getting its due share in infrastructure development specially the road construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise money spent on road construction and the share of each State of North-East in this; and

(d) the immediate steps in hand with Government to link every village in North-East with road?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State-wise money spent by this Ministry on road construction and the share of each State of North-East is given below:

(` in crore)

State during period	NLCPR Road Projects			NEC Road Projects		
	(till date)			10th and 11th Plan		
	No of Project sanctioned	Cost	Funds released	No of Project sanctioned	Cost	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	61	764.75	433.93	6	418.28	215.31
Assam	189	1163.50	784.33	14	567.88	374.99

Manipur	20	190.30	137.07	2	140.98	81.93
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	30	224.29	152.56	5	296.08	120.71
Mizoram	13	146.75	83.45	9	294.84	200.77
Nagaland	49	679.93	528.58	6	265.43	131.55
Sikkim	68	229.47	139.53	12	111.42	65.57
Tripura	30	348.00	139.60	4	328.01	147.31

(d) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), under Ministry of Rural Development, envisages connecting all habitations with a population of 500 persons or more in plain areas and 250 persons or more in hill States and the tribal Schedule V areas. Under PMGSY, the project proposal valued at ` 15,472 crore for construction of 8,636 road works measuring 35,631.57 Km have been sanctioned upto January, 2011 for the North Eastern States. Till January 2011, an expenditure of ` 8772.66 has been incurred against the amount of ` 9329.81 crore released under this scheme.

Development projects in NE Region

1581. DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the major investments in projects, State-wise, employment generation and economic growth;

(b) the status of revival of India-Myanmar road and the proposal for railway track to open up in the east; and

(c) whether there is a need to take special steps to ensure the integration of the students from the North East as they migrate to other parts of the country in search of educational opportunities and employment?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) Funds released under Schemes of the Ministry for implementing Projects for development of infrastructure in the North Eastern Region are its investments on these. During the last 3 years and the current year funds released for these developmental Infrastructure Projects are as under:

Under NLCPR Scheme

(Rs. In crore)

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Arunachal Pradesh	105.28	165.98	152.89	92.99
Assam	146.09	94.38	107.49	164.96
Manipur	61.86	84.35	90.09	50.37
Meghalaya	60.39	94.82	76.72	51.96
Mizoram	29.82	14.94	19.91	44.14
Nagaland	71.70	103.81	102.94	77.77
Sikkim	48.46	62.91	22.91	48.67
Tripura	112.40	39.19	95.67	61.12
TOTAL	636.00	660.38	668.62	591.98

Under SIDF Scheme (Rs. In crore)

State	2009-10	2010-11
Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	27.98
Assam	-	1.48
Nagaland	-	22.99
Sikkim	7.42	-
TOTAL	17.42	62.45

NEC also invest on implementing these developmental projects. During 2007-08 it invested Rs.600 crore and during each of the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 it invested Rs.624 crore. During the current year it proposes to invest Rs.700 crore on these projects.

Investments made in the infrastructure projects indirectly generate employment opportunities and facilitate economic growth.

(b) India and Myanmar are proposed to be connected through a single road running on either side of the borders of both the countries. Earlier, the stretch of road in the Myanmar was to

start from Kaletwa which shall now start from Paletwa. DPR for this new stretch of road is being prepared. The stretch of road in India is to start from Lawngtlai in Mizoram. Technical specification of the road has been revised and consequently revised cost estimates for it are being worked out. "A Railway track is also to be laid for connecting Agartala in India with Akhaura in Bangladesh so as to open a link to the east. Joint survey of the Project is being conducted".

(c) Needs of students who come from North East Region for pursuing higher studies and for seeking employment outside the Region are being sought to be addressed. NEC has co-funded construction of a hostel for the students and one for working women from Region in Delhi. A Cell has also been created in the Ministry to ensure that students from the NE Region are not subjected to any discriminatory treatment.

Refusal of Australia to supply uranium

†1582. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Australia has recently refused to entertain India's request to supply uranium; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the details thereof and the further steps that Government is taking for getting required uranium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The Australian Labour Government which came to power at the federal level in December 2007 after 11 years of Liberal Coalition Government, reversed the decision announced by the previous Liberal Coalition Government in August 2007 to sell Uranium to India subject to certain conditions. The Australian government has clarified that its stand on the issue emanates from the Labour party's deeply held views on Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and is not India specific. The Labour government's policy of sale of uranium permits sale only to countries that have signed NPT.

Policy of China towards Arunachal Pradesh

†1583. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that China has recently announced that its policy of treating Arunachal Pradesh a disputed territory has not changed;

(b) if so, the reaction expressed to Government of China by Government of India in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the official website of China has depicted Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin of Jammu and Kashmir as its own territory;

(d) if so, whether Government of India has registered its objection with Government of China in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) China disputes the international boundary between India and China in the Eastern Sector and claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian territory under the occupation of China in Jammu & Kashmir is approximately 38,000 sq. kms. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" signed between China and Pakistan on 2 March 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. The fact that Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are integral and inalienable parts of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side. The two countries have appointed Special Representatives to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been fourteen meetings of the Special Representatives till date.

People of Kashmir paying income tax to Pakistan

1584. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has recently claimed that Kashmiri people are paying income tax to Pakistan;

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

(c) the action Government have to counter this and foil the nefarious move of Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) We have not come across any instance of residents of Jammu and Kashmir paying income tax to Pakistan.

(c) Does not arise.

Subjects agreed to work jointly by China and India

† 1585. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects on which India and China have agreed to work jointly and have already started working; and

(b) whether China's desire to see India in a broader perspective is evident, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) India and China have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity. The principles of equality and mutual sensitivity to each other's concerns and aspirations have been stressed in this context. The two sides have reiterated this position on many occasions, including in the document on 'A shared Vision for the 21st Century' signed during the visit of Prime Minister to China in 2008. There are regular high-level political contacts between the two countries. In 2010 President visited China in May and the Chinese Premier visited India in December. The two sides have established a dialogue architecture to discuss cooperation in various fields, including political relations, economics, culture, consular, finance, counter-terrorism, water resources, and policy planning. The two countries are also cooperating on various international issues such as climate change, energy and food security at international fora such as G-20 and the WTO.

Police verification for passport

1586. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Police verification is not required in the cases of passports of Government employees;

(b) if so, the time that is normally taken in issuing such passports;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the time that has been taken by the Regional Passport Office, Delhi in issuing such passports for which applications were received in the month of January, 2011; and

(d) the steps being taken to streamline the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Police Verification is not required in the case of issuance of passports to Government employees if requisite No Objection Certificate (NOC) and other documents such as proof of stay are furnished along with the application. The time target fixed by Government for issue of passports in such cases is 30 days.

(c) No separate records are maintained for the category of Government employees. However, efforts are made to issue passports in all such cases within the target time.

(d) At the Regional Passport Office, Delhi, a separate counter has been earmarked for depositing applications of Government servants and their dependent family members. Further, a dedicated Granting Officer has been deployed at this counter. Files are consequently granted at the counter itself and sent directly to the printing section for expeditious issue of passports.

The Government has embarked on the Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform the passport service delivery system. Under the Project, the Government has decided to outsource the front-end and non-sensitive activities such as submission of passport applications, taking of digitalized photograph of applicants, collection of bio-metric features and maintenance of national call centre etc. Seven pilot Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) including four under the Regional Passport Office, Bengaluru and three under Passport Office, Chandigarh were launched during 2010. These have been working satisfactorily. The Third Party Audit Agency (3PAA) - STQC (Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification Directorate) has completed the certification process in January 2011. The remaining 70 PSKs are expected to be made operational during the year 2011.

Chinese Visa to people of Arunachal Pradesh

1587. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the facts that China made it clear that it would not issue visas to any official from Arunachal Pradesh and China would continue to issue stapled visas to non-official from Arunachal Pradesh;

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

(c) whether such issues figured during Chinese Premier visit during December 2010; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Government is aware of media reports to such effect. The fact that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side. Government's position that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has also been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government on several occasions, including during the recent visit to India by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in December 2010.

Indians detained in foreign jails

†1588. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians detained in foreign jails;

(b) the details of charges under which they are detained in foreign jails; and

(c) the number of Indian citizens detained in Jeddah jail and charged leveled thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Effects of unrest in Egypt on trade and relations

†1589. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the country's role regarding Egypt after current scenario of

change of power there;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it would have any impact upon Indo-Egypt relation and trade; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (c) The situation in Egypt is calm after President Mubarak stepped down on 11 February 2011. The Supreme Council of Armed Forces is overseeing transition to a democratic system in Egypt. The Government of India continues to monitor the developments in Egypt so that no adverse impact is felt on our bilateral relationship including political and economic ties. There are about 3600 Indians in Egypt, of whom about 2200 are based in Cairo. Government have conveyed its readiness to extend whatever support possible particularly with regard to the electoral process in Egypt, considering India's rich and past experience in this field. While Egypt has welcomed India's offer, the Government of India is awaiting response from the Government of Egypt.

Issue of Arunachal Pradesh with China

1590. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese Government sticks to its stand that Arunachal Pradesh is a disputed territory and there is no need to issue visa to the residents of Arunachal Pradesh as has been evidenced by the recent visa tag issue; and

(b) Government's stand in the matter and in what manner Government proposes to settle the long pending issue with China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) China disputes the international boundary between India and China in the Eastern Sector and claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. The fact that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side. Government's position that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government. The two countries have appointed Special Representatives to explore from the political

perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been fourteen meetings of the Special Representatives till date.

Concrete rail link upto Arunachal Pradesh

1591. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that China has started work on extending rail link to Nyangtri which is located on the border with Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether China has been claiming that Nyangtri prefecture includes some parts of Arunachal Pradesh; and

(c) whether India is planning to build railways infrastructure which would connect rest of the country with Arunachal Pradesh right up to its border with China, as such a step would conclusively establish India's claim that entire Arunachal Pradesh is an Indian territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government is aware that China is developing rail links in the border regions opposite India in the Tibet Autonomous Region, including the proposed extension of the Qinghai-Tibet Railway line upto Nyangchi. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of infrastructure in the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas. This includes the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Tagging of Indian students

1592. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Indian students at the Tri Valley University were radio tagged by the US authorities after the university was charged with immigration fraud;

(b) whether legal aid has been provided to these students by the Indian Government;

(c) if so, the nature and status thereof;

(d) whether Indian citizens were involved in the alleged immigration fraud; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No. Only 18 of the approximately 1500 enrolled Indian students at the Tri-Valley University were radio-tagged by US authorities on 19 January 2011 following closure of Tri-Valley University in California for alleged fraudulent practices. As on 2nd March 2011, radio-tags from 13 students have been removed and others are under review.

(b) and (c) Our Mission and Posts in the United States are regularly meeting students and providing appropriate guidance and advisories. A free legal-aid camp for affected students was organized by the Consulate General of India in San Francisco. Some of the affected students have engaged attorneys to represent their case, including for removal of radio-tags.

(d) and (e) Investigations by US authorities into the case of alleged fraudulent practices by Tri-Valley University management and students are ongoing. The students have not been charged for illegal immigration, but for possible violation of visa conditions, including those related to class attendance, residence and work.

Fisherman in jails of Sri Lanka

1593. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen that were detained by the Sri Lankan Navy in the last one year;

(b) whether these fishermen have been released by the Sri Lankan Government;

(c) the reasons for execution of two Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy in January 2011; and

(d) whether the issue has been taken up by Government with the Sri Lanka Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) In 2010, 34 Indian fishermen were apprehended by Sri Lankan Navy and subsequently released. In 2011, in two separate incidents both in February, 136 Indian fishermen were apprehended by Sri

Lanka and subsequently released. As of now there are no verified Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan jails.

(c) and (d) On 12th January, 2011, an Indian fishing trawler is reported to have been fired at allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy resulting in an Indian fisherman Mr. Veerapandian being killed. The Indian trawler was on the Sri Lankan side of the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). A second incident took place on 22-23 January, 2011 where one Indian fisherman Mr. Jayakumar died in the waters between India and Sri Lanka allegedly by strangulation by Sri Lankan Navy personnel. The Sri Lankan Government have denied any involvement of their Navy in either of these incidents.

As soon as the news of the death of our fishermen in January, 2011 was received, Government had immediately taken up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka both in New Delhi and Colombo and expressed our deep concern at these incidents. We emphasized that resort to firing or use of force in such situation had no justification whatsoever. To underline the seriousness with which Government viewed these developments, Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka from January 30-31, 2011 to convey Government of India's strong concern over the killing of our fishermen. She also called on H.E. President Mahinda Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka. During his meeting on 7th February 2011 with Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister Prof. Peiris in Thimphu, EAM took up the issue of these two deaths strongly and conveyed our deep concern on the violence against our fishermen.

During the visit of Foreign Secretary to Sri Lanka in January, 2011 a Joint Statement was issued where both sides agreed that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances. The Sri Lankan Government reiterated their commitment to ascertaining the facts behind the incidents. Both sides agreed that the October 2008 Understanding on Fishing Arrangements had led to a decrease in incidents and that there was need to discuss further arrangements so as to strengthen the safety and security of the fishermen. It was decided that the next meeting of the Joint Working Group on Fishing would be convened at an early date and contacts between the fishermen associations of both countries encouraged.

Fishermen killed by neighbouring countries

1594. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen detained and killed during the last three years by the neighbouring countries;

(b) whether Government has raised this matter before the respective countries;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The details of the Indian fishermen apprehended and released by Pakistan and Sri Lanka during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

Country	Fishermen					
	2008		2009		2010	
	A	R	A	R	A	R
Pakistan	223	195	256	100	100	454*
Sri Lanka	1456	1456	127	127	34	34
Bangladesh	Nil	Nil	3	3	Nil	Nil

A: Apprehended; R: Released.

*Number of 454 includes those apprehended in previous years.

In the incidents of alleged firing/attack by Sri Lankan Navy on Indian Fishermen, 5 fishermen were killed in 2008, none in 2009, one was killed in 2010 and 2 were killed in January 2011. In 2008, two Indian fishermen died in Pakistani jails, one fisherman died in 2009 and one fisherman died in 2010.

The details of the Indian fishermen and fishing boats presently in custody of Pakistan and Sri Lanka are as follows:

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Fishermen in Custody	No. of Boats in Custody	State belong to
1.	Pakistan	243	487	Most of them belong to Gujarat and Diu and Daman
2.	Sri Lanka	Nil	Nil	
3.	Bangladesh	2	Nil	West Bengal

(b) to (d) Government has been making persistent efforts for the

release of Indian fishermen and their boats from Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners was

formed on February 26, 2008 to make recommendations to the two Governments, which inter alia included immediate release of and consular access to fishermen, and exchange of a consolidated list of nationals in each other's jails. India and Sri Lanka agreed on 26th October 2008 to put in place practical arrangements to deal with bonafide Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). As part of these practical arrangements, it was decided that there will be no firing on Indian fishermen and vessels, and Indian fishing vessels will not tread into sensitive areas designated by GoSL along its coastline. After the October 2008 understanding through Joint Statement, incidents of apprehension have come down significantly. The Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka in January 2011, to convey Government of India's strong concern over the killing of our fishermen. A joint statement was issued during Foreign Secretary's visit where both sides agreed that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances. During his meeting on 7th February 2011 with the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister Prof. Peris in Thimphu, EAM took up strongly the issue of attacks on Indian fishermen and conveyed our deep concern on the violence against our fishermen.

As soon as the matter of arrest of Indian fishermen by Bangladesh authorities is brought to Government's notice, immediate steps are taken by our High Commission to secure early repatriation of the detained fishermen. Efforts are on to repatriate the two fishermen currently detained in Bangladesh.

Increase of Nuclear Arsenal by Pakistan

1595. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of media reports that the number of nuclear arsenal in Pakistan have steadily increased since the change of guards in the US;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of India has taken up the matter with US Government to ensure that the financial aid being provided by Government of USA to Pakistan is not being misused; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Government has seen media reports regarding increase in the size of Pakistan's nuclear

arsenal. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

(c) and (d) Government of India has consistently conveyed its concern to the United States about the adverse impact of its assistance, essentially military aid, to Pakistan. The U.S. has conveyed that it is taking steps to ensure that its assistance to Pakistan is used for the stated purpose of economic development and counter insurgency and is not utilized for any other purpose or directed against any country, including India. In this context, the United States Congress passed the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act, which stipulates the purposes and conditions for US economic and security assistance to Pakistan. These conditions, inter alia, require Pakistan to close terrorist camps, including those of Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Muhammed; cease all support to extremist and terrorist groups; and, prevent attacks into neighbouring countries.

Misbehaviour by Indian diplomat

1596. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian diplomat accused of misbehaving with a female co-passenger on a New York Bound AI flight has been called back;

(b) whether any enquiry has been set up by the Ministry to investigate the case;

(c) whether any departmental action would be initiated against the diplomat, if found guilty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) A case of inappropriate behavior by an Indian diplomat travelling to New York was reported to the Ministry. The diplomat was immediately transferred back to Headquarters.

(c) and (d) An enquiry is currently underway under the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

Stapled Visa for people from Jammu and Kashmir

1597. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite strong protest by the Indian Government, the Chinese Embassy in India has again issued stapled visas to the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether one officer of Indian Weightlifting Federation (IWF) alongwith a noted weightlifter were not allowed to board the flight to Beijing because of the stapled visas issued by the Chinese Embassy in the capital; and

(c) whether it is an unnecessary harassment and an insult to the people of our country specially the sportsman by the fallacious act of the Chinese Embassy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the case. Government's position that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government on several occasions, including during the recent visit to India by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in December 2010. Ministry had also issued a travel advisory on 12.11.2009 cautioning Indian citizens that Chinese paper visas stapled to the passport are not considered valid for travel out of the country.

Discussion with Australian Foreign Minister

1598. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister has recently visited Melbourne (Australia) and held discussions with his counterpart and other leaders on various issues;

(b) if so, whether the Australian Foreign Minister in Melbourne has told the Indian Foreign Minister that the Commonwealth Games Organising Committee owed millions to Australian firms for work in the games;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on such remarks made by the Australian counterpart; and

(d) the details of other points on which discussions held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E.

AHAMED): (a) Yes.

(b) The Australian Foreign Minister mentioned that there were some Australian companies awaiting payments from the Organising Committee of Commonwealth Games and requested his intervention for facilitation of payments to Australian companies as per contractual obligations.

(c) Hon'ble External Affairs Minister (EAM) mentioned that the Ministry of Sports will be requested to look into the matter so that legitimate claims of Australian companies could be settled.

(d) EAM visited Australia for India-Australia Foreign Ministers' Framework Dialogue (FMFD) on 20 January 2011. EAM had detailed discussions with his Australian counterpart on issues of bilateral, regional and international cooperation. The Ministers reiterated their commitment to further strengthen "Strategic Partnership" agreed in November 2009 during the visit of Australian Prime Minister to India.

Indo-China Agreement after 1962 War

†1599. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the points of the agreement between India and China after the war that took place between them in 1962;

(b) whether its is a fact that China did not act according to the points of agreement rather it has been constantly breaching the agreement;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No agreement was signed between India and China after the conflict in 1962.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Funds for promoting cultural ties with countries

1600. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount is earmarked every year for Indian Mission abroad to promote cultural ties with other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether irregularities have been noticed in the usage of such funds;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The details of amount earmarked for Indian Missions abroad to promote cultural ties with other countries for last three years and for current year are as follows:

Year	Amount earmarked (Rupees in Crores)
2007-08	22.00
2008-09	28.00
2009-10	60.58
2010-11	67.11

(c) to (e) Indian Cultural Centres and Chairs are functioning under the Administrative and Financial control of Indian Missions. Their activities and functions are monitored by Head of Missions. The amounts earmarked are sent from ICCR HQ. to the Missions to undertake cultural activities. The audit of these Centres are conducted by teams from C & AG office as well as ICCR HQ. No irregularities have been noticed so far.

Review of assistance to Afghanistan

†1601. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the rising activities of Taliban in Afghanistan and whether India is keeping an eye on the rising activities of these terrorist organisations;

(b) whether Government of India is considering to curtail the assistance being provided to Afghanistan for its development; and

(c) the amount spent by India on development of Afghanistan during the last three years?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government continuously evaluates all developments in the region that impact India's security. Government is vigilant with regard to all threats to India's security and takes necessary measures to counter such threats.

(b) Government is committed to assisting the Government and people of Afghanistan in their attempts to build a peaceful, democratic, pluralistic and prosperous country.

(c) The year wise expenditure incurred on assistance to Afghanistan in the last three years is as follows:

- (i) 2008-09 : Rs. 410 crore
- (ii) 2009-10 : Rs. 208.49 crore
- (iii) 2010-11 (upto February 2011) : Rs. 323.5 crore

Judicial committee for prisoners

1602. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have formed a Judicial Committee to ensure expeditious release and humane treatment of prisoners and fishermen in either country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and references of the said committee;

(c) whether the said committee have visited various jails in both countries to meet prisoners and fishermen in custody;

(d) if so, the details in this regard, jail-wise;

(e) the details of the recommendations made by the Judicial Committee in this regard; and

(f) the extent to which both countries have implemented the recommendations of the Judicial Committee so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) During the visit of the External Affairs Minister to Pakistan on 13-14 January 2007, it was

decided to establish a Committee on prisoners comprising retired judges of the superior judiciary to visit jails in the two countries and propose steps to ensure humane treatment and expedite release of prisoners who have completed their prison terms. The Committee has to-date met thrice on 26-27 February 2008, 9-14 June 2008 and 18-23 August 2008.

These meetings were combined with visits to jails. Some of the recommendations of the Committee include prompt notification of arrests/deaths; expeditious provision of consular access (within a month of arrest); regular and timely exchange of consolidated lists with full particulars and present status of nationals in each other's jails; provision of immediate release of those whose nationality status has been confirmed and who have completed their sentences; special consideration on compassionate and humanitarian basis to women, juvenile and disabled prisoners and those convicted for minor crimes, for their expeditious repatriation and need for both the countries to follow the commitments made in the Agreement on the Consular Access. The fifth round of Home/Interior Secretary level talks commended the work of the Committee and expressed agreement on the need for the continuation of its work. On 27 January 2010, we requested Pakistan to suggest dates for the next meeting of the Judicial Committee. A response is awaited from the Pakistan side.

Intrusion by Chinese troops in Ladakh

1603. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has come across with a news item of Chinese troops' recent intrusion into Indian territory along the line of control (LoC) in South-Eastern Ladakh region;

(b) whether the incursion was discovered only when the Chinese troops threatened a Ladakh contractor and his team to halt work on a passenger shed at Gombir and Demchok area in Leh;

(c) the number of intrusions by Chinese troops in the region along the Chinese border that have been made so far and the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) On 10 January 2011, the Spokesperson of the Ministry of External Affairs stated that Government has seen media reports alleging transgression by Chinese troops in the Demchok area of Leh District in Jammu and Kashmir. These reports are baseless and do not conform to fact. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings and diplomatic channels. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Website of China showing parts of India as its own

†1604. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an official website of China has shown Arunachal Pradesh and few areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Aksai Chin as its own part;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a different picture has been shown with regard to the line of control between India and Pakistan in the map uploaded under the name "Map World" on the same website; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Indian against this misleading publicity by China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) China disputes the international boundary between India and China in the Eastern Sector and claims approximately 90,000

square kilometers of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pradesh. Indian territory under the occupation of China in Jammu & Kashmir is approximately 38,000 sq.kms. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" signed between China and Pakistan on 2 March 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China.

(c) and (d) China regards the issue of Jammu and Kashmir as a dispute that should be settled properly through dialogue between India and Pakistan. Government has taken up the matter with the Chinese side and has conveyed Government's clear and consistent position that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India.

Protection of Indian workers abroad

1605. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have drawn towards the concerns of the Indian workers in parts of other countries for their wages and safeguards;

(b) if so, Government's response towards the protection of the Indian workers in foreign countries;

(c) whether Government is considering to make any agreements with the countries for protecting the rights of Indian workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Complaints from Indian workers relating to non-payment, arbitrary reduction or delay in payment of wages, longer working hours and lack of accommodation, food and medical facilities etc are received by the Indian missions in the Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries from-time to time.

(b) to (d) Whenever, a complaint is received, action is initiated by the Ministry for suspension or cancellation of the Registration Certificate of the Recruiting Agent. If required, requisite legal action is also initiated against the concerned Recruiting Agent. Complaints filed against illegal agents are referred to the State Governments. When there is a complaint against a foreign employer, proceedings for black

listing such employer are initiated. Indian missions also take up these issues with the foreign employers/local governments to protect the welfare of the workers.

The Government has taken several initiatives to protect the welfare of Overseas Indian Workers which *inter alia* include:

- (i) The Ministry has notified the Emigration (Amendment) Rules 2009 on 9th July, 2009 revising the eligibility criteria of Recruiting Agents (RAs) and increasing the security amount and service charges.
- (ii) A Nation wide Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaign through media has been launched to educate intending emigrants about legal emigration procedures, risk of illegal migration and precautions to be taken during emigration.
- (iii) The Ministry has set up the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in 42 Countries for providing onsite support and financial assistance to Indian workers in distress.
- (iv) The Government has established an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) which is a 24 hour telephone helpline in seven languages to provide authentic information to intending emigrants as well as emigrants on all aspects of emigration.
- (v) Indian Workers' Resource Centre (IWRC) is also functioning at Dubai for taking care of emergency needs of Indian workers.
- (vi) India had signed Labour Agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s to protect the interest of the Indian Workers. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) were signed with United Arab Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January 2009, and with Bahrain in June 2009. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed in November, 2007.
- (vii) These MOUs enhance bilateral co-operation in management of migration and protection of labour welfare. Under these MOUs a Joint Working Groups (JWG) have been constituted that meet regularly in order to resolve bilateral labour issues.

Steps to safeguard students

1606. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to contemplate any steps to safeguard the interest of students going abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) In order to safeguard, the interest of students going abroad, especially in view of the recent incident in the USA where a University was shut down by the US Government causing hardship to some Indian students, the Government has requested the US Government to take all possible steps to prevent such incidents in future. Government also hopes that Indian students will exercise due vigilance in applying to foreign universities.

Corruption in placing tenders

1607. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the alleged large scale corruption in placing tenders for projects including Defence and Railways putting qualifying specifications in the tender as such that only multi-national firms were able to apply;

(b) if so, the details thereof and measures proposed to be taken to reduce corruption in tendering process;

(c) whether Government is considering a proposal to enact a comprehensive public procurement law to ensure transparency and reduce corruption in this field; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The qualifying specifications prescribed in tenders vary from case to case and depend on requirement specific to the organization. No data on qualifying specifications is centrally maintained. The Central Vigilance Commission and the CBI have reported they are not aware of alleged corruption in placing tenders for projects by putting qualifying specifications in the tender such that only multi-national firms were able to apply. However, in order to ensure fair play and transparency in tendering process, the Central Vigilance Commission has recommended wide publicity for all notice inviting tenders and

adoption of codified tendering

procedures with an emphasis on e-tendering and procurement techniques. Further, the Commission has also advocated adoption of Integrity Pact in all major procurements.

(c) and (d) On the basis of the recommendations of the Group of Ministers, a Committee under Shri Vinod Dhall, formerly Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has already been set up on 31.1.2011 to look into various issues having an impact on public procurement policy, standards and procedure.

Effect of corruption on country's image

1608. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that corruption has badly affected India's image abroad;

(b) if so, the steps that have been taken to retrieve the situation; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANSASAMY): (a) Corruption is an impediment to faster growth. It not only dilutes but also negates our efforts at social inclusion and dents our international image.

(b) and (c) To combat corruption, a Group of Ministers has been set up to look into all measures, legal or administrative. Two bills have been introduced in Parliament relating to judicial accountability and protection of whistle blowers. Besides the legislation, necessary revamping of administrative practices and procedures are on fast-track. Several steps have already been taken by the Government in the recent past to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:

(i) Issue of Whistle Blowers' Resolution, 2004 and introduction of a comprehensive Bill in the Lok Sabha in 2010 for protection of whistle-blower;

(ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;

- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;

- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; Similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June, 2009.
- (vi) Signing of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

Right to Service Act

1609. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is coming out with 'Right to Service Act' that would make public servants accountable for any delay in service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when such proposal would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Appointment on sensitive posts

1610. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has sent a letter to Government of India regarding not to appoint any Government servant on sensitive posts for more than three years;

(b) if so, the names of departments of Government of India which are not complying with this letter; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Central Vigilance Commission had vide its circular No. 98/VGL/60 dated 15.04.1999 and 02.11.2001 and

Circular No. 17/4/08 dated 01.05.2008 issued

instructions to the organizations under its advisory jurisdiction regarding rotation of officials working in sensitive posts. As per the instructions, the organizations were to identify the sensitive posts and effect rotational transfers on these posts every 2 or 3 years to avoid development of vested interest by the people working on these posts.

(b) and (c) Identification of sensitive posts and rotation of officers holding these posts is an ongoing process and the Commission has asked the CVOs of the organizations to ensure implementation of Commission's guidelines.

Number of Grievances received

1611. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grievances that were received on the portal for public grievance in the last year;

(b) the number that have been answered till date; and

(c) whether there is a mechanism for the applicant to mention if his/her grievances has been dealt with satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The number of public grievances that were received on the public grievances portal in the last year (01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010) is 1,26,890 and out of that the number that have been answered till date (07.03.2011) is 89,717.

(c) A feedback mechanism has been provided in the Public Grievance Portal for Public Grievances for citizens to rate the quality of redress of his/her grievances on a five point scale viz. 'Excellent', 'Very Good', 'Good', 'Average' and 'Poor' along with their comments.

VRS officials joining Corporate Houses

†1612. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the total number of higher officers who started rendering their services to corporate houses immediately after taking voluntary retirement or their retirement on

superannuation during last six years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the Government's opinion on the effects of such activities likely to fall on the transparent administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Under the existing rules, pensioners who held a Group 'A' post at the time of retirement on superannuation or voluntary retirement have to apply to the Ministry/Department under which they were serving before retirement to seek Government permission if they wish to take up any commercial employment within one year of retirement. The data of the retired officers who took up such commercial employment is not centrally maintained.

(b) The applicant seeking permission for taking up the commercial employment has to fulfil the factors mentioned in sub rule (3) of rule 10 CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 before he/she can be granted such permission. The Competent Authorities to approve such permission have been laid down in the rules. Such taking up of commercial employment after Government permission are not likely to have any adverse effect on the transparent administration.

Country's rank in integrity index

1613. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has slipped downward in several places in an integrity ranking brought out by an organization called the Transparency International;

(b) the contributing factors which Government thinks have made the scale of integrity worse in the country;

(c) the plans or action taken by Government to give a boost to the image of the country in terms of its integrity level; and

(d) whether Government is concerned about the deteriorating image of the country due to revelation of corruption cases involving high ranking officials in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Transparency International has

been publishing
an annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranking the countries of the
world according to "the

degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians". The agency has placed India at 87th rank in 2010 as compared to 84th position in 2009.

(b) and (c) Corruption thrives where transparency is lacking, procedures are complicated, discretion of a high order is permitted and where there is a demand supply gap. Government is tackling these situations by encouraging greater transparency and introducing simplified procedures reducing scope for discretion. The Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" To combat corruption, a Group of Ministers has been set up to look into all measures, legal or administrative. Two bills have been introduced in Parliament relating to judicial accountability and protection of whistle blowers. Besides the legislation, necessary revamping of administrative practices and procedures are on fast-track. Several steps have already been taken by the Government in the recent past to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers' Resolution, 2004 and introduction of a comprehensive Bill in the Lok Sabha in 2010 for protection of whistle - blowers;
- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; Similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June, 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) Signing of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;

(viii) Issue of Citizen Charter.

(d) Yes, Sir. A GoM has been constituted by the Government to consider measure for tackling the corruption.

Prosecution of CBI officials

1614. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many CBI officials have been prosecuted by various courts in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rid the CBI of corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) 30 CBI officials have been prosecuted during the last 3 years (2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 upto January, 2011) in various courts in the country. The details are given as under:

Year	Number of cases	States
2008	11	Bihar - 1 Delhi-9 Chandigarh - 1
2009	13*	Delhi-5 Maharashtra -1 Gujarat - 1 Uttar Pradesh -1 Mizoram - 1 Rajasthan - 4
2010	7*	Delhi - 5 Jharkhand - 1 Tamil Nadu -1
(upto January, 2011)	2011	0 -

* One official against whom case was registered in year 2010 was also involved in a case of year, 2009.

(c) With the enactment of the CVC Act, 2003 the superintendence over

the functioning of the CBI in so far as it relates to the investigation of offences alleged to have been committed under

the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 now stands vested with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). An effective vigilance set up is in place in the CBI to check corruption and delinquency amongst its officials.

Compliance to section 4 of RTI Act, 2005

1615. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether websites of all Central Government Ministries and Central Departments have complied with the Section 4 of the Right to Information Act, 2005;

(b) whether there is a mechanism in place to check whether all departments have made declaration under Section 4 of RTI; and

(c) if not, whether there is any plan to do the same, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Information is not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) As per provisions of the Section 25(5) of the RTI Act, 2005 if it appears to Central Information Commission that the practice of a public authority in relation to the exercise of its functioning under the Act does not conform with the provisions or spirit of the RTI Act, which would also include compliance with the provisions of Section (4), it may recommend steps which ought to be taken by that authority for promoting such a conformity.

Cases lying with CBI

1616. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases lying with the CBI till 31 December, 2010;

(b) the number as on 31 December, 2009; and

(c) the total staff strength of CBI as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) A total number of 815 cases are

at different stages of investigation in CBI as on 31.12.2010.

(b) 988 cases were at different stages of investigation as on 31.12.2009.

(c) The total staff strength of CBI as on 31.01.2011 is 5151.

Ratification of UN convention against corruption, 2003

1617. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has not yet ratified UN Convention against Corruption, 2003, despite signing it in 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government proposes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. It was considered appropriate to first complete the due diligence process for complying with the mandatory provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption before its ratification. The Government has, now, decided to ratify the Convention as expressed in the recent Presidential address to the Parliament.

Increasing number of poor people due to foodgrains price

†1618. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of World Bank, Mr. Robert Zolik, is of the opinion that the number of poor people increase with the increase in prices of foodgrains;

(b) if so, whether there is apprehension of increase in number of poor people in India due to increase in prices of foodgrains;

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

(d) the average increase in prices of foodgrains during 2008-09 to 2010-11 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) In the February, 2011 edition of the World Bank's "Food Price Watch", it has been indicated that due to sharp rise in the prices of foodgrains since June 2010, about 44 million people in the low and middle income countries might have fallen below the poverty line.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency of the Government for estimation of the number and proportion of people below the poverty line. These poverty estimates are based on a large sample survey of household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) after an interval of five years approximately. The latest methodology for estimation of poverty has been made on the basis of the recommendation of the Expert Group headed by Prof. Suresh Tendulkar. As per the Tendulkar Committee's recommendations, the all-India poverty headcount ratio for 2004-05 is estimated at 37.2%, lower than the 45.3% calculated using the same methodology for the year 1993-94. The latest poverty estimates available are for the year 2004-05 and it cannot be said with certainty whether the number of poor people may have gone up subsequently in the country due to increase in the prices of foodgrains.

(d) The increase in prices of food grains based on average wholesale price indices during 2008-09 to 2010-11 (up to January, 2011) is given in the table below.

*Increase in Prices of Foodgrains based on WPI during
2008-09 to 2010-11 (up to January, 2011)*

	Average Wholesale Price Index				Year on Year		
	Change (%)						
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Jan'11)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Jan'11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	130.9	145.3	166.4	173.6	11.0	14.5	4.3
Cereals	127.9	143.1	161.2	168.3	11.9	12.6	4.4
Rice	122.5	140.6	157.9	166.2	14.8	12.3	5.3
Wheat	134.3	147.6	166.5	170.3	9.9	12.8	2.3
Jowar	148.0	151.2	168.6	183.7	2.2	11.5	9.0

Bajra	128.0	139.2	168.1	175.1	8.7	20.8	4.2
Maize	130.2	139.1	153.3	165.0	6.8	10.2	7.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Barley	136.6	152.9	150.6	161.7	11.9	-1.5	7.4
Ragi	123.4	134.9	174.7	173.3	9.4	29.5	-0.8
Pulses	144.9	155.8	190.8	198.1	7.5	22.4	3.8
Gram	149.0	153.8	152.2	148.3	3.2	-1.1	-2.5
Arhar	126.1	144.3	214.7	205.6	14.4	48.8	-4.2
Moong	141.2	150.4	233.8	288.6	6.5	55.4	23.5
Masur	145.7	196.2	228.2	198.0	34.6	16.3	-13.2
Urad	159.8	159.8	228.4	276.1	0.0	43.0	20.9

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Annual growth rate in Bihar

†1619. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annual growth rate in Bihar during 2010-11 is estimated to be 10.49 percent;

(b) if not, the facts thereof and whether it is also a fact that the annual growth rate of this State is much more in comparison to the annual growth rate of the country; and

(c) if so, the difference between both the annual growth rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The growth rate of Bihar for 2010-11 has not been estimated so far. However, the estimated annual GSDP growth of Bihar at constant (2004-05) prices was 8.56% in 2009-10 against the all India GSDP growth of 7.96%. The difference between both the growth rates is 0.6%.

