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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 22nd February, 2011/3rd Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE : CONSTITUTION OF JPC

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : सभापति महोदय, जेपीसी के कारण संसद का पिछला सत्र नहीं चल सका था। सुना है कि लोक सभा में प्रधानमंत्री बयान दे रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि उनका बयान इस सदन में भी होना चाहिए कि जेपीसी का गठन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा।

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, we have demanded for a JPC ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just one minute ...(Interruptions)... The Chair has received communication from the hon. Prime Minister that he wishes to make a *suo motu* statement at 1200 hours today...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, statement on what ? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you, Question No. 1 ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, statement on what? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us not carry schematics ...(Interruptions)... we all know what the statement would be ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, we are asking for a JPC ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, it shall be on the subject that you mentioned. But, let the hon. Prime Minister make the statement. I have already indicated what he has communicated to the Chair. Thank you very much.

Question Number 1.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Introduction of mobile dispensaries and medical Vans

*1. SHRI JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to set up mobile dispensaries and mobile medical vans in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received by Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of States where the facility of mobile dispensaries and mobile medical vans is being provided in proportion to their population?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
 (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The proposals for setting up and running Mobile dispensaries/mobile medical vans are received in the Annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) of NRHM of States/UTs.

Mobile Medical Units (MMU) have been envisaged to provide preventive, promotive and curative care in inaccessible areas and difficult terrains, which are underserved or unserved areas under usual circumstances. In the year 2008-09 and 2009-10, proposals amounting to Rs. 346.09 Crores were received from States/UTs, for MMU's against which an amount of Rs. 310.01 Crores was approved and in the year 2010-11, proposals amounting to Rs. 336.91 Crores were received against which Rs. 283.29 Crores were approved. The details of the proposals received from the States in the last three years and approvals given by the Government of India are given in Statement I (See below).

(c) There are 1558 Mobile Medical Units (MMU's) operational in 28 States/UTs across the country. The State/UT Governments assess their requirements based on their needs and other factors i.e. Infrastructure available at different districts, topography/geographical location of unreachable areas, priorities of State/UT Governments etc. and project the requirement of MMUs in their Annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). The requirements are examined and approved by the Government of India and funds are released to States/UTs for actual implementation of plans.

Statement-I

*The proposals received from States in the last three years
 and approvals given by Government*

Summary of Budgets for MMU's under NRHM in the States

		Rupees in lakhs				
Sl.No.	States	April 2008 to March 2010			2010-11	
		Proposed (Capital and/or operational)	Approved	Proposed (Capital and/or operational)	Approved	operational (Under NRHM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No. of MMU					

1.	A & N Islands	180.48	180.48	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1770.84	1770.84	3815.9	3815.9	475

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	180.16	180.16	172.8	172.8	16
4.	Assam	2378.66	1312.2	1995.45	1995.45	27
5.	Bihar	3201.12	3201.12	2695.68	1500	38
6.	Chandigarh	56	56	40	40	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	782.72	782.72	1050	1050	0
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	117.45	38	15.42	6.16	1
9.	Daman & Diu	51	51	42	21.2	1
10.	Delhi	100	100	170.86	170.86	-
11.	Goa	137.2	20.2	40.8	40.8	2
12.	Gujarat	897.08	897.08	924.08	924.08	85
13.	Haryana	47.34	47.34	39.09	39.09	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	420	420	0	0	0
15.	J & K	904	574	42.9	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	1556	1040	2199.28	2199.28	66
17.	Karnataka	1094.5	1094.5	450	450	28
18.	Kerala	1320	1320	100	100	10
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2006	606	1006	1006	91
21.	Maharashtra	2234.28	2234.28	2013.97	1663.51	2
22.	Manipur	163.22	132.8	222.02	222.02	18
23.	Meghalaya	255.56	195.72	695.67	165.97	7
24.	Mizoram	201.42	201.42	188.14	169.24	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

25. Nagaland	238.37	238.37	Rs. 275	260.81	11
26. Orissa	2730	2730	2226.75	2226.75	194
27. Puducherry	245	245	53.6	53.6	-
28. Punjab	1040	1040	480	480	24
29. Rajasthan	1740	1740	3296.73	3296.73	32
30. Sikkim	150.2	141.72	129.1	92.34	4
31. Tamil Nadu	1299.85	1299.85	2412.65	993.61	385
32. Tripura	385.68	385.68	92	92	4
33. Uttar Pradesh	5127.2	5127.2	6175.2	4268.6	2
34. Uttarakhand	868	868	405	405	17
35. West Bengal	730.1	730.1	500	500	1
TOTAL	34609.4	31001.8	33691.1	28329.8	1558