Bihar out of Bimaru States

†1620. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar State is coming out of the category of Bimaru States;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that it has become the foremost necessity to encourage the private sector investment in Bihar;

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

(e) whether Government will consider the demand of the State Government of Bihar to give special status to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The State of Bihar has achieved the GSDP growth of 8.56 % in 2009-10 over the previous year against the all India GSDP growth of 7.96% at 2004-05 prices over the previous year. However, the total poverty head count ratio of Bihar in 2004-05 is one of the highest putting it among the list of the most poor States in the country.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, Private sector investment in Bihar is necessary for the development of its industry and physical and social infrastructure. The States including Bihar are being advised by the Planning Commission to increase private sector investment in the State. The State Government of Bihar can make use of the policy instruments and support mechanisms being provided by the Central Government in this regard.

(e) Decision on the request of the Government of Bihar to give special status to the State has not been yet taken.

Salient features of unique identification number

1621. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any revision in the financial allocation made to Unique Identification Authority if so, the details thereof;

(b) the salient features of Unique Identification Number;

(c) the time-frame to complete the project; and

(d) whether it would be made compulsory at the time of opening new Bank account, to obtain PAN to obtain passport and while renewing

passport etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The total approved estimated cost of Phase-I and II of the project spread over five years from Financial Year 2009-10 to 2013-14 is Rs.3,170.32 crore. There has not been any reduction in the amount allocated for this project.

(b) The Unique Identification (UID) number called 'Aadhaar' is a 12 digit random number. It does not contain any intelligence. The number will prove only identity and not citizenship. The procedure for enrolment requires that the residents be enrolled into UID database after proper verification of their demographic and biometric information to ensure that the data collected is clean and without duplicates. No demographic or biometric information will be shared in response to requests for authentication of identity. A set of mandatory, conditional and optional demographic data such as name, date of birth, gender, name of parents, residential address and biometric features such as photograph, all ten finger prints and iris images will together establish and verify the identity of a resident.

(c) The mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identification (UID) numbers (Aadhaar) to all residents of India. UIDAI has planned to enroll 600 million residents by March, 2014. As of date 26,79,712 Aadhaar numbers have been generated.

(d) No Sir, there is no such proposal at present. Aadhaar is an enabler. The genesis of the Unique Identification Programme (Aadhaar) lay in the fact that the poor and marginalized in India may get excluded from access to social welfare schemes and programmes meant for them for want of identity documents. Aadhaar aims to provide a soft identity infrastructure which can be used to re-engineer public services so that these lead to equitable, efficient and better delivery of services.

Enrolment of residents is voluntary. Residents have the option to open an Aadhaar linked bank account at the time of enrolment. Reserve Bank of India has advised all the Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs)/Local Area Banks/ All India Financial Institutions to treat 'Aadhaar' as a valid document to open small accounts. The measure is a step towards financial inclusion.

Special plan under backward region grant fund

1622. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Ministry approved enhanced cost of the funding for the Special Plan for some States under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) the parameters adopted therefor; and

(d) the demands of each State especially from Andhra Pradesh pending with the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) which was initiated in August, 2006 has two components viz. (i) District Component covering 250 districts of 27 States, and (ii) the Special Plan for Bihar and the Special Plan for Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa. The year-wise allocation and release of funds for the Special Plan for Bihar and the Special Plan for KBK districts of Orissa during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as under:

(Rs. in crore)				
Year	Special Plan for Bihar		Special Plan for KBK	
Districts of Orissa	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
2007-08	1000.00	1000.00	130.00	130.00
2008-09	1000.00	1000.00	130.00	130.00
2009-10	1000.00	1000.00	130.00	130.00
2010-11	2000.00	1676.54 (till date)	130.00	97.50 (till date)

(c) An allocation of Rs.1000 crore per annum for the Special Plan for Bihar and Rs.130 crore per annum for the Special Plan for the KBK districts of Orissa was approved for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. The annual allocation of Rs.1000 crore for the Special Plan for Bihar has been enhanced to Rs. 2000 crore for 2010-11 and to Rs.1468 crore for 2011-12 to cover the entire escalated cost of all the projects approved for funding under the Special Plan for Bihar during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

(d) The Special Plans component of BRGF covers only two States viz.
Bihar and Orissa.

Gap between rich and poor

1623. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing gap ratio between the rich and poor of the country;
- (b) by when the gap has started increasing; and
- (c) the steps that are proposed to be taken to minimize the gap between the rich and the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission does not maintain statistics to determine the gap ratio between the rich and poor. On the basis of expenditure class wise population distribution obtained from the large sample survey on household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), it is estimated that the ratio of average monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of the lowest 5% of population to the highest 5% of the population in the rural India is 0.102 for the year 2004-05 as compared to a ratio of 0.115 in 1993-94. The corresponding ratio for urban areas is estimated as 0.066 for the year 2004-05 as compared to 0.081 in 1993-94. However, as per Planning Commission's estimates, on an overall basis there has been a reduction in the percentage of people living below poverty line from 36% in 1993-94 to 27.5% in 2004-05.

(c) Reduction of economic disparities between the rich and the poor has been one of the primary policy objectives of the development planning in India. The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopted the strategy of inclusive growth to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all the sections of the society. The Government is implementing a number of flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAW), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rural Drinking Water Supply and Total Sanitation Campaign, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. towards this end. In addition, implementation of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is one of the initiatives to strengthen the social security.

Headcount ratio of MPI

1624. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Headcount Ratio of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for India has been estimated at 55.4 per cent which is much above official poverty estimate of 27.5 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) in what manner Government intend to further reduce the MPI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Human Development Report 2010 released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on 4th November, 2010 has introduced a new measure of poverty named Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). This index replaces the Human Poverty Index (HPI) that was being reported in the UNDP Human Development Reports since 1997. The MPI covers multidimensional deprivation suffered by the poor broadly under health, education and standard of living irrespective of income or consumption expenditure levels. Based on the above parameters Headcount Ratio of MPI for India has been estimated at 55.4 per cent.

The official estimates of poverty in India are based on the Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) data obtained from a large sample survey on household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) with an interval of five years approximately. The latest official poverty estimates for the year 2004-05 indicates the poverty ratio as 27.5 % for the country as a whole. The estimates of MPI headcount ratio are not comparable with the official poverty estimates of India because of difference in methodologies and reference period adopted by the two estimates.

(c) Reduction of poverty has been one of the primary policy objectives of the development planning in India. The Government is implementing a number of flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc towards this end. Bharat Nirman is another major initiative of the Government for improving rural infrastructure with emphasis on rural roads, drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification and communication etc. The implementation of these programmes embedded in the inclusive growth model of the Eleventh Five Year Plan would have impact on reduction in MPI as well.

Amendments to PESA and FRA

1625. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three Members of the Planning Commission have suggested amendments to Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) and Forest Rights Act to make these Acts more effective;

(b) if so, whether the concerned Ministries have been asked to introduce the envisaged amendments as also to ensure implementation of amended Act as during the last fourteen years after notification of PESA, it has not been implemented in most of the States; and

(c) whether any interim appraisal was made in respect of States, who had implemented PESA, about percolation of benefits to target Groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, the nodal Ministry responsible for implementation of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA), has initiated the process of amendment to the PESA Act in consultation with the concerned Central Ministries and State Governments.

(c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has not made any appraisal on percolation of benefits of the Act to target Groups.

Investment in infrastructure sector

1626. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether investment in the infrastructure sector is dwindling;

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

(c) the impact of such a trend on the targeted GDP growth; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to offset this downtrend in investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The investment in ten major physical infrastructure sectors (electricity incl. NCE, roads and bridges, telecommunications, Railways incl. MRTS, irrigation incl. watershed, water supply and

sanitation, ports incl. inland waterways, airports, storage and oil & gas pipelines) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is projected at Rs. 20,54,205 crore, which is 2.23 times the investment of Rs. 9,19,225 crore realized in the Tenth Plan at 2006-07 prices.

During the first three years of the Eleventh Plan (2007-08 to 2009-10) the anticipated investment in infrastructure is Rs. 10,65,828 crore against the target of Rs. 9,81,118 crore.

(c) Increased investment in infrastructure has also contributed in a higher growth of Gross Domestic Product.

(d) The Government has taken the following steps to promote investment in infrastructure sector:

Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI)

The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) was constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on July 6, 2009. CCI approves and reviews policies and projects across infrastructure sectors.

Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC)

With a view to streamlining and simplifying the appraisal and approval process for PPP projects, a Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) has been constituted consisting of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs as its chairman and Secretaries of Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure, Department of Legal Affairs and the concerned Administrative Department as its members.

Empowered Committee/Institution (EC/EI)

An institutional framework comprising an inter-ministerial Empowered Committee has been established for the purpose of appraising and approving projects for availing the VGF grant of upto 20 per cent of the cost of infrastructure projects undertaken through PPP.

Viability Gap Funding (VGF)

Recognising that the externalities engendered by infrastructure projects cannot always be captured by project sponsors, a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme was notified in 2006 to enhance the financial viability of competitively bid infrastructure projects which are

justified by economic returns, but do not pass the standard thresholds of financial returns. Under the scheme,

grant assistance of upto 20 per cent of capital costs is provided by the Central Government to PPP projects undertaken by any Central Ministry, State Government, statutory entity or local body, thus leveraging budgetary resources to access a larger pool of private capital. An additional grant of up to 20 per cent of project costs can be provided by the sponsoring Ministry, State Government or project authority.

India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)

India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) was set up as a non-banking company for providing long-term loans for financing infrastructure projects that typically involve long gestation periods. IIFCL provides financial assistance of up to 20 per cent of the project costs, both through direct lending to project companies and by refinancing banks and financial institutions. Upto one-half of the lending by IIFCL can also be in the form of subordinated debt, which often serves as quasi-equity.

Model Documents

Standardised guidelines and model documents that incorporate key principles and best practices relating to the bid process for PPP projects relating to the bid process for PPP projects have also been developed.

Guidelines for the pre-qualification of bidders along with a Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) document have been issued by the Ministry of Finance for application to all PPP projects.

Present estimates of poverty

1627. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present estimates of poverty, rural and urban at National and State levels, as per various experts Committees set up by Planning Commission, World Bank etc.;

(b) the various criteria adopted by them;

(c) the final figures of BPL, rural-urban, percentage of population, number of families, as accepted by Government;

(d) whether the number has increased;

- (e) whether there is a wide gap between urban and rural poverty;
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (g) the steps Government is taking thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The latest estimates of poverty computed by the Planning Commission national and State level for the year 2004-05 separately for rural and urban areas are given in Statement-I (See below). The State-specific and National level poverty ratios as recommended by the Expert Group set up by the Planning Commission under chairmanship of Prof. S.D. Tendulkar that submitted its report in December, 2009, are given in Statement-II (See below).

The Planning Commission's estimates of poverty based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group (Lakadawala Committee) Report on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' and adopted by the Government in 1997, have been calculated using the all-India poverty line of consumption expenditure of Rs. 356.30 per capita per month for rural areas and Rs. 538.60 per capita per month for urban areas in 2004-05.

The Tendulkar Committee recommended to adopt the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) based household consumption expenditure as the basis for estimation of poverty lines and the MRP equivalent of urban Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to Planning Commission's estimates of urban headcount ratio (25.7%) as the new reference PLB both for urban and rural areas. On the basis of above methodology, the all-India poverty lines are recomputed as monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 579 for urban areas and Rs. 447 for rural areas for the year 2004-05.

In order to monitor progress in reducing poverty worldwide, the World Bank computes the percentage of persons living below international poverty line (set by the World Bank). The World Development Indicators 2010 brought out by the World Bank contains the estimate of the percentage of persons living below the international poverty line of US \$ 1.25 per day measured at 2005 international price and adjusted to local currency using PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) conversion factor. As per these estimates, number of persons living below US \$ 1.25 a day in India is estimated as 41.6% in 2005. State wise estimates of poverty in India

are not provided by the World Bank.

(c) and (d) The poverty lines and poverty ratios recommended by the Tendulkar Committee for the year 2004-05 have been accepted by the Planning Commission for the present. The percentage of people below poverty line as per this Committee is already contained in the statement at Annexure II. The corresponding number of poor people in rural and urban areas is 326.7 million and 80.7 million respectively. The number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families is not estimated by the Committee. The percentage of people living below the poverty line, as suggested by Tendulkar Committee, has come down from 45.3% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05 at all India level.

(e) and (f) The rural poverty ratio at all India level is estimated at 41.8% as compared to urban poverty ratio of 25.7%. The state wise details of the rural-urban gap in poverty ratio are contained in the Statements at Annexure I and II.

(g) Reduction of rural urban gap has been one of the primary policy objectives of the development planning in India. The government is implementing a number of flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc towards this end. Bharat Nirman is another major initiative of the government for improving rural infrastructure with emphasis on rural roads, drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification and communication etc.

Statement-I

Planning Commission's Estimates of Poverty

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Head count ratio (%)					
		Number of BPL People					
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.2	28.0	15.8	64.7	61.4	126.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.3	3.3	17.6	1.94	0.09	2.03
3	Assam	22.3	3.3	19.7	54.5	1.28	55.77
4	Bihar	42.1	34.6	41.4	336.72	32.42	369.15
5	Chhattisgarh	40.8	41.2	40.9	71.5	19.47	90.96
6	Delhi	6.9	15.2	14.7	0.63	22.3	22.93
7	Goa	5.4	21.3	13.8	0.36	1.64	2.01

8	Gujarat	19.1	13.0	16.8	63.49	27.19	90.69
9	Haryana	13.6	15.1	14.0	21.49	10.6	32.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	10.7	3.4	10.0	6.14	0.22	6.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	J & K	4.6	7.9	5.4	3.66	2.19	5.85
12	Jharkhand	46.3	20.2	40.3	103.19	13.2	116.39
13	Karnataka	20.8	32.6	25.0	75.05	63.83	138.89
14	Kerala	13.2	20.2	15.0	32.43	17.17	49.6
15	Madhya Pradesh	36.9	42.1	38.3	175.65	74.03	249.68
16	Maharashtra	29.6	32.2	30.7	171.13	146.25	317.38
17	Manipur	22.3	3.3	17.3	3.76	0.2	3.95
18	Meghalaya	22.3	3.3	18.5	4.36	0.16	4.52
19	Mizoram	22.3	3.3	12.6	1.02	0.16	1.18
20	Nagaland	22.3	3.3	19.0	3.87	0.12	3.99
21	Orissa	46.8	44.3	46.4	151.75	26.74	178.49
22	Punjab	9.1	7.1	8.4	15.12	6.5	21.63
23	Rajasthan	18.7	32.9	22.1	87.38	47.51	134.89
24	Sikkim	22.3	3.3	20.1	1.12	0.02	1.14
25	Tamil Nadu	22.8	22.2	22.5	76.5	69.13	145.62
26	Tripura	22.3	3.3	18.9	6.18	0.2	6.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	33.4	30.6	32.8	473	117.03	590.03
28	Uttarakhand	40.8	36.5	39.6	27.11	8.85	35.96
29	West Bengal	28.6	14.8	24.7	173.22	35.14	208.36
30	A & N Islands	22.9	22.2	22.6	0.6	0.32	0.92
31	Chandigarh	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.08	0.67	0.74
32	D&N Haveli	39.8	19.1	33.2	0.68	0.15	0.84
33	Daman & Diu	5.4	21.2	10.5	0.07	0.14	0.21
34	Lakshadweep	13.3	20.2	16.0	0.06	0.06	0.11
35	Puducherry	22.9	22.2	22.4	0.78	1.59	2.37
TOTAL		28.3	25.7	27.5	2209.24	807.96	3017.2

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

Statement-II

Tendulkar Committee Estimates of Poverty

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	Head count ratio (%)			Number of BPL People (in lakhs)		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	32.3	23.4	29.9	187.1	51.3	238.76
2	Arunachal Pradesh	33.6	23.5	31.1	2.9	0.7	3.60
3	Assam	36.4	21.8	34.4	88.8	8.4	97.26
4	Bihar	55.7	43.7	54.4	445.1	40.9	485.60
5	Chhattisgarh	55.1	28.4	49.4	96.5	13.4	109.92
6	Delhi	15.6	12.9	13.1	1.4	18.9	20.40
7	Goa	28.1	22.2	25.0	1.9	1.7	3.63
8	Gujarat	39.1	20.1	31.8	130.1	41.9	172.17
9	Haryana	24.8	22.4	24.1	39.3	15.8	55.15
10	Himachal Pradesh	25.0	4.6	22.9	14.3	0.3	14.62
11	J&K	14.1	10.4	13.2	11.3	2.9	14.23
12	Jharkhand	51.6	23.8	45.3	115.1	15.6	130.67
13	Karnataka	37.5	25.9	33.4	135.0	50.8	185.69
14	Kerala	20.2	18.4	19.7	49.5	15.7	64.99
15	Madhya Pradesh	53.6	35.1	48.6	255.3	61.7	316.88
16	Maharashtra	47.9	25.6	38.1	277.1	116.1	393.26
17	Manipur	39.3	34.5	38.0	6.6	2.1	8.66
18	Meghalaya	14.0	24.7	16.1	2.7	1.2	3.93
19	Mizoram	23.0	7.9	15.3	1.1	0.4	1.43
20	Nagaland	10.0	4.3	9.0	1.7	0.2	1.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Orissa	60.8	37.6	57.2	197.3	22.7	220.16
22	Punjab	22.1	18.7	20.9	36.5	17.2	53.76
23	Rajasthan	35.8	29.7	34.4	167.2	42.8	210.31
24	Sikkim	31.8	25.9	31.1	1.6	0.2	1.77
25	Tamil Nadu	37.5	19.7	28.9	125.6	61.3	186.76
26	Tripura	44.5	22.5	40.6	12.3	1.3	13.67
27	Uttar Pradesh	42.7	34.1	40.9	604.7	130.3	735.48
28	Uttarakhand	35.1	26.2	32.7	23.3	6.4	29.67
29	West Bengal	38.2	24.4	34.3	231.2	57.9	289.07
30	Puducherry	22.9	9.9	14.1	0.8	0.7	1.49
TOTAL		41.8	25.7	37.2	3266.6	807.6	4074.20

Allocation to health and education sector

1628. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Health and Education sectors were underfunded compared to the original Eleventh Plan allocation as compared to rural development and power; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Health and Education Ministries are proposed to be allocated higher funds indicating the quantum of likely increase to be made available to the Health and Education Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The cumulative Plan Allocation for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (M/o HFW) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (M/o HRD) during 2007-08 to 2011-12 has been 71.5 per cent to the total Eleventh Five Year Plan allocation as compared to 123.7 per cent for Ministry of Rural Development (M/o RD) and Power. The Allocation of Eleventh Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan Allocations made during the five years of the Plan Period (2007-08 to 2011-12) are given in Table below:

*Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan Budget
Allocation* (2007-12)*

(Rs. Crore)								
Ministries	Eleventh Plan Allocation (2007-12)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total Allocated during 2007-12	Percentage Allocated (during 2007- to Eleventh Plan Allocation)
RD	261699.3	36560	42400	74270	79340	87800	320370	122.4
Power	30451.9	5483	6000	9230	10630	9642	40985	134.6
RD and Power	2,92,151.2	42,043	48,400 (15.1)	83,500 (72.5)	89,970 (7.7)	97,442 (8.3)	3,61,355	123.7
HRD	269872.8	28674	34400	36400	42036	52060	193570	71.7
HFW	140135.0	14363	16534	19534	22300	26760	99491	71.0
HRD and HFW	4,10,007.8	43,037	50,934 (18.3)	55,934 (9.8)	64,336 (15.0)	78,820 (22.5)	2,93,061	71.5

Note: (a) * Rs. at current prices (b) Figures in the parentheses are percentage increase over the previous year's Annual Plan allocation

Sources: (a) Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) Vol. III, Planning Commission (b) Expenditure Budget (2007-08 to 2011-12)

The allocation of the plan funds is dependent on the absorptive capacity of the administrative Ministries/Departments. During 2010-11 and 2011-12, the percentage growth of Annual Plan allocation to M/o HFW and M/o HRD over the Annual Plan allocations of 2009-10 and 2010-11 outweighed the percentage growth of Plan Allocation to Ministry of Rural Development and Power as indicated in the above Table.

Inter-state projects at NEC

1629. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether Planning Commission is yet to clear number of inter-State projects of NEC including the - 'Improvement of NLKB road alongwith Construction of Bridges over Lohit and Khabolu river in Assam';

(b) if so, the present status of all the projects/proposals pending since Ninth and Tenth Plan and those taken up/proposed to be taken up during the Eleventh Plan period, year-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay for clearance therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) NEC Secretariat submitted a proposal of 56 road projects involving construction of 2743.82 Km of length of road at an estimated cost of Rs. 3822.61 crore for the 11th Plan period under NEC Plan. "Bridges over Luit and Khabolu, including road from North Lakhimpur-Kamalabari" was one of the projects included in the list. The estimated cost of these bridges alone was indicated as Rs. 299.10 crore. The total cost, including the connecting roads on both sides as indicated by NEC would be about Rs.400 crore. Keeping in view the large spillover works of earlier Plans and limited availability of resources, Planning Commission approved 'in-principle' 16 road projects under 11th Plan of NEC at an estimated cost of Rs. 1284.16 crore.

NEC submitted another list of 40 road and bridges projects, which was further shortlisted to 18 projects and sought 'in-principle' approval of Planning Commission. The list did not include the project of "NLKB road along with Bridges over Lohit and Khabolu river". Keeping in view the resources position and the status of implementation of ongoing road projects Planning Commission approved "In principle" 9 (nine) road

projects as Second trench of road projects for 11th Plan of

NEC to be taken up in a phased manner, covering 597.20 Kms, at an estimated cost of Rs. 742.27 crore, within the available resources of NEC.

No proposal of the 9th/10th Plan period is pending with the Planning Commission for in-Principle approval. As regards the status of implementation of the approved projects, as per available information one road project of 9th plan is still on-going and would be completed in the current year i.e. 2011. As regards, 10th Plan road projects, 38 projects are still ongoing, completion of which would require an amount of Rs. 300 crore. Out of 38 projects, 10 projects would be completed by 2011-12. Out of 25 projects approved "in principle" for the 11th Plan by the Planning Commission, 16 projects have been sanctioned and are under implementation. The project reports of the balance 9 projects are under process.

Models of road construction

†1630. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of roads in the country is going on the basis of three models presently;

(b) if so, the details of these three models and the percentage of construction projects that are underway during 2010-11 under each model;

(c) the role of public and private sector in the above said each model; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to make a change in the above said arrangement; if so, the outline of the proposal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Procurement of works for projects under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) are being carried out under these three modes of contract (i) Built Operate Transfer (BOT) (Toll) basis, (ii) Built Operate Transfer (Annuity) basis, and (iii) Engineer, Procure and Construct (EPC). Prior to 2009, a number of projects had been undertaken

on EPC basis also, however. In 2009-10, after substantial deliberation it has been decided in future to undertake 60% of the overall

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

projects on BOT (Toll) basis, 25% on BOT (Annuity) basis and 15% on EPC basis. Currently out of 219 projects under implementation, 42% of the projects are under BOT (Toll) mode, 12% under BOT (Annuity) and 46% under EPC mode. In the year 2010-11 alone, so far 43 projects have so far been awarded out of which 41 are being undertaken with private sector participation in which the private concessionaire would construct and maintain the road as well for the period of the concession. Role of public sector is to provide Land, facilitate all utility shifting and undertake rehabilitation and re-settlement as part of pre-construction activities at public costs.

(d) No Sir.

Import of large quantity of bitumen

1631. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is importing large quantity of bitumen for construction of roads;

(b) if so, the quantity imported during last three years;

(c) whether any cost benefit analysis on life cycle and cost of bitumen and concrete roads, has been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is not importing bitumen for National Highway projects.

(c) to (e) As per manual of specifications and standards for 4 laning of National Highways through PPP (IRC:SP 84-2009) flexible pavements are designed for a minimum design period of 15 years or operation period whichever is more and rigid pavement are designed for a minimum period of 30 years. The cost of construction of concrete and bitumen roads for National Highways is dependent upon several factors such as design period, sources of construction materials like aggregate, bitumen, cement, labour, construction technique and machinery used, terrain and

traffic conditions etc.

Road safety forum

1632. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Road Safety Forum has demanded the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for more sensitization of police forces patrolling the national road and highway systems;

(b) if so, the steps that are proposed to follow through, with these suggestions;

(c) whether concerned departments of Government have responded to this demand from the NHAI;

(d) the steps proposed to review the activities of NHAI and increase their commitment to prevent accidents and help victims; and

(e) the steps proposed to implement the diverse suggestions made by the Road Safety Forum of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Road Safety measures taken by NHAI to prevent accidents and help road victims are given in the statement (See below).

(e) Representations/suggestions have been received from Road Safety Forum of Andhra Pradesh regarding removal of portraits/hoardings on NHs, removal of liquor shops along NHs etc. Wherever possible, actions have been initiated by NHAI. However, suggestions on removal of liquor shops in private lands adjacent to NHs are a State subject.

Statement

Road safety measures taken by NHAI to prevent accidents and help Road Victims

(i) Safety Measures are in-built in the projects during design, construction and O&M.

(a) The project designs, while meeting the safety standards, provide for various measures to enhance the road safety like segregation

of local & through traffic by constructing flyovers,

underpasses, bypasses, service roads, etc.; user facilities like bus/truck lay by, wayside amenities; safety features like road markings, signages, crash barriers, raised pavement markers, delineators, lighting in urban areas/ bridges/flyovers, speed retarders on cross roads at junctions, etc.; and pedestrian facilities like zebra crossings, pedestrian underpasses, foot over bridges, pedestrian guardrails, etc.

(b) During Construction, it is prescribed in the conditions of contract/ specifications to provide in Construction Zones - signages, barricades, delineations during day & night, etc.; to take care of safety of workers like personal protection equipment (reflective jackets, helmets, gloves, gumboots, spectacles, etc), first-aid equipment and amenities, etc.

(c) During O&M: Tow Away Vehicles for removing the breakdown/damaged vehicles, ambulances to provide immediate first aid during golden hour to the accident victims and subsequent transfer of the accident victim to the nearest hospital/trauma care centre, route patrolling vehicles to check unauthorized activities/ guide the road users. These facilities are available at every 50km of sections in operation on an average.

(d) State-of-the-Art Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS) comprising of emergency call boxes, variable messages signs, CCTVs, traffic counters cum classifiers, etc. has been provided/being provided on selected sections mostly under NHDP Phase V.

(e) Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects being awarded by NHAI under new Model Concession Agreement (MCA) have provision for Traffic Aid Posts to provide mobile police squad for round the clock patrolling and Medical Aid Posts to provide round the clock ambulance services for victims of accidents.

(f) A Road Safety Cell has been created within NHAI. Road Safety Cell has issued Work Zone Safety Guidelines for all NHAI projects and also done Safety Audit of some stretches of National Highways. Road Safety Cell has also carried out public awareness programme for educating the Road User on Delhi-Mumbai, Mumbai-Chennai and Delhi-Kolkata arms of GQ. Also bids for appointment of Safety Consultant for 5569 km of National Highways for which the work has been awarded on PPP, DBFO basis were invited and LOA for the length of 4820 km has been issued for award

of work.

(g) One Safety Officer has been designated in each Regional Office of NHAI to oversee the safety measures during construction and O&M of project reaches.

Work on a price discovery mechanism

1633. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Malaysia have decided to work on a price discovery mechanism while undertaking road building projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) in what manner it would be beneficial to our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed on 21.12.2010 between India and Malaysia for technical assistance services and implementation of highway projects. The MOU envisages provision of technical services to be rendered by Malaysia in the field of institutional strengthening and improvement of design procedures & tolling systems. The implementation of mutually agreed National Highway BOT projects, which may be awarded to the Malaysian companies, is subject to mutually agreed price discovery mechanism and also subject to the appraisal by the Public Private Partnership Project Appraisal Committee and Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure. It is also envisaged in the MOU that funds for the projects would be procured by the Malaysian developer from the countries other than India subject to the approval of the regulatory authorities of both countries. India would be benefited from the Malaysian experience of planning, designing, financing and operation of highways & expressways and additional foreign investment.

Road building system

1634. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to change road building system preferring more projects on cash-contract basis instead of Annuity Model at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) in what manner Government will be benefited from the new system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) No Sir. As per existing Government
policy after approving the recommendation of B.K. Chaturvedi Committee
implementation of road projects could be done on all

the three modes of delivery viz. Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll), BOT (Annuity) and Engineer, Procure and Construct (EPC) (Item Rate Contract) concurrently rather than sequentially. Roads below a certain threshold in terms of traffic do not merit testing on BOT (Toll) as the process only leads to delays in implementation and award. Hence, a road not found prima facie suitable for BOT (Toll) could 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 an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) and approved by Minister, Road Transport & Highways. Before implementing a project on EPC basis, it is to be compulsorily tested for BOT (Annuity) and only if unacceptable bids are received then only the project is awarded on EPC basis. In case of projects under National Highway Development Projects (NHDP)- Phase IV, if the traffic is less than 5,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs), the project is directly taken up on EPC mode. Based on the feasibility report, the projects are to be tried first on BOT (Toll) and in case of non-viability/poor response, the same could be shifted to BOT (Annuity) failing which on EPC. For the projects where National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is not able to get bids, the process of preparation of detailed project report is initiated immediately to save time, in case any project is required to be taken up on EPC. As per the Government decision, it has been broadly decided w.e.f. 2009-10 onwards to undertake 60% of the overall projects on BOT (Toll) basis, 25% on BOT (Annuity) basis and 15% on EPC basis, covering approximately 35000 kms under NHDP over five years.

New roads as National Highways in Kerala

1635. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to include new roads as National Highways in Kerala in the current financial year, the details thereof; and

(b) which are the BOT scheme proposed National Highways in Kerala, the names of the roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new NH is taken up from time to time depending upon condition of road, requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds. The details of the proposals received are enclosed as Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of proposed BOT projects under NHDP in Kerala are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Proposal received from Government of Kerala for declaration
of new National Highways.*

Sl.No.	Name of the section	Length (Km)
1	Tirur-Kottakkal- Malappuram- Manjeri- Gundalupet road	164
2	Thiruvananthapuram- Nedumangad- Chullimanoor- Madathara- Kulathupuzha- Thenmala- Punalur-Pathanapuram- Ranni- Plachery- Manimala- Ponkunnam-Palai-Thodupuzha- Muvatthupuzha	246
3	Chalakudy- Athirapally- Vazhaehal-Peringalakuthu (State boundary)- Pollachi	70
4	Kodungallur(NH 17-408/850) Irinjalakuda- Trichur- Vadakkanchery- Cheruthurthy- Shornur-Pattambi- Perinthalmanna-Melathur-Pattikadu-Pandikadu-Vandoor- Vadapuram-Kaligavu-Nilambur State boundary- Gudaloor	181
5	Kozhikode-Cherupa-Oorakadavu-Areakkode-Edannan- Nilambur-Nadukani- Gudallor-Ooty	97.7
6	Vadakara- Nadapuram-Kuttiyadi-Thottipalam-Pakramthalam- Tharuvanna-Nalammile-Mananthavady-Kaattikulam-Baveli (State boundary)- Mysore.	90.95
7	Thalassery(NH-17)- Kuthuparamba-Mattannoor-Iratty- Kuttapuzha (State Border) Virajpettah-Gonikoppa-Hunsur- Mysore(NH-212) within Keraia.	54
8	Thalasseery- kuthuparamba- Kannavam- Nedumpoll- Manathavady- Pannamaram- sulthan Bathery	124

Statement-II

Details of proposed BOT projects.

Sl.No.	Name of Road Project	NHDP Phase	Length (km)
1	2	3	4
1	4 laning of Karnataka/Kerala border to Kannur section of NH 17	III	127
2	4 laning of Kannur to Vengalam section of NH 17	III	83
3	4 laning of Vengalam to Kuttipuram section of NH 17 82	III	
4	4 laning of Kuttipuram to Edapalli section of NH 17 112	III	

5	4-laning of Walayar-Vadakkancherry section of NH-47	II
54		

1	2	3	4
6	6-laning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissur section ofNH-47 28.36		II
7	4-laning of Cherthala to Ochira section of NH-47III		83.6
8	4-laning of Ochira to Trivandrum section of NH-47III		85.57
9	2/4- laning of Trivandrum to Kerala/TN Border section of NH 47	III	43
10	2 laning with paved shoulder of Kozhikode- Muthanga section on NH-212	IV-A	110
11	2 laning with paved shoulder of Bodimettu- Kundannur section on NH-49	IV-A	168
12	2 laning with paved shoulder of Kozhikode- Palakkad section on NH-213	IV-A	126
13	2 laning with paved shoulder of Kollam- Kazhuthurty section on NH-208	IV-A	80.77
14	2 laning with paved shoulder of Kollam-Kumily section on NH-220	IV-A	191

Four lane highway in Assam

1636. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is delay in execution of the four lane highway in Assam including the NH-31;

(b) when was those projects started and the road map for its completion and the projected financial outlay, the details thereof, project-wise;

(c) the present status;

(d) the reasons for delay and anticipated completion schedule including the cost escalation due to delay; and

(e) whether any inquiry has been conducted to fix accountability for delay and whether anyone has been punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) These projects were started in September, 2004. Most of the projects will be substantially completed by December, 2011. Project wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(e) No, Sir.

Statement													
Details of projects in Assam under NHDP Phase-II under East-West Corridor													
Sl. No.	Contract	Stretch	Districts	Pkg.	NH No.	Length	Commencement	Schedule	Anticipated	Length	Date of	Expected Physical	Reasons for Delay
	No.	No.		(km)	(as per contract)	date of completion	date of completion	(km)	cost	Cost as on date	Progress Achieved		
									(Rs. in Crore)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
State-Assam													
1	Bijni - WB Border	Kokrajhar	(AS-12)	31C	30.00	18.10.05	17.04.08	31.12.11	18.90	218.38	301.26	49.06	Initially delay due to
	(Km 30.0 -0.00)	(BTC)											LA, utility shifting, RF clearance, tree cutting, poor law and order condition, redesign of bridge bearings, In-adequate mobilization of manpower and machinery.

3D & 3G completed
100%. 29 Km out of
30 Km is available
for construction.

RF clearance obtained
in May, 2010 (length
affected 6 Km),
Obstruction by local
people asking
compensation for RF
land.

Utility shifting from
M/s Webel (Length
affected 0.35 Km).
Payment done to
CALA for 31.95 Ha of
land, possession yet
to be obtained.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	Bijni -WB Border			(AS-11)	31C	30.00	06.10.05	05.04.08	31.12.11	3.30	199.41	261.02	36.37 Initially delay
	due to												
	(Km 60.0 -30.00)												LA, utility shifting, RF clearance, tree cutting, poor law and order condition, redesign of bridge bearings, In-adequate mobilization of manpower and machinery. 3D & 3G completed 100%. 29 Km out of 30 Km is available for construction. RF clearance obtained in May, 2010. Obstruction by local people asking

												compensation for RF land. Utility shifting from M/s. Webel (Length affected 2 Km) remaining. Payment done to CALA for 12.75 Ha of land, acquisition of land is still awaited.
3	Bijni -WB Border	Bongaigaon & {AS-10}	31C	33.00	06.10.05	05.04.08	31.12.11	11.30	248.69	333.81	41.43	Initially delay
	due to	(Km 93.0 - 60.00)	Chirang (BTC)									LA, utility shifting, tree cutting, ROB clearance, redesign of bridge bearings, In- adequate mobilization of manpower and machinery. 3D & 3G completed 100%.

											29.55 Km out of 33 Km is available for construction. ROB clearance obtained in Jan, 2011. Utility shifting from M/s. Webel (4.5 km). Payment done to CALA for 35 Ha of land, acquisition of land is still awaited.
4	Nalbari - Bijni Bongaigaon(AS-9) (Km. 983.00 - 961.50)	31	21.50	03.11.05	02.05.08	31.07.11	18 17	131.23	162.62	84.22	Initially delay due to LA, utility shifting, tree cutting. 3D & 3G completed 100%. 20.95 Km out of 21.5

Km is available for
construction. Utility
shifting from M/s.

Webel & ASEB
remaining (length
affected 0.4 Km)
Payment done to

CALA for 25.26 Ha
of land, acquisition of
land is still awaited

5	Nalbari - Bijni	Bongaigaon (AS-8)	31	30.00	03.11.05	02.05.08	30.11.11	26.65	187.08	197	84.03	Initially delay due to Land acquisition & utility shifting. At present utility shifting by M/s. Webel & ASEB are still pending (Length affected 0.25 Km). 3D (100%) & 3G (90%) completed. 29.21 Km out of 30 Km is available for construction. Payment done to CALA for 45.63 Ha of land, acquisition of land is
	(Km. 1013.00-	& Baska										
	983.00)	(BTC)										

												still awaited. 3G estimate for 5.13 Ha is still awaited from CALA, Baska District.
6	Nalbari - Bijni Barpeta (AS-7) (Km. 1040.30 -1013.00)	31	27.30	Oct-05	April,08	Dec-11	7.50	207.165	250	49.75	There has been delay in acquisition of land in this package. About 50% of land was handed over by May 07 and another 30% by Jan 2010. For balance land, the 3G has been sanctioned but there is some delay at state level due to some complaints. The matter is under	

											examination with State Govt. and is expected to resolve by Mar 11 end 3D & 3G 100% completed. 22.8 Km out of 27.3 Km is available for construction.
7	Nalbari -Bijni (Km 1065.00- 1040.30)	Nalbari & (AS-6) Baska (BTC)	31	25.00	Nov-05	June.08	Dec-11	13.00	182.48	225	58.25There has been delay in acquisition of land in this package. About 40% of land was handed over by Nov 08 and another 40% by Jun 2009. About 5 Ha of land in Baska district affecting 2.0

										eviction has been completed. About 22 Km is available hindrance free and pole shifting is in progress in balance 6 Km.
9	Guwahati - Nalbari (km 1121- 1093) (Rural)	Kamrup	(AS-4)	31	28.00	Dec-05	April, 08 Dec-12	6.00	173.63	21826.88There has been delay in acquisition of land in this package About 30% of land was handed over by June 2008 and balance by

											Jun 2010. Eviction has taken lot of time. However now complete land has been acquired and eviction has been completed. About 26 Km is available hindrance free out of 28 km. However in about 2 Km there are some legal issues
10	Bridge over Brahmaputra river (km 1121-1126)	(AS-28)	31	5.00	Oct-06	April, 10	Dec-12	0.00	238.4	285	38.08There have been no land issues earlier. However there was some initial delay due

to shifting of oil
pipeline Thereafter
there were some
design discrepancies
noticed which affected
the work. Then due to
change in scope of
grade separator at
Jalukabari, land
acquisition was
involved, which also
delayed the work.
However now all the
issues have been
resolved and work is
in progress.

11	Sonapur-Guwahati (Km 183.00 -163.90)	Kamrup (Metrol)	(AS-3)	37	19.00	Sep-05	June, 08	Dec-11	14.00	166.72	24050.40Land was handed over more than three years back except Amchung Wild Life (land affecting about 3.6 Km) This was acquired in Dec., 2009. Also there was delay in eviction. Almost half the stretch was cleared of hindrances about two years back and balance was cleared by Jan., 2010. Now the land is completely hindrance free and work is in progress.
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12	Dharamtul-Sonapur (km 205.00 -183.00)	(AS-20)	37	22.00	Nov-05	May,08 March, 12	7.50	137.75	20043.56	Land was handed over more than three years back but there was delay in eviction. Almost half the stretch was cleared of hindrances about two years back and balance was cleared by Jan., 2010. The progress by contractor was very slow. The main reasons for slow progress were financial crisis and non availability of PQC paver at site.
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											However the PQC paver has been mobi- lized in Aug., 2010 and thereafter there has been some progress. Now full stretch is available for construction
13	Dharamtul - Sonapurkm (Km 230.50- 205.00	Morigaon (AS-19)	37	25.500	25 Dec., 05 (25 Nov., 05)	30.06.08	Dec., 11	15.20	173.14	195	65.1Initially delay due to land acquisitioin and utility shifting. Now, removal of electric lines and poles of about 0.5 Km remaining.

14	Nagaon- Dharamtul i/c Nagaon Bypass (km 262.725 - 255.00)	Morigaon (AS-02) & Nagaon	37	24.500	26 Dec., 05 (25 Nov., 05)	30.06.08	Dec., 11	15.10	273.8	286	67.36Initially delay is due to land acuqisition & utility shifting. Now, 100% land acquired shifting of electric lines and poles remaining in about 1 km. There was a problem of non sinking of Well of Padumani Bridge, re- design ol bridge with single span carried out. Now full stretch is available for construction.
15	Daboka -Nagaon (km 36.0 - 5.5)	(AS-18)	37	23.663	16 Dec. 05 (16 Nov. 05)	30.06.08	April, 11	22.41	238.72	300.44	87.08Initially delay is due to land & utility shifting. Now full stretch is available for

												constructioin. Provision of ROB as an additional work and causes some delay.
16	Nagaon-Dharamtul (km255.05 230.50)	Nagaon	(AS 17)	36	30.362	26 Dec 05 (25 Nov 05)	30.06.03	Oct. 11	24.60	202.18	33081.5	Initially delay due to land acquisition & utility shifting. Now full stretch is available for construction.
17	Lumding - Daboka i/c4 2km Daboka Bypass (km 22.0 - 2.40)	(AS-16)	54	24.032	26 Dec. 05 (25 Nov. 05)	30.06.08	April, 11	24.03	198.65	205	96 78	Initially delay due to land acquisition & utility shifting. Now full stretch is available for construction
18	Lanka - Lumding i/c Lanka Bypass (km 40.0 -22.00)	Nagaon	(AS-15)	18.00	14.03.08	13.09.10	March,12	11.85	143.97	178	54.40	Initially delay due to land acquisition, utility shifting & R &

									F clearance. Length affected due to RF 7 Km. MoEF clearance obtained on 23.03.2010, tree cutting completed in Feb. 2011.
19	Maibang -Lunding	(AS-27)	20.50	15.1006	14.04.09 Dec., 12	0.00	198.68	274.73	15.34 Initially delay
	due to								
	(Km 60.5 - 40)								land acquisition, utility shifting & R F clearance. Length affected due to RF 17.35 Km. MoEF clearance obtained on 23.03.2010, tree cutting is under process and about 2 km still remaining.

20	Maibang - Lumding		{AS-26}	54E	22.90	10.05.06	09.11.08	Dec.-13	0.00	179.25	254.97	Foreclosed Due to poor law and (Km 83.40 -60.50) non land,
												evaluation availability of non clearance of RF: and delay in utility shifting previous contractor abandoned the work. MoEF clearance obtained in March, 2010, tree cutting is under process. (Length affected 11.1 km). Foreclosed to be re- awarded.
21	Maibang - Lumding	N.C.	(AS-25)		27.60	05.11.06	04.05.09	Dec.-13	0.00	226.16	372.64	(ForeclosedDue to poor law and (Km 111 -83.40) Hills
												and re-order condition, non awarded in availability of land, Dec., 2010) non clearance of

RF

and delay in utility

										shifting previous contractor abandoned the work. MoEF clearance obtained in March, 2010, tree cutting is under process (Length affected 13.1 km). However, about 5 km tree cutting still remaining. Foreclosed and re-awarded in Dec. 2010.
22	Maibang - Lunding	(AS-24)	16.00	10.05 06	09.11.08 Dec.-13	0.00	171.62	225.33	(Foreclosed Due to poor law and	
	(Km 127- 111)									and re-order condition, non awarded in availability of land, Dec. 2010)non clearance of RF and delay in utility shifting previous

											contractor abandoned the work. MoEF clearance obtained in March, 2010, tree cutting is under process (Length affected 12.6 km). However, about 2.5 km tree cutfii ig still remaining.
23	Narimbanglo - Maibang (Km 140.70-127)	N.C. Hills(AS-23)	54	15.57	05.08.06	04.02.09	Oct. 12	8.50	317.11	400.00	47.06Initially delay due to poor law and order condition, non availability of land and delay in utility shifting, delay in finalization of working drawing of tunnel. Increased

											quantity of hard and ordinary rock. Now, 100% work front is available
24	Jatinga - Narimbanglo (Km 165.4- and 140.7) shifting	(AS-22)	54	23.38	30.12.06	29.06.09	Dec. 13	0.00	241.53	375.20	Foreclosed Due to poor law and under process order condition, non of re-award availability of land bids to be delay in utility received on previous contractor 14.3.2011abandoned the work. Foreclosed to be re-awarded.
25	Harangajo-Jatinga law and (Km 190.587- non 165.4) RF	(AS-21)	54	25.19	30.12.06	29.06.09	Dec. 13	0.00	253.09	392.72	Foreclosed Due to poor under order condition, process of availability of land, re-award non clearance of bids to and delay in utility

be received shifting previous
on contractor abandoned

land is available.

Closure of roads due to construction of Badarpur bridge

†1637. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entry and the exit roads of the nearby colonies of Delhi and Haryana area have faced closure due to construction of bridge at Badarpur border;

(b) whether the residents of these nearby colonies are required to cover a long distance in travelling;

(c) whether public representatives of the local people had given memoranda to the concerned officers in this regard from time to time; and

(d) the measures being taken to solve the above said problem, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) No sir. The entry and exit for nearby colonies of Pelhi and Haryana area have been provided through service roads and at grade roads. The residents of the nearby colonies can easily access the at-grade NH 2 through the service roads.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) One entry and exit has been provided at km 17.600 on left hand side (LHS) that also acts as access to Badarpur village through a 5.5 m wide service road. This service road has an opening to NH-2 (at grade road) at km 17.500 also. Another access is provided through an opening in the service road to NH-2 at km 16.950 on left hand side (LHS). Therefore, two access points are available within a length of 550m.

Constitution of National Road Safety and Traffic Management

†1638. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken notice of large number of the accidents taking place on various national/express highways in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of fatal accidents reported till date since 2009;

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent road accidents along
with the steps taken to increase the compensation given to the victims;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Committee on Road Safety and Traffic Management has recommended constitution of a National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board for better road safety;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other recommendations made by the Committee; and

(f) the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The total number of fatal accidents for the year 2008 (the latest available data) in the country was 106591 resulting in death of 119860 persons. The information for the year 2009 onwards has not yet been compiled.

(c) The Government has already initiated action for the passage of Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 2007 by the Parliament which, *inter alia*, includes the proposal for enhanced compensation, both in hit and run cases as well as those cases in which the vehicle causing accident has been identified. To prevent the increasing number of road accidents in the country, this Ministry has taken several steps as under:

(i) It is ensured that Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/Expressways.

(ii) To enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, and enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.

(iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.

(iv) Setting up of Driving Training Schools in the country.

(v) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.

(vi) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.

(vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.

(viii) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation & Maintenance contracts.

(ix) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

(d) to (f) A Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Sundar, former Secretary of Ministry of Surface Transport, has recommended creation of a National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board through an Act of Parliament. As recommended by the Committee, the Board would have powers to set standards for the design, construction and maintenance of National Highways, safety standards for Motor Vehicles besides having powers to issue guidelines on number of issues concerning road safety. The recommendations of the Committee were examined by the Ministry in consultation with State Governments and other concerned Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Law and Justice. A bill for creation of National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board was accordingly introduced in Lok Sabha on 4.5.2010 which was later referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee for examination. The Committee has submitted its recommendations on 21.7.2010. The Government has examined all the recommendations of the Committee and has initiated necessary process to incorporate certain amendments in the bill in line with the recommendations of the Committee for consideration of the Parliament.

Roads damaged due to rains and floods

†1639. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the National Highways have got damaged extensively due to heavy rains and floods, this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the stretch of the highways to be repaired by the toll tax collectors has been completed;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there are some toll taxes which continue to be collected despite expiry of its time-frame, whether Government makes a review of it from time to time; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of damages caused to National Highways (NHs) due to heavy rains and floods during the year 2010-11 are enclosed as Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The stretches of NHs where 4/6 laning works are under implementation by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), the maintenance of existing roads is being carried out by the Contractor / Concessionaire as part of their obligations under contract/concession agreement. Two completed sections of NHs under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) are presently being maintained through Concessionaires on Operate-Maintain-Transfer (OMT) basis. Execution of entire maintenance & repair activities, including the restoration of damages caused due to heavy rains and floods, etc., under the purview of these Concession/Contract Agreements is a continuous process during the currency of such Agreements.

(e) As per the provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, notified in December, 2008, the fee for use of any section of NH, permanent bridge, bypass on NHs or tunnel forming part of the NH was to be collected in perpetuity. The Government has reviewed this provision keeping in view the representations received. Accordingly, the provision has been amended vide the Gazette of India Notification in January, 2011 to stipulate that such fee shall be collected at a reduced rate of 40% of the applicable fee after completion of the concession period in case of projects implemented through public private partnership (PPP) on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis or after recovery of capital cost through user fee realized in respect of public funded projects.

Statement

*The State-wise details of damages caused to National Highways (NHs)
due to heavy rains and floods during the year 2010-11*

Sl. No. State		Details of Assessment made for Flood Damage Repair during 2010-11	
		NH No.	Type of damages
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18, 63, 202, 205, 214, 214A & 221	Surface damage, subsidence, erosion of embankments,
			damage to culverts etc.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52A	Pot holes, damage to retaining structures, damages to
			formation, landslides etc.
3.	Assam	31, 31B, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51,	Pot holes, damage to embankment & shoulders,
	damage	52, 53, 61, 151 & 154	to culverts & drains etc.
4.	Bihar	2C, 19, 30, 30A, 31, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84,	Pot holes, cracks, damages to shoulders,
	damage to road	85, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 & 110	crust, rail over bridges, bridges,
	culverts, etc.		
5.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 78, 200, 216, 217 & 221	Pot holes, damage to bridges, damage to road
	surface,		embankments, shoulders & culverts etc.

6.	Goa	17 & 17A	Damage to embankment, damage to retaining wall & shoulders.
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7.	Gujarat	8A, 8C, 8D, 8E, 15, 59, 113 & 228	Pot holes, damage to shoulders, bridge abutment, toe wall & culverts, ravelling etc. etc.
8.	Haryana	65, 71, 71B, 72, 73 & 73A	Pot holes, damaged patches, slips etc.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20, 21, 22, 70 & 88	Pot holes, damaged patches, slips etc.
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	ID	Breaches, damage to culverts, retaining walls & drains, landslides, mud slides, washing out of road section etc.
11.	Jharkhand	23, 32 & 75	Damage to pavement crust, damage to culverts and road side drains.
12.	Karnataka	4A, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 67, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218 & 234	Pot holes, damage to shoulders, damage to culverts, retaining walls & cross drainage (CD) works, ravelling, slips, subsidence etc.
13.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 49, 208, 212, 213 & 220	Pot holes, damage to drains, damage to earthen shoulders, landslides, damage to retaining walls & damage to culverts.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 27, 59A, 69, 75, 78, 86 & 92	Pot holes, rain cuts, damage to culverts etc.
15.	Maharashtra	6, 9, 13, 17, 50, 69, 204, 211 & 222	Pot holes, landslides, cracking, erosion, damage/washing

out of formation, etc.

1	2	3	4
16.	Manipur	39, 53 & 150	Pot holes, damage to pavement, shoulders,
	culverts,		drains.
17.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51 & 62	Landslides, damage to retaining walls, breaches,
	pot		holes, sinking of area, collapse of wing walls
	etc.		
18.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150 & 154	Landslides, damage to retaining walls, breaches,
	pot		holes, sinking of area, collapse of wing walls
	etc.		
19.	Nagaland	61 & 155	Land slip, subsidence, damage to retaining wall,
	wing		wall & damage to pavement etc.
20.	Orissa	5, 6, 23, 42, 43, 75, 200, 201, 203, 203A,	Pot holes, depression, cracks, surface damage,
	damage to	217 & 224	Cross Drainage works & retaining walls, rain cuts,
	berms,		washing out of submersible bridge, erosion to
			landslides, failure of crust etc.
21.	Punjab	71	Pot holes, ravelling etc.
22.	Rajasthan	8, 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, 12, 14, 15, 65, 79,	Pot holes, ravelling, erosion, damages to

berms, damage

89, 90, 112, 113, 114 & 116

to drains etc.

23. Tamil Nadu
pot holes,

4, 45, 45A, 47B, 49, 207, 208, 209, 210,

Damage to bridges, retaining walls & culverts,

219, 220, 226 & 230, 234

cracking, berm cutting etc.

24.	Tripura	44 & 44A	Breaches, damage to retaining wall, toe wall,
	culvert etc.		
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 28B, 29, 56, 58, 72A,	Pot holes, depression, cracks, damage to guard
	walls,	73, 74, 75, 76, 87, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119,	damages to protection works, damage to
	retaining walls,	231, 232, 233, 235	culverts, drains, breast walls & guard walls,
	washing out		of road section etc.
26.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87,94,108, 109,	Pot holes, damage to pavement crust, washing
	out of	119, 121, 123 & 125	road section, damage to retaining wall, breast
	wall,		culvert & protection work of bridges, landslides,
			damages to culverts etc.
27.	West Bengal	6, 31, 31C, 31D, 32, 34, 35, 55,60, 60A,	Pot holes, depression, surface cracking,
	damage to	81 & 117	abutment & culverts, subsidence, washing out of
			wooden bridge, depression cracks etc.

Portability of vehicle registration number

†1640. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether people could now retain the registration number of their vehicles on the pattern of Mobile Number Portability (MNP);

(b) if so, by when and the formalities required to be completed by the owners of vehicles for this; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The State Government may allow motor vehicle owner to retain the registration mark of his vehicle on a new vehicle owned in his name after the sale or scrapping of the old vehicle. However, in case where the old vehicle is not being scrapped, State Government would need to assign new registration mark to the old vehicle to make it eligible to ply on road.

(b) and (c) Necessary instruction to all the States/UTs in this regard has already been issued on 9th February, 2010. Vehicle owners would have to approach the concerned Registering Authority for carrying out the needful.

Maintenance of highways in Bihar

†1641. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for the expansion and maintenance of highways in Bihar during 2010-11 along with the amount spent out of it so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the repair work of National Highways in the flood prone North Bihar could not be carried out due to paucity of funds;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the sorry state of National Highways in Bihar particularly when the control over allocations for their repair and the operation of works lies with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The Ministry is primarily responsible for
development and maintenance of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Highways(NHs) in the country. Development and maintenance of State Roads lie within the purview of respective State Government. Improvement works on State roads are also undertaken out of Central Road Fund as per Central Road Fund (State Roads) Rule 2007 based on the recommendation of the respective State Governments. Apart from this, improvement of road stretches falling in the district affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) are also sanctioned by this Ministry under LWE scheme. Allocation and Expenditure made towards development and maintenance of NHs entrusted with the Road Construction Department (RCD), Bihar and State Roads during the financial year 2010-2011 under various schemes are given in the Statement (See below).

Stretches of NHs included under National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) stand entrusted to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). Expenditure towards development and maintenance of stretches under NHDP are made Project-wise and not State-wise. Expenditure on development and maintenance of NHs entrusted to NHAI, during current year, in Bihar are Rs. 950.00 crore and 166.90 crore, respectively.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. An allocation to the tune of Rs. 129.93 crore has been made towards Maintenance & Repairs Head for repairs of National Highways in the State of Bihar during the current year. Break-up of allocation and expenditure under various heads during current year have been brought out at Annex. Repair works are under various stages of progress. All the NHs are maintained in traffic worthy condition within the available resources.

Statement

Details of Allocation and Expenditure made towards development of National Highways entrusted with the Road Construction Department (RCD), Bihar and State Roads during the current financial year 2010-2011:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Scheme (Head)	Allocation	Expenditure (as on 28.02.2011)
1	2	3
National Highway (Original): NH (0)	166.00	156.98

Special Project (for 2-laning of NHs)	10.00	0.11
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1	2	3
'Road Requirement Plan' (RRP) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas in Bihar	160.00	120.00
Permanent Bridge Fee Fund (PBFF)	5.05	3.48
Central Road Fund (CRF) [for State Reads]	48.30	25.84
Economic Importance (EI) & Inter State Connectivity (ISC) Scheme [for State Roads]	2.34	1.33

Details of Allocation and Expenditure made towards Maintenance & Repairs of National Highways entrusted with the Road Construction Department (RCD), Bihar during the current financial year 2010-2011:

(Rs. in Crore)

Maintenance & Repair Head	Allocation	Expenditure (as on 28.02.2011)
Periodic Renewal (PR)	49.21	14.14
Ordinary Repairs (OR)	17.97	3.31
Flood Damage Repairs (FDR) [New]	45.00	2.48
Flood Damage Repairs (FDR) [Continue]	17.75	3.31
TOTAL	129.93	23.24

Reasons for increase in accidental deaths

1642. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3.57 lakh persons died in accidental deaths during 2010 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is increase in accidental deaths every year;

(c) whether Government has found out the reasons for the increase in accidental deaths;

(d) the measures taken to bring down accidental deaths; and

(e) the details of medical facilities available to highways users in case of accidents etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) A total number of 119860 persons were killed in road accidents during the year 2008 (the latest available data) in the country. The information for the year 2009 onwards has not been compiled yet.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Road accidents are mainly caused due to a number of factors such as driver's fault, mechanical defects in the vehicles, fault of pedestrians, bad road, bad weather, cattle, fallen trees etc. Other factors that contribute to road accidents are increase in vehicular population, increase in population, heterogeneous traffic, modern high speed vehicles, increase in road space, etc.

(d) To prevent the increasing number of road accidents in the country, this Ministry has taken several steps as under:

- (i) Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/Expressways.
- (ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, and enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.
- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.
- (iv) Setting up of Driving Training Schools in the country.
- (v) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.
- (vi) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.

(vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.

(viii) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides

ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation & Maintenance contracts.

(ix) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

(e) Recognizing the vital importance of quick medical assistance and evacuation of road accident victims' in reducing the trauma and probability of death and disability associated with road accidents, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been implementing a Scheme since 2009' establishment of an integrated network of Trauma Centers' along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the National Highways by upgrading the trauma care facilities in 140 identified State Government hospitals, at a total outlay of Rs. 732.75 crore during the 11th five year plan. Setting up of the integrated network of Trauma Centres along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors will ensure that each accident victim on these corridors is able to get competent medical assistance within the shortest possible time thereby saving precious lives. The trauma care network provides three categories of trauma care centres, i.e., Level-I, Level-II and Level-III. Level-I trauma centre in the states would provide the highest level of definitive and comprehensive care of patients with complex injuries. The level-II trauma centre would be available at every 300 km. The Level-II trauma centre would be available every 100-150 km.

The Network has been so designed that no trauma victim has to be transported for more than 50 kilometer. It will bring down the morbidity and mortality on the road by observing the golden hour concept. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) would deploy basic life support ambulances with trained and specialized manpower at every 50 Km. on the completed stretches of Highway being built and operated by them. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways would provide 140 advanced life support ambulances to 140 identified hospitals to be upgraded under this Scheme.

In addition, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under the scheme "National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS)" has been providing cranes and ambulances to States/ UTs/NGOs for relief and rescue measures in the aftermath of accidents by way of evacuating road accident victim to nearest medical aid centre and for clearing the

accident site.

Proposal received from Maharashtra under CRF

1643. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received for the repair/upgradation of roads from Maharashtra under Central Road Fund; and

(b) the status of the proposals and the time by which approval is likely to be accorded and funds sanctioned during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) During 2010-11, Ministry has received a list of 388 works from the Government of Maharashtra for an amount of Rs. 2202.60 crore for sanction under CRF scheme. Out of this, Ministry has already sanctioned 57 works amounting to Rs. 406. 35 crore keeping in view the inter-se-priority of works and availability of funds. The details of release of funds under CRF scheme during the last two years are as under:

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	222.85
2009-10	72.97
2010-11 (till date)	256.82

Recommendations for driving license and vehicle insurance

1644. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee headed by former Road Transport Secretary has suggested Government for unique number for driving license to prevent making of fake licenses;

(b) whether the Committee has also proposed to make it mandatory for the vehicle insurance company to provide road accident victims cashless medical treatment during the first 72 hours, known as the Golden Hour; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and actions planned by Government in

this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Sundar Committee, set up by the Government for comprehensive review of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 has recommended making provisions for issue of a "unique" licence number to every licensee and for making arrangement to enable the present licence holders to obtain a unique number within a specified time period. The Committee has also suggested making a provision for cashless medical treatment to the road accident victims during first 72 hours by the insurance companies.

The recommendations of the Committee have been examined in the Ministry. Since road transport is in the concurrent list under the Constitution of India and the States are to implement the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, it is imperative to share the recommendations of the Committee with the States and other stakeholders to elicit their views before approaching Parliament with a comprehensive Bill.

Release of remaining amount for National Highways

1645. 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. 392.56 crore for the development and maintenance of various National Highways, but proposals of only Rs. 121.40 crore has been approved; and

(b) if so, by when the remaining amount is likely to be approved and released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Government of Gujarat has submitted proposals of Rs. 358.30 crore for the development and maintenance of various National Highways in the State of Gujarat. Proposals amounting to Rs. 113.28 crore have been sanctioned based on availability of funds and inter-se-priority of works.

(b) Approval of proposals submitted by State Government is a continuous process and are considered every year based on inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

Slow expansion work on National Highway No. 8

†1646. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of ROAD
TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the speed of traffic is getting slower and pollution is increasing due to slow progress of expansion work on National Highway No. 8 from Surat to Dahisar (Mumbai) and National Highway No. 6 from Surat to Hazira;

(b) the details of steps being taken to complete these projects at an early date; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken for the expansion of road under the overbridge at Vaghaldhara at National Highway No. 8, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Speed restriction has been imposed in construction zones from safety consideration.

(b) The work on Sura-Dahisar section is in advanced stage of construction which is scheduled for completion in August, 2011. The work on Surat-Hazira section has commenced in 2010 and is scheduled for completion in September, 2012.

(c) No, Sir.

Policy for quality monitoring of roads

1647. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has changed its policy for quality monitoring of roads and national highways in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Common toll technology

1648. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government planned to introduce a common toll technology during the current year using Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)

technology and to make the use of RFID tag in all vehicles mandatory;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has also received any representation for a minimized or nominal toll tax for the vehicles at the national highways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) A Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, UIDAI to examine all technologies available for Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) and recommend the most suitable one for implementation throughout India. The Committee submitted its Report in July 2010 recommending adoption of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology based EPC, Gen-2, ISO-18000-6C standards for Electronic Toll Collection on National Highways in India. These recommendations have since been accepted by the Government for implementation. As per the available records, no representation has been received by the Government for a minimized or nominal toll tax for the vehicles at the National Highways.

Transshipment hub

1649. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's first transshipment hub is being created;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of benefits expected to the country from this hub?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K VASAN): (a) and (b) India's first International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) at Kochi envisages development of facilities for handling mother container ships of 8000+ Twenty Feet Equivalent Units (TEUs) capacities. The facilities include 1800 metres berth and supporting handling equipments for annual throughput of 3 million TEU along with supporting infrastructure. In terms of the Licence Agreement between Cochin Port Trust and M/s India Gateway Terminal Private Ltd (IGTPL), the terminal is to be developed in phases. Phase-I of ICTT comprises of construction of 600 metres berth and development of stacking area and other allied facilities including

supporting infrastructure of 17.2 KM four lane National Highway (NH)
connectivity from Kalamassery to Vallarpadam, rail connectivity of 8.86
KM from Edapally to

Vallarpadam and Capital Dredging for Deepening and Widening of the Approach Channel and Berth Basin of ICCTT to provide draught of 14.5 metres. The first phase of ICTT project along with the two lane NH connectivity, rail connectivity and Capital Dredging have been commissioned on 11th February, 2011.

(c) With the implementation of this project, need for transshipment of Indian containers through ports of other countries will be reduced substantially thereby resulting in reduced transportation cost and time to the trade. Railways and National Highways for transportation between hinterland and port will be optimally utilized. The terminal will also facilitate in setting up of port based industries and their allied facilities such as Container Freight Station, Island Container Depots, port based Special Economic Zones, transportation of cargo through Inland Waterways, Logistics, Warehousing Centers etc. in the State of Kerala which will generate additional employment opportunities.

Losses due to oil slick accidents

1650. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various agencies had suffered huge losses due to oil slick accident happened in August, 2010;

(b) if so, the details of such organisations and the losses caused; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to stop this kind of accident?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The losses suffered by various agencies consequent to the collision of MSC Chitra and M.V. Khalijia3 on 7th August 2010 in the approach channel of Mumbai Port.

Mumbai Port Trust

(i) Expenditure incurred in the survey of the channel scan sonar - Rs. 37,09,862.

(ii) Damage to trestle at JD4 by floating container - Rs. 6,04,022.

(iii) Contractual obligations with M/s Jaisu Shipping co. - Rs. 14.08

crore.

(iv) Claim for loss due to business interruption - Rs. 15.99 crore.

Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust

(i) Material/used supplied like dispersants buoys manpower provided - Rs.
60,48,670.

(ii) JNPT is still to file claims for business interruption and damage to mangroves.

Coast Guard capititation charges for utilization of their assets for pollution response operation - Rs. 2,58,14,999.22

Navy survey of the harbour channel and escorting of merchant vessels - Rs. 3,14,61,800.20.

Fishermen's Societies Organisations' also the Fisheries Department, Government of Maharashtra were advised to seek compensation if any directly from the Owners/Agents of the vessel.

(c) Ministry of Shipping constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Capt. P.V.K. Mohan, Chairman, National Shipping Board (NSB) to propose corrective measures policy initiatives to avoid such incidents and general instructions. Based on the recommendations of the committee, this Ministry has issued the following instructions to all the Major Ports:

(i) A voluntary review of navigation safety in all ports should be undertaken by the NSPC.

(ii) A review of contingency planning reflected in Crisis Management Plan of all ports should be undertaken in reference to lessons learnt in handling post collision issues.

(iii) It is recommended that all ports install Tier 1 pollution control equipment immediately through their own resources or through cooperation with other agencies.

(iv) Port entry regulations must be tightened for all ships entering the ports with special reference to insurance related documents, safety parameters and seaworthiness.

Ministry had also issued separate instructions for Mumbai and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trusts as below:

(i) The on-going proposal of JNPT and MbPT for widening of Channel and Pilot boarding area is to be expedited.

(ii) Additional navigational aids such as Fairway buoy, transit lights, navigational buoys (with racons) at every turn of the channel should

be installed.

- (iii) Manning, training and qualification of operators and supervisors of VTS should be as per the international norms.
- (iv) VTS equipment should be upgraded to better technology which has features such as 'guard range' etc. so that audible and visual alarms could alert the VTS operator for impending collision.
- (v) A VTS authority under the MbPT should be formed which will provide pilot service for the entire length of approach channel i.e the MbPT and also the JNPT stretch, to ensure the seamless flow of information under one authority. It is recommended that a common pool of Pilots be formed to undertake Pilotage of the entire stretch of Channel from the approaches to jNPT/MbPT as required.
- (vi) The MOU between JNPT and MbPT is years old and it needs to be updated at the earliest to bring out all the key issues of cooperation between the two ports.

Expansion of ports

1651. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government has decided to take up the expansion of ports in a big way to face the fierce competition world-wide;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of ports in Tamil Nadu in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has taken up various programmes for creation of additional capacity and improving efficiency of Major Ports under the National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP). The NMDP envisages an investment of Rs.55803.73 crores by all major Ports for 276 Projects that includes construction of berths, procurement of equipments, deepening of channels, rail and road connectivity etc.

(c) The NMDP also includes the three Major Ports located in Tamil Nadu namely Chennai Port, Ennore Port Ltd. and Tuticorin Port. As on 1.1.2011 an investment of Rs.911.25 crores has been made for the 8 Projects that have been completed in the above three Ports. Besides that,

15 other

Projects are under progress with an envisaged investment of Rs.3952.75 crores and 3 Projects with an envisaged investment of Rs.665 crores for the above three Ports in Tamil Nadu have been approved.

Vizhinjam port project

1652. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Kerala has requested Government for considering the Vizhinjam Port Project under the perspective plan NMDP/CSS for development;

(b) if so, the action taken on it;

(c) the number of ports in India that has been sanctioned assistance under the scheme, the amount that was sanctioned per port; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Under the National Maritime Development Programme, an investment of Rs.55803.73 crores has been envisaged by all Major Ports, out of which Rs.3609.00 crores are to be met through budgetary support, Rs.13771.54 crores through Ports own internal resources and Rs.34505.34 crores from the private sector. In addition, Rs.3917.85 crores has been envisaged from other sources. Out of the 55 completed projects under NMDP for major ports as on 1st January, 2011, no budgetary support has been given so far.

Corporatisation of ports in India

1653. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to corporatise ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ports' corporatisation is to start with JNPT; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (d) There is a proposal for structural reorganisation of Major Port Trusts through corporatisation. It envisages converting Major Port Trust into a company under Companies Act, 1956. Ennore Port Limited is the first corporatised Port of the country and is functioning as PSU since 2001. A Bill namely the Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2001 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 31.8.2001 to amend the MPT Act, 1963 by bringing in enabling provisions to facilitate corporatisation of Major Ports. But the Bill lapsed due to dissolution of 13th Lok Sabha. The Government then decided that performance of the Ennore Port be reviewed through a Committee of Experts, before formulating Government Policy for corporatisation or otherwise of Major Ports in the country.

After consideration of the report of the Committee of Experts, the Government has decided for corporatisation of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust.

Prevalence of manual scavenging

1654. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after enforcement of the Scavenging (Abolition) Act, 1993 the inhumane practice of scavenging is still continuing in some States, namely Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the action/measures taken by the Ministry so far for ensuring strict compliance of the provisions of above said Act by these States; and

(c) the latest details of the achievements of various States in implementations of Scavenging (Abolition) Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) As informed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, has been adopted by 24 States and all Union Territories. Two States i.e. Manipur and Mizoram have reported that there are no dry latrines or they are scavengers free, and the remaining two States i.e. Himachal Pradesh

and Rajasthan have enacted their own Acts.

States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have reported existence of dry latrines, which have been provided sufficient funds for conversion of dry latrines under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme. The Scheme principally envisages conversion of dry latrines into twin pit pour flush latrines in order to liberate manual scavengers from the obnoxious practice of manually carrying night soil.

The implementation of the Act, including programmatic intervention through Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme is monitored through regular meetings with States, which have reported existence of dry latrines.

Maritime Agenda 2010-20

1655. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently announced its Maritime Agenda 2010-20;

(b) if so, the main features of the agenda; and

(c) in what manner the agenda is likely to be extended to coastal Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has released its Maritime Agenda 2010-20 on 13th January, 2011.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Shipping has prepared a Maritime Agenda for the decade 2010-20 to give a vision and road map for comprehensive development of Shipping. The Agenda envisages to create, build and sustain the maritime infrastructural needs of the Country of the next decade. The overall vision of the Ministry as per the Maritime Agenda aims towards navigating and steering the Indian Maritime Sector realistically into the premier maritime nations of the world. This 10 year period agenda of the Ministry of Shipping covers the last two years of the 11th Five Year Plan, the entire period of the 12th Five Year Plan and the first three years of the 13th Five Year Plan. This document basically presents an agenda in the Shipping Sector for consideration with an over all objective to increase efficiency of the delivery system and overall pace of growth in the sector. Indeed this is a path breaking document which will serve as road map for all ports (major as well as

non-major ports) and shipping sector during the decade 2010-2020, which includes maritime sector development by Maritime States like Maharashtra.

Uniform insurance policy for ports

1656. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is devising a uniform policy allowing major ports to go in for insurance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has drafted a policy that classified the risks in three different categories floating equipments which go to the sea, the on-ground port machinery and the third covers the loss of business due to any uncontrollable circumstances; and

(d) if so, whether the scheme will give great relief to the shipping industry?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. No decision on Insurance policy has been taken by this Ministry.

Transportation in Ganga

1657. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is utilizing the infrastructure fully in inland water transport over river Ganga through Patna-Haldia and Patna-Varanasi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and revenue being generated through this inland water transportation in last two years;

(c) if not, whether Government has any plan to improve the infrastructure, so that the State generate revenue through this inland water transportation; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) to (d) Patna-Haldia and Patna-Varanasi stretches in river Ganga are part of the Haldia to Allahabad stretch which has been declared as a National Waterway and the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) undertakes development and maintenance of Inland Waterways Transport infrastructure namely, navigation channel, navigation aids and terminals

thereon to facilitate shipping and navigation. Utilization of this infrastructure depends on the requirements of the actual users. The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is collecting user charges for berthing of vessels, pilotage, movement of over dimensional cargo, hiring of vessels, fees under Indo-Bangladesh protocol on

inland water transit and trade and freight for transportation of cargo under demonstrative voyages by IWAI vessels. The charges collected for various services on this National Waterway during last two years are given below:

Year	
2008-09	Rs. 32.83 lakhs
2009-10	Rs. 94.22 lakhs

Maintenance and improvement of the infrastructure is a continuous process depending upon the demand from actual users of the waterway.

Ports capacity to handle increased traffic

1658. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ports of India are incapable of handling the increasing marine traffic;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any special steps to control the increasing marine traffic;

(c) whether Government is planning to set up new port; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) It is not true that Ports of India are incapable of handling the increasing Marine Traffic as the capacity of Indian Ports as on 31.3.2010 was 992.83 million tonnes (Major Ports - 616.73 million tonnes and Non-Major Ports 376.10 million tonnes), against which the traffic handled at Indian Ports was 849.89 million tonnes (Major Ports - 561.09 million tonnes and Non-Major Ports - 288.80 million tonnes).