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Waghmare, before you start your supplementaries, may I make a request to hon. Members and the hon. Ministers to appreciate the virtues of brevity, while asking and replying to questions and supplementaries, so that more questions can be taken up? Yes, please go ahead with your supplementary.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not clear from the reply of the hon. Minister whether these mobile dispensaries and vans will be operated in the rural areas or urban areas. I request the hon. Minister to please clarify that.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, in so far as the NRHM is concerned, it is envisaged in the Act itself that this provision will be provided, of course, in each district, but the priority will be giving to the hilly, inaccessible and difficult areas. Since we do not have other facilities there, this facility can supplement the other facilities.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Sir, there is a huge shortage of doctors in the country and great absenteeism of doctors in the rural areas. Will this particular scheme solve this problem?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, had this scheme not been successful, we would not have 1558 such vans across the country. The means, all these States which have enough human resources made use of this. But, it is also a fact that some hilly States, particularly, North-Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, could have utilized the services of these vans, but they could not. One of the reasons that we have come across is the shortage of human resources. Even then we are providing money also for human resources.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, looking at the statement, I find that in Delhi there is not even a single operational ambulance. How is it possible? It is a 'dash' under Delhi! And, the hon. Minister has just stated that Himachal and J & K are the two most mountainous States where these are needed and there it is 'zero' and 'zero'. Will the hon. Minister take some special steps to see that in these mountainous States these become operational? If there is shortage of personnel, people could be sent from other parts of India.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : As I have already stated, in so far as Delhi is concerned, being the capital city of the country, maybe, it do not require, because the other ambulances are available. It is not that only this ambulance is available with the State Government or districts or sub-districts or PHCs. There are also other ambulances for which we also help. The State Government does provide ambulances. The MPs and MLAs also provide ambulances. But, this particular type of ambulance is of two types where doctors are available and we also have the whole paraphernalia for diagnosis and treatment.

But I wish that the States, like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the North-Eastern States, should take full advantage of it. But it depends on the State Governments. They will have to come up with a proposal. But, unfortunately, wherever they have come up with the proposal, and even though money has been sanctioned, they have not purchased.

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव : माननीय सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि हम सब लोगों को मालूम है कि यह देश गांवों का देश है और आज भी अधिकतर ही नहीं, बल्कि ज्यादा परसेंट में गांव ऐसे हैं जहां कोई अस्पताल नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इतने दिनों में, आपने यह जो संख्या बताई है, तो हमारे सभी गांवों में यह चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध हो, तो क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई विचार है और कितने दिनों में आप यह पूरी कर लेंगे?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, इसीलिए तो नेशनल रूरल हैल्थ मिशन बना है, जिसमें डिस्ट्रिक्ट

लेवल, सब-डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल, प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर लेवल पर और सब-सेंटर लेवल पर और बल्कि गांव के लेबल पर 'आशा'

वर्कर हैं और तकरीबन आठ लाख के करीब 'आशाएं' हैं। जहां तक सब-सेंटर और प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर और सब डिस्ट्रिक्ट और डिस्ट्रिक्ट हॉस्पिटल हैं, यहां इन जगहों पर पिछले 5-6 सालों से जब से एन.आर.एच.एम. वजूद में आया है, तकरीबन एक लाख उन्नीस हजार ह्यूमन रिसोर्स एड किया गया है, केन्द्रीय सरकार, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय मदद करती है। तो इसके लिए पूरा प्रयास है सरकार का, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का, दवाइयों का, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का, ह्यूमन रिसोर्स का।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ahluwalia Sahab, you are deviating from the question.

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि सवाल था कि राज्यों से जो मांगा गया है, क्या कोई एक यूनिफार्म एम्बुलेंस नम्बर 108, बहुत सारे राज्यों में चल रहा है जो सैटलाइट के माध्यम से कंट्रोल करता है और कहीं भी जो नजदीक एम्बुलेंस उपलब्ध होती है या मोबाइल क्लीनिक उपलब्ध होता है, वह वहां पहुंचती है। इस बंदोबस्त को करने के लिए पूरे यूनिफार्म नंबर पर सारे देश में एक नम्बर 108 लागू करने के बारे में क्या सरकार सोच रही है?