(c) and (d) Yes. Sir, Government is planning to set up two Major Ports one each on East Coast and West Coast.

Ships hijacked by pirates

1659. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of merchant/cargo ships hijacked by the pirates

on the international waters of the Indian Ocean during 2010;

(b) the total number of crews of Indian origin who have been working in such hijacked ships and taken hostages by the pirates and the present status/whereabouts of these hijacked Indian crew; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government, on its own or in association with other countries, to curb the increasing menace of pirates to international sea transport?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) During 2010, total 49 ships were hijacked from the international waters of the Indian Ocean.

(b) The present status of foreign flag vessels with Indian seafarers presently in captivity on board is detailed below:

Sl..Ships under No hijack with Indian crew	Date of hijack	Number of Indian crew members	Reported position	Status
1. Iceberg -1	29/3/2010	6	Somali coast	Crew reported safe
2. Rak Afrikana	11/4/2010	11	Somali coast	Crew reported safe
3. Suez	2/8/2010	6	Somali coast	Crew reported safe
4. Asphalt Venture	29/9/2010	15	Somali coast	Crew reported safe
TOTAL		38		

(c) Following initiatives have been taken by Government to combat sea pirates in the maritime zones:

- (i) Deployment of Indian naval ship to protect Indian interest.
- (ii) Coordination of transit of Indian interest with Indian Navy by 24x7 Communication Centre located at the Directorate General of Shipping (DG Commcentre).
- (iii) DGCommcentre immediately alerts Indian navy, Indian Coast Guard and co-ordinate with other international security forces operating in the region in cases of any report about pirate attack on Indian

interest.

- (iv) Immediate alerting of the Indian naval ship and international security forces in the region in cases of any report about ongoing pirate attack on Indian interest.

- (v) Regular participation by Indian delegation in the deliberation of Working Group of International Contact Group at United Nations to develop and implement national/international counter piracy policy and programmes.
- (vi) Interventions in various International Maritime organization (IMO) Meetings and supporting all such interventions by other Member States urging the International community to address the menace of piracy.
- (vii) UN Security Council Resolutions 1816, 1838, 1846 and 1851 and various IMO circulars and guidelines issued to address piracy related concerns.
- (viii) Advisory on safe house and best management practices to Indian ship owners.

Tonnage handled at Haldia, Paradeep and Kandla ports

1660. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage handed at Haldia, Paradeep and Kandla ports in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 fiscal years thus far;

(b) whether it is a fact that total shipping activity in Gujarat ports is increasing;

(c) if so, the steps that would be taken to locate a full-fledged office of the DG Shipping at Gandhinagar or at Surat;

(d) whether it is a fact that people in Gujarat have to access and visit Mumbai for all work connected with DG Shipping; and

(e) the steps proposed to bifurcate the existing DG Shipping office and locate one office in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) Total tonnage handled at Haldia, Paradeep and Kandla Ports during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:

(In Million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto February)
1.	Haldia	41.79	33.38	28.92

2.	Paradeep	46.41	57.01	46.12
3.	Kandla	72.25	79.50	68.75

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has already opened a full fledged Mercantile Marine Department (under DG Shipping) at Kandla, and another at Jamnagar, Gujarat. The office at Kandla is headed by Principal Officer and the office at Jamnagar is headed by Surveyor-in-Charge. There is no need to locate another office of the DG (Shipping) at Gandhinagar or Surat.

(d) The offices of Mercantile Marine Department in Kandla and Jamnagar carry out a substantial number of functions related to the work connected with DG Shipping and the people of Gujarat need not visit Mumbai for all work connected with DG Shipping.

(e) There is no proposal to bi-furcate the existing office of D.G. Shipping. There are full fledged Mercantile Marine Department offices at Kandla and Jamnagar in Gujarat; at Kolkata and Haldia in West Bengal and at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

Disinvestment of Cochin shipyard

1661. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to undertake disinvestment of Cochin Shipyard;

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

(c) the other undertakings that are proposed to be disinvested under the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. However no final decision has been taken about time frame and quantum of disinvestment.

(c) Among the other undertakings under the Ministry, there is a proposal to disinvest Government Equity in Ennore Port Limited. However in this case also no final decision has been taken about time frame and quantum of disinvestment.

Committee on disability

1662. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a committee on disabilities

to study the needed legislation to help physically challenged people;

(b) whether it is a fact that this committee did not get views across a wide spectrum of people;

(c) the reasons for Government not properly monitoring the functioning of this committee;

(d) whether specific demands have been received by the committee from Andhra Pradesh to visit and meet a wider array of activists and NGOs; and

(e) the measures proposed to review the report of this committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Ministry has constituted a Committee comprising of experts in disability Sector, representatives of the stakeholders including State Governments, Central Ministries/ Civil Society organizations etc. to study the suggestions and comments/views on the proposed amendments to the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 received from several sources including various Ministries, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), etc. and to draft a new legislation for persons with disabilities. The Committee has held 9 meetings so far. In its 4th Meeting held from 29th Sept. to 1st October, 2010, the Committee invited selected Civil Society-Organizations for consultation.

(c) The functioning of the Committee is closely monitored through the Head, Disability Bureau of the Ministry who is also a Member Secretary of the Committee.

(d) and (e) The Committee has received requests from various States including Andhra Pradesh for holding wider consultation with stakeholders. The committee is presently holding State level consultations at different locations across the country including Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. A State Consultation Meeting is scheduled to be held on 14-03-2011 at National Institute of Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh in which various stakeholders including Disabled People Organisation and NGOs will be participating.

Students from Punjab availing post matric scholarship

1663. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of SOCIAL

JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students in the State of Punjab who were granted post matric scholarship to pursue higher studies during the last three years ending 2010-11, year-wise; and

(b) the manner in which these numbers compare with the all India numbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Central assistance to the State Governments/UT administrations is being released by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to implement following two Centrally sponsored Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes:

- (i) Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Students belonging to Scheduled Castes;
- (ii) Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Students belonging to Other Backward Classes.

The number of students covered in Punjab and other States/UTs under these two Schemes during last three years, as per reports sent by State Governments/UT administrations, is given in the Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

State-wise number of beneficiaries covered under Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	
2010-11	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Anticipated beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5
1	A.P.	479723	610926	769984
2	Assam	16800	31072	17430
3	Bihar	53330	69673	78685
4	Chhattisgarh	53686	64316	77179
5	Goa	127	226	230
6	Gujarat	75449	87492	95696
7	Haryana	26620	30995	66089
8	H.P.	9305	9221	10159

9	J & K	10951	6742	11011
10	Jharkhand	16862	7990	9765
11	Karnataka	226970	272810	286451

1	2	3	4	5
12	Kerala	106836	112544	118171
13	M.P.	133610	153610	175115
14	Maharashtra	377729	517770	490144
15	Manipur	3267	1311	3774
16	Orissa	63091	69401	78733
17	Punjab	2920	64949	82984
18	Rajasthan	196241	190257	228306
19	Sikkim	265	332	341
20	Tamil Nadu	425074	507572	761358
21	Tripura	21371	15782	17159
22	Uttar Pradesh	680625	790033	805834
23	Uttarakhand	38014	45797	50504
24	West Bengal	353516	344138	419808
25	Daman & Diu	116	139	N.R.
26	Puducherry	6976	8103	8300
TOTAL		3379474	4013201	4663210

Note: N.R. means Not Received.

Statement

*State-wise number of beneficiaries covered under Post
Matric Scholarship for OBC Students*

(Number in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	
2010-11				
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	\$	6.21	**
2.	Bihar	\$	0.14	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Goa	0.007	0.01	
4.	Gujarat	0.34	0.27	
5.	Haryana	0.29	0.36	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.02	0.03	
7.	J & K	0.03	-	
8.	Jharkhand	0.14	0.15	
9.	Kerala	0.71	-	
10.	Karnataka	1.29	1.45	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.04	0.07	
12.	Maharashtra	\$	7.86	
13.	Orissa	0.07	-	
14.	Punjab	0.31	-	
15.	Rajasthan	0.21	0.19	
16.	Tamil Nadu	\$	\$	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0.77	3.04	
18.	Uttarakhand	0.2	0.19	
19.	West Bengal	0.14	-	
20.	Assam	-	0.35	
21.	Manipur	\$	\$	
22.	Tripura	0.19	\$	
23.	Sikkim	0.01	0.01	
24.	Puducherry	0.04	\$	
25.	Chandigarh	0.29	-	

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Daman & Diu	-	\$	
27.	A&N Islands	-	0.03	
Grand Total		13.7*	20.36*	16**
*	Provisional			
**	Target of 2010-11 is 16 lakh.			
\$	Awaited from States/UTs			
-	Funds not released			

Pending applications for grants-in-aid from Tamil Nadu

1664. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications pending for release of grants-in-aid under various categories in the Ministry from Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total value of this grant for these schemes;

(c) when these applications would be cleared;

(d) the reasons for the delay in clearing the pending applications; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that there is no proper monitoring of pending cases in the Ministry and what steps are being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Details of pending proposals received from Tamil Nadu during 2010-11 under Centrally-sponsored and Central Sector Schemes is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Clearance of proposals is an on-going process and is subject to completeness of the proposals, their conformity to the norms of the respective schemes and general financial rules and availability of funds. Delay also occurs due to time taken by State Government/applicant organizations in rectifying deficiencies and completing procedural requirements.

(e) No, Sir.

Statement

*Details of pending proposals received from Tamil Nadu during 2010-11
under Centrally-sponsored and Central Sector Schemes*

Sl.No. pending lakhs)	Name of the Scheme Amount proposals received during 2010-11	No. of involved (Rs. in
1.	Babu Jagjeevan Ram Chattravas Yojana: Boys Hostel	1 250.00
2.	Babu Jagjeevan Ram Chattravas Yojana: Girls Hostel	1 450.00
3.	District Disability Rehabilitation Centres	2 12.82
4.	Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary organization working for Scheduled Castes	3 40.00
5.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)	8 118.00
6.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	23 230.00
7.	Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organization for Other Backward Classes	3 29.00
8.	Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	7 54.00
9.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons	52 148.72
TOTAL	100	1332.52

Report of NCEBC

1665. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Economically Backward Classes has submitted its report to the Government; if so, the details of

recommendation of Commission;

(b) whether the Commission has recommended some special reservation quota to the poor among social upper castes and OBCs;

(c) whether Government has proposed to amend the Constitution to provide socially upper class poor reservation in all sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Recommendations of the Commission for Economically Backward Classes are under consideration.

**Funds allotted to NGOs for social work
in North Eastern States**

1666. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allotted to NGOs for social work in North Eastern States and details of funds released during the last three years under different schemes of Ministry;

(b) whether Government makes sure that these grants are spent on what it means for;

(c) the details of NGOs blacklisted by the Ministry from North Eastern States during the last three years;

(d) whether Government has made certain improvement in guidelines for Grants-in-Aid to the NGOs for different schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The details of funds allocated and released to NGOs for social work in North Eastern States during last three years under various schemes of the Ministry is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The Ministry ensures the utilization of funds under various schemes/programmes in the following ways:

- (i) Fresh/subsequent releases of grants to NGOs during a year are made only on receipt of Utilization Certificate in respect of previous grants sanctioned which have become due.
- (ii) Review of schemes/programmes by the officers of the Ministry during their tours to States.
- (iii) The Ministry also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, *inter alia*, to check proper utilization of funds by the implementation agencies under various Schemes/Programmes.
- (iv) The Schemes/Programmes implemented through NGOs are also expected to be monitored by respective State Governments/UT Administrations.
- (v) In the event of proven misappropriation of funds by an NGO, the Ministry initiates action to blacklist the NGO.

(c) No NGO has been blacklisted by the Ministry from North Eastern States during last three years.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has streamlined the procedure for sanction of grants-in-aid to the NGOs from the year 2007-08. As per the new procedure, the State Governments/UT Administrations are required to send their consolidated recommendations to the Central Government after scrutinizing them in a State-level "Multi Disciplinary Grant in Aid Committee". They are also required to submit their proposals duly recommended by the Grant in Aid Committee by 30th June, every year, within the notional allocation. While recommending the proposals, the State Governments/UT Administrations are required to address the problems of regional imbalances for supporting the voluntary efforts in service deficient areas.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and released to NGOs in North Eastern States under various schemes during last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No. released to	Name of the Scheme	Amount allocated to			Amount		
		North-Eastern States			North Eastern States		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Scheme for Free Coaching to SCs and OBCs	No notional allocation is made under the scheme			55.00	26.60	11.00
2.	Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organization working for Scheduled Castes	240.00	240.00	100.00	125.27	71.81	51.96
3.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ fitting of Aids and Appliances	800.00	950.00	1000.00	173.00	611.00	552.00
4.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	800.00	950.00	950.00	332.00	432.00	278.00
5.	Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organization 1.33 for Other Backward Classes	No notional allocation is made under the scheme				67.52	69.32
6.	Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	540.00	540.00	500.00	451.08	303.43	288.79
7.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons	205.00	205.00	300.00	201.28	215.62	225.46
8.	Scheme of Grant in aid Programme for Financial 0.00	No notional allocation is				11.22	0.00

Assistance in the field of Social Defence

made under the scheme

Financial assistance under National Trusteeship Act to Maharashtra

†1667. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal to Central Government demanding financial assistance for the State under National Trusteeship Act for developing a scheme aimed at the development of the persons taking care of mentally retarded and multiple handicapped persons/children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has considered/is considering this proposal of State Government;

(d) if so, by when the funds for the scheme are likely to be released; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The State Government of Maharashtra has not submitted any proposal for financial assistance under National Trust Act, 1999 to the Ministry.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

R&D in space technology

1668. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed any agreement with any other developing/developed countries for Research and Development (R&D) in space technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India and its national space body, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) of Department of Space (DoS) signed

agreement with other developing/developed countries and their space bodies in peaceful uses of outer space including R&D in space technology. Currently such cooperative arrangements are in place with Argentina,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Australia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Egypt, European Space Agency (ESA), France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, The Netherlands, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela.

(c) Does not arise.

Review of satellite communication programme

1669. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the review that the Ministry is undertaking of GSLV Mission after its successive failure;

(b) whether the Ministry is also undertaking the review of Satellite Communication Programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) After the unsuccessful launch of GSLV-F06 flight that took place on December 25, 2010, the Government has appointed a "Failure Analysis Committee" under the chairmanship of Dr. G. Madhavan Nair, with eleven experts drawn from ISRO and outside ISRO. The report of this Committee is awaited.

(b) and (c) The Government has also appointed a seven member "Programme Review and Strategy Committee" under the chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, to look into the future of the GSLV Programme and the strategies for meeting the demands of communication transponders in the immediate future. The report of this committee is awaited.

Captive iron ore mines for steel plants

1670. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether several steel plants in the country including those in the public sector do not have their own captive iron ore mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cost of production of steel is higher in these plants as compared to other plants which have captive iron ore mines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) As per information available with the Ministry of Steel only Tata Steel Limited and Steel Authrotiy of India Limited are the two major steel producers who meet a large portion of their requirement of iron ore from captive sources. All other major steel producers either partially meet their requirement from captive sources or obtain the entire requirement of iron ore from the market.

(c) Cost of production of steel is dependant upon several factors such as raw material, cost of transportation, techonolgy, manpower, energy etc. However, iron ore being one of the major raw material inputs for iron and steel making, the primary steel producers having captive iron ore mines enjoy the relative benefit of lower cost of steel production.

(d) A Draft Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation), Bill, 2010 proposed to replace the existing Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation), Act, 1957, which governs the grant of mineral concessions for various minerals including iron ore is under consideration of a Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted in this regard.

Production of steel

1671. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the production of steel in the country at present, company-wise;

(b) whether the demand of steel in the country is increasing sharply;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to meet the demand of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Data on finished steel produced by the steel plants of main, major and other producers segment (as a group) during April, 2010-January, 2011 is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Consumption of steel in the country has shown an increase of 10.3 per cent during April, 2010 to January, 2011 as compared to the

same period of previous year. This shows that demand of steel in the country is increasing.

(d) In order to enhance availability of steel in the country and create a level playing field Government has the following fiscal measures in place:

- (i) Import duty on all steel products is 5%.
- (ii) Import duty on iron and steel scrap including stainless scrap is NIL.
- (iii) Import duty on Nickel, Ferro-Nickel and Vanadium Pentoxide raw materials used for special steel products, which are not available in the country, is kept at NIL.
- (iv) Export duty on iron ore of all sizes and grades is 20%.

Statement

Company-wise production of finished steel for sale

(In 000' tonne)

Plants	*Apr. 2010 to January, 2011
A. Public Sector	
Bhilai Steel Plant	2966
Durgapur Steel Plant	553
Rourkela Steel Plant	1644
Bokaro Steel Plant	2735
IISCO Steel Plant	268
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	2382
Alloy Steel Plant	42
Salem Steel Plant	110
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant	80
Less: Interplant Transfer	0
SUB TOTAL (A):	10780
B. Private Sector	
Tata Steel Ltd.	4296
Majors	14766
Others	32734
Less: Own Consump. (Majors and Others)	8064
SUB TOTAL (B):	43732

Total Production for sale (A+B)	54512
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Source: JPC; * Provisional

Investment plan in steel sector in Gujarat

1672. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major investment plans in the steel sector in Gujarat in view of vital industrial potentiality of steel industry and major coastal belt for export purpose;

(b) the progress made so far;

(c) whether Government has drawn any time-bound implementation programme for these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) As per available information in this Ministry, one major steel players i.e. Essar Steel Ltd. is having its existing steel unit at Hazira, Gujarat comprising of a 4.6 million tonnes per annum. The company has also stated that it is expanding the capacity at Hazira to produce 9.6 million tonnes per annum of various finished steel products, to be completed by December, 2011.

(c) and (d) The implementation of the project is entirely carried out by the concerned company. However, through the forum of the Inter Ministerial Group, constituted in the Ministry of Steel major issues concerning the project are reviewed periodically.

Health insurance schemes for weavers

†1673. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government to revive the nearly lost traditional skill of weaving of textiles across the country;

(b) the details of the various health insurance schemes being run by Government for the weavers;

(c) whether it is a fact that instances of gross bungling and irregularities have come to the force in the weavers health schemes/weavers health insurance schemes being run in different States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Government of India has been implementing the following schemes for the development of Handlooms all over India, including the State of Rajasthan. The salient features of the schemes are as follows:

(i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme.

This Scheme provides need based inputs to "Clusters" of 300-500 Handloom or "Group" of 10-100 weavers for making them Self sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, working capital, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and construction of Workshed.

(ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme.

This scheme provides marketing opportunities and infrastructure support through design development and marketing linkages to assist in the sale of the Handloom products both in domestic and international market.

(iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

Two separate schemes viz. the Health Insurance Scheme for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom Weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana provide Life Insurance cover in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident.

(iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme.

This scheme makes available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers and to optimize their employment potential.

(v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

This scheme provides assistance to technological and skill upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.

(b) The Government of India is implementing a Health Insurance

Scheme for handloom weavers for access to health care facilities. The annual health cover for a family of four is Rs. 15,000/- out of which substantial provision of Rs. 7,500/- has been kept for OPD. All pre-existing as well as new diseases and maternity benefits (per child for the first two), Dental treatment, Eye treatment, Spectacles, baby coverage etc. are covered.

(c) and (d) No established cases of bungling and irregularities have been reported. However, complaints of delay in settlement of claims and requirement of more hospitals etc. are received from time to time. The Service Provider addresses these complaints directly and under intimation to this office.

Funds for promotion of sericulture

1674. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would give breakup of funds for the promotion of sericulture and allocation for non mulberry i.e. Muga and Eri;

(b) whether there is proposal for the setting up of offices of Handloom Export Promotion Council and Indian Silk Export Promotion Council in Guwahati; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) In order to promote sericulture in the country, Government of India through Central Silk Board (CSB) is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP) in collaboration with state sericulture departments in all States. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the stakeholders of silk industry in the country through the respective State Governments. CDP is a unique and an effective tool for transfer of technologies in the field evolved by the Research Institutes. The components under CDP envisaged development and expansion of host plant, development of farm and post cocoon infrastructure, up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies in silk, Enterprise Development Programme, support for extension and publicity etc. Catalytic Development Programme is continued during the Eleventh Plan with certain modification and additional inputs.

Sector-wise and year-wise break-up of funds during the Eleventh Plan under CDP and allocation for Muga and Eri sector are given below:

(Rs. In Crores)

Year wise Breakup of CDP Funds		Funds for Muga sector	Funds for Eri sector
Year	Allocation Expenditure Expenditure	Allocation Expenditure	Allocation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	81.01	81.82	2.99	3.78	2.88	16.62
2008-09	76.73	90.74	4.68	1.55	4.33	8.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009-10	75.57	144.06	2.96	6.14	8.08	16.34
2010-11	275.00	200.45*	4.36	6.94	11.39	27.84

(* till Jan-2011)

In addition to the above, Muga and Eri stake holders are also getting the benefits of support service sector schemes along with mulberry-and tasar farmers.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal for setting up of offices of Handloom Export Promotion Council and Indian Silk Export Promotion Council in Guwahati.

New textile schemes

1675. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund sanctioned and released for development of textiles sector and welfare of weavers during 2009-10 and 2010-11, so far, scheme-wise;

(b) the details of fund utilised so far during the said period, year-wise and State wise;

(c) the details of budget allocation sought for these schemes and allocated, during 2011-12;

(d) the details of various schemes being run by Government for development of textile sector and welfare of weavers, State-wise; and

(e) the details of new schemes likely to be launched during 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The scheme-wise details of funds sanctioned and released during, the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) The scheme-wise details of budget proposals for the year 2011-12 are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) The details of various schemes run by the Ministry of Textiles are as shown in the Statement I & II (See below).

(e) The year 2011-12 being the terminal year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, no new schemes are likely to be launched during 2011-12.

Statement-I

Sector/Schemes wise Outlay & Expenditure from 2007-08 to 2010-11 upto 21.2.2011

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No. 2010-11	Name of Sector/Scheme Annual Plan 2009-10	Annual Plan					
		BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp (upto 21.2.11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Village & Small Industry							
1	Handlooms						
	(1) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	15.00	10.78	8.97	15.00	15.00	12.16
	(2) Handloom Weaver comprehensive Welfare Scheme	80.00	80.00	77.69	104.00	104.00	54.81
	(3) Millgate Price Scheme	25.00	29.22	29.22	54.00	65.00	55.32
	(4) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (CSS)	40.00	40.00	40.00	42.00	46.00	34.82
	(5) Intergrated Handloom Development Scheme(CSS)	95.00	95.00	91.82	105.00	152.05	109.09
	(6) Lumsump Provision for NER	85.00	85.00	77.00	106.00	106.00	39.16
	TOTAL (HANDLOOMS)	340.00	340.00	324.70	426.00	488.05	305.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Sericulture						
	(I) Grants toward Administrative expenses	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00	45.00	18.00
	(2) Grants toward Development of Silk Industries	87.50	127.50	127.50	220.00	205.00	204.27
	(3) Lumsump Provision for NER	17.50	47.90	47.90	70.00	70.00	63.00
	TOTAL (SERICULTURE)	115.00	185.40	185.40	320.00	320.00	285.27
3	Handicrafts						
	(1) Design & Technical Development	10.00	10.00	9.31	12.73	12.73	7.64
	(2) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	46.09	43.59	40.71	55.82	41.90	25.78
	(3) Marketing Support & Services	40.46	40.46	38.56	59.00	49.20	27.21
	(4) Human Resource Development	4.22	5.67	5.08	15.34	15.34	7.60
	(5) Research & Development	7.13	7.13	4.59	10.00	10.00	3.82
	(6) Construction of Building including (handicraft Bhawan)	4.50	4.50	2.39	4.00	4.00	0.70
	(7) Welfare and Other Scheme	53.60	54.65	51.07	63.11	46.11	0.02
	(8) Lumsump Provision for the benefit of NER	54.00	55.66	48.22	66.00	66.00	9.03
	TOTAL (HANDICRAFT)	220.00	221.66	199.93	286.00	245.28	81.80

4	Powerlooms						
	(1) Group Insurance Scheme						
	(2) Group Work Scheme & Integrated Powerloom Cluster Devp.	10.00	13.64	12.72	18.00	18.00	10.95
	Total (Powerlooms)	10.00	13.64	12.72	18.00	18.00	10.98
5	Wool & Woolens						
	Wool Development Board	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	7.00
	Total (Wool & Woollen)	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	7.00
6	Development of Mega Clusters	50.00	40.00	34.93	150.00	67.62	16.23
	TOTAL GRAND (VSI)	750.00	815.70	772.68	1215.00	1153.95	706.64
B. Industry & Mineral							
7	NIFT	32.25	136.64	136.64	245.00	133.00	98.00
8	R&D including TRAs	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	6.57
9	TUFS	3140.00	3081.19	2884.82	2400.00	2900.00	2214.52
10	Scheme for Integrated Textile Park	397.00	285.00	260.80	400.00	232.00	107.46
11	Jute Technology Mission	70.00	68.00	68.00	80.00	49.00	24.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Export Promotion Studies	1.00	0.70	0.23	1.00	0.30	
13	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textile Management Coimbatore	5.25	5.25	4.54	17.50	17.50	17.50
14	Market Development Scheme.	6.48	2.28		5.00	5.00	5.00
15	Foreign Investment Promotion Scheme (FDI)	0.01	4.21	4.01	5.00	5.00	
16	Textipolis	1.00	0.01				
17	Setting up of Fasion Hub	1.00	1.00		1.00		
18	Common Compliance Code	0.01	0.01		0.01	0.01	
19	Human Resources Development	8.00	0.01		131.49	92.31	5.10
20	Textile Engineering including Jute						
21	Technical Textiles including Jute	18.00	30.00	29.98	73.00	46.00	2.09
22	Cotton Technology Mission (CSS)	60.00	60.00	50.00	141.00	80.93	80.93
SUB TOTAL (B)		3750.00	3684.30	3449.02	3510.00	3571.05	2561.73
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		4500.00	4500.00	4221.70	4725.00	4725.00	3268.37

Statement-II

Allocation proposed for the Textile sector during 2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of Sector/ Scheme	Budget Proposal for the Year 2011-12 (Rs. crore)
1	2	3
1	Handloom	
(1)	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	31.00
(2)	Handloom Weaver comprehensive Welfare Scheme	160.36
(3)	Millgate Price Scheme	60.00
(4)	Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (CSS)	53.00
(5)	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (CSS)	190.00
	TOTAL (HANDLOOMS)	494.36
2	Sericulture	
(1)	R&D/Transfer of Technology/ Training & IT Initiatives	79.00
(2)	Seed Organization/HRD	
(3)	Quality Certification Systems(QCS)	
(4)	Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)(CSS)	280.00
	TOTAL (Sericulture)	359.00
3	Handicrafts	
(1)	Design & Technical Development	19.24
(2)	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	84.81
(3)	Marketing Support & Services	89.92
(4)	Human Resource Development	22.20
(5)	Research & Development	10.00
(6)	Construction of Building including (handicraft Bhawan)	6.00
(7)	Handicrafts Artisan's Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	84.10
	TOTAL (Handicraft)	316.27

1	2	3
4	Powerlooms	
(1)	Group Insurance Scheme	3.36
(2)	Group Workshed Scheme	5.00
(3)	Integrated Powerloom Cluster Development.	12.21
	TOTAL (Powerlooms)	20.57
5	Wool & Woollens	
(1)	Integrated Wool Improvement & Development. Prog.	10.48
(2)	Quality Processing of Wool& Woollens	3.52
(3)	Social Security Scheme	1.00
	Total (Wool & Woollens)	15.00
6	Development of Mega Clusters	110.00
A	TOTAL GRAND (VSI)	1315.20
7	NIFT	140.53
8	R&D including TRAs	10.00
9	TUFS	4481.05
10	Scheme for Integrated Textile Park	500.00
11	Jute Technology Mission	60.00
12	Export Promotion Studies	1.00
13	Institute of Textile Management Coimbatore	55.00
14	Market Development & Product Diversification Scheme	60.00
15	Common Compliance Code	25.00
16	Textipolis	0.00
17	Setting up of Fashion Hub	0.00

1	2	3
18	Foreign Investment Promotion Scheme (FDI)	10.00
19	Human Resources Development	126.68
20	Textile Engineering including Jute	0.00
21	Technical Textiles including Jute	76.00
22	Cotton Technology Mission (CSS)	0.00
SUB TOTAL (B)		5545.26
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		6860.46 **

** Note: Subsequently the M/o Textiles has sought allocation of Rs. 7000.00 crore.

National fibre policy for uniform tax

1676. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a National Fibre Policy which is aimed at ending the tax disparity between cotton and man-made synthetic fibre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a substantial reduction in excise duty on man-made fibre while cotton is exempted from excise duties; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Government of India has formulated the Draft National Fibre Policy designed with a decadal perspective of 2010-20, to place India firmly on the World Fibre map by strengthening the existing policy framework and providing institutional and technological support for rapid fibre growth in the country The Policy is yet to be approved by the Cabinet.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Development of Orissa as a tourist destination

1677. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists visited Orissa during the last three years, year -wise;

(b) the details of grants given for development of various tourist places in Orissa during the last three years, year wise; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to develop Orissa as a favourite tourists' destination?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to Orissa during last three years is given below:

Year	2008	2009	2010
FTVs	43966	45684	50432

(b) and (c) Development and promotion of tourism including the showcasing of the States/Union Territories as a favourite tourist destination is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance to States/UTs on the basis of project proposals received from them in accordance with scheme guidelines subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. The amount sanctioned to Orissa during 2008 - 09, 2009 - 10 and 2010 - 11 (upto 30th September, 2010) are as follows:

Year	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs. Crore)
2008-09	6	41.15
2009-10	11	26.29
2010-11	2	4.39

(upto 30th September, 2010)

Tourists visiting Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1678. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists both foreign and Indian visited Andaman

and Nicobar Islands during the last two years;

(b) whether there is an increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting the Islands during the last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount of foreign exchange earned by the Government during the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to attract more foreign tourists so as to earn more foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) and Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) to Andaman & Nicobar Islands during the last two years is as under:

Year	Foreign Tourist Visits	Domestic Tourist Visits
	(in thousand)	(in lakhs)
2009	13.7	1.4
2010	14.6	1.8

The number of FTVs to Andaman and Nicobar Islands increased to 14.6 thousand in 2010 as compared to 13.7 thousand in 2009.

The foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the country as a whole during 2009 and 2010 are estimated at US\$ 11.39 billion and US\$ 14.19 billion respectively. The Ministry of Tourism does not compile revenue earned from tourism for States/Union Territories.

(d) The Steps taken by the Tourism Department, Andaman & Nicobar Islands for attracting Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) include:

(i) Introduction of Sea Plane services in the Island.

(ii) Formulation of Guidelines for Scuba Diving in the Islands.

(iii) Refurbishing of Dolphin Beach Resort at Havelock.

(iv) Procurement and operation of one 35 room luxury boat.

(v) Construction of Canopy walk way in Chidiyatapu and Mount Harriet.

(vi) Introduction of Sound & Light Show in Ross Island.

(vii) Up-gradation of Sound & Light Show at cellular Jail.

Monitoring of tourism projects

†1679. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourism projects approved during the Tenth Five Year Plan and the number of projects that have not been completed;

(b) whether Government has decided to withhold/withdraw the funding for the projects that had been approved during the year 2004-05 but have not been completed so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has decided to set-up a new monitoring mechanism;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken to ensure the timely utilization of allotted funds?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) Development, promotion and monitoring of tourism projects are primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism projects under the scheme of "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits", based on the proposals identified in consultations with them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The number of projects and amount sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism to the States/UTs during the 10th Five Year Plan are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) to (f) The State Level Monitoring Committees constituted by different States/Union Territories monitor timely implementation of the tourism projects. Ministry of Tourism also monitors implementation of the tourism projects through field inspection by the officers of the Ministry of Tourism, review meetings with officers of the State Governments/UT Administrations and Regional Conferences of Tourism Ministers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Tourism projects sanctioned during Tenth Plan

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Number of Projects
Amount	sanctioned during 10th Plan	Sanctioned
1	2	3
		4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	39
4.	Assam	41
5.	Bihar	26
6.	Chandigarh	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	37
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4
9.	Daman & Diu	9
10.	Delhi	45
11.	Goa	7
12.	Gujarat	25
13.	Haryana	44
14.	Himachal Pradesh	55
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	64
16.	Jharkhand	12
17.	Karnataka	47
18.	Kerala	61

1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	1	0.07
20.	Madhya Pradesh	62	97.24
21.	Maharashtra	52	82.68
22.	Manipur	17	11.62
23.	Meghalaya	20	26.69
24.	Mizoram	30	60.38
25.	Nagaland	36	74.41
26.	Orissa	37	72.36
27.	Pondicherry	9	16.86
28.	Punjab	29	55.45
29.	Rajasthan	50	81.84
30.	Sikkim	49	74.96
31.	Tamil Nadu	62	103.46
32.	Tripura	21	17.02
33.	Uttar Pradesh	44	95.90
34.	Uttrakhand	42	76.73
35.	West Bengal	39	55.35
TOTAL		1160	2011.67

Development of tourism in Bihar

†1680. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the locations along with the amount allocated for them during the current year for the development of tourism in Bihar;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the allocated amount is in accordance with average allocation of national level;

(c) whether it is a fact that number of the tourists visiting Bihar has grown exponentially; and

(d) if so, whether Central Government would make special allocation for Bihar to promote the rural/religious/cultural tourism there?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) for Bihar during the period 2007-2009 is as under:

(Figures in Lakh)

Year	2007	2008	2009
Domestic (DTV)	103.53	118.90	156.86
Foreign (FTV)	1.77	3.46	4.23

Development, promotion and implementation of tourism projects including those for rural and pilgrimage tourism, is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for projects under various schemes like Product/Infrastructure Development of Destination and Circuits (PIDDC), Fairs and Festivals, Information Technology etc.

The projects under various schemes of the Ministry are identified based on tourism potential and needs in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The funds are sanctioned against projects submitted subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and utilization of funds released earlier.

During 11th Plan period, 17 projects have been sanctioned for Bihar with Central Financial Assistance of Rs.53.99 crore including key destinations such as Bodhgaya, Nalanda, Gaya, Vaishali, Patna, etc.

Tourism projects under Tenth Plan

1681. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourism projects sanctioned during Tenth Plan and the number of them that are still pending completion, State-wise;

(b) the measures taken for timely completion of these projects;

(c) whether important heritage sites and tourists destinations are not well connected with roads and if so, action taken to connect heritage sites with national highways; and

(d) the steps taken to promote domestic tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) The number of projects and amount sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism to the States/UTs during the Tenth Five Year Plan are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the USQ No. 1679 part (a) to (c)]

Timely completion and implementation of the tourism projects are the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMC) have been constituted by the various State Governments/UTs for the monitoring of projects. Ministry of Tourism also monitors implementation of the tourism projects through field inspection by the officers of the Ministry of Tourism, review meetings with officers of the State Governments/UT Administrations and Regional Conferences of Tourism Ministers.

(c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. Ministry of Tourism had taken up with them for construction/upgradation of roads leading to World Heritage Sites.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways also has a scheme, viz. Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme, for development of identified State roads recommended by the State Governments. Apart from this, the Ministry of Tourism has a scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits under which central financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for the last mile connectivity of tourist sites.

(d) Ministry of Tourism promotes domestic tourism through its India Tourism Offices in the country and through publicity campaigns in electronic and print media, distribution of brochures, posters, CDs and other promotional material, road shows, etc.

Special budget allocation for tribals

1682. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the budget allocation for tribals during the preceding years has not been in accordance with tribal sub plan guidelines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry has plan for any Debt Waiver Scheme for the tribals; and

(d) whether there is any special budget for MGNREGA on forest land occupied by tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Budget allocation for tribals during preceding years in the Central Government Ministries/Departments and some of the States has not been in accordance with the guidelines of the Planning Commission. Based on the recommendations of the Task force constituted for the purpose of re-visiting the guidelines, Planning Commission, therefore, revised the guidelines for TSP applicable for Central Government Ministries/Departments, and this would be applicable from 2011-12. The said Task Force is re-visiting the guidelines for the States also.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Post matric scholarships for STs

1683. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) scheme, to promote higher education among STs under the Scheme, total amount spent and the number of students benefited, the details thereof, State-wise from 2007 to 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): The State-wise details of total amount released and the number of students benefited from 2007 to 2011 is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise releases of grant-in-aid and number of beneficiaries under the scheme of post matric scholarships for STs from 2007-08 to 2010-11.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries
2010-11							
1	Andhra Pradesh	2284.39	147323	1662.13	183974	2919.27	213620
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00000	0
3	Assam	1857.14	49919	1696.18	64952	2510.12	70149
4	Bihar	0.00	1334	170.00	4550	0.00	0
5	Chhattisgarh	130.24	65630	160.28	72160	375.95	82995
6	Goa	13.80	583	18.96	595	54.26	654
7	Gujarat	315.97	107895	387.36	122843	3046.63	134911
8	Himachal Pradesh	59.72	1866	10.00	2271	0.00	2368
9	Jammu & Kashmir	43.44	6252	0.00	10077	0.00	10182
10	Jharkhand	107.97	18470	1058.48	25163	1267.00	27712
11	Karnataka	456.87	62678	1053.97	69152	1863.63	76069
12	Kerala	29.79	8472	298.03	9173	284.40	10636

13	Madhya Pradesh	583.41	72458	1228.18	89223	3236.50	105369	2026.23	106728
14	Maharashtra	2155.56	94629	2500.00	129384	1250.00	134875	6629.51	160552
15	Manipur	1438.78	36297	1912.68	39123	2163.28	42381	2460.01	46619
16	Meghalaya	2435.72	48170	1342.12	52985	1006.57	58283	2717.23	64110
17	Mizoram	1370.20	37550	1421.18	33758	1571.26	37873	1633.93	39770
18	Nagaland	1593.50	32013	1467.27	35606	1866.77	39878	1908.44	41888
19	Orissa	95.97	44691	461.75	48802	566.79	52706	1104.03	60476
20	Rajasthan	4616.62	148148	4654.00	176194	1661.31	193813	800.00	189495
21	Sikkim	25.63	1494	25.13	1819	37.88	2001	56.41	2206
22	Tamil Nadu	4.76	3182	2.50	4241	72.34	4241	112.71	4580
23	Tripura	294.89	12890	433.19	14892	538.26	17828	380.40	16744
24	Uttar Pradesh	7.50	5519	0.00	8144	0.00	4990	0.00	0.00
25	Uttarakhand	32.35	15566	230.52	15127	188.98	16639	531.69	18002
26	West Bengal	44.79	17537	389.28	42524	603.80	33425	302.00	33425
27	A.&N. Islands	4.45	430	3.00	441	0.00	559	9.15	658
28	Daman & Diu	0.00	127	0.14	164	1.73	197	0.85	0
TOTAL		20003.45	1041123	22586.31	1257337	27086.73	1374354	55602.99	1459654

Eklavya model residential schools

†1684. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to build computer laboratory in Eklavya schools under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposal has been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when received and pending proposals would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Sir. Funding for setting up an EMRS is provided out of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. There is provision to build computer laboratory in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) as per the revised guidelines issued in June, 2010.

(b) and (c) Proposals for opening of 10 EMRS have been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh. As per revised guidelines and with available fund, 8 EMRS have been sanctioned and Rs.3600.00 lakh released to Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Tribals of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in mainstream

1685. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribals in the Islands of Andaman and Nicobar;

(b) the steps Government is taking to bring them in the mainstream;

(c) whether the young generation of Jarawas is inclined to come into mainstream; and

(d) the steps Government is taking for education, health, drinking water, sanitation etc. for these tribals and how much money has been spend of their welfare, State-wise and tribe-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) There are six Aboriginal Tribes living in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, notified as Scheduled Tribes viz. the Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shom Pens and Nicobarese. The tribe-wise

population, as per 2001 Census is as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1.	Andamanese	-	43
2.	Onges	-	96
3.	Jarawas	-	240
4.	Sentinelese	-	39
5.	Shom Pens	-	398
6.	Nicobarese	-	28653

Five of the six Scheduled Tribes, viz. Great Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese and Shom Pens have been classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs).

(b) As per "Policy on Jarawa Tribe of Andaman Islands, 2004", there is no interference and their culture identity is to be protected. The same measures are being followed for other two PTGs namely Sentinelese and Shom Pens.

(c) There are some changes noticed in the their behaviour in recent times, as a section of young Jarawas have started to come out of Tribal Reserve specially on the Andaman Trunk Road passing though the Tribal Reserve. However, the numbers are too small to make generalization.

(d) The Government is taking all necessary measures to provide education, health, drinking water, sanitation etc. to these tribes. 15 Great Andamanese Children are studying in various classes at Port Blair. There are two middle schools functioning at Strait Island and Dugong Creek respectively.

The Directorate of Health Services, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration provides necessary health facilities to all the Scheduled Tribes except the Sentinelese. The details of money spent towards welfare of PTGs during last three years are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Name of PTG	Year	Health	Education
1	2	3	4
Jarawas	2008-09	3.54	-
	2009-10	1.22	-

2010-2011

6.88

-

1	2	3	4
Great Andamanese	2008-09	3.55	1.16
	2009-10	2.87	2.64
	2010-2011	1.77	3.46
Onges	2008-09	0.51	-
	2009-10	1.54	-
	2010-2011	5.63	
Shom Pens	2008-09	1.93	
	2009-10	1.96	-
	2010-2011	0.00	-

Rejection of claims made by tribals under Forest Rights Act

1686. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that over 50 per cent of claims made by the tribals under Forest Right Act (FRA) have been rejected by various State Governments;

(b) whether the Ministry considers this to be a serious undermining of the spirit of FRA to address historical injustices faced by the tribal community; and

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any measures to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) As per the information (as on 31.01.2011) available with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, out of 30,39,955 claims filed for recognition and vesting of forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, 14,43,567 claims were rejected, which works out to 47.48% of the total claims filed. These figures pertain to the claims filed by both forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes as well as other traditional forest dwellers combined. This Ministry is not maintaining data regarding the number of claims rejected by various State Governments separately for

forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and for other traditional forest dwellers.

(b) No, Sir. The claims for recognition of forest rights under the Act are adjudicated as per the provisions of the Act and the procedure laid down in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 notified on 01.01.2008 for implementing the provisions of the Act.

(c) In view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) above, this question does not arise.

Community Forest Rights under FR Act, 2005

1687. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of land for which title deeds have been given under the Forest Rights Act, 2005;

(b) the steps Government has taken to implement the provisions of the Act with particular reference to Community Forest Rights; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to sensitise State level authorities on the issue of Community Forest Rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) As per the information received from 11 States, as against 9,50,798 title deeds, the forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 have been vested over a total area of 34,02,404.41 Acres of forest land, as on. 31st January 2011.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has been interacting with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations urging them to expedite implementation of the Act and to ensure completion of the work relating to the vesting of forest rights at the earliest. As regards the community forest rights, the State Governments have been advised to (i) take necessary steps for inviting more claims for community rights; (ii) launch a special campaign for generating wide-spread awareness about the community rights, if necessary, by re-training field level functionaries engaged in the processing of such applications; (iii) enlist the support of local resource institutions under the State Government for this purpose; and (iv) take steps for expeditious disposal of all the pending community claims.

Trafficking of women and children

1688. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the initiatives taken by the Ministry to combat trafficking of women and children, district-wise details of the cases registered of trafficking of women and children and present status report from 2007 to 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): The Government is taking measures to combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in the country. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking in human beings, including children and lays down penalties for trafficking. A Comprehensive Advisory on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in India has been issued on 09.09.2009 by the Government of India to all States/Union Territories. Further, the Ministry has been implementing the "Ujjawala" Scheme, under which financial assistance is being provided for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. Trainings are organized for civil society organizations as well for sensitization of law enforcement agencies.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain district-wise data on trafficking of women and children. However, the latest available State-wise data on the number of cases registered under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, from 2007-2010, is given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise data on the number of cases registered under the
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 from 2007-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2007	2008	2009	2010*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	612	357	279	438 (Dec.)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0 (Jun.)

3.	Assam	21	27	37	8 (Oct.)
4.	Bihar	27	39	40	5 (Oct.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	4	9	4 (Nov.)
6.	Goa	10	14	23	13 (Nov.)
7.	Gujarat	44	52	41	28 (Dec.)
8.	Haryana	88	77	90	27 (Oct.)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	5	1 (Dec.)
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	4	6	1 (Nov.)
11.	Jharkhand	14	8	1	3 (May)
12.	Karnataka	612	515	329	250 (Nov.)
13.	Kerala	201	187	314	281 (Nov.)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19	10	19	9 (Nov.)
15.	Maharashtra	322	327	271	213 (Dec.)
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	2 (Dec.)
17.	Meghalaya	1	3	1	3 (Oct.)
18.	Mizoram	0	1	1	1 (Dec.)
19.	Nagaland	4	1	3	0 (Nov.)
20.	Orissa	40	29	14	0 (Jun.)
21.	Punjab	45	43	59	76 (Nov.)
22.	Rajasthan	91	72	62	63 (Nov.)
23.	Sikkim	2	0	1	1 (Nov.)
24.	Tamil Nadu	1199	687	716	235 (Dec.)
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0 (Nov.)
26.	Uttar Pradesh	49	57	39	6 (Dec.)
27.	Uttarakhand	9	3	6	1 (Nov.)
28.	West Bengal	62	62	63	43 (Oct.)
TOTAL STATE		3487	2580	2429	1712

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	A & N Islands	1	0	1	3 (Dec.)
30.	Chandigarh	5	7	4	3 (Jul.)
31.	D & N Haveli	2	3	0	1 (Dec.)
32.	Daman & Diu	5	6	4	3 (Oct.)
33.	Delhi UT	63	60	27	25 (Nov.)
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0 (Dec.)
35.	Puducherry	5	3	9	9 (Dec.)
TOTAL UT		81	79	45	44
TOTAL ALL INDIA		3568	2659	2474	1756

*Data is provisional

Source: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

Nutritional rehabilitation centres

1689. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres;
- (b) whether the National Nutrition Council provides food only to infants and not the rest of the family;
- (c) if so, whether Government intends to increase its scope; and
- (d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Government of India through the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is facilitating the states in setting up Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) to address severe undernutrition and underlying complications. The number of NRCs, State-wise is given in the Statement (See below).

There is no National Nutrition Council to provide food to infants. However, there is a the Prime Minister's National Council for India's

Nutrition Challenges under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister,

for giving policy directions and for reviewing and achieving effective coordination amongst various programmes.

Supplementary nutrition is provided to children below six years of age, pregnant and nursing mothers as one of the services under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS). The recently introduced Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely SABLA would provide a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years for out of school girls and 15-18 years for all girls for nutrition in 200 districts as a pilot. Another new scheme, the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) - The CMB Scheme would provide a better enabling environment for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers and support for providing early and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life on pilot basis in 52 districts initially. For school going children, Mid-day meal is provided to children from class I to class VIII. Besides, there is availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojna.

Statement

<i>State-wise Operationalisation of Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs)</i>		
1	Bihar	2
2	Chhattisgarh	8
3	Himachal Pradesh	0
4	Jammu & Kashmir	0
5	Jharkhand	38
6	Madhya Pradesh	213
7	Orissa	2
8	Rajasthan	30
9	Uttar Pradesh	3
10	Uttarkhand	0
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0

12	Assam	0
13	Manipur	0
14	Meghalaya	0
15	Mizoram	0
16	Nagaland	0
17	Sikkim	0
18	Tripura	0
19	Andhra Pradesh	0
20	Goa	0
21	Gujarat	0
22	Haryana	49
23	Karnataka	0
24	Kerala	0
25	Maharashtra	1539*
26	Punjab	0
27	Tamil Nadu	0
28	West Bengal	1
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0
30	Chandigarh	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
32	Daman & Diu	0
33	Delhi	13
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		1898

*The state of Maharashtra sets up the NRC at the PHC/CHCs on the basis of requirement in the area of fixed duration from time to time.

Maintenance for women in live-in relationship

†1690. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has studied the Hon'ble Supreme Court's ruling on determination of norms for maintenance for women in live-in relationship;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any step in the context of this ruling; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 21.10.2010 in Criminal Appeal Nos.2028-2029 of 2010 in the case of D. Velusamy Vs D. Patchaiammal has laid down the following criteria for interpreting the expression 'relationship in the nature of marriage' under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act 2005:

- (i) The couple must hold themselves out to society as being akin to spouses.
- (ii) They must be of legal age to marry.
- (iii) They must be otherwise qualified to enter into a legal marriage, including being unmarried.
- (iv) They must have voluntarily cohabited and held themselves out to the world as being akin to spouses for a significant period of time.
- (v) The parties must have lived together in a 'shared household' as defined in Section 2(s) of PWDV Act, 2005.

Implication of the Supreme Court ruling on women, not covered by the criteria laid down by the Supreme Court, would get known over a period of time. The Government envisages further action depending upon its impact on women who get excluded with regard to benefits under the PWDV Act, 2005.

Comprehensive Sports Policy

1691. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND

SPORTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has plans to formulate a Comprehensive Sports Policy;

(b) what would be the salient features of the policy;

(c) whether there is a criteria for schools and colleges to have a playground, if so, is there any violation and the action taken;

(d) whether there is any ceiling on the number of Sporting Clubs that can be affiliated to sports federations; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to relax the ceiling keeping in mind the growth in population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to formulate a Comprehensive Sports Policy, as National Sports Policy -2001 is already in existence, which is sufficient to achieve the goals set of both mass participation in sports and promotion of excellence in sports.

(b) The salient features of the policy are as under:

(i) Broad-basing of sports and achievement of excellence;

(ii) Up-gradation and development of infrastructure;

(iii) Support to National Sports Federations and other sports bodies;

(iv) Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports;

(v) Enhanced participation of women, scheduled tribes and rural youth;

(vi) Special incentives to promote sports;

(vii) Involvement of corporate sector in sports promotion; and promote sports mindedness among the public at large.

(c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides that no school will be granted recognition unless, it has provision, among other things, for playground. For Schools established before the commencement of the Act, which do not fulfil the norms and standards specified in the Schedule attached to the Act, they are

required to take steps to fulfil such

norms and standards at its own expenses within a period of three years. The Act further provides that when a school fails to fulfil the norms and standards within the specified period, the concerned authority shall withdraw recognition granted to such school.

(d) There is no ceiling on the number of Sports Clubs that can be affiliated to National Sports Federations.

(e) Question does not arise.

Use of CWG stadiums for training athletes

1692. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the various venues/stadiums for the Commonwealth Games have been lying closed preventing athletes from training in world class facilities;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps, if any, Government proposes to make full use of various stadiums etc. for training athletes and to promote sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Five stadia owned by this Ministry were constructed/developed for the CWG viz. Indira Gandhi Sports Complex; Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium; Jawahar Lai Nehru Stadium; Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex; and Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range. There were reports in the media that the JN Stadia was not being allowed for use of sportspersons. Sports Authority of India has taken over the above Stadia from the Organizing Committee, CWG and necessary arrangements have been made for its optimal utilization. For ensuring effective utilization of all the above five world class stadia, it has been decided to hold National Camps/National and International Competitions; establish Players' Academies in the stadia. For the legacy use of the SAI stadia, a Committee has been constituted to examine various options and to give their recommendations. The Committee consists of the following eminent ex-sportspersons, sports administrators and sports journalist Director General, SAI, Shri Dalip Tirkey, Smt. P.T.Usha, Shri Bhaichung Bhutia, Smt. Mary Kom, Shri K. Datta. In

addition to the above, legacy use agreements have been signed with the other major venue owning agencies such as

University of Delhi; Jamia Millia Islamia University; CRPF, Kaderpur and All India Tennis Association for RK Khanna Tennis Stadium, which were funded by this Ministry, to ensure their best possible utilization in public interest.

Government of Delhi has informed that it will be using the facilities created for CWG at its three stadia i.e., Thyagraj Stadium; Chhatrasal Stadium and Ludlow Castle Sports Complex for sports activities only. DDA have informed that the venues Yamuna Sports are a part of their existing Sports Complex and will be used as such. The Siri Fort Badminton and Squash venue will be used for staging State, National and International events throughout the year. The sports facilities at Games Village have been planned as a new Sports Complex.

Sports facilities to educational institutions

1693. MS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sports facilities/financial assistance provided by Government to the various educational institutions, State-wise;

(b) whether a number of blocks and villages have been selected for the implementation of the scheme and priority is being given to tribal and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Jharkhand and the criteria being followed in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme, which has been under implementation since 2008-09, financial assistance is provided to the States/Union Territories for creation of playfields and conduct of rural competitions all over the country, including Jharkhand. So far assistance has been released for creation of 34,120 at village panchayat level and 1039 at block level. Over 90 percent of these centres are located in schools. Detail of PYKKA centre assisted is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Criterion of selection for grant of financial assistance to the States/UTs is as under:

- (i) Annual coverage of block and village panchayats @ of 10 percent is allowed with a special relaxation for North Eastern states, which are allowed 20 percent annual coverage.

- (ii) Village Panchayats meeting the national average population norm of 4600 each are eligible for sanction of grants.
- (iii) Smaller panchayats are to be clubbed unless specifically exempted.
- (iv) All the Block panchayats irrespective of the size of the population are covered under the scheme.
- (v) Village panchayats having larger population are sanctioned grants on pro-rata basis, taking the national average as the base.
- (vi) One Time seed capital grant of Rs. 1 Lakh to each Village Panchayat is sanctioned on 75:25 basis between Central Government and State Governments for Normal States and on 90:10 basis for Special Category States. On the same lines, a uniform grant of Rs. 5 lakh is provided to each block Panchayat.
- (vii) Assistance for conduct of annual competitions is released @ Rs. 50,000 per block, Rs. 2,00,000 per District; and Rs. 10,00,000/ Rs. 5,00,000 per State/ Union Territory.

Statement

State-wise details of village and block panchayats covered for infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme (Figure upto 31st January, 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of village Panchayat approved	No. of block Panchayat approved
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	4380	226
2	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64
3	Assam	333	22
4	Bihar	847	53
5	Chhattisgarh	982	14
6	Goa	19	04
7	Gujarat	900	22

8	Haryana	1238	24
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1	2	3	4
9	Himachal Pradesh	648	16
10	Jammu & Kashmir	413	14
11	Jharkhand	403	21
12	Karnataka	1129	36
13	Kerala	200	30
14	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31
15	Maharashtra	5441	70
16	Manipur	79	04
17	Mizoram	246	08
18	Meghalaya	166	16
19	Nagaland	330	15
20	Orissa	1246	62
21	Punjab	2466	28
22	Rajasthan	869	24
23	Sikkim	48	30
24	Tamil Nadu	1261	38
25	Tripura	312	12
26	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82
27	Uttarakhand	1500	20
28	West Bengal	335	33
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	60	06
30	Lakshadweep	02	09
31	Puducherry	50	05
TOTAL		34120	1039

JPC on irregularities in CWG

1694. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a former Chairman of the organising committee of Commonwealth Games has demanded to set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee to probe allegations of irregularities in organising the sporting event in October last year;

(b) whether a formal request has been received by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per media reports, former Chairman of the Organising Committee of Commonwealth Games (CWG) has demanded for constitution of a Joint Parliamentary Committee to probe allegations of irregularities during CWG.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Outcome of CBI inquiry into CWG, 2010

1695. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the CBI enquiry, so far, into the corruption charges and financial irregularities committed by the officials of the organizing committee of the Commonwealth Games, 2010 held in Delhi and the names of the officials held responsible for the same;

(b) the financial loss caused thereby to the Central Government and other agencies, separately in each case; and

(c) the action proposed by Government to recover its losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has so far registered four cases regarding corruption charges and financial irregularities committed by the officials of the Organizing Committee, Commonwealth Games 2010 Delhi. These cases are under investigation. The amount of financial loss can be assessed after

completion of investigations.

Use of income from cricket for welfare of other sports and sportsmen

†1696. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the yearly income of Government and the cricket association from cricket;

(b) the income of Government and other sports' associations by those sports;

(c) the works in which the income from cricket is utilized; and

(d) whether Government will consider that the income from cricket may be used for other sports and the welfare of other sportsmen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Government in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not derive any income from cricket and also does not maintain information regarding income generated by sports associations from cricket.

(c) and (d) The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has contributed Rs. 50.00 crore to the National Sports Development Fund set up by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to promote excellence in sports, including providing national athletes who are medal prospects at major international sports competitions with customized training and related inputs for their optimal preparation for such competitions.

Age limit for Chiefs of National Sports Federations

1697. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of curbing the monopoly of several individuals to head the sports bodies, the Delhi High Court had directed the Union Government to immediately implement its policy of fixing the age limit and tenures of National sports Federation Chiefs;

(b) if so, the present status of Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to ensure transparency on the functioning of various sports bodies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Hon'ble Delhi High Court has rejected a petition filed by the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and a few National Sports Federations (NSFs), to stay the operation of the order dated 01-05-2011 issued by the Government, which imposes age and tenure limit in respect of office bearers of the IOA and NSFs. So far around 25 NSFs have conveyed their acceptance to follow the age and tenure limits prescribed by the Government. The Badminton Association of India and the Swimming Federation of India have been issued with show cause notices for de-recognition for want of compliance with the age and tenure limits prescribed by the Government.

(c) and (d) The Government has brought out a National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 which covers the promotion of good governance practices in sports, including proper management of NSFs. The code covers all major aspects of sports governance such as free and fair elections, financial accountability, anti-doping measures, prevention of sexual harassment of women in sports, prevention of age fraud in sports, and declaration of all NSFs, including IOA as public authorities under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Assistance to organizations for sports infrastructure

1698. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide assistance to organizations to set up sports infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many such proposals are pending with Government for many months; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to clear those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Ministry launched a new scheme entitled "Assistance for Creation of Urban Sports Infrastructure" during the current financial year 2010-11 as a pilot scheme for two years before it is considered for conversion to a regular scheme after due evaluation.

There is a budget

allocation Rs. 15.00 crore under this scheme. The following entities will be eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure under this scheme i.e. State Government, Local Civic Body, Schools, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Government and Sports Control Boards.

(c) and (d) The details of proposals received very recently from the State Governments are given in the Statement (See below). Depending upon the viability of the proposal and availability of budget, admissible financial assistance will be provided to the states.

Statement

Details of proposals received very recently from the State Governments

S.No.	State/UT	Name and location of the Project
1	2	3
1.	Rajasthan	Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Jodhpur.
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una, HP.
3.	Chhattisgarh	i) Multipurpose Hall, Besides Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare Khel Bhawan, Science College Campus, Raipur. ii) Synthetic Hockey field with normal lighting at Campus of Govt. High School, Jashpur.
4.	Punjab	i) Synthetic Athletic Track at Sangrur. ii) Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Taran Taran iii) Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface alongwith sub base at Govt. Rajindra College, Bathinda.
5.	Haryana	i) University Stadium (with synthetic track at

Guru

Jambheshwar University of Science &
Technology, Hissar.

ii) Construction of Synthetic Track at Athletic
Pavillion in Bhim Stadium at Bhiwani.

6. Orissa

1. Synthetic Football Field at State Football
Academy, Baripada, Distt. Mayurbhanj

1	2	3
		2. Synthetic Hockey Field at State Sports Academy,
		Bhubaneswar
		3. Synthetic Athletic Track at Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar.
		4. 8-Lane Synthetic Athletic Track in the Bhubaneswar Sports Complex at Sankara, Sundargarh, Orissa.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Synthetic Hockey field at Ranital Sports Complex,
		Jabalpur.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Synthetic Hockey field at Nawab Zulfikar Ali Sports Complex, Distt., Rampur.
		2. (a) Synthetic Hockey field.
		(b) Synthetic Athletic Track, and
		(c) Multipurpose Hall at Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar
		Sports Complex, Lalpur, Distt. Varanasi.
		3. Synthetic Hockey field at Ch. Charan Singh Sports Stadium Chowk, Distt. Lucknow.
		4. Synthetic Hockey Field at Dayanchand Sports Stadium, Distt. Jhanshi.
		5. Synthetic Athletic Track at Madan Mohan, Malviya sports Stadium, Distt. Allahabad.
		6. (a) Synthetic turf football ground, and
		(b) Synthetic Athletic Track at Guru Govind Singh
		Sports College Lucknow.
9.	Tamil Nadu	Synthetic Athletic Track & Multipurpose Indor Hall
		in one of the Districts where Sports Hostels for Girls
		is functioning.

10. Mizoram i) Synthetic Athletic Track At Zobawk State
Sports
Complex

1	2	3
		ii) Synthetic Hockey Field Near Chite River at the
		Eastern Side of Aizawal City
		iii) Synthetic Turf Football ground at Ramhlun Sports
		Complex At Ramhlun Veng, Aizawal.
		iv) Multipurpose Hall at Mission Veng in Aizawal City
		at Mission Veng in Aizawal South Area.
11.	West Bengal	i) Upgradation/renovation of Salt Lake Football Stadium, Kolkatta.
		ii) Upgradation of Sports Medicine Centre. Kolkatta.
		iii) Renovation/modification and modernization of
		Indoor Sports Complex (Khudiram Anushilan), Eden Gardens, Kolkata.

Sale of complimentary tickets during CWG

†1699. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken against persons apprehended for selling complimentary tickets during the Commonwealth Games;

(b) whether any Commonwealth Games officer was found to be involved therein;

(c) whether it is a fact that Executive Board of the organizing committee distributed complimentary tickets in violation of rules; and

(d) total value of the complimentary tickets distributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Organizing Committee (OC), Commonwealth Games 2010

has informed that no such incident was reported to them. However, a few incidents were reported to Delhi Police for selling of tickets by unauthorized persons and they had taken necessary action under the provisions of Law.

(b) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir. The complimentary tickets were distributed to various stakeholders as per the approved policy of OC.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Funds for 34th National Games

1700. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government has released any funds for the organization of the 34th National Games held in Jharkhand in February, 2011;

(b) the total cost estimated for the Games and the total amount released to Jharkhand each year so far;

(c) whether Jharkhand has requested for additional funds for this financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Central Government has released Rs.67 crore in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the Government of Jharkhand for creation of sports infrastructure for the conduct of 34th National Games. ACA of Rs.32 crore was released during 2005-06 and ACA of Rs.35 crore was released during 2006-07. As per the information made available by the State Government of Jharkhand, the State Government has spent Rs. 624.70 crore on sports infrastructure and released Rs. 257 crore to agencies involved in organizing of 34th National Games.

(c) State Government of Jharkhand has not made any request to the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for additional funds during this financial year for conduct of the 34th National Games.

(d) Question does not arise.

Corruption in the National Games expenses

1701. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lot of misuse of funds have been reported in the expenses for the National Games in Jharkhand;

(b) the total value of siphoning of funds as per the CAG report;

(c) the steps being taken to probe the complete issue and book the offenders; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent such frauds in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Government received a pseudonymous complaint alleging irregularities in procurement of sports equipment for Jharkhand National Games, on which comments of Indian Olympic Association (IOA) were obtained. The IOA has stated that all the sports equipment were purchased by the National Games Organizing Committee (NGOC), Ranchi. As per Host City Agreement between IOA, NGOC and State Government, IOA was to provide list of equipment alongwith the brands. IOA appointed a Committee in consultation with the National Sports Federations and the Committee finalized the list of all the equipment which were furnished to NGOC. This matter has been referred to the Vigilance Wing of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for appropriate action in the matter.

(b) The Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) has not submitted any report on the audit of 34th National Games to the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

(c) and (c) Responsibility for conduct of the National Games lies with the State Government, State Olympic Association and IOA.

Dope offenders among sportsperson

1702. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the growing menace of dope offenders in various sports events in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during the last three years in various sports discipline; and

(c) the details of action/steps taken/being taken by Government to punish such dope offenders and to stop such menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS
(SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of positive cases reported by National Anti-Doping Agency
(NADA), discipline-wise and year-wise is as under:

Discipline	2009	2010	2011 ((till date)
Athletics	16	11	-
Body Building	29	14	-
Basketball	-	01	-
Boxing	04	07	06
Cycling	03	-	-
Football	-	-	01
Hockey	-	01	-
Judo	02	03	-
Netball	-	01	-
Kabaddi	-	32	-
Power Lifting	02	12	07
Rugby	-	01	-
Swimming	01	03	
Taekwondo	-	02	-
Volleyball	-	01	-
Weight Lifting	10	20	09
Wrestling	06	07	-
Soft Tennis	-	01	-
TOTAL	73	117	22

The NADA Code was not in place, prior to 2009 and, as such, these figures have not been reported by NADA.

(c) The National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA), an autonomous body under Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, has published the National Anti-Doping Rules in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Code. This Code prescribes penalties and methods for imposition thereof against the dope offenders. Three Committee viz. Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel, Anti-Doping Appeal Panel and Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee, as required under the said Rules, have been constituted to deal with the dope offenders. The Committees are functional since 2009 and sanctions in respect of 101 cases have been issued by the Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel making these sportspersons ineligible for participation in sports for period prescribed in the said Rules. Prior to 2009, the concerned Federations were responsible for imposition of such penalties.

Sports policy to check corruption

1703. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Commonwealth Games, 2010 (CWG) scam has tarnished the image of our country;

(b) if so, how many officials (Department-wise) were involved in scams and charge-sheeted by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) till date;

(c) the progress made by CBI (Department-wise) in each case till date; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by Government to check the corruption in future at national level indicating whether any Sports Policy formulated so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The country delivered a very successful world-class Commonwealth Games and had grand and rich Opening and Closing Ceremonies, appreciated by Sports dignitaries all over the world. Some cases of corruption and irregularities have, however, been reported. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has so far registered six cases pertaining to corruption/irregularities in Commonwealth Games 2010 Delhi

(CWG-D 2010). These cases are under investigation by the CBI.

(d) Government has appointed a High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Shri V. K. Shunglu, former Comptroller and Auditor General of India to look into issues relating to the organizing and conduct of the Commonwealth Games, 2010 and lessons to be learnt for the future. Final Report of this Committee is likely to be submitted to the Government by 31.3.2011.

Recovering the loss of CWG-2010

1704. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not been able to take prompt action to save the hundreds of crores of rupees lost in Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total hundreds of crores of rupees lost to the exchequer during the Commonwealth Games; and

(d) the steps taken to secure the lost money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs 2500.48 Cr was sanctioned as loan and Rs 87.25 Cr. sanctioned as grant to the Organising Committee. The expenditure till 21st February 2011 is Rs 1809.89 Cr. An amount of Rs. 429 Cr has since been repaid to the Government leaving a shortfall of Rs 1797.82 Cr(Total release of loan Rs. 2226.82 Crore minus Repayment of loan of Rs. 429 Crore) Government of India has also undertaken to meet any shortfall between revenue and expenditure of the Organising Committee.

Fresh probe on CWG-2010

1705. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up fresh probe for the organization and conduct of the Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has constituted a high level committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any other Government agency is also looking into the irregularities of the games; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS
(SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

(c) to (f) Government has appointed a High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Shri V. K. Shunglu, former Comptroller and Auditor General of India to look into issues relating to the organizing and conduct of the Commonwealth Games, 2010 and lessons to be learnt for the future. This Committee has already given its first Report to the Government on Host Broadcasting. The final report is likely to be submitted to the Government by 31.3.2011. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has commenced audit of all the games related agencies. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is examining complaints received in respect of the CWG-D 2010. Besides, other agencies, such as, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax Department, are also reported to be making investigations as per their mandate.

3.00 P.M.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of ACI, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 59 (E), dated the 31st January, 2011, publishing the Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011, under sub-

section (3) of Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, along with
Explanatory Note. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4004/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Aero Club of India (ACI), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4237/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NERAMEC, Guwahati and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, on behalf of Shri B.K. Handique, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC), Guwahati, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3993/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of IMU, Chennai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASNWANI KUMAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:

- (1) G.S.R. 862 (E), dated the 28th October, 2010, publishing the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3969/15/11]
- (2) G.S.R. 1025 (E), dated the 29th December, 2010, regarding Change of name of 'Madras' as 'Chennai' in the Rules/Regulations of Chennai Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3970/15/11]
- (3) G.S.R. 1026 (E), dated the 29th December, 2010, publishing the Kolkata Port Trust Employees' (Pension) Third Amendment Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3971/15/11]
- (4) G.S.R. 1027 (E), dated the 29th December, 2010, publishing the Mumbai Port Trust Employees Housing Loan (Amendment) Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3972/15/11]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 32 of the Indian Maritime University Act, 2008:

- (a) First Annual Report of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (d) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4533/15/11]

इस्पात मंत्रालय का परिणामी बजट (2011-12)

इस्पात मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बेनी प्रसाद वर्मा): महोदय, मैं 2011-12 के वर्ष के लिए इस्पात मंत्रालय के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4172/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2009-10) of ICWA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4006/15/11]

I. Reports and Accounts (2009-2010) of various Institutes and related papers.

II. Outcome Budget (2011-12) of Department of Atomic Energy

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4007/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4008/15/11]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, of the Departmen of Atomic Energy. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4042/15/11]

- I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of BJEL, Kolkata and related papers.
- II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Central Silk Board, Bengaluru and related papers.
- III. Repors and Accounts (2009-10) of various Councils/Associations/Institute/Board and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited (BJEL), Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
 - (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4107/15/11]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 12 and Section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948:
 - (a) Annual Report of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2009-10.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
 - (d) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4103/15/11]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC), NOIDA, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4160/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA), Surat, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4109/15/11]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textile Management (SVPITM), Coimbatore, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4101/15/11]
- (iv) (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4102/15/11]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4108/15/11]

- (vi) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4105/15/11]
- (vii) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council (WWEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4104/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways:

- (1) S.O. 1469 (E), dated the 18th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 374.000 to K.M. 405.500 on National Highway No. 44 in Dhalai District in the State of Tripura, along with delay statement.
- (2) S.O.1833 (E), dated the 27th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 351.850 to K.M. 374.000 (Churaibari-Manu Section) on National Highway No. 44 in Dhalai District in the State of Tripura, along with delay statement.
- (3) S.O. 2117 (E), dated the 30th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 52.000 to K.M. 67.600 (Dhaleshwari-Bhairabi Road) on National Highway No. 154 in Hailakandi District in the State of Assam, along with delay statement.

- (4) S.O. 2118 (E), dated the 30th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 67.000 to K.M. 75.000 (Dhaleshwari-Bhairabi Road) on National

Highway No. 154 in Hailakandi District in the State of Assam, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. For (i) to (iv) See No. L.T. 3990/15/11]

- (5) S.O. 2825 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 3.800 to K.M. 90.460 (Raigarh-Saraipalli Section) on National Highway No. 216 in Raigarh District in the State of Chhattisgarh along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4534/15/11]
- (6) S.O. 2842 (E), dated the 25th November, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 163 (erstwhile National Highway No.202) in Warangal and Khammam Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3990/15/11]
- (7) S.O. 2860 (E), dated the 29th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 (Yamunanagar-Panchkula Section) on National Highway No. 73 in Ambala District in the State of Haryana.
- (8) S.O.2861 (E), dated the 29th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 (Yamunanagar-Panchkula Section) on National Highway No. 73 in Panchkula District in the State of Haryana. [Placed in Library. For (7) and (8) See No. L.T. 4181/15/11]
- (9) S.O. 2869 (E), dated the 30th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 422.000 to K.M. 528.300 (Chitradurga-Shimoga Section) on National Highway No. 13 in Chitradurga District in the State of Karnataka.
- (10) S.O. 108 (E), dated the 19th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.71.301 to K.M. 111.000 (Bamitha-Satna Section) on National Highway No. 75 in Panna District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (11) S.O. 109 (E), dated the 19th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 135.000 to K.M. 149.000 (Bamitha-Satna Section) on National Highway No. 75 in Satna District in the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. For (9) to (11)]

See No. L.T. 3990/15/11]

- (12) S.O. 162 (E), dated the 24th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 (Yamunanagar-Panchkula Section) on National

Highway No. 73 in Yamunanagar District in the State of Haryana.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4269/15/11]

- (13) S.O. 334 (E), dated the 14th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 177.000 to K.M. 260.100 (Ajmer Udaipur Section) National Highway No. 8 in Udaipur District in the State of Rajasthan. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3990/15/11]
- (14) G.S.R. 950 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2010, publishing the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2010, along with delay statement.
- (15) G.S.R. 15 (E), dated the 12th January, 2011, publishing the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. For (14) and (15) See No. L.T. 3991/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2009-10) of various corporations and related papers

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Sir, I lay on the Table:

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4127/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4128/15/11]
- (iii) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Utkal

Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2009-10,
together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the
comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India
thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4129/15/11]
- (iv) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4130/15/11]
- (v) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4131/15/11]
- (vi) (a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (ii) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4132/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of CIWTC, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY):
Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited (CIWTC), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts

and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4182/15/11]

Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of various Corporations and related papers

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, on behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, I lay on the Table:

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) (a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4184/15/11]

(ii) (a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), Faridabad, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(c) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4183/15/11]

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the 'Functioning of National Museum'.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): महोदय, मैं उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) की "अनुदान मांगें (2010-11)" के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित खाद्य, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक विवरण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के चौथे प्रतिवेदन (पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति (2010-11) के ग्यारहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we resume our Budget discussion. Shri Elavarasan to continue his speech on General Budget.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2011-12 - contd.

SHRI A. ELAVARSAN*: Sir, it is said that Rs. 12,57,750 crore has been allocated in this budget. A deficit of 4.5% is announced. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has said that last year the fiscal deficit was 5.5% and that this year it is 5.1%. It is said that fiscal deficit is comparatively less this year than in the previous year. Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, I would like to state that this figure is imaginary according to the view of the economic experts. Last year, the value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was more than rupees sixty nine lakh and thirty five thousand crore. This year, the value of GDP is more than rupees seventy eight lakh and seventy eight thousand crore.