मेरा दूसरा भाग है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : बस, एक सवाल।

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : मेरा दूसरा भाग यह है कि एम्बुलेंस के साथ सबसे बड़ी दूसरी प्रॉब्लम यह है कि जो पैमेंट हॉस्पिटल में मर जाते हैं, उनकी डैड बॉडीज को कैरी करने के लिए कोई गाड़ी उपलब्ध नहीं है। एम्बुलेंस में ले जाने नहीं देते हैं। तो डैड बॉडीज को ले जाने के लिए मनमाना किराया लेकर गरीब लोगों का दोहन होता है। क्या एम्बुलेंस के साथ-साथ ऐसे वेन की व्यवस्था भी आप करेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us stick to the question.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, जहां तक एम्बुलेंस नंबर 108 के बारे में एम.पी. साहब ने पूछा, यह इस वक्त आंध्र प्रदेश में, गुजरात में, उत्तराखण्ड में, तमिलनाडु में, गोवा में, असम में, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में यह सुविधा प्राप्त है। इनके लिए गाड़ियां, गाड़ियों की कीमत और उनको खरीदने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसे देती है। लेकिन जहां तक मेट्रीनेंस का सवाल है, वह आगे देखकर मेट्रीनेंस के पहल साल 60 प्रतिशत गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया देती है, दूसरे साल 40 प्रतिशत देती है और तीसरे साल 20 प्रतिशत देती है और चौथे साल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को अपने खर्च से इसे चलाना होता है। इसलिए सभी स्टेट इसके लिए नहीं आएंगी, जो भी स्टेट इसके लिए आगे बढ़ेगी वह यह सोच समझकर आएगी कि हर साल उसको पैसा अपनी तरफ से लगाना है। इसलिए सब स्टेट नहीं आती हैं। जो स्टेट बर्दाशत कर सकती है वहीं आगे बढ़ रही हैं। जहां तक आपने डैड बॉडीज का बताया, तो डैड बॉडीज का सवाल नहीं है, यह भी एक सुविधा नहीं है, यह तो अलग सुविधा है। एक तो मोबाइल वैज की हर

डिस्ट्रिक्ट में सुविधा है, कई डिस्ट्रिक्ट में दो और तीन भी हैं, फिर ई.एम.आर.आई. वाली सुविधा आ गई। फिर हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट, हर ब्लॉक, हर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर के पास स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की अपनी भी एम्बुलेंसिज हैं, जिनका मैंने जिक्र किया। जिनका मैंने जिक्र किया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स खरीदती हैं, MLAs खरीदते हैं, MPs खरीदते हैं और इनका इस्तेमाल होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : डेड बॉडीज ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : डेड बॉडीज के लिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 2 ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, that is not the question.

Revision of MGNREGS wages

*2. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to revise the wages of workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : Statement

(a) and (b) The Government has revised the wages for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour. State-wise revised wage rates are given in Statement-I.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise revised wage rates

Sl.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Wage rate in Rs. per Day
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Rs. 130.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 121
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Area-I (118.00)
		Area-II (118.00)

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	Rs. 120.00
5.	Gujarat	Rs. 124.00
6.	Haryana	Rs. 179.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Non-scheduled areas Rs. 120.00 Scheduled area Rs. 150.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 121.00
9.	Karnataka	Rs. 125.00
10.	Kerala	Rs. 150.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 122.00
12.	Maharashtra	Rs. 127.00
13.	Manipur	Rs. 126.00
14.	Meghalaya	Rs. 117.00
15.	Mizoram	Rs. 129.00
16.	Nagaland	Rs. 118.00
17.	Orissa	Rs. 125.00
18.	Punjab	
18a.	Hoshiarpur	Rs. 124.00
18b.	Jalandhar	Rs. 124.00
18c.	Nawanshar	Rs. 124.00
18d.	Amritsar	Rs. 130.00
19	Rajasthan	Rs. 119.00
20	Sikkim	Rs. 118.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 119.00

1	2	3
22.	Tripura	Rs. 118.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 120.00
24.	West Bengal	Rs. 130.00
25.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 122.00
26.	Jharkhand	Rs. 120.00
27.	Uttarakhand	Rs. 120.00
28.	Goa	Rs. 138.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman District Rs. 170.00
		Nicobar
	District	Rs. 181.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 138.00
31.	Daman & Diu	Rs. 126.00
32.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 138.00
33.	Puducherry	Rs. 119.00
34.	Chandigarh	Rs. 174.00

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL : Sir, in Kerala, the State Government has increased the minimum wages of agricultural workers to Rs. 250/-. But, for the workers under the MGNREGS, even the revised wage is below Rs. 150/-. Due to the low wage, we are not able to enlist the workers in MGNREGA projects. In such a situation, will the Government consider the demand of rise in wages to the level of minimum wages, fixed by various State Governments? if not, why?