Deputy Chairman Sir, what does this figure show? It clearly shows increase in inflation level, not in GDP value. If the fiscal deficit of a nation exceeds 5%, it shows the economic backwardness of the nation. Sir, it is my duty to point out this characteristic here.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, in this year's budget nothing was allotted for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of Sri Lankan Tamils. In last year's budget, rupees five hundred crore were allotted for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of Sri Lankan Tamils. Sir, I would like to request the External Affairs Minister and the Minister of Finance for the welfare of Sri Lankan Tamils. Sir, it is said that the Sri Lankan Tamils are our relatives. They are our brethren. They are our umbilical cord relatives. The Minister of State for Finance is sitting in this august House now. He is also a Tamil. He also hails from Tamil Nadu.

I do not understand how his heart has allowed non-allotment of even a single rupee for the welfare of Sri Lankan Tamils.

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

The Tamils in Sri Lanka are attacked by the Sri Lankan army, the Sri Lankan Government, the Sri Lankan chauvinists and the Sri Lankan elderly men. Our Tamil women have lost their kumkum, their flowers, their arms and legs. They are living in deep agony. They are subjected to sexual harassment. They remain in various kinds of fetters. They are handcuffed. Their legs are fastened with rigid fetters. They are incarcerated in thorny fences like animals. Due to rigid confinement, they have no food to eat, no shelter to reside in, no mat to sleep on. Inside the fences, the women are sexually harassed. Their life has become very tragic. I really feel very sad that in this year's budget not even a single rupee is allotted for the rehabilitation of Sri Lankan Tamils. The Minister of State for Finance, who hails from Tamil Nadu has to give reply for non-allocation of fund for Sri Lankan Tamils. He has to give explanation about the protection of livelihood of Sri Lankan Tamils. Our hands should be extended to wipe the tears of Sri Lankan Tamils, if we are really interested in the welfare of Tamils.

Sir, next, I would like to speak about the plight of fishermen. Our Indian fishermen are killed by neighbouring countries. Their life and property have been destroyed. The fishing boats were destroyed. The loss incurred was estimated to be around rupees 25,000 crore. Nothing was announced in the budget for compensating this loss.

I am really apprehensive about the compensation to be paid to our miserable fishermen. Our founder leader and former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchithalaivar M.G.R. has sung about the plight of fishermen in a song. I quote,

'We are made to be born on shore,
But we are destined to earn our livelihood in water,
We go one day and return some other day,
Each day is tragic in our life
We risk our life in search of livelihood,
But others have taken our life for granted.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, all the leaders, renowned statesmen, men of wisdom and eminent scientists who are present here, taste dishes like

chicken curry, chicken fry chicken 65 etc. We relish

fish curry, fish fry etc. But to bring this fish for our food, they risk their lives. They face so many troubles and tribulations. They have to cope with many insults. Proper compensation has to be given to them.

Next, I would like to speak about agriculture. India is a country of agriculture. Farmers are the backbone of our nation. If the backbone of a person is not healthy, he can neither eat, nor walk, nor run, nor sleep nor converse in a healthy way. Similar is the fate of agriculture. If agriculture does not flourish, economy of India will not flourish. If agriculture is affected, our nation's entire economy will be affected. In this budget speech, short term crop loan to farmers have been announced at the rate of 7%. Moreover, 3% incentive is given to those farmers who repay their loan on time. That is, the effective rate of interest is 4% applicable only to such farmers as repay their loan on time. Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, I humbly request you to extend this facility to all farmers. Due to various factors such as failure of monsoon, flood, cyclone, tsunami, drought etc., farmers are affected. They could not get proper yield due to such natural calamities. After harvesting, they could not get proper procurement price for agricultural outputs. In such a situation, it is desirable that short term crop loan may be given to all farmers at the rate of 4%.

Sir, I would like to speak about weavers. A loan of Rs. 3,000 crore, given to weavers, is waived off. I welcome this gesture. At the same time, the loss incurred by weavers' societies throughout India also has to be taken into account. Thousands of cooperative societies of weavers have become sick and have incurred loss. Proper initiatives need to be taken to waive off the loan of weavers' cooperative societies also.

Sir, next I would like to speak about black money. The generation and circulation of black money is of serious concern. In India, poor people are exploited by the rich. An amount of rupees seventy five lakh crore is deposited abroad as black money. If that money is brought back to India, our economy will flourish. No proper steps are announced in this budget to bring the black money that was deposited abroad, to India. I would like to seek clarification whether the Government supports the generation and circulation of black money. If not, what are the steps proposed to be taken to bring the black money deposited abroad to India. It may please

be clarified by the Hon'ble Minister of Finance with respect to this issue.

On the whole, this budget benefits neither the farmers, nor the poorer sections of people, nor the people living below poverty line, nor the middle class people, nor the unemployed youth. No plan has been announced for the welfare of weavers. No steps have been announced for bringing back black money deposited abroad. No action is taken to reduce price rise. No plan has been announced for the welfare of Tamils. No plan has been announced for the educated masses. Nothing has been announced for self-employment of educated youth. In brief, this is a deficit budget. I would like to concisely point out that this budget narrows down the economic progress of the nation. Price rise has to be controlled. New schemes have to be announced to provide employment to the Indian youth. All these issues have to be taken into account by the Government. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to give my party's views on this Budget. Sir, the Budget will have to be scrutinized in the light of the stated positions of the Indian Constitution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [PROF. P.J. KURIEN] in the Chair

The Constitution in its Part IV, which deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy, makes it very clear 'the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which Justice - social, economic and political - shall inform all the institutions of the national life'. Then it states, Sir, that the State shall, in particular, directs its policy towards securing that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. This is the position of the Constitution.

Now, the Budget is nothing but a statement of economic policy that is being pursued by the Government of the day. The Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, has given a Budget which, in fact, betrays the commitment given in the Constitution. In fact, I can say, it is a violation of the commitment given to the people of this country through the Constitution because this Government, the Congress-led UPA-II Government, by pursuing such policies is strengthening the corporation capitalism. All others are calling it crony capitalism in the country. Even some people tried to present it as corporate socialism. I do not

know socialism has become such a denigrated word in the

parlance of some people. But what Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has done is to strengthen corporate capitalism in the country. Sir, the country is passing through a challenging period. There is a challenge to the political credibility of the Government; there is a challenge to the morality and values in the public life and there is a challenge to the economic stability of the country. That challenge is because of the anti-people policies pursued by the Government today.

Sir, the Government, which has given such a Budget, has failed to address very crucial issues of the people such as poverty, unemployment, the growing in equalities, price rise and inflation. Even though Government indulges in rhetoric, there is no appropriate action to match the rhetoric of the Government. This Government speaks in terms of inclusive growth; this Government speaks in terms of faster growth and this Government talks about Aam Aadmi, but what the Government does in the field of economy is nothing but against all these claims. Sir, the continuing Budget of the UPA-II Government even the last Budget and even the present Budget - is a slow and steady march towards corporate capitalism and without declaring India as a capitalist country.

The Constitution says, "India is a secular, socialist, democratic Republic." But, whatever the Government does through Budget is nothing but to promote the corporate interest, the crony capitalists' interest. This is what everybody says 'neo-liberal paradigm of economic development'. While presenting the Budget, the Finance Minister said that the Government had overcome the crisis in a spectacular way. But, the Government really leads the country nowhere but towards a path where we have seen that the European countries and the U.S. have been beaten black and blue. This Government really takes the country towards that path only. Then, the Government talks about the liberalisation of finance sector. That is the main thrust of this Budget - liberalising the finance-sector. We know what will be the result of finance sector liberalisation. The attempts are being openly made by the Congress-led UPA Government towards getting Foreign Direct Investments in our banking and insurance sectors. The Government is talking about *aam aadmi*, but the Government does not want to promote public sector banking industry; the Government does not want to promote public sector insurance companies.

We know what happened in European countries, what happened in the United States of America, and this is what I call detrimental to the country's interest, detrimental to the economic

sovereignty and economic stability of the country. Sir, instead of promoting the public sector banks, the Budget announces giving new licences to private banks and inviting the Foreign Direct Investments in banking and insurance sectors which is going to affect the country's interest in the coming days. Despite the opposition to the reckless programme of the Government to disinvest public sector undertakings, even this Budget makes it very clear that the Government will go ahead with disinvestment programme in public sector undertakings. Sir, here, I must quote what hon. Prime Minister has said. He said, "The global recession has not affected Indian economy." What is the reason, Sir? Everybody should acknowledge, at least, here that it is because India has got a strong public sector banking and insurance industry and it has got strong public sector undertakings. Because of the strong public sector, India could withstand the global recession, the financial crisis which hit all the countries in the world.

Now, what the Government does is to dismantle this public sector and the Finance Minister claimed that in any case, the Government would not bring down its equity to less than 51 per cent. What does it mean? It is not the question of percentage; it is the question of policy. What is the policy of this Government? This Government's policy is to dismantle the public sector which is going to hurt the country's interest. It is going to be detrimental to the country's progress and prosperity, and the Government fails to understand this fact. That is why, I am saying that this Government has moved, drifted away from the stated positions of Indian Constitution, our own Constitution.

This Government,* promotes corporate interest, and that is why, the Government has failed to go for genuine resource mobilisation.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the word * is unparliamentary. It should be expunged.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will look into the record.

SHRI D. RAJA: Without shame ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, I give the example. It is for all Congressmen to make introspection. I give the example. Even Mr. N.K. Singh was speaking about revenue foregone. What is the revenue foregone? On account of concessions

to the private sector in exports, the revenue forgone is Rs. 58,590 crore,

*Expunged as ordered by Chair.

and, on account of corporate taxes, it is Rs. 88,263 crore. The Government has also foregone Rs. 1,98,291 crore of excise duty and Rs. 1,74,418 crore of customs duty. These are some of the concessions to the corporate houses. Now, because you talk in terms of *aam aadmi*, I must tell you what happens to the *aam aadmi*. If you see the *aam aadmi* programmes, there is a decline in every *aam aadmi* programme. Most of the social sector expenditures have seen a decline in real terms, and, even in nominal terms in some cases. Take for example, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. In fact, there is a decline of Rs. 100 crore. Tell me, have you increased the money for MGNREGS? No. There is a real decline of Rs. 100 crore in food subsidy. The budgeted food subsidy is Rs. 60,573 crore as against Rs. 60,600 crore last year. So, there is a decline in food subsidy also. Then, you take the case of 'storage and warehousing'. There also, we see a decline of Rs. 6,000 crore in a year while the rhetoric has been of increasing food subsidy. Take the case of Indira Awas Yojana. Its budget declined from Rs. 9,334 crore in 2010-11 (RE) to Rs. 8,996 this year. The National Rural Livelihood Mission has seen its budget declined from Rs. 2,675 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 2,621 in 2011-12.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have only one minute more.

SHRI D. RAJA: There is a decline everywhere. Take for example the tax collections. If you minus the education cess, there is only a small increase of Rs. 200 crore for education. So, what I am saying is that on the one hand, the corporate houses are being given massive concessions, tax exemptions, and, on the other hand, we find steep decline in the allocations for all *aam aadmi* programmes. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... This takes me to another point. The Government talks of inclusive growth.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding. Sir, the Government talks about 'inclusive growth'. What is 'inclusive growth'? You will have to talk about Minorities; you will have to talk about Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs. What is the money allocated for these sections? It is notional; but see what happens if you calculate it in real terms keeping in view the inflation. In the case of minorities, there is an increase

but in real terms, it will be - 3.5 per cent. That is the reality.

See the total Budget for SC/ST. It is a huge figure; I am not interested in quoting it. Now, I come to SC Component Plan Allocation. The Scheduled Caste people should get 16.2 per cent whereas the allocation is only 7.25 per cent; and, the Budget Estimate is 8.98 per cent. How does it talk about the Scheduled Castes, and, you claim that it is the Government of *aam aadmi*! You are not giving them their due share, their fair share. Even in the Tribal Sub Plan, the percentage of allocation as per Plan Outlay is 4.13 per cent. I would like to ask Mr. Mungekar, who was in the Planning Commission. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is no time for asking questions. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Is it proper on the part of the Government to mislead the country and the Parliament with regard to the money given for the Scheduled Caste Special Component Plan, or, for the Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan? It is not true at all. Same is the case for minorities and also the OBCs. That is why, I am saying that something is wrong with the entire approach.

I am saying that this Government has drifted from the stated position of Indian Constitution. I am making it as a charge. You are allowing the concentration of wealth, concentration of economic power in the hands of corporate houses. You are betraying the *aam aadmi*; you are betraying the country. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... This country will have to face the challenge. That is why we have strong reservations on the Budget. This Budget needs further scrutiny and amendments. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA (Nominated): Thank you, Sir. Before we analyse the proposals and the policy pronouncements in the Budget for 2011-12, it might be worthwhile to just take a short look back and set the right context for such an evaluation. Over the last two decades, India has transformed from a largely state-driven, slow-growing economy to a mostly capital investments-led enterprise which is ranked amongst the world's fastest-growing economies. There was a time when the Government accounted for over 80 per cent of the economy. Today, it is only a little over 15 per cent and that is the new reality wherein the state's ability to influence broader economic direction is somewhat limited.

But, Sir, there are still some old lingering challenges which can hold new India back. Over 300 million people are still below the poverty line. Almost one-third of our population cannot read or write

and do not have access to basic healthcare. Disparities are growing and only worsening with inflation. These areas need the Government redressal. Also to be kept in mind is the recent economic slowdown across the world where India has tided over it rather well, but still there are areas which require hand-holding by the Government. Seen against such a context, it is a growth-oriented, well thought-out Budget, and I would like to compliment the Finance Minister for the same. Nothing works better for a stable economy and its stakeholders than a stable fiscal environment. Over the last two years, the fiscal deficit had somewhat doubled because of a host of fiscal stimuli that the Government had given to insulate businesses and consumers. But now that the fears of a double dip recession have somewhat receded, it is time for the Government to take stock of fiscal consolidation. And it seems to be doing just that by keeping expenditure under control and trying to raise greater revenues on the back of a buoyant economy. Sir, the Finance Minister is attempting a serious fiscal correction. He has also tried to ease the pressure on interest rates and given a roadmap for reducing fiscal deficit over the next few years. This is a very clear indication of the Government's decision to go ahead with reforms. However, they have not completely stopped on the fiscal deficit as the basic excise duty and service tax remains unchanged at 10 per cent which will help industry and consumers as reverting to the earlier 12 per cent would have brought with it some inflationary pressures. There are some concerns, Sir. While the Government's revenue is supposed to grow at eighteen-and-a-half per cent, which, I think, is very realistic, because it had grown 26 per cent this year, on the expenditure side, I think, they are being a bit ambitious with increase in expenses only amounting to 3 per cent in the last year. This entire projection can go completely haywire because if the crisis in the Middle East continues, there will be pressure on the fuel subsidy with fuel prices expecting to go northwards. That said, Sir, the Minister has addressed the concerns, of those who need the Government the most. But all the gains of economic growth stand to be lost because of inflation and more because of food inflation. In this context, the Government has done well to protect the wage-earners and the fixed income earners from wage increases by also linking the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA to inflation based wages. The Government has also taken a very realistic view and tried to have a longer term solution in terms of trying to

create more sustainable responses to food inflation. In this context, the viability gap funding, for capital investment in cold chain and post harvest grains and giving infrastructure status to this is a very welcome move. But such moves have been

announced in the past also and not met with great success. So, I think, somewhere the fault lies in execution. So, the Government needs to ensure that execution of these schemes is faultless. Another welcome move, Sir, is to give loans at the rate of 4 per cent to the farmers who have been repaying their loans on time for short term crops. This once again reinforces the Government's inclusive growth agenda.

Sir, one of the sterling announcements of the Budget is direct cash transfer instead of subsidy for fuel, kerosene, and fertilizers. If this is implemented well, I believe, it can become a very successful format to try and subsidize food subsidies as well. This model is being followed in countries like Brazil. There is no reason why we can't attempt and successfully do the same. It will also plug all the loopholes in the current PDS.

Sir, this year's Budget has brought about greater clarity on economic reforms. But it is somewhat disappointing in what had grown to be identified as UPA's inclusive *aam aadmi* agenda which are the areas of health and education. This Budget only gives an increase of 19 per cent from the Revised Budget Estimates in the area of education. The increase last year was almost 42 per cent. Sir, with the Government's decision to enact the Right to Education legislation, their marquee programme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' becomes extremely important. This particular scheme had an allocation of Rs.15,000 crore last year. The Government had then given an *ad hoc* increase during the last financial year. This year, I believe, Sir, the HRD Ministry wanted an outlay of almost Rs.30,000 crore. Against that, the Government sought to give it only about Rs.21,000 crore. It is an important scheme. Without proper allocation of funds over here, the Right to Education will remain a distant dream. Moreover, a lot of the increases have actually gone to pay the salaries and wages of teachers and staff. And the quality of education in the Government institutes remains very abysmal.

An area of greater concern is healthcare where our basic parameters are very, very alarming. Only 31 per cent of Indians have access to decent, clean sanitation, a figure that compares with Sub-Saharan Africa. If you look at the corresponding figure for China, it is over 50 per cent. If you look at the developing countries, this is even more. We are

fast becoming the diabetic capital of the world. We have the largest incidence of lifestyle diseases. Only 50 per cent of our Eleventh Plan expenditure

has actually been spent. Much of it is lying unspent. Even though this Budget gives a 20 per cent increase, I don't know how the Government is going to make up the shortfall of not having spent enough money that has been put aside in the Plan or even in the Budget. Sir, there is no innovation in the health sector to try and address the concerns of many who are going without adequate medicare.

The most disturbing part of the Budget - and I will end with this - is the decision to impose this five per cent service tax on diagnostic centres and hospitals. It is a fallacy if people believe that any air-conditioned hospital is catering to the well-off or to the elite. It is not a fact. We know that it is a prerequisite for every hospital; you have to have air-conditioning for the OPD and for many other places. The way the budgetary proposals have come is that they say either it is air-conditioned or partially air-conditioned. Now, every place has to be partially air-conditioned for it to be called a hospital. Twenty-five million people are pushed below the poverty line every year because of medical expenses. This move, I am afraid, will even push a greater number of people and also prevent from seeking preventive health care. It is going to actually encourage roadside hole in the wall places, which don't have adequate facilities and people will go and try the cheaper places. Sir, my appeal to the Finance Minister would be to please reconsider this, because at stake is not only new India's prospects but also our health. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Next is Dr. Bharatkumar Raut. Shri Naresh Gujral has requested to speak before you, because he has to catch a flight. If you agree, I would give him the chance first.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Okay.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, since the time at my disposal is very short, I would only like to make a few specific suggestions to the hon. Minister for his consideration.

Sixty per cent of our population lives off agriculture. But our policies are anti-farmer. This Government claims that it has done so much for the welfare of the farmer by increasing the MSP of wheat from Rs.630 to Rs.1,100 and rice from Rs.550 to Rs.1,000 since it came to power. Basically,

Sir, it means an increase of only seven and a half per cent annually compounded for wheat and nine and a half per cent compounded for rice.

Today, Sir, the international prices are, at least, double that of the MSP that you are offering. There will be shortage in China because there has been crop failure. There is shortage in China, Russia and Australia. So, everybody knows that the food prices will go up phenomenally. Yet, we do not allow our farmer to export his produce. Our godowns are full. We have no place to stock what we have. The new crop is about to come which is going to be a bumper crop. Sir, I come from Punjab. Frankly speaking, we have no storage space at all. So, I would suggest that the four per cent interest that you are talking about for the farmer for production should also be extended for storage facilities. If any farmer or any private party wants to make storage space, give them loan at four per cent so that we do not waste our precious produce. Sir, we have Dr. Swaminathan sitting here. His report is before the country. I don't know why we don't implement it. Be fair to the farmers. Respect what he has said. If you implement that, at least, the farmer will get some succour.

Sir, today, international oil prices are creating a very serious problem for us and our trade balance is going to be affected very adversely. Why don't you barter food for oil? Not the way * did it, but, you can find a better way.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. That name is expunged. It cannot come on record.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: I am sorry, Sir. I withdraw that name. Sir, I am also concerned about the way you want to reduce or cut down subsidy on fertilisers. Shrimati Brindaji just now mentioned what will be the effect. We know our delivery system. Basically, if the farmer is not going to get his fertilisers at subsidised rate, he will reduce the consumption and if the consumption is reduced, it will affect the production and it will affect what will come in the market and obviously, the prices will rise.

Sir, 40 per cent of the post-harvest fruits and vegetables go waste because we do not have enough cold storage facilities or adequate food processing capacity. We must allow multi-brand

*Expunged as ordered by Chair.

entry of FDI into retail if we want to save this wastage. This will be a win-win situation for the farmer, the consumer and the retailer because these large companies have the technical know-how, the IT systems and the deep pockets. Also, this country requires an FDI. So, this is desperately needed to save the farmers.

Sir, I would also urge you to fast forward the reform process. Bring in GST as quickly as possible. I would even say that please amend the Agricultural Produce Marketing Act. I know you will say that my State is going to object or my Chief Minister is going to object. He will not object and no State will object if you also allow the States to levy tax and not ask them to forfeit their right to levy taxes. Why don't you introduce State income-tax on the lines of what is done in the USA? I would request the Minister to kindly consider that.

Then, Sir, talking of skill development, I would urge upon the Government to incentivise private and public sector companies to set up skill development centres....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Gujral, you have two more minutes.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Okay, Sir. Now, I come to my State of Punjab. For long, we have been discriminated against. We supply you the food; we feed the nation. Yet, when we ask for something in return, an amount of Rs.3500 crore that we keep asking for, to modernise our dilapidated canal system, it is not given. Sir, we are subsidising our farmer by giving him free electricity so that he can produce something for the nation.

If you increase the MSP, we will not have to give the support. So, kindly give a realistic MSP to the farmer so that he can survive.

Sir, our economy was destroyed by terrorism. We fought a proxy war for ten years with Pakistan. That led to our industry shifting away from the State and no new industry came to our State because you gave 100 per cent tax incentives to our neighbouring States. That is a faulty policy because these kinds of incentives should be given to the most backward districts of the country or to the border districts of the country, but not to a whole State *per se*.

We are in a debt trap. The Finance Commission has suggested that the

Centre should restructure our debt. I would urge the Finance Minister to do it expeditiously. Kindly give us a

moratorium on interest for, at least, ten years. We are a proud people. We don't live on charity and we don't wish to live on charity. We shall pay back every penny of the loan that you have given to us. The mess that we are in is not our own making. It is the Centre's faulty policy that led to it. So, kindly do it. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

There is one more thing. In the end, I will say that 50 per cent of Punjab's youth has fallen prey to drugs. These drugs are being pushed in by Pakistan and they are destroying a whole generation. Please set up an anti-drug police force on the lines of the BSF. You need to help Punjab in that and thereby you will be helping the country. Give us liberal grants so that drug rehabilitation centres can be set up and also we can unleash a sports movement because that is the only way to fight the drug war.

Lastly, Sir, Malwa region of Punjab has become the cancer area of Punjab. It is a very serious problem. Kindly direct or give money to the State or you set up an All India Medical Institute there only for cancer patients. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, Gujralji, for sticking to the time. Shri Vikram Verma. You have 12 minutes because there are eight speakers from your party.

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कहने में संकोच नहीं है कि वर्तमान बजट पूरी तरह से निराशाजनक और दिशाहीन है। यह बाजार, कृषि क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक जीवन में कहीं भी उत्साह या किसी भी प्रकार से दिशा देने वाली बजट नहीं है। महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार से त्रस्त जनता ने जब से समाचार पत्रों और टेलीविजन पर प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस वक्तव्य को सुना है कि मैं गठबंधन के कारण मजबूर हूँ, तो लोगों ने उसी दिन से उम्मीद छोड़ दी, क्योंकि एक मजबूर सरकार से हम क्या उम्मीद कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए इसमें भी कहीं कोई बहुत उत्साहजनक स्थिति देखने को नहीं मिली है। केवल थोड़ा सा उछाल दलाल स्ट्रीट में जरूर आया। अब आप भी जानते हैं कि दलाल स्ट्रीट में ब्लैक मनी लगती है, इसलिए दलालों और दलाल स्ट्रीट में उछाल आया, बाकी पूरे देश के अंदर कहीं भी इस बजट को लेकर कोई उत्साह देखने को नहीं मिला है। उल्टे एक निराशा का वातावरण पैदा हुआ है। मैं लंबे-चौड़े आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

कल सिंघवी जी बता रहे थे कि हमने हेल्थ सैक्टर, एजुकेशन सैक्टर, सोशल सैक्टर और 'मनरेगा' में इतनी बढ़ोत्तरी कर दी, लेकिन यदि आप देखेंगे तो पाएंगे कि पिछले 5 सालों में 'मनरेगा' में भी रोजगार मांगने वालों की संख्या घटी है। अब इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। इसके सिस्टम में कहीं इतनी गड़बड़ी है कि 'मनरेगा' योजना

के अंतर्गत मजदूर काम करना नहीं चाह रहा है। इसके आंकड़े बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हैं। अभी सर्वे होने के बाद 'मनरेगा' के संबंध में जो figures आए हैं, उनसे यह पता चलता है कि एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि हम 100 दिन का रोजगार उपलब्ध कराएंगे, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय औसत अधिकतम 54 दिन का आया है। केवल 54 दिन का और यह तो मैंने आपको 2009-10 का बताया, लेकिन इस वित्तीय वर्ष में जनवरी, 2011 तक रोजगार मुहैया कराने वालों का राष्ट्रीय औसत केवल 36 दिन ही है और यदि फरवरी-मार्च में इसको थोड़ा और बढ़ाएं, तो कुल मिलाकर यह 40-45 दिन तक होगा। इसलिए मनरेगा को जो आपने केवल वोट के लिए, राजनीति के लिए उस समय इंट्रोड्यूस किया और इसके norms पैसे किए, उनके कारण यह मनरेगा सफल नहीं हो पा रहा है। मजदूर काम करने नहीं आता है क्योंकि इतनी प्रकार की शर्तें उसमें लगी हुई हैं कि आपको एक दिन में इतना लंबा, इतना चौड़ा गड़ड़ा, इतना-इतना वर्ग काट करके देना पड़ेगा। अब यदि इतना वर्ग फीट उनको पूरा करना है, तो वे उतना पूरा कर ही नहीं पाते हैं, इसलिए सारी परिस्थिति में एक बार आपको उसको स्टडी करना चाहिए था कि अगर इसमें day by day लोग कम हो रहे हैं, तो आखिर क्यों कम हो रहे हैं? आप इसका एक सर्वे करें और जानकारी लें और उसमें आपके norms यदि कड़े हैं, तो उन norms को ठीक करने की कोशिश करें। अन्यथा आप कहेंगे कि हमने इतने हजार करोड़ रख दिए, इतने हजार करोड़ बढ़ा दिए, लेकिन जब लोग मजदूरी करने नहीं आ रहे हैं, तो फायदा क्या हुआ? वह पैसा तो आपका वापस आ रहा है, सरेंडर हो रहा है।

महोदय, फिर दूसरी चीजें भी हैं। अभी उन्होंने कहा कि हमने हेल्थ सैक्टर तथा अन्य में बढ़ाया, मुझे कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि खाली आंकड़ों की बढ़ोतरी से गरीब की थाली में एक भी रोटी नहीं बढ़ी है, बल्कि रोटी कम हुई है। उसकी कटोरी में दाल नहीं बढ़ी, बल्कि गायब हुई है। आप आंकड़े बढ़ाते जा रहे हो कि हमने इतना बढ़ा दिया, इतने प्रतिशत कर दिया, यदि इतने प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया तो फिर आर्थिक समृद्धि आम आदमी तक क्यों नहीं पहुंची? फिर आखिर यह गरीबी क्यों है? यह दरिद्रता क्यों है? क्योंकि उसको महंगाई खाती चली जा रही है। इसलिए माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हेल्थ सैक्टर की बात की थी कि हमने इतना बढ़ा दिया, लेकिन दो दिन पहले माननीय हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने इस सदन में स्वीकार किया कि हमारे यहां किस प्रकार से mal nutrition है, किस प्रकार से शिशु मृत्यु दर ज्यादा है, तो आखिर यह किन कारणों से है? यदि आपने बढ़ाया था, तो सुविधाओं का लाभ मिलना चाहिए था, फिर हमारे यहां यह सब क्यों है?

महोदय, हमारे एक अर्थशास्त्री डा. विष्णुदत्त नागर ने बहुत अच्छा लिखा है कि "आशाएं धोखेबाज होती हैं, लेकिन आशंकाएं मिथ्या नहीं होती।" लोगों को सरकार के प्रति आशंकाएं थीं और वे मिथ्या साबित नहीं हुईं, वे सही साबित हो रही हैं। इस सरकार से उनका भला होने वाला नहीं है। जिस प्रकार से खाद्यान्न में मुद्रा स्फीति है,

राजकोषीय घाटा है, विदेशी कर्ज है, इस सबके कारण लंबे समय में यह अर्थव्यवस्था घातक हो सकती है। अब कर्ज की बात आई है तो आप जरा बजट देख लें - प्लानिंग के लिए सेंट्रल प्लान बजट में केवल 22 पैसे हैं, only 22 percent. यदि आपका एक रुपया आ रहा है, तो एक रुपए में सेंट्रल प्लानिंग के लिए आपके प्लान बजट में केवल 22 पैसे हैं, जबकि जो आपने कर्जा ले रखा है, जब उसका ब्याज चुकाना है, तो ब्याज में आपको 18 पैसे देना है, 18 प्रतिशत उस बजट का आपको ब्याज में चुकाना है, यानी ब्याज चुकाने में प्लान बजट से केवल चार परसेंट से कम है। इस ब्याज को चुकाने के लिए आप बाजार से 27 पैसे का कर्जा लेंगे। यदि एक रुपया आ रहा है, यदि आपने इस बजट में एक रुपए की आय दिखाई है, तो उसमें से 27 पैसे तो आप ऋण तथा अन्य मदों में लेंगे। इसका मतलब यह है कि हम ब्याज चुकाने के लिए फिर कर्जा लेंगे। 18 पैसे हमको ब्याज चुकाना है, हम 27 पैसे का कर्जा ले रहे हैं अगली बार यह 18 पैसे के बजाय 22 पैसे हो जाएगा, फिर 22 पैसे को चुकाने के लिए यह 30 और 35 पैसे हो जाएगा, तो हमारा टोटल बजट जिस प्रकार से है, वह प्लान बजट कम होता जाएगा। बाकी की चीजें भी कम हो रही हैं, तो कर्ज के मोर्चे पर सरकार bold हो गई, ये headlines आज सारे अखबारों को सीधे-सीधे लिखनी पड़ी हैं और यह जो स्थिति बनी है, इसके कारण भविष्य की कोई बहुत अच्छी आशा नहीं की जा सकती।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री जी को मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने देश में प्रतिदिन यू.पी.ए. सरकार के भ्रष्ट क्रियाकलापों से देश की बिगड़ती छवि के प्रति चिंता व्यक्त की है। उनका स्वयं का जो बजट भाषण है, उसमें आप पेज दो पर देख लीजिए, उन्होंने स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों में कतिपय घटनाओं से शायद शासन में पतन और सार्वजनिक जवाबदेही में कमी की छवि बनी है और अंत में लिखा है कि भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या से हमको सामूहिक रूप से निपटना होगा। तो भ्रष्टाचार को सरकार स्वीकार कर रही है, वित्त मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है। अब सामूहिक रूप से कैसे निपटना होगा, यह आपने बताया है क्या? क्या सामूहिक रूप से निपटने के लिए अपोजिशन यह बात आपके ध्यान में नहीं लाई? क्या सीवीसी कमिशनर के पद पर श्री थॉमस के बारे में लीडर, अपोजिशन ने आपको नहीं चेताया था? उसके बाद आपने क्या किया? मैं उस सारे संदर्भ में नहीं जाना चाहता, क्योंकि जिस प्रकार से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह स्वीकार किया है, उससे ज्यादा और क्या अपेक्षा की जा सकती है? मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी के पद की गरिमा को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस संबंध में और कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। जो बाकी की सारी बातें हैं, वे सब आपके सामने हैं, सर, विपक्ष चेता रहा था, उसके बावजूद आप ऐसे तंत्र में उनको बैठाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं! 2जी स्पेक्ट्रम के बारे में सारी discussion हो चुकी है। क्या उसके बारे में अपोजिशन ने आपको नहीं चेताया था, क्या मीडिया ने आपको नहीं चेताया था? फिर भी आप उसे करने देते रहे। एक तरफ तो आप कह रहे हैं कि हमें सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए, दूसरी ओर विपक्ष आपको चेताता है, देश की जनता आपको चेताती है, मीडिया आपको चेताता है, लेकिन आप वह सब मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। सर, कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स में क्या

हुआ? कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स के बारे में जब निर्णय होना था, उस समय मैं स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्टर था, जमाइका में गया था, मैंने उस एग्रीमेंट पर सिग्नेचर किए। उसके बाद जो स्थिति बनी, आयोग के अध्यक्ष सुरेश कलमाडी, अपने आप इसकी ऑरगेनाइजिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन बन गए। आप प्रोविजन देख लीजिए, एग्रीमेंट 37 को उठाकर देख लीजिए कि उसमें क्या प्रोविजन है। वे अपने आप ऑरगेनाइजिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन बन गए, उन्होंने I.O.A. के अंदर अपना इलेक्शन कर लिया, पीएमओ को सूचना दे दी और पीएमओ ने उठाकर स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्ट्री में भेज दी। इस संबंध में एक विधिवत् ऑर्डर नहीं है। नॉमिनेशन का ऑर्डर, जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से, यूनियन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं है।

महोदय, इतना बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार, इतनी बड़ी चूक सरे-आम हो रही है, लोगों ने इसके बारे में चेताया, लेकिन उसके बाद भी आप कुछ करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। महोदय, एक कहावत है, "खेल खत्म, पैसा हजम", लेकिन यहां पर उल्टा हो गया है - खेल चालू भी नहीं हुआ और पहले ही पैसा हजम हो गया - खेल चालू होने के पहले ही पूरा पैसा खत्म हो गया, यह स्थिति सरे-आम बनी हुई है, लेकिन आज की तारीख में जिसके ऊपर सबसे ज्यादा दोष है, वह आदमी आज भी बाहर घूम रहा है और कह रहा है कि मुझे क्लीन चिट मिली हुई है, मुझ पर कोई हाथ नहीं डाल सकता और वह दूसरों पर आरोप लगा रहा है। यह बात सही है कि उसके आरोप में दम है कि दिल्ली सरकार भी इसमें उतनी ही जिम्मेदार है, दिल्ली सरकार के बारे में भी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी, यह देखना चाहिए था इसमें कौन-कौन जिम्मेदार हैं? जिन लोगों के ऊपर इसकी जिम्मेदारी थी, जिन्होंने सारी जिम्मेदारियां लीं, उनके संबंध में कुछ नहीं किया गया। महोदय, मैंने अपना भाषण भ्रष्टाचार की बात से इसलिए प्रारंभ किया, क्योंकि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने और माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में इस बात का जिक्र किया था। इस संबंध में चर्चा करना इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि यह भ्रष्टाचार देश की प्रगति की राह में नासूर बन गया है, एक प्रकार से यह सारे देश की प्रगति को निगलता जा रहा है।

महोदय, कालेधन की बात आयी। वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इसको वापस लाया जाएगा, लेकिन आप इसको कैसे वापस लाएंगे? आपने कहा कि इसके लिए आप सिस्टम डेवलप करेंगे। उसके जो प्वाइंट्स आपने दिए हैं, उनमें आपने कहा है कि हम इसके लिए अवेयरनेस लाएंगे, हम जनता को अवेयर करने की कोशिश करेंगे, देश के बाहर और देश के अंदर रखे गए धन के संबंध में एक अध्ययन शुरू किया जाएगा। महोदय, अभी आप अध्ययन ही शुरू करने की बात कर रहे हैं, आप अवेयरनेस लाने की बात कर रहे हैं। जैसी जानकारी मिली है कि आप जो ऐक्ट और प्रोविजन ला रहे हैं, वह 1 अप्रैल, 2011 से प्रारंभ होगा, यानी इसके पहले के धन के बारे में हाथ नहीं लगा सकते। इस बीच में वह सारा का धन इधर से उधर ट्रांसफर हो जाएगा, उसका क्या होगा? इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि प्रोविजन यह होना चाहिए कि पिछले तीन-चार साल से, जब से यूपीए की सरकार बनी है, तब से जितना धन है, वह कहां-कहां निकला, किस-किस जगह ट्रांसफर हुआ, उस सबको भी जांच के दायरे में लाया जाए, तब जाकर हम वास्तव में काले धन की तह तक पहुंच पाएंगे और तब हम इसमें सफल हो पाएंगे, अन्यथा अगर हमने इसको 1

अप्रैल 2011 से लिमिट कर दिया, तो मुझे लगता है कि इसका जो उद्देश्य है, शायद हम उसको पूरा नहीं कर पाएंगे। महोदय, यही काला धन बाद में दूसरी कंपनियों के माध्यम से यहां आता है, फिर यही काला धन दूसरी कंपनियों के माध्यम से शेयर मार्केट में जाता है और महंगाई को बढ़ाता है। इसीलिए माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट को हसन अली के मामले में कहना पड़ा कि "आखिर इस देश में क्या हो रहा है?" महोदय, इस प्रकार के शब्दों का प्रयोग यदि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय करे कि आखिर देश में यह क्या हो रहा है, तो इससे ज्यादा बड़ी टिप्पणी इस सरकार के बारे में, इसके कार्यकलाप के बारे में और क्या हो सकती है?

महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी के बजट भाषण में लक्ष्मी जी को प्रसन्न करने की बात है। मुझे लगता है कि शायद वित्त मंत्री जी कोलकाता के बड़े बाजार में किसी सेठ की दुकान पर गए होंगे, जहां लिखा रहता है "लक्ष्मी सदैव प्रसन्न रहे।" उन्होंने सोचा कि इससे अच्छा और क्या होगा, यही लिख दो, लेकिन "लक्ष्मी सदैव प्रसन्न रहे" - ऐसा केवल लिखने से नहीं होगा, उसके लिए क्या आयोजन है, उसके लिए क्या किया जा सकता है, यह कहीं भी दृष्टिगत नहीं हो पा रहा है। सर, महंगाई का इंडेक्स बढ़ा। दिसम्बर 2010 से पहले महंगाई 13.6 परसेंट थी, जो बीस परसेंट तक पहुंच गयी थी। और उसके पास तक हम जाने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं, इसका कारण है इस देश के अंदर फॉरवर्ड मार्केट, यह जो वायदा बाजार है, यह मुख्य जिम्मेदार हैं, इसके लिए आपने एक कमेटी बनाई। श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी, मुख्यमंत्री ने कमेटी की रिपोर्ट दी। इस वायदा बाजार की आप जरा स्थिति देखें कि यह वायदा बाजार किस प्रकार से खोखला कर रहा है। इस बार कितने का बिजनेस हुआ? वायदा कारोबार 100 लाख करोड़ के पार 2010-11 में है। 15 फरवरी तक देश के जितने भी एक्सचेंज हैं, इन एक्सचेंज में पिछले साल की अवधि में 51 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा कुल मिलाकर सौ लाख करोड़ कारोबार हुआ। यह इस प्रकार से गए। इसमें से अब सौ लाख बाइस हजार आठ सौ पचपन करोड़ रुपए का कारोबार हुआ। ... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, मैं अभी दो-तीन मिनट और लूंगा।

यदि यह सब चलता रहा तो आप सोच लें कि क्या स्थिति बनेगी। अभी कृषि की बात हुई थी। आप कृषि की स्थिति देख लें। एग्रीकल्चर में हमारी स्थिति कम हुई है। गरीब के बारे में बात है, ये गरीब, गरीब की बात करते हैं। आप जरा आर्थिक समीक्षा देखिए। इसमें सीधा-सीधा लिखा है, - देश में आय में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत प्रति व्यक्ति की वृद्धि हो जाने के चलते औसत भारतीय बेहतर हैं, असल में कुछ गरीब लोग बदतर स्थिति में हैं, क्योंकि उनकी अनुमानित आय में न के बराबर वृद्धि हुई। मुद्रा-स्फीति की वृद्धि ने उसको व्यर्थ कर दिया। विकास के घोषित उद्देश्य को देखते हुए यह चिंताजनक है। अंत में लिखते हैं, - घरेलू उत्पादन की वृद्धि के बावजूद ये लोग अब बदतर स्थिति में हैं। कृषि के बारे में इतनी बात हुई है लेकिन कृषि में आप देख लें कि कृषि की स्थिति क्या बनी हुई है। तो इतनी बातें कृषि के बारे में हुई हैं, लेकिन आप थोड़ा सा देख लें कि कुल मिलाकर कृषि के क्षेत्र में हमारी जो स्थिति बनी है, हम माइनस में जा रहे हैं। कृषि क्षेत्र का विकास घटकर 2008-09 में माइनस 0.1 प्रतिशत नकारात्मक जोन में

4.00 P.M.

पहुंचा और कुल मिलाकर यह पंचवर्षीय योजना में 2.03 प्रतिशत औसत विकास दर की स्थिति बनी है। एक तरफ हम बात कर रहे हैं कृषि के क्षेत्र में और जब यह एग्रीकल्चर की ऐसी स्थिति है, जिसमें किसान आत्म-हत्याएं कर रहे हैं तो उस सैक्टर को आपको देखने की आवश्यकता थी। लेकिन आपने कृषि बीमा योजना के बारे में ध्यान नहीं दिया, मैं केवल इस पर बात करके समाप्त करूंगा।

किसान की फसल बीमा योजना है। हमारे यहां केन्द्र ने गत साल पूरे देश में पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट लागू किया। मध्य प्रदेश के दो जिले हैं, जिनमें एक मेरा है। एक इंदौर और दूसरा धार जिले में यह पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट हुआ, मौसम आधारित बीमा योजना। 15 जून से 15 सितम्बर तक यदि दो दिन में इतने मिलीमीटर बारिश होगी तो माना जाएगा नुकसान है। यदि चार दिन या छः दिन तक बारिश नहीं हुई तो माना जाएगा कि इतने प्रतिशत सूखा है। यह मौसम आधारित बीमा को किसान क्या जानेगा। इसमें पैसा इकट्ठा हुआ, इसमें यहां से नोटिफिकेशन है। इसमें ऋणी सदस्य अनिवार्य रूप से आएगा। मैं मेरे गांव का मेरी सोसाइटी का ऋणी सदस्य हूं। मैं अनिवार्य रूप से इसमें आ गया। मेरा वहां का अंश कटा है, राज्य का अंश कटा है, सेंटर का अंश कटा है। लेकिन आज तारीख तक बीमा कंपनी ने, इसमें आई.सी.आई.सी.आई. बैंक एंड नाबार्ड कंपनी को बीमा करने की छूट प्रदान की गई। खरीफ की फसल में कुल मिलाकर 60 से 120 करोड़ रुपया दोनों जगह का हुआ, लेकिन किसान को आज एक नया पैसा नहीं मिला। क्या इसके आधार पर हम कहेंगे कि हम कृषि के क्षेत्र को आगे लाएंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योग के क्षेत्र में भी यही स्थिति है। बाकी के क्षेत्र भी ऐसे ही हैं। आप सब्सिडी की इतनी बात करते हैं तो कुल मिलाकर सब्सिडी कितनी है? 2004-05 से आप कह रहे हैं कुल मिलाकर टोटल का केवल 2 परसेंट है। इस सब्सिडी का अधिकतम लाभ मैं केवल गरीब को तो खाद्यान्न में जाता होगा लेकिन जो आप कहते हैं कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ वगैरह, लेकिन इसका उपयोग तो धनी लोग भी करते हैं। यदि यह दो परसेंट की सब्सिडी है तो गरीब के पास यह आधा-एक परसेंट ही पहुंचती होगी। इसलिए इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेरा कहना है कि इन सारी चीजों पर पुनर्विचार हो। कृषि के बारे में, गांव और गरीब के बारे में विचार करेंगे और हम आम आदमी के बारे में विचार करेंगे, तब जाकर हम कह पाएंगे कि बजट की उपयोगिता है, अन्यथा केवल औपचारिकता मात्र होगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH (Haryana): Sir, you have rightly said that I should not take more than twenty minutes. But, this is my second attempt to make a maiden speech in this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This time, you are successful.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, if you think so, then you may give me more time to be successful.

Sir, I am bringing to this House almost 35 years of my experience in Lok Sabha and my State Legislative Assembly. Before coming to this House, I was of the opinion that I would share with the luminaries sitting here my experience and I shall be enriched by them. Sir, learning is a process which is life long. Sir, before I go to the Budget, I must share with you the state of my mind when I could not speak for the last six months. I was keen to speak in the last Winter Session of the House. But, the entire House, for 23 sittings, could not transact any business. It really hurt me. If we talk of Parliamentary democracy and a strong nation, a strong nation can be built only when there is a Parliamentary democracy, the system in which we believe.

When the negotiations were going on for the release of a Collector in Orissa and a junior engineer who were kidnapped by the Maoists, the very start of negotiations - though they proclaim that they do not believe in this system, that the system is not meant for the poor man, they want to have their own system - when they started negotiations, my belief in the Parliamentary democracy was strengthened more because still, somewhere, in the back of their minds, they believe that this system is better than any other system.

Sir, I must express my gratitude to the founding fathers of our Parliamentary democracy. It has been a tiring journey, yet satisfying one. It is nothing less than a modernage miracle. Why, Sir? Because, most of the problems and the issues or crises are reconciled and it has further enriched our diversity and we have emerged as a vibrant, stable, democratic State. This is no mean achievement especially if you look around the neighbourhood, the turbulences and the chaos that prevails. I still remember Mujibur Rahman when elections were held in Pakistan after a long gap and the great man managing majority sitting in Bangladesh, then East Pakistan. But, the other part of Pakistan, the West Pakistan did not agree to that type of democracy and they had to suffer. The nation was bifurcated.

Sir, my belief is, when the entire House was of the view to form a

JPC, why not discuss in the House before forming the JPC? What is the harm? If they do not believe in discussions, then they cannot think of a strong nation. They feel very proud and say that they are the only Desh Bhaktas.

This is not the Bhakti of the Desh, Sir. By their stand, even the common man may be thinking that stalling proceeding is a stand for vote catch. But, actually, it has gone against them.

Even the common man was of this view that if there is a Parliamentary Democracy, then, the House must function. And, that is my pain, Sir. That is the pain which I am feeling because I was not given the opportunity to speak in the House. I would say, Sir, this is a time to do some serious soul-searching. Are we not deviating from the democratic ideals of our founding fathers? Are we not witnessing the wilting of our Parliamentary Institution? Are we not, I would say, even collectively responsible for the stalling of the Business of the House? This is the weakening of the institution and ultimately, if the system is weakened, then, it is not good. I must say, Sir, there have been aberrations in the past 63 years. I must admit it. We have been debating various issues in the Parliamentary democratic system. Those aberrations are because of Maoists or under-ground activities or under-world or anything. But, this cannot be sorted out; this cannot be resolved, if we are not of this view that the system must prevail. If the aberrations are there, then, we are responsible for it, not the nation, not the forefathers of the Constitution, Sir.

Sir, if the Parliament does not function effectively, it breaches public trust, Parliamentary Democracy too will begin to wilt. Parliamentary Democracy is the fountainhead of the people's aspirations and their desire. In order to raise Parliament's esteem in the eyes of the people, increasing tendency to stall Parliamentary proceedings should be stopped. Sir, I come from a State Assembly, and I have been there for long 23 years. The system which every State Assembly is having is, when there is stiff opposition and when the Opposition does not want to function or they do not want to see the House works, there is a system of just throwing them out. So, if the Opposition is for the sake of opposition, then, there are occasions when they can draw the attention of the House, they can compel the Government to take certain decisions when they are protesting. But that is not the way that the House does not function. But, still, I hope and believe that the system, which is being threatened, maybe in certain districts of Central India where Maoists

forces are there, maybe by other areas of under-ground activities on the borders of our country, can only be sorted out through this system.

Sir, India is a country of 1.2 billion people. They want to draw inspiration from our proceedings, from our debates, and especially the youth. Sir, you won't believe that this large section of the youth, in particular, seems to be developing some kind of aversion to our body politic. So, Sir, before I come to the Budget, I am sorry, I am hurt on this account that I have not been heard for six long months. When I talk of the Budget, Sir, to start with, I would say that my subject, my interest and my politics is only agriculture. I have been Finance Minister for five years of my State. I am not an economist. I am a simple law graduate. I have seen both the aspects as to how to deal with jugglery of words and as a simple common man, as having the interest in farming how to deal with and how to show or express our feelings. So, Sir, as far as I am concerned, this is a very peculiar situation. So, while talking about the Budget, I may be talking on the periphery of the Budget because on certain things we don't want to go out of that.

Sir, when we talk of agriculture, it is a very vast subject. There have been discussions on this why not there should be two Finance Ministers. Why should not there be a separate Finance Minister for agriculture? According to the figures which have been received by me, still 58 per cent of the population is of agriculturists. But I don't believe and I still maintain that it cannot be 58 per cent; it must be near about 70, if you talk of agricultural labour and all that. In the last 60 years, in spite of the best efforts of the Government, especially the efforts in four-five years efforts made by our Government, the UPA Government, the hands involved in the agriculture, if I go by the figures, it is still 58 per cent. Our share which used to be about 50 per cent of GDP 50 years back, it has now reduced to 14.6 per cent. About the hands involved in the agriculture, the reduction is not correspondingly of that nature. So, why is it so? That means there is something wrong where we cannot give correct justice to the peasantry of this country. Sir, regarding the MSP, even the hon. President's Address and the Finance Minister have also talked about it. The MSP, we have been able to raise almost by 100 per cent. When I was a boy of six or eight years, the iron chain with which we use to tie buffalos, at that time, it cost only three rupees. But you go to the market and you will find that the cost is

Rs.200, which is 70 times more than what it used to be 50 years ago. So, when we started MSP, it was Rs.63 per quintal. Now it is Rs.1100. So, correspondingly, can you say that we have been given the justice by the rise in the MSP and the rate at which we purchase? Sir, I have

been thankful to the Minister that he has after three years talked for the second time about giving fertilizer subsidy direct to the kisans. It is a welcome step. But, on the other hand, in the opposition, they say that the subsidy amount has been reduced.

Sir, if you talk of food subsidy or consumer subsidy, this also comes to our account. This we are doing to facilitate the kisans so that they do not have the problem of withholding their crop. Sir, as I have told you I am talking of something which is different from the system. We have to see the agriculture hands in the developed countries. The hon. Finance Minister at the end of his Budget Speech on para 197 made a statement which was also referred to by Mrs. Karat that as an emerging economy with a voice of global State, India stands at the threshold of the gate which presents immense possibilities. We must not let the recent strains and tensions hold us back converting these possibilities into realities. With oneness of the heart, let us all build an India which in not too distant a future will enter the comity of developed nations. I totally agree with it. If we achieve more than 9 per cent growth rate for another five years, our total asset would be double than what it is today. But, Sir, what advantage will we be having as 70 per cent of the population?

I have gone through a news items published three or four months back that the money in circulation - these were the figures given by the Reserve Bank that four years back it was Rs. 63 lakh crore - has now gone up to Rs. 93 lakh crore. That means there is more than fifty per cent additional money in circulation according to the Reserve Bank. But, can we say that 50 per cent increase has gone to the poorest of the poor and has gone to the peasantry of this country? No, Sir. It is because this is the only profession in the world where income grows but it does not multiply. The other profession in this world maybe business, maybe industry, maybe even political system where the income grows like anything. But kisans cannot grow and in the system he has no place to grow like that.

Sir, sometimes I feel that it maybe a laudable thing for me to say to the great man sitting here, Prof. Swaminathan that kisans have the highest respect for you. Why don't we have a dual currency for farming

and anything which is produced in the field or in the village? It maybe ghee, it maybe butter, it maybe milk, it maybe poultry, it maybe anything and if we have a marketing system, every man would go to the market and sell his commodity. He gets the currency which is not applicable to other than the agricultural sector and if he goes with the same currency to purchase his needs in the

market he must be given three times of the currency. Then, we don't need your fertilizer subsidy, we don't need your seed subsidy, we don't need anything except you relate to our MSP with the price index. That is what we want and you would be saving at least Rs. 1,50,000 crores by that means. Sir, I want to say one more thing. Sir, I belong to a State which gives nearly 23 per cent of foodgrains to the State kitty, and if we put Punjab, Haryana and Western UP together, it comes to about 82-83 per cent of the total national kitty.

Sir, while sitting under cozy atmosphere in air conditioned rooms; we propose that we increase the storage capacity. Sir, why do we have storage at two places? You can lift the entire foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana within one month's time. You don't need to have any storage capacity. We should create storage capacity where there is a need.

सर, वह बोलते हैं न कि दाढ़ी से मूछ भारी, I don't know the present situation. But, say about seven years back, one bag of wheat was for Rs. 650 and the cost of handling and interest part comes to about Rs. 350. You are dealing with 100 kg of wheat, and for taking that from the market to the consumer you are spending Rs. 350. So, you must find out. We should not be happy on this account that there is 18 per cent growth and indirect tax collection is more than that. The spending should also be looked into. Where are the leakages? Where is the system at fault? Where has the system gone rotten? Sir, we must take care of these things. But, one thing which comes to my mind and the entire Opposition does not agree to this is: this is sustainable and inclusive growth. Sir, sustainable growth, as I pointed out, is possible only when three conditions are met with.

When there is no reasonable increase in international commodity prices, including oil prices; timely and adequate monsoon; and, recovery of world economy from recession. Sir, these three things cannot run together smoothly. At least, one thing would falter somewhere and at some point of time. But, I still hope. In fact, there is a little chance for full recovery of the world economy as the Euro Zone crisis is still on and the world recovery is still fragile. On the other hand, oil prices in the world market are shooting up due to political crisis and uncertainty

in Africa and the Middle East. And, as usual, the monsoon is always unpredictable. But, what I see is this. Even if we are able to

sustain the growth of 9 per cent, (-/+) 0.25 per cent, in 4-5 years, which we are targeting, our overall economy will go up, as I mentioned, by 100 per cent in different sectors. Therefore, we should have the capacity to absorb this and fully optimize and benefit this growth.

Sir, I come to capacity building. We are spending a huge amount on pulses. The Government of Punjab came with a proposal seven years ago when Capt. Amrinder Singh was the Chief Minister. He said that we are ready to diversify our cycle of paddy and wheat. But, he asked to make sure that the farmer of Punjab or any other farmer, who takes two crops a year, should be protected. It is because growing of pulses and oilseeds is a gamble with kisan. It may be a bumper crop or it may not be a bumper crop. It cannot be in between. That is not the nature of these two types of crops. So, we should give, on a trial basis, the amount, say about Rs. 5,000 per acre, to the farmers of Punjab and Haryana and wherever there is a chance of production of good pulses and oilseeds and they should be given liberty to sell it at any price. This will be saving a lot of foreign exchange.

Sir, you are looking at me. My thought process has started just now. You kindly allow me to speak...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is a much delayed start.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, it may be a delayed start. But, Sir...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P.J. KURIEN): You have taken 22 minutes.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, I will finish in five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P.J. KURIEN): There are a number of speakers from your party.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, I will take five minutes and for the next 15 days I will not ask for any time. This is my promise to you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P.J. KURIEN): You finish it in two minutes.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, I now come to the very revolutionary step taken of the UPA-I when we waived of the loan to the tune of Rs. 65,000 crores. It is the only instance where such a huge amount and to such a large extent of relief has been given to about 4 crore families. Sir, you

would not believe, the main opposition came from the so-called economists of this country. They

say, बैंक तो बंद हो जाएंगे, बैंकों का तो भट्ठा बैठ जाएगा। मैंने कहा, as Finance Minister, कि अगर चार करोड़ गरीब किसानों की फैमिलीज उभरकर आती हैं और उससे बैंकों का भट्ठा बैठता है, तो बैठ जाए। This is no argument, Sir. Even instructions were given by bankers. Mr. Joshi is here. He would bear me out. There is a clear-cut instruction from of the Government that those who have been benefited by this step they should be given fresh loans. At least, I can say that commercial banks tried to avoid them. They just tried to avoid them. They do not want that they should get another benefit.

Sir, you are looking at me again. This is not fair. अभी तो 20 मिनट ही हुए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपके 24 मिनट हो गए हैं।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, let me finish it.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): ठीक है, आप फिनिश करिए।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Let me finish, Sir, if you allow. Articles 14 and 16 of the Indian Constitution give equal opportunity to all the citizens of the country. But where do kisans stand, in the light of these two articles. There are two lines in this country - one is the forward line, where only a few lakhs or a few crores are standing; the second line is the back line where 58 per cent population of the country, that is, the peasantry is standing. Here, I would like to request the Government, "Please, for God sake, stop categorizing farmers as small farmers, marginal farmers, and kulak farmers." After sixty-three years of independence, eighty-five per cent of the land holding is below one hectare of land. So, how can one be called a kulak farmer? Just to hide their intention not to help them, they go to that extent. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Let me finish, Sir. I am speaking something that nobody would speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... They are talking of price rise because it suits them for vote-catching. But, if there is rise in prices of agricultural commodities, the farmers would be benefited. And, we would welcome such price. We would not mind price rise. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I will take just one more minute. The price rise may disturb the household budgets. But who is responsible for it. This is international environment; this is international condition that is responsible for it. Here, I would like to quote the example of the President of Indonesia,

Mr. Susilo Yudhoyono. He urged the Indonesians to grow foods and chillies in their backyards. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay.

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह: सर, एक मिनट और दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): एक मिनट कितनी बार होगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी यह मेडन स्पीच है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बहुत बोले, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You have covered so many points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, I would like to make one suggestion here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Finance Minister has given concession to the tune of 3 per cent for agricultural crop loan, if the farmers pay their installments in time. This is also an anomaly. As I said in the beginning, those who are not able to pay, they are not willful defaulters. They should not be ignored on this ground. They may be 5-10 per cent only. He has not mentioned about the reduction of the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have taken 28 minutes.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Just one minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; no, every time I ask you to finish, you ask for one more minute.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: There is another loan given by the NABARD at the rate of 9.25 per cent. The banks are not able to lend at this rate, and it goes to 13 per cent. This loan is also the need of farmers. It should also have additional 3 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. You have already taken twenty-nine minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Why do you say 'thank you', Sir? Let me thank you. Thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak here.

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity. Many things have been said; I won't like to repeat them like exemption in the tax on infrastructure bonds, subsidy, age limits, scholarship schemes for the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe students, integrated schemes for naxal areas, low-cost housing, etc.

Women's Self-Help Group Development Fund allocated a corpus of Rs.500 crores. Sir, the handloom industry has got almost Rs.3,000 crores. Remuneration of anganwadi workers has been raised from Rs. 1,500/- to Rs. 3,000/-. Sir, many things have been done. Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Agriculture Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar and also the Finance Minister, as everybody has spoken about it, for allocating Rs.300 crores for oilseeds and pulses. As the country has been facing shortage of milk, Rs.300 crores have been allocated for the Fodder Development Programme. Rs.300 crores have been allocated especially for bringing 60,000 hectares of land under palm oil plantation.

Sir, various programmes have been undertaken in the agriculture sector. Then, as many of the hon. Members have pointed out, the short term loan has been increased by Rs.1,00,000 crores - raised from Rs.3,75,000 crores to Rs.4,75,000 crores. Sir, a three per cent rebate has been given to the farmers, that is, previously, it was two per cent, now it is three per cent. Sir, I would also like to point out that though the credit has been increased by Rs.1,00,000 crores, whether the number of farmers has also increased. क्या इसमें किसानों की संख्या बढ़ी है? पिछले साल जितने किसान कर्जा लेते थे, क्या इस साल उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है? अगर उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है, तो यह अच्छी बात है। जिनको 7 परसेंट, 3 परसेंट, 4 परसेंट पर कर्ज नहीं मिलता है और Nationalized and Multi-National banks जिनको कर्ज नहीं देते हैं, क्या इनके लिए micro-financing के माध्यम से गवर्नमेंट कुछ सोचेगी, ताकि उनको कर्ज मिल सके? मेरी विनती है कि सरकार इस बारे में कुछ सोचे। Sir, I would also like to say that यह सब करने के बाद भी जो crop insurance है, उसमें कुछ reduction किया गया है। पिछले साल यह 3,162 करोड़ रुपए था, लेकिन इस साल के बजट में यह 1,150 करोड़ रुपए किया गया है। National Agriculture Insurance has been reduced from Rs.2,662 crores to Rs.550 crores. Modified insurance has been increased from Rs.50 crores to Rs.150 crores; thereby, the total insurance scheme for the agriculture has been reduced from Rs.2,700 crores to Rs.700 crores. I would like to know why this has been reduced.

हम यहां इश्योरेंस कम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन किसान के लिए सिर्फ एक बात की गारंटी होनी चाहिए कि उसके लिए सही weather forecasting हो, तब किसान किसी भी चीज के लिए मेहनत करने में पीछे नहीं रहेगा। Sir, 15 days back, through Cll, a delegation had gone to Japan. I was one of the Members. When we were discussing with the Tokyo Mayor, I asked him, "What is your major concern?" He just said, "our

major concern is weather forecasting." They don't have any other issue. Their only concern is weather forecasting. So, for the developed nations, the issues are different, but we must cope up

with them. Ours is an agrarian country. About 60 to 70 per cent of our people are dependent on agriculture. The Budget allocation for weather forecasting is Rs.15 crores. And, crop insurance has been reduced. If the farmers get timely weather forecast, then, they can save their crops and we will have enough production for the country.

At the same time, Sir, I would like to say that MGNREG Scheme is doing very well. इस योजना के अंतर्गत वहां पर मजदूर सरकारी प्लॉट पर काम करते हैं और उनको मजदूरी मिलती है, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन वहीं दूसरी तरफ किसान को खेती के लिए मजदूर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। विशेषकर वहां पर horticultural farms में काम करने के लिए मजदूर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। इसके कारण वहां पर खेती के काम में बहुत दिक्कतें आ रही हैं। अगर इसी स्कीम में किसानों के खेत में काम करने के लिए भी प्रावधान हो और किसान पर ज्यादा accountability फिक्स की जाए, तो इसके लिए खुद किसान मजदूरी देने के लिए ज्यादा accountable रहेगा तथा इससे निश्चित रूप से किसानों को भी इस स्कीम से फायदा मिल सकता है। यह मेरी विनती है।

सर, इस बजट में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अच्छी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। India is a young nation. Around 40 per cent of our people, students, young generation, is under 25 years. We can build infrastructure, construct buildings, school buildings, toilets, etc. Everything can be done. Sir, a few days back, a survey was done and it says that 40 per cent of the Vth Standard students can't read the textbook. So, Sir, this is the situation. The Budget allocation for infrastructure is good; the outlay is good but we should get a proper outcome because students are our human resource; that is our manpower. So, this is the other suggestion that I want to give.

At the same time, Sir, मैं विनती करता हूं कि हमारे देश के जो चार महत्वपूर्ण डिपार्टमेंट्स यथा Power Generation, Transport, Communication and Water Management हैं, उनमें सरकार अच्छा काम कर रही है, लेकिन Power Generation के अंतर्गत Renewal Energy के लिए अभी तक policy clear नहीं है। Private Industry Renewal Energy में काम करने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन अभी तक उसकी policy frame नहीं हुई है। अगर हुई है, तो इसकी जानकारी नीचे तक अभी नहीं पहुंची है। Sir when I interact with my senior colleagues, they say that in the '60s, India was a leader in ideas. So, we were leading in providing ideas in '60s. I might be sounding hypothetical but I would like to say here, Sir, हम River Interlinking जैसे ambitious project को हाथ में ले सकते हैं। आज General Budget पर बहस हो रही है, लेकिन रेल मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री, दोनों को साथ मिल कर ऐसे ambitious project को हाथ में लेना चाहिए। Coastal areas में जो environmental issues हैं,

जिनके कारण वहां पर एजिटेशन होता है तथा वहां पर विरोध है, so, why can't we take the
railways from

coastal areas to dry-land areas? Prof. Swaminathan is sitting here. He must have identified some dry-land areas. जहां पर कभी भी अनाज नहीं पैदा हो सकता है और पानी नहीं आ सकता है, अगर हम ऐसे areas में रेल and pipeline के माध्यम से पानी पहुंचा सकें, वहां पर industrial hub बना कर power generation कर सकें, तो इसके निश्चित रूप से देश को फायदा होगा। मैं इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you Mr. Patil for adhering to time. Thank you very much. Now, Shri Mangala Kisan; you have only five minutes.

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्ष 2011-12 का वार्षिक बजट 12,57,729 करोड़ का है। इसमें प्लान एक्सपेंडिचर के लिए 4,41,547 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है और नॉन-प्लान एक्सपेंडिचर के लिए 8,16,142 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। यदि हम इसे रकम के आधार पर देखें, तो यह बजट आजादी के बाद का सबसे बड़ा बजट है। इस बजट में हम लोग सोच रहे थे कि Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs - इस सेक्टर में और unemployment sector में सरकार कुछ विशेष ध्यान देगी और देश की जो unemployment problem है, इसके चलते देश में जो internal problem है, उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन होगा। मगर जो लोग बजट तैयार करते हैं, वे हर साल, हर डिपार्टमेंट में रकम का कुछ परसेंटेज बढ़ा देते हैं, जबकि असल में देश में आम जनता की जो प्रॉब्लम है, जिस प्रॉब्लम के लिए आम जनता सरकार से दूर भागती जा रही है, उसके बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिए।

महोदय, मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि Ministry of Tribal Affairs के लिए सिर्फ 3723 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, जिसमें Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and minorities हैं, इसके लिए सिर्फ 5453 करोड़ रुपए और एग्रीकल्चर, जिसके बारे में इस हाउस में ज्यादा चर्चा हो रही है, जिससे हम सब affected हैं, Water Resources Department के लिए, सिंचाई आदि के लिए, जो एक state subject है, उसके लिए लगभग 1222 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। जैसे पानी बिना मछली नहीं होती, वैसे ही पानी बिना खेती कभी संभव नहीं है। Fertilisers के लिए हम लोग पैसा दे रहे हैं, अच्छे सीड्स के लिए हम पैसा दे रहे हैं, agriculture machinery के development के लिए पैसा दे रहे हैं, मगर बिना पानी के खेती कैसे होगी? बिना पानी के खेती कभी संभव नहीं है। कुछ साल से erratic rains के कारण, हिंदुस्तान में जैसे उड़ीसा, झारखंड, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे पिछड़े प्रदेश हैं, ये पिछड़े भी हैं और इनमें भगवान का कोप भी है कि यहां वर्षा ठीक से नहीं होती है, इसलिए सिंचाई के प्रबंध के बिना इस backward region का development कभी संभव नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि समाज में आदिवासी, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and minorities के लोग समाज के आखिरी तबके में आते हैं, आखिरी लाइन में हम खड़े हैं। हम पूरे समाज से कटे हुए हैं। हम लोग समाज से बहुत दूर हैं और समाज में जो रेस है, जो प्रतियोगिता है, इसमें शामिल होने के हम काबिल नहीं हैं या फिर हमारे शरीर में उतनी ताकत नहीं है, मगर आप लोग बोलते हैं कि नहीं, हम लोगों के साथ दौड़ो, हम लोगों के साथ compete करो। हम लोग तो खड़े होने के लायक नहीं हैं, how can we compete with you, with the forward class? तो जब बजट बनाते हैं, जो बड़े experts पीछे बैठे हुए हैं, ये बजट में बहुत योगदान करते हैं और उधर भी लोग बैठे हैं, लेकिन हम तो सदन में गरीब आदमियों की बात को ठीक तक से नहीं रख पा रहे हैं, इसलिए आप लोगों को सोचना पड़ेगा कि यदि 75 परसेंट लोगों को सरकार के साथ, समाज के साथ जोड़ने के लिए प्रावधान नहीं किया जाएगा..... तो समाज में और देश में जो प्रॉब्लम होगी, उसका समाधान करने के लिए, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार को उससे ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसीलिए जो वंचित हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जो unemployed हैं, जो देहात में रहते हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा। अगर आप उनके बारे में नहीं सॉचेगे तो आगे चलकर आपको इसका परिणाम भुगतना पड़ेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): टाइम adhere करने के लिए आपको स्पेशल धन्यवाद।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, may I make a few points through your august Office? First of all, I wish to compliment through you, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister and his colleagues for a mature Budget which in turn reflects the maturing of the Indian economy. Unfortunately, as soon as the Budget was announced, there were knee-jerk reactions from the media and the public even before they had the time to study the substance of the Budget. There were some rumours speculative profit-taking in the stock exchange and fluctuations in the stock exchange. But, eventually, the nation realized with all its strengths and infirmities that this country is making impressive progress in spite of many areas where significance progress is yet to be made. I think, I am going to share with you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, and through you, the Minister of State, who is present in the House to carry the message that the inflation conundrum remains with us.

There is a red light flashing towards us signalling the imminent rise of crude prices will have a cruel impact on our economy for which we should be prepared. Secondly, there is an amber light flashing on the horizon as to what is may be the state of the next monsoon. The hon. Finance Minister always prays to the God of Rain, Varuna. Will that

prayer be answered again this year.

Another amber light which is flashing is the failure in Russia, in China and in Australia of the major wheat crop of which they are the principal producers and consequently food inflation is going to stare at us unless we convert the bounty of our grain production into a national wealth and which we are not prepared for. For example, in China, there is a whole region which is suffering from repeated droughts. As a consequence, China is laying a pipeline from its flood-prone areas into the area which is drought-prone covering over a thousand kilometers at the cost of 60 billion dollars. We have to have large imaginative programmes in this country in order that those areas which are drought-prone are equally treated with the seriousness. Somebody mentioned about that Railways and the Finance Minister getting together.

I think we need much more mega projects in order to manage the drought and flood that we will face because of the climate change. I believe, the food security as the biggest challenge, but I do not see any light on the horizon that we are doing something serious about it. We have to take up challenge of food security on a war-footing. We produce, Sir, enough food in this country to control both inflation and meet the challenge of hunger. We will fail in our duty if we do not take food security on a war-footing. I request the Finance Ministry through you, Sir, to look at this in a far more bigger and imaginative way than we are doing at present. India must involve all sections of the society in the war on wastage of food production and storage.

Sir, annually 40 to 50 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables rot and are wasted on their way to the marketplace. Unless we increase the involvement of the private sector and the public sector to remunerate the farmers who are growing fruits and vegetables and satisfy the consumer by providing them fruits and vegetables at a reasonable price, food, inflation will not come under control.

The next point I wish to raise, Sir, is the delivery of credit in the rural areas. This remains is one of the biggest weaknesses in our banking system. I believe the UID Scheme, Aadhar, is going to give the right to identity to the faceless millions of Indians who do not have access to credit. Secondly, I believe, the money that we are spending quite

rightfully on the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme must be made more productive. It must not just give employment; it must create assets as well. I believe we need a whole new way of looking at the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, its supervision and its use in a much more purposeful manner. We must reduce the human intervention between providing

subsidy and the recipients of subsidy, and I believe, Aadhar scheme is going to allow us to reduce the human intervention and the cost and the wastage of the money that we wish to reach the real recipients.

I believe that the biggest neglect in this country is our neglect of water. Water is going to be even a bigger threat than food and shelter. Unless major provisions are made to raise ground water levels, especially in granaries of India, in Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, etc., in a purposeful manner, the water-table will not drop and eventually disappear. Poisoning of water will continue to take place. The rising cases of cancer in Punjab have been talked about. There is arsenic poisoning in Bengal. Water is going to be even a bigger challenge than the food challenge that we are facing. I believe the Finance Bill must make special provisions for investment in regeneration of India's water bodies, with the help of ISRO in order to purposefully demarcate the country in order to make use of the water resource more effectively.

Next thing I want to talk about is migration of people, because of which urban degradation is taking place rapidly. You cannot prevent people from going anywhere in India. But, we cannot make India's cities misery centres as a consequence of migration. The JNNURM has to be implemented even more powerfully and more purposefully and the States must be made more strongly accountable for rapid urban regeneration in a far more productive manner than is happening at present.

I think, next to water, the biggest failure has been the slow development of infrastructure and the slowing down of Foreign Direct Investment. Some steps have been announced in the Finance Minister's proposals to encourage more national and international investment in the infrastructure. But, I think, specific and large plans during the period of the Twelfth Five Year Plan must make up for the shortfall during the last two Five Year Plans in the development of the infrastructure sector. On the positive side, I have to compliment the Finance Bill on the balance between manufacturing, services and foreign trade. We have made much progress, but let us not rest on our laurels; much more remains to be done.

Then, Sir, we have huge task in skills development if we are to employ the millions of people who are entering the job markets so that they can add to the wealth of India rather than to the misery of themselves. And, the skills development programme, next to water and infrastructure, is the third

biggest priority in the allocation of money in this country, not only allocation of money, but also converting that allocation into productive resources.

I believe the introduction of the GST is going to be the crowning glory of the financial initiatives of the Government of India. However, given all the positives and negatives, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would request the Finance Ministry to keep a Plan 'B' ready. Don't take the Finance Bill as a Plan 'A' only. There has to be a 'Plan B' We must be ready for emergencies.

Finally, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I conclude by saying that if governance and corruption are not brought under control in a purposeful and determined manner, if the Lokpal Bill is not introduced, none of our grand schemes are going to see the light of the day. I feel very positively disposed to the development in this country and what the Finance Minister has described in the budget but we must balance it with the dangers that lurk around the corner.

I am extremely grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to comment on the Finance Minister's budget proposals and, I support all the major initiatives, and, I hope that some of the minor suggestions that I have raised will be taken into considerations. Thank you.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the Discussion on the General Budget, 2011-12.