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्मानित सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह संसार का सबसे बड़ा कानून है, जिस कानून के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत के प्रत्येक परिवार को 100 दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी दी गई है। इसका मुख्य लक्ष्य यही है कि देश के अंदर जो अकुशल, खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, उनको पर्याप्त रूप से भत्ता मिले। इसके लिए एक अधिनियम, 2005 में पारित किया गया, उसके सैक्शन 6(1) के अंदर यह प्रावजन है, क्योंकि देश बहुत सारे राज्यों में बसा हुआ है। इस कानून के अंतर्गत एक प्रावजन दिया गया है कि

भारत सरकार, 6(1) के अनुसार जो रेट नोटिफाइड होंगे, उन रेट्स पर पर उनको मजदूरी देगी। हमें यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि प्राइज़ इंडेक्स से हम लोगों ने मजदूरी दर को जोड़ा है और प्रत्येक वर्ष जनवरी में हम इसको बढ़ायेंगे। वर्तमान में भी इसकी हर राज्य में प्राइज़ इंडेक्स के आधार पर बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। केरल में भी 125 रुपये से बढ़कर 150 रुपये मजदूरी हो गई है, क्योंकि एक कानून है, जिसको संसद ने पारित किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके अंदर अपने नियम हैं, उन नियमों के अंतर्गत, उस पर न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम लागू नहीं होता है।

श्री सभापति : आप दूसरा सवाल पूछिए।

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL : There are complaints of rampant irregularities and corruption in the implementation of the Scheme in some places. What measures are being taken to solve the problem?

श्री प्रदीप जैन : सभापति महोदय, यह हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा कानून है और इस कानून को पूरे देश की 2 लाख 50 हजार से ज्यादा ग्राम पंचायतों में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लागू किया जाना है। भारत सरकार इसमें प्रत्येक परिवार को 100 दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी देती है। इसके लिए पूरा एक सिस्टम बना हुआ है। इस सिस्टम में राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है कि वे योजनाएं ग्राम पंचायतों से निर्मित कराएं और डीपीसी के माध्यम से उनका क्रियान्वयन करवाएं और शिकायतों का निपटारा करवाएं। भारत सरकार द्वारा भी इसके लिए बहुत सारे प्रावधान किए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute please ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रदीप जैन : MIS एक सबसे बड़ा सिस्टम है, जिसमें हर ग्राम पंचायत की पूरी तस्वीर सामने आती है। नेशनल लेवल के मॉनिटर हर जिले में जाते हैं। एक फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर से पूरा देश चल रहा है। ..**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute please.

श्री प्रदीप जैन : बायोमीट्रिक के माध्यम से हम लोगों ने ट्रांसपेरेंसी लाने के लिए भुगतान करने का प्रावधान किया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो ग्राम पंचायतें हैं, वे ग्राम पंचायतें उतनी सशक्त नहीं हैं, इसलिए उनके लिए भी हम लोगों ने प्रावधान किया है और हर राज्य सरकार को निर्देशित किया है कि वह दो व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति करे।

श्री सभापति : थैंक्यु। श्री राजीव शुक्ल।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : Sir, what is the answer and what is the question?...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : May I request the Chairman to repeat the first direction-to be brief while asking and replying to questions and supplementaries-in Hindi also?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि तमाम जगह राज्यवार मजदूरी बढ़ाई जा रही है। इस स्कीम में जो पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, उससे परमानेन्ट नेशनल एसेट्स क्रिएट होने चाहिए। यहां पर कैबिनेट मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, कृपया वे इसका जवाब देने की कृपा करें। मैं मंत्री जी से सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्कोप ऑफ वर्क बढ़ाया जाएगा? अभी सिर्फ खुदाई होती है और तालाब बनते हैं, जबकि इससे परमानेन्ट एसेट्स क्रिएट हो सकते हैं, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बन सकता है, सरकारी स्कूल बनाए जा सकते हैं और सरकारी अस्पताल भी बनाए जा सकते हैं। सरकार का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर जो खर्चा हो रहा है, 10 परसेंट ऑफ GDP, अगर इसको इसमें शामिल किया जाएगा तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं प्लीज। राजीव शुक्ल जी।

श्री विलासराव देशमुख : महोदय, यह जो स्कीम हमने बनाई है, इसमें 60 परसेंट लेबर पर खर्च होना चाहिए और 40 परसेंट, जो स्किल पोर्शन होता है, उस पर खर्च होना चाहिए। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जो 60:40 का रेश्यो है, यह कई बार मेंटेन नहीं होता है, क्योंकि जो इसमें मेन मुद्दा है कि लोगों को रोजगार मिले, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बिल्कुल सही कहा है कि परमानेन्ट एसेट्स क्रिएट होने चाहिए, लेकिन वे बहुत बार क्रिएट नहीं होते हैं। इसके लिए हमने राज्यों के विकास भवन की संकल्पना को मंजूरी दी है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत हम ग्राम पंचायतों का एक अच्छा भवन बना सकते हैं। जहां तक हॉस्पिटल बनाने की बात है, स्कूल बनाने की बात है, तो इनके लिए अलग स्कीम से पैसा मिलता है। जो बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है, उस बारे में हम भी सोचेंगे कि हम इसमें और क्या सुधार ला सकते हैं।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : Sir, the National Advisory Council led by the UPA Chairperson has recommended that the Minimum Wages Act must be implemented in the Rural Employment Guarantee Act, and this is also in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh High Court order, Sir, which has stayed the wage-freeze issued by the Rural Development Ministry at just one hundred rupees.

Now, my question to the hon. Minister is, what are the compelling reasons by which the Rural Development Ministry has rejected the recommendation made by the UPA Chairperson-led National Advisory Council and is this step of the wage freeze in REGA not in violation of the Andhra Pradesh High Court Order, a contempt of the High Court?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH : Sir, these particular wage rates are done as per Sections 6(1) and 6(2). There is a specific provision made under the Act of 2005, and, under this Act, the powers are with the Central Government to notify the wage rates of that particular area. Some other

provisions are also made that if the notification with regard to final rates is not issued by the Central Government, then the States can, as per the prevailing...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : Sir, I had asked him about the recommendation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't interrupt...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't interrupt ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : Sir, I have asked very specifically...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister finish his answer ...*(Interruptions)*... Mrs. Karat, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, do not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, do not interrupt ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH : I am replying to the question as per the provisions made in the Act. The Act provides that the powers are with the Central Government. Tomorrow, the State Governments can increase in to any level. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No; no. Look, this is not a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. I am afraid, I will not allow this; I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH : I cannot to reply as per your wish ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mrs. Karat, please sit down...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH : I have to reply as per the Act of this country...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will go to the next Supplementary. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH : The Act is passed by Parliament ...*(Interruptions)*... The Act was passed by Parliament and you were party to that...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry; this is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH : This Act was passed by Parliament with a specific provision...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please; let us not have an argument here

...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH : Sir, a specific provision was made under this Act, and, as per that provision, the Government has to issue a notification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am afraid, I will not allow this to go on ...*(Interruptions)*... May I suggest one thing? Will you please sit down? ...*(Interruptions)*... No. You are violating the directions of the Chair. Please sit down. Third supplementary; Mr. Prakash Javadekar.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि मनरेगा के अंतर्गत वेज दिए जा रहे हैं वे वेज बढ़ाए गए हैं, ऐसा बताया है। वास्तव में हर राज्य से यह कम्प्लेंट है कि मजदूरों को जितनी मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं मिलती है। यहाँ तक हुआ कि उसके कारण कुछ मजदूरों ने आत्महत्या की। जो RTI activities हैं, जो इसके खिलाफ लड़ते हैं कि मजदूरों को उनका हक नहीं मिलता, उनके wages नहीं मिलते, उनकी भी हत्या हो रही है। मेरा सवाल है कि इसको दूर करने के लिए आप क्या करेंगे और सबके बैंक अकाउंट में wages जमा हों, आप ऐसा provision कब करेंगे?

श्री विलासराव देशमुख : सर, मैं, यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने पोस्ट ऑफिस में उनके खाते खोले हैं, हमने बैंकों में उनके खाते खोले हैं। जैसा आपने बताया, कहीं-कहीं ऐसी शिकायतें अवश्य आती हैं। लेकिन उसका सीधा control स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है, क्योंकि implement करने वाली एजेंसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट है। हम यहाँ से उनको पैसा भेजते हैं, लेकिन उनके ऊपर regular monitoring करने का काम कि सही वक्त पर रोजगार मिल रहा है या नहीं, इसको देखने की जो प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की है। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जब कभी हमारे पास शिकायत आती है, तो हम यहां से कुछ लोग भेजते हैं। उसकी inquiry होती है, लेकिन उसको सजा देने का काम कई बार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना पड़ता है। बहुत बार कई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स, मैं सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के बारे में नहीं कहता, कई