Sir, inflation and corruption have been the major issues, which are hunting the present Government. People are coming out on the streets in large numbers to make protests. The Budget 2011-12 has completely failed to tackle these issues rather it is silent on inflation, black money and corruption. The Government seems inclined to exploit present high food prices to promote Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail trade on the flimsy plea that this would improve food distribution and stabilize prices. This speaks of utmost cynicism.

There is absence of inclusive pro-poor growth, and, it is directly attributable to pro-rich and pro-corporate. In the Budget, one can see

the proper reflection of reluctance to intervene to bring down prices.

The Union Budget eloquently speaks about the virtues of the flagship schemes of the UPA Government but the Budget keeps a tight fist while allocating funds whether for the MGNREGS or those under the umbrella of *Bharat Nirman*.

Development projects in so-called Left-Wing-Extremism-affected Districts have got big grants, that is, 100 per cent block grant of Rs. 30 crore per District to 60 selected Districts under the Integrated Action Plan. We welcome the steps taken by the Government but at the same time, there should be a policy of providing 100 per cent job security to the youth of those areas of the country, which are affected by Maoists or any other extremism. There should be 100 per cent reservation of Grade III and IV posts for the local youth in the services of Central Government, State Government and Railways apart from the corporate sector.

In this regard, this Budget is a major disappointment. Health treatment becomes costlier as the Government has sought to levy tax on all services including diagnosis offered by a hospital or a nursing home, which is centrally air-conditioned, and, which has more than 25 beds. This comes at a time when the health care sector is already bearing the brunt of an inflationary spiral. The customs duty cut on certain medical product including Life Saving Drugs has been done with a view to make drugs affordable but it will take another six months for the benefit to pass on to the consumers.

Sir, coming to my region, the North Eastern Region needs special assistance in the Budget. But, it is completely silent in this regard. Special task has to be done for critical flood control scheme in the Brahmaputra as well as erosion wherein thousands of acres of land have been washed away by the Brahmaputra, including agricultural land. People are dwelling on the embankments. Even after years they have not been given any relief regarding their rehabilitation. We need special funds to address such issues.

There is no industry in our region, Sir. We are under developed. Youth are engaged only in insurgency groups. The Budget is completely silent, rather, I should say, it has been completely failed to address

the issue of enhancing or encouraging coming up of new industries. In the North Eastern Region, the Government has even failed to open up the industry like Ashok Paper Mill which

was promised in the Assam Accord in 1985, which was signed by the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, 25 years back. The North Eastern Region needs special package in the Budget. For growth of industry, there is no reflection in the Budget.

Sir, we are rich in tea cultivation. Now, many tea estates have been abandoned by the owners or the workers have not been paid their dues for several years pushing them on the verge of starvation. Thousands of small tea gardens have been established by the educated unemployed youth in Assam which needs special attention for encouragement for tea cultivation and needs special fund provision to address those issues. But this Budget has not reflected on such issues in the North East. Sir, there is a need of minimum of Rs. 400 crores for wages and gratuity to be paid to the tea garden workers in West Bengal, Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Orissa collectively. Base line survey of the small tea growers in Assam has been done by the Government. But no provision has been made for allocation of funds in this Budget. This Budget is silent in this regard. I hope the Finance Minister will take necessary steps to announce some special schemes for the North Eastern Region. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I want to raise one issue with regard to development in Assam. In Assam, the development trumpeted by the Government has been far from being commensurate with the flow of funds. Massive leakage of Central funds and sanction for development works have hamstrung the development process. It will be pertinent to mention here that periodical assessments of impartial agencies like CAG, Planning Commission have shown the implementation of most of the Central projects in the State to be tardy and corruption-riddled. This is true even in the case of flagship programmes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, MGNREGA, NRHM, etc. Now, it is known to everybody that the politicians, bureaucrats and militant nexus was responsible for siphoning off central funds to the tune of thousands of crores in NC Hill district of Assam. It is the outcome of the first case of investigation done by recently-constituted National Investigation Agency. Again, the recent Comptroller and Auditor General of India's report exposed the Assam Government's excessive expenditure of over Rs.2,316.67 crores which has brought it under criticism and protest. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The CAG has also detected fraud and embezzlement

of funds in 19 offices of the eight departments. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, special attention from the Finance Minister is needed to

address such issues. These issues have not been covered in his Budget speech. I think, Government's commitment for zero tolerance against corruption will cover these issues. Thank you, Sir.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to express my deep disappointment over the Budget that has been presented by the hon. Finance Minister in Parliament.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You have only seven minutes.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I will not give you the opportunity to ring the Bell. Don't worry.

This Budget neither fulfills the minimum expectations of the rural poor or urban middle class nor does it provide any effective instruments to overcome fiscal problems.

Sir, the Budget is full of contradictions and anomalies and thus directionless. In an attempt to * the people, the Government seems to have * itself at the end of the day.

Sir, there are many issues which one can raise about this Budget proposition. For example, the Government has raised income-tax limits. Whom are you trying to *? When the minimum income-tax limit has gone up, have you checked how much the inflation has gone up? A middle-class family, say, from urban city like Mumbai or Delhi, is saving around only Rs.179 a month because of your relief. What is the rate of inflation? With this Rs.179, if even husband and wife go to a restaurant on a weekend, their bill would come around Rs.1,000. What are we talking about? Does it give any respite to the rural poor? It does not. Therefore, you need to have a re-look at what you are doing. As Mr. Dave said, you should get out of the North Block and the South Block and go to the people and see what their aspirations are, what their ambitions are; what their frustrations are; what their resolutions are; and what their dreams are. Why are you * people like this?

Sir, on the other hand, we are talking about issues of influx in the cities. India is urbanizing, and, therefore, city like Mumbai needs extra attention from you. That is not given. Yes, you give some funds for flyovers. What about slums? More than half of the city's population,

which is more than seventy lakh people, live in slums in Mumbai. What are you doing for them? That belong only to

*Expunged as ordered by Chair.

the State of Maharashtra or the BMC. It is a national issue, because people from all the States, and different walks of life, from different religions and different languages come and live in slums. I think we need to give extra attention to this.

Sir, everybody talked about air-conditioned hospitals and everybody asked to reduce the duty. I would say, go the other way round. If you have to provide proper medical treatment to the people in the rural or semi-rural areas, air-conditioned hospitals provide better facilities, give them relief so that our medical conditions improve. What we need to do is, we have to go the other way round. This is my suggestion. You give them extra benefits and don't reduce their benefits.

Another issue is the housing loan. This is a sugar-coated bitter tablet. You are saying that you are giving one per cent interest subsidy on housing loan up to Rs.25 lakh. People will think that you are pro-poor or pro-middle-class. You are not. By doing this, who is benefited? It is the builder who is benefited. Because if there is interest subsidy on housing loan, more people will go for loan and builder gets his benefit. And if the demand increases, definitely the price of houses will also increase. So rather it is the builders' lobby, and I make a statement, that has operated in getting this clause come in the Budget. The Government should come clean on this.

On anganwadi, everybody is praising the Government.

Yes, I am happy that you have really doubled their honorarium. What is needed is not the honorarium but you need to absorb them in the Government service. Here, the answer given was that because they are part-timers, they are not entitled. Sir, who says that they are part-timers? Who made that definition of part-timers? They are not part-timers. Rather, they work more than full time. Only, technically, they are part-timers because the Government wants to shirk the responsibility. There are women in rural areas who are working for more than 15 years and still they do not get any benefit of leave, provident fund and other benefits. It is the responsibility of the Government to absorb them or create some mechanism by which they get all the benefits of Government employees. How to do it, is left to you.

Now, I come to an issue which nobody has touched. So, I would like to make a mention of that. It is the development of Indian regional languages. The society does not work only on finance; it works on culture. When we say that we are proud of our culture and we believe in unity in diversity, then, our regional languages play a very important role and we need to make some provision in the

Budget for the development of the regional languages. Sir, in my language or Gujarati, Oriya, Kannada or any other language, we get translated books from French, German and all other languages. I am from Maharashtra. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I still have one-and-a-half minutes to go. Sir, if I have to get a translation from Oriya, that is not possible. If I have to get a translation from Tamil, that is not possible. This is not good. You need to do something by which the regional languages are developed, Hindi is developed. You think that English is the best language. But, what about these languages? They are heritage. The languages are India, not English.

Sir, the last point I would like to make here is on education. I am happy that you have increased 40 per cent funds on education, on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Last year, we had given the Right to Education to all. Is Rs.21,000 crore enough for them? There are schools which still do not have good teachers. There are one-teacher schools which are in maximum number. There are no school buildings; there are no books; there are no note-books. I think, in the near future, our maximum attention should be on primary education. If we do that, we will be creating a new India. Since these things are not done, with great grief and sorrow, I wish to oppose this Budget. Thank you.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held today, the 10th March 2011, allotted time for Government Legislative and Other Business, as follows:

Business	Time Allotted
1. Discussion on the working of the following Ministries:	
• Minority Affairs;	
• Tribal Affairs;	Four Hours each
• Defence; and	

- Civil Aviation.
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Business	Time Allotted
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha:	
(5) The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2010.	One Hour
(6) The Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	One Hour
3. Further consideration and passing of the Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010, as passed by the Lok Sabha.	Three Hours
4. Consideration and passing of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Three Hours

The Committee recommended that the First Part of the current Budget Session may be extended up to Friday, the 25th March 2011 and that there will be no Question Hour from 17th to 25th March 2011. The Committee also recommended that the Second Part of the Session scheduled from 4th to 21st April, 2011 may be treated as cancelled.

The Committee further recommended that the Private Members' Business (Bills) scheduled for Friday, the 11th March, 2011 may be postponed to Friday, the 25th March, 2011 for transaction of essential Financial Business.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, you can start. Please conclude in ten minutes. Take only ten minutes.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2011-12-Contd....

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, my first submission is, आम आदमी आहार चाहता है, लेकिन बजट में आधार नम्बर देने का assurance दिया गया है। The Finance Minister on page 120 of his Budget Speech says that Aadhar numbers at the rate of 10 lakh per day will be given. But the question is: What is the aadhar for this "Aadhar"? The National Identification Authority India Bill, 2010 is

pending before the Parliament. It was introduced in the last session. That was an infructuous session. It was introduced in the middle of it. Clause 3 sub-clause (2) says that on receipt of certain information an *Aadhar* number can be given by the Authority. But the Bill has not been made into an Act and it has not come into force. I don't know what is the *Aadhar* for giving this *Aadhar* number. This Bill is still pending. It is a matter of extravagant expenditure and giving *Aadhar* numbers to 1.2 billion of people is not a joke. Such an important measure involves crores of rupees and that has not been brought for debate before the Parliament. The Bill is still at the introductory stage and has not come for consideration. It may go to a Select Committee or it may go to the concerned Standing Committee. But nothing has been done so far. The *Aadhar* number is sought to be given not only to citizens but also immigrants, that is, non-citizens. The effect of that will be very serious because under articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution fundamental rights are available to every person and not merely citizens. Therefore, once you allow them, regularize their stay in India and give them the *Aadhar* numbers they will become entitled to even fundamental rights. The provisions are of far-reaching consequences involving colossal expenditure. Though it is an extravagant project for a poor country like India, it is being brought and a budget of Rs.1,900 crores has been allocated, and they have already started implementing it. If, for any reason, there are unforeseen problems and the project can't be continued at all, then ultimately all the amounts spent will go a waste.

Suppose the Parliament disapproves the Bill. What will happen? But, unfortunately, the Finance Minister does not even disclose that the Bill is pending. Then, how can you give the *Aadhar* number? The *Aadhar* number has to be given only after it becomes an Act. Now he says that 10 lakh *Aadhar* numbers will be given per day. I will read the clause which defines what an *Aadhar* number is. Clause 2 (a) says that "*Aadhar* number" means - the identification number issued to an individual under sub-section (2) of section 3. Clause 2(b) says that an "*Aadhar* number holder" means an individual who has been issued an *Aadhar* number under this Act. It means that once this Bill becomes an Act only an *Aadhar* number has to be given. They have proposed to give the *Aadhar* numbers just now.

There is a very enlightening article on the disastrous consequences of this provision. One Ramakumar, a social scientist from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, has written an

article wherein he has pointed out various flaws of it. The heading reads, "The UPA Government is going ahead with ID project ignoring criticisms and alternative suggestions". He says, "Two countries where the issue of national ID cards has been well debated are the United States and the United Kingdom. In both the countries, the project was shelved after public protests. Countries such as Australia have also shelved ID card schemes. While China declared its intention to introduce an ID card, it later withdrew the clause to have biometric data stored in such cards". He further says, "The most interesting debate on the issue of national ID cards have been in the UK. With the introduction of the Identity Cards Bill in 2004, the Tony Blair Government declared its intent to issue ID card for all the UK citizens. Public protests have forced the Labour Government to shelve the policy to date".

It says, "identity system may create a range of new and unforeseen problems." It concluded, "The technology envisioned is to a large extent untested, unreliable. No scheme on this scale has been undertaken anywhere in the world. Smaller and less ambitious systems have encountered substantial technological and operational problems that are likely to be amplified in a large scale."

It further says, "The costs involved in such a project are always enormous and have to be weighed against the limited benefits that are likely to follow. In India, the cost estimated by the Government itself is a whopping 1.5 lakh crore. Even after the commitment of such levels of the expenditures, the uncertainty over the technological options and ultimate viability of the scheme remains. In addition, it is unclear whether recurring cost for maintaining a networked system necessary for ID cards to function effectively have been accounted for by the Government."

Because everyday hundreds of people are dying whose number lapse, and new number has to be given to newly born.

It further says, "in the case of the UK, the LSE Report noted that the costs of the scheme were significantly underestimated by the Government. The critique of the LSE Group on the costing exercise of the UK Government is a good case study of why the costs of such scheme are

typically underestimated. The LSE Group estimated that costs would lie between 10.6 billion and 19.2 billion pounds."

Lastly, it said, "What is the social benefit for centralising this information? Unfortunately, the UPA Government has skipped public debate."

Public debate can only go on in the Parliament and the Parliament is being avoided. It is being sought to be implemented. A big office has been established and crores of rupees have been spent. I am not speaking on the merits of the scheme. It may be good or bad, that is a separate issue. When the Bill is pending, can a project of this magnitude be implemented by merely on executive directions? This will actually be circumventing the Parliament. Ultimately, if the scheme fails, all the amount that has been spent will go waste.

In another article, it says, "in a poor country like this where even toilets are not available, why this luxury of issuing the Identity Cards?"

Praful Bidwai says in this Article, "When the Unique identification Authority of India was launched last year, there was no debate on its purpose or clarity about what methods it would use to give each one of 1.2 billion Indians a 16-digit unique identity number."

He further says, "A London School of Economics team analysed a similar project considered by the British Government. It concluded 'The technology envisioned, is to a large extent, untested and unreliable. No scheme on this scale has been undertaken anywhere in the world. Smaller and less ambitious systems have encountered substantial technological and operational problems that are likely to be amplified in a large scale national system.' The problems will get immensely magnified in India, which is almost 20 times more populous than Britain. The UIDAI's database will be preyed upon by numerous agencies, Indian and foreign."

That means, there will be no right to privacy.

He further states, "The cost in Britain would be 10-20 billion pounds. The proportionate cost in India would exceed Rs. 2 lakh crores, enormous for a poor country, where 70 per cent of the population has no toilets. This means forgoing increased provision of public services."

This is such a scheme that Rs. 1,900 crores have been allotted.

According to the Financial Memorandum, it is about Rs. 5,000 crores. But actually, as worked out by experts, it will be 1.5 lakh

crore, which will be required. It will be a recurring expense because everyday people are going to die and you have to give the number to newly born.

The Subrahmanyam Committee has said, "Even if you are going to issue Identity Cards, let there be separate cards for citizens and non-citizens be issued Identity Cards of a different colour and design."

But, unfortunately, the same type of cards is being issued. Now, article 19 says, "citizen", while articles 14 and 21 says, "Every person has a fundamental right, equality and liberty." Then, if a person gets the card, and is issued 'Aadhar', then, that will become 'Aadhar' for him to claim fundamental rights under article 14 and 21. All these have not been thought of. When this was being implemented, I was at Bangalore, and I read it in the *Deccan Herald* that they were going to implement it. Immediately, on 19th January, 2011, I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister. I said, "When the National Identification Authority of India Bill is pending before the Rajya Sabha, I am surprised as to how the project is being implemented." Then, I wrote a letter to Shri V. Narayanasamy, in whose name the Bill was pending, and then, to the Prime Minister, saying, "I propose to move an amendment to the Bill in the Rajya Sabha under rule 125 for referring it to a Joint Committee, in view of the colossal expenditure involved in it. Hence, I am writing this letter requesting you to inform me as to how steps are being taken when the Bill is pending before Parliament." I received a reply from the Prime Minister saying, "Your letter has been received." There was no other explanation.

Now, under the scheme of the Constitution, when a Bill is pending, it should become an Act and then the President has to give his assent. Only then any project can be implemented. But, unfortunately, a measure of this magnitude, which may, completely, affect our economy, is being implemented and crores of rupees are being spent, without the approval of Parliament. This is my first point.

The second thing is, as my hon. friends have said, with all your Budgetary provisions, unless there is financial purity, all these will be of no use. I am quoting from 'Raj Dharma'. "सर्वेषाम् मेव शौचानाम् अर्थ शौचं परं

स्मृतं। यो अर्थे शुचिहि स शुचिर्न मृदारि शचिः शुचिः॥" (Manusmṛity 5-106).

Meaning to say, of all cleanlinesses, financial purity is most important. If financial purity is not there, any amount of bath you undertake, will not make it you clean. What we see today is 2G spectrum scam, Commonwealth Games scam, Antrix and Devas agreement, and its cancellation by ISRO, etc. And, recently, the Chairman of NALCO has been suspended. There is nothing in the Budget speech anywhere that some strong measures will be taken, that they will wage a war against corruption and financial purity will be maintained. Without financial purity, all the Budget features are useless.

Then, as far as agriculture is concerned, according to the speech itself, the contribution of agriculture to GDP, last year, was 21.7 per cent. Now it has come down to 14.2 per cent. And, as far as environment is concerned, the problem is over-exploitation of environment. This is what the Supreme Court has stated in a judgement that there is inter-generational obligation. That is most important because the present generation should preserve environment and earth for the use of the next generation. Man is a part of the environment. But the man thinks that environment is there for him for his exploitation. For instance, a German Philosopher says, "Let us not flatter ourselves overmuch on account of our human victories over nature. For each such victory, nature takes its revenge on us. Each victory, it is true, in the first place brings about the results we expected, but in the second and third places, it has quite different, unforeseen effects which only too often cancel the first." Now, talking about global warming, why is this happening? It is because of unscrupulous and unlimited exploitation of natural resources that we have come to this stage.

I have some more points to make but because of shortage of time, I would conclude, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes. There are eight more speakers from your party and all have to be given the opportunity. Anyway, thank you very much.

Now, Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz. You may take only 15 minutes.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I welcome our able Finance Minister's Budget proposals. I consider this

Budget to be very imaginative. It was widely commented in the Press that Pranabda has eyed growth. But alongside eyeing the growth which is

very much necessary for our economy, he has ably calculated the costs and, finally, through his Budget proposals, he has provided safeguards to the system. He has succeeded in making the economy more stable.

Now, sustaining nine per cent growth is a very able gesture because, alongside that growth, our able Finance Minister has succeeded in honouring UPA Government's commitment to the people of this country at large. Coming to the principle of inclusiveness, by sustaining this high level of growth - which has earned a position of honour for this country internationally because we are one of the fastest growing economies of the world-and honouring the promises of the UPA Government, he has honoured the commitment of UPA Government very ably. It is not a small achievement.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay, okay. We will inform. ...*(Interruptions)*... But there is the MoS there. Mr. Meena is there. Other Ministers are there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): He is coming, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, he will come just now. ...*(Interruptions)*...†³Ö& आ जाएंगे।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: So, I was saying that sustaining this high level of growth and keeping the promises of the UPA Government to the downtrodden sections of the society and honouring the commitment towards inclusiveness are great achievements of this Budget. During these 63 years of Independence, India has achieved a very high and spectacular level of progress. Sometimes in our wrong assessment we find everything going wrong, but India's achievement has been spectacular. Certainly, there are people below the poverty line; there are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; despite so many remedial measures, these sections including the minorities and other weaker sections of the society have remained backward in terms of economic development. There is a full dose of what is collectively known as inclusiveness of the weaker sections of the

society. How long could they have waited? Therefore, the Finance Minister has shown his taste and culture to understand the difficulties of these vast sections of the society. Therefore, those aspirations have been reflected in this Budget. I am confident, the Finance Minister is conscious of the inflationary trends. He is conscious of maintaining the fiscal balance. He has maintained fiscal stability and fiscal deficit has been reduced to 4.6 per cent. It is a very welcome measure and that gives an idea that the Finance Minister has shown a pragmatic approach, through his response, to the UPA Government's promises to the weaker sections of the society.

Ultimately, there is a situation and I am very sure that the hon. Finance Minister will be able to sustain the current level of growth, tackle inflation and maintain fiscal balance. Let us all pray and hope that the geopolitical situation remains stable. The Finance Minister's intentions and this Government's intentions are honest. If the geopolitical situation remains stable, our achievement will be spectacular.

I have said and I do not want to repeat what the luminaries have said here. But, I want to focus attention on some areas of very great achievements that are aimed through this Budget. Therefore, that will also help the critics to give their balanced criticism. For instance, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I noticed an enormous funding in two crucial sectors of the economy, that is, education and health. I request the hon. Members who showered a lot of criticism on the Budget to ponder over this positive relief to the society. In these crucial sectors, a rise of 24 per cent in expenditure will certainly work out wonders. This allocation is meant to promote human capital formation and skill building. This 24 per cent increase in health and education sector is a wonderful situation, a great relief. If hon. Finance Minister had allocated the same amount I would not be sorry because he had achieved in other sectors quite a lot. But, since these two sectors are very crucial to the society, he has provided an increase in the expenditure to the tune of 24 per cent and the whole nation would witness the results which will be definitely positive.

As I said earlier, this inclusiveness is reflected in Bharat Nirman proposals. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the UPA's commitment of inclusiveness is so visible in Bharat Nirman programmes. A sum of Rs. 58,000 crores to Bharat Nirman is an effective tool for rural development and infrastructure. The former Rural Development Minister is here and he would appreciate it better. What is this Bharat Nirman? What is this rural development? This is actually the inclusiveness. The infrastructure

building, rural electrification, drinking water and sanitation are the most essential requirements of India's rural sector. This allocation is stupendous and it goes in that direction.

As I said, I have selected only a couple of features of the Budget which are absolutely positive. Take into consideration the rural broad band connectivity to all the Panchayats of the rural India, that is, 2,50,000 Panchayats in the whole of India. These will have broad band connectivity facility. This is a full doze of connectivity and other countries have taken note of what India is doing by way of inclusiveness. It will revolutionise India. I offer special thanks to the hon. Finance Minister for this extensive dose of inclusiveness for revolutionizing India's rural sector.

Then, you take into consideration the MGNREGA. Rs. 40,000 crores have been allocated for MGNREGA. I share the concerns of hon. Members cutting across party-lines that for MGNREGA the delivery system has to improve. There is quite a lot of corruption involved in it. So many details have been given and I do not want to waste the time of the House to say that MGNREGA's whole operation needs improvement. But, as of now, the intention of the Government of India is clear that this sector will have Rs.40,000 crores.

And, therefore, we should be hopeful that MGNREGA will deliver, and we shall join hands, all of us together, to improve the Scheme further. Alongside this, emoluments or remunerations of 27 lakh Anganwadi workers have been doubled. The hon. Finance Minister could have added Rs.500 per month, we would feel satisfied. But, he has doubled it, and, therefore, I am so happy about it because they are the poorest of the poor. These Anganwadi workers may not be below the poverty line, but they are on the poverty line or near the poverty line. So, their emoluments, their remunerations have been doubled. This is a very great measure of far-reaching consequence for them. See, further. The mining workers...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सोज साहब, अब वह डबल हो चुका है। अटल जी के टाइम में पांच सौ था, अब एक हजार हो चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There is no time, Mr. Pany. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no; Mr. Pany, we are short of time. Do not

disturb. Let him finish. पाणि जी, टाइम नहीं है, मैं क्या करूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Mr. Pany, is it not a fact that their remunerations have been doubled?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Soz, address the Chair. Do not listen to that. ...(*Interruptions*)... पाणि जी, टाइम नहीं है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, bringing the mining workers and the workers in the unorganised sector of the industry under the National Health Insurance Scheme is yet another step to reach weaker sections of the society. They will be covered through insurance, and it is a great achievement for the nation. As I have said this, the UPA was committed to empower the downtrodden sections of the society. Together that situation is known as social empowerment, and this Budget is heartwarming that there are enough measures for social empowerment.

Sir, Right to Education is a very substantial step towards that end, and the increase in allocation, kindly understand, 40 per cent for pre-matric scholarship scheme being introduced for four million needy students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities, it is a very welcome measure. I wish the hon. Finance Minister were here because it would be sharing relief in my mind that he has given an ample exercise in the Budget by way of inclusiveness, by way of social empowerment and by way of giving a full dose of contribution from the developmental process to the needy sections of the society. Let us come, for a moment, to the direct cash delivery system for the subsidy in fertilizers and fuel. I wish, through you, Sir, that the hon. Finance Minister considers to expand this direct cash delivery system to other areas also because the middlemen will be thrown out and the benefits will reach the society directly. Then, further steps are these. See, effective rate of interest has been reduced to 4 per cent for the short-term crop loans for farmers, and the marginal farmers will benefit immensely. There are several other reforms woven into the texture of this Budget. And, I appeal to the critics of the Budget to kindly take serious notice of the reforms that the hon. Finance Minister has woven into the texture of the Budget.

Now, finally, Sir, sustainable development for India is a must. What is sustainable development? The hon. Finance Minister has shown very great concern for sustainable development. We want protection of

environment; we want to protect the ecology of India, but not at the cost of development, neither can development be at the cost of environment nor can environmental protection be at the cost of development. There has to be a balance, and he has shown this balance. This Budget is comparatively far better than the earlier ones. For instance, he

has woven into the texture of the Budget green incentives. He has allocated Rs.200 crores from National Clean Energy Development Fund for regeneration of forests, and another Rs.200 crores to reduce pollution.

He has titled it as a concern for balanced development in India, sustainable development in India: environment, yes, - development, yes. I have a limitation of time. I have a couple of suggestions to the hon. Finance Minister. One is NREGA. Everybody wants reform in the NREGA. But, can we do something through budgetary provisions? Can we do something as delivery as you have done... *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Time-bell rings)...* I will finish within a minute or half. Then, Sir, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, the whole scheme is in jeopardy. Will he kindly have a look when he comes forward next time when he wants supplementary proposals, those grants to be sanctioned? At that time, you will go into this Mid-Day Meal Scheme. I cannot take time, how it is abused. Third, Sir, in the irrigation sector, I had wanted at some point of time the AIBP should be scrapped because water is a State Subject. This scheme is not achieving the results as per irrigation potentials. All money comes from the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, all the money will go to the States. Let them organize their irrigation schemes because Central Water Commission's hands are full. The monitoring is weak. I had convinced myself that this scheme should be scrapped as a Central scheme. Fourth, this idea is always in my mind, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister, he is conscious of that, slums must go. We cannot live in slums. Next time when he comes to the House, he will give us good news that we shall not live in slums. *...(Interruptions)...* Finally, Sir, for Kashmir, Indiraji had promised that. *...(Time-bell rings)...* The Government of India should sanction the capital light and pollution-free small industries in Kashmir. *...(Time-bell rings)...* That can bring relief to Kashmir. Finally, I would say if Pranabda were here he would have offered you a couplet of Allama Iqbal, would have offered this couplet of Allama Iqbal to the House:

"तू ही नांदा, चन्द कलियों पर किनायत कर गया,

वरना गुलशन में ईलाजे तनगीये दामा भी था।"

†تو ہی نا داں، چند کلیوں پر قناعت کر گیا
ورنہ گلشن میں علاج تنگی داماں بھی تھا

†Transliteration in Urdu Script

It shows that your all wishes cannot be granted now. So many wishes have been granted, but do not lose courage. You enter a garden you see saplings. You say it is enough. अपनी झोली को और फैलाइए।

آپنی جھولی کو اور پھیلائیں All your demands and wishes will be granted. ... (Time-bell rings)... India is growing and it is an enormous situation of economic maturity. Jai Hind.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बजट 2011-12 पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। सर, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का बजट भाषण मैंने सुना भी और पढ़ा भी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बजट में देश के आम लोगों के लिए कोई खास बात नहीं रखी गई है। यह बात सही है कि बजट में 1150 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्यक्ष राहत करें में दी गई है, मगर वहीं 1130 करोड़ रुपए का नए करों का प्रावधान किया गया है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कोई खास राहत माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट के माध्यम से नहीं पहुंचाई है। सर, इस वक्त लग रहा था कि आम लोगों को कर में छूट दी जाएगी, मगर बहुत निराशा हाथ लगी। आय कर दायरा इतना नहीं बढ़ाया गया कि आम लोग राहत महसूस कर सकें। तो मोटे तौर पर यह कहा जाए कि बजट में कोई खास चीज इस वर्ष नहीं रखी गई है और बहुत से, करोड़ों लोग जो इस बजट के माध्यम से आशा रखे हुए थे, राहत की आशा रखे हुए थे, डेवलपमेंट की आशा रखे हुए थे, उन सबको निराशा हाथ लगी है। महोदय, खास तौर पर मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश का काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, देश की समृद्धि में जिसका बड़ा योगदान है, उसकी हमेशा उपेक्षा होती रही है और आज भी उपेक्षा हो रही है। महोदय, आजादी के 63 वर्ष बीत गए, लेकिन आम लोग आज भी परेशान हैं। आम लोगों की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ पाई है। आज भी करोड़ों ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी 20 रुपये है। महोदय, मैं बिहार प्रदेश से आता हूँ। वह बहुत पिछड़ा है, जहां अशिक्षा है, जहां पर बेरोजगारी है, जहां प्रकृति की मार से भी लोग परेशान हालत में रहते हैं, वहां पर कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है और कभी सुखाड़ आ जाता है। बिहार प्रदेश की उपेक्षा आजादी के बाद से प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से होती रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज तक भी बिहार की उपेक्षा हो रही है। बिहार में जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, उनके पास इतने संसाधन नहीं हैं कि वे अपने परिवार का पालन पोषण कर सकें। वे लोग कमाते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर प्राँपर ढंग से आधारभूत ढांचा उद्योगों का नहीं है, वहां पर बिजली की कमी है और बाढ़ तथा सुखाड़ के लिए कोई खास उपाय नहीं किए गए हैं, जिसकी वजह से बिहार पीछे की पंक्ति में आज भी खड़ा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि बिहार के प्रति थोड़ा आगे बढ़कर अपनी नजर रखें और बिहारवासी जो उपेक्षा के शिकार होते रहे हैं, उनके लिए बजट में कुछ विशेष प्रावधान करें, ताकि बिहार के 9 करोड़ लोग जो परेशान हालत में हैं, उनको इससे निजात मिल सके।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि गांधी जी का सपना छोटे उद्योग थे। उन्होंने छोटे उद्योगों की बात कही थी, मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले कई वर्षों से छोटे उद्योगों के प्रति लोगों का रुझान घटा है। जब से नई आर्थिक पॉलिसी आई है, उसके बाद से लोगों का छोटे उद्योगों के प्रति रुझान ज्यादा घटा है। उनके लिए आपने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था बजट में नहीं की है। सर, मैं समय देख रहा हूँ। पहले जो लोग हाथ के माध्यम से काम करके रोजगार करते थे, जो कुम्हार हैं, जो बर्तन बनाते थे, जो सूता सीने वाले लोग थे, इन तमाम लोगों के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं की है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी छोटे उद्योगों के लिए, जो गांधी जी का सपना था, उन उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिए, उन बेरोजगारों के हाथ में काम देने के लिए आप कुछ विशेष राशि देकर प्रावधान करें, ताकि वे रोजगार करके अपने बच्चों का भरण-पोषण कर सकें। बुनकरों को आपने बजट में राहत दी है, इसलिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, सरकार ने शिक्षा के लिए 21 हजार करोड़ रुपया दिया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नाकाफी है। आप सर्व शिक्षा के माध्यम से बेसिक शिक्षा तो दे पा रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें अभी भी कमी है। ... (समय की घंटी) ... जैसा कि सदस्यों ने भी बताया है कि टीचर्स का स्कूलों में अभाव है। सर, जो हायर एजुकेशन प्राप्त करने वाले लोग हैं, उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैट्रिक के बाद +2 करने की जो व्यवस्था है, टेक्निकल इंजीनियरिंग के लिए, मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिए आपने कोई विशेष प्रावधान नहीं किया है, जिसकी वजह से 10+2 के बाद बच्चों की जिंदगी की जो रफ्तार बढ़ती है, वह नहीं बढ़ पा रही है। एम.बी.ए. की पढ़ाई ठीक से नहीं हो पा रही है। लोग बाहर पढ़ने के लिए जा रहे हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए आपने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था पढ़ाई के लिए की होती, तो अच्छा रहता। अब तो पढ़ाई में भी अमीरी और गरीबी की खाई बढ़ती जा रही है।

बड़े घरों के बच्चे तो पढ़ने के लिए विदेशों में जा रहे हैं और उन पर प्रति वर्ष हजारों करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो रहे हैं, ... (व्यवधान) ... मगर जहां गांव के बच्चे हैं और जहां पर सही भारत है, जहां पर उनकी आबादी है, ... (time-bell rings) ... आपने उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था करने का काम नहीं किया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। सबसे बड़ी बात भ्रष्टाचार और महंगाई की है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. What is this? Please conclude.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, I am going to finish it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You wanted to speak today and you are not completing it in time. There is one more speaker. What can I do? He is getting only five minutes.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं एक मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You could have spoken tomorrow and taken enough time. You want to speak today.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं आप से वायदा करता हूँ कि मैं एक मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं अपने भाषण को कन्क्लूड करता हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Dr. Barun Mukherji.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, आप घड़ी देख लीजिए, मैं एक मिनट के बाद खत्म कर दूंगा। सर, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ गया है। आप यदि इस भ्रष्टाचार को नहीं रोकेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की economy कंट्रोल नहीं होगी और जो महंगाई है, उसको कम नहीं करेंगे, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... व्यवस्थित करने का काम कीजिए। आप महंगाई कम कीजिए और भ्रष्टाचार कम कीजिए। सर, मैं इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ आपका आभार व्यक्त करते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You could have spoken tomorrow. You would have got more time. You compelled and insisted to speak today. Dr. Mukherji.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, we need to examine the Union Budget 2011-12 in the backdrop of burning issues like price rise, unemployment, poverty and food security. The hon. Finance Minister himself admitted in his Budget Speech, 'our principal concern this year has been the continued high food prices.' Naturally, people had high hopes and expectations from the Budget. But, unfortunately, their expectations are not fulfilled.

The Government has the pious wish that the food inflation would soon come down. But, no measures, among others, are announced to ban Forward Trading in foodgrains and other items or to reduce the duties on petroleum products, which may go a long way to contain food inflation.

The Government's ambitious plan to fix up the target of raising Rs. 40,000 crores through disinvestment of profit-making public sector undertakings would, in the long run, badly affect our economy and resources. Beginning with PPP model, the Government's intention is to move towards privatization of all major sectors.

The Budget has allowed substantial income tax exemption to the corporate who are, of course, in a better position to pay taxes. It is noticed that corporate house profits have systematically gone up during the past several years, like Rs. 4.08 lakh crores in 2005-06 to Rs. 8.28 lakh crores in 2009-10. In spite of this growing profit, corporate tax exemptions have also gone up simultaneously from Rs. 34,618 crores in 2005-06 to Rs. 88,263 crores in the current year. Most surprisingly, this exemption in the current Budget has come in the backdrop of heavy fiscal deficit of Rs. 4,12,817 crores. With reference to the current corporate tax exemption, an investigative senior journalist has commended and I quote, "The Union Budget writes off Rs. 240 crores in corporate income tax every single day on average - the same amount leave India each day in illicit fund flows to foreign banks."

Even the revenue foregone through customs and excise duty will also largely benefit the corporate world and better off section of society. On the other hand, cuts in subsidies on food, fuel and fertilizer will cause further sufferings to the common people.

Increasing in remuneration of Anganwadi workers, and increased allocations for health and education sectors are welcome.

But, further allocations for social sector schemes are urgently needed.

Due to shortage of time, I cannot elaborate all the points. I am simply raising the points.

In short, the Union Budget reflects the Government's neo-liberal economic policies with pro-rich approach and abandoning of much-publicized aam aadmi agenda and 'inclusive growth' slogan.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is 6 o' clock now. You can continue tomorrow.

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी: ठीक है, सर।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at one minute past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 11th March, 2011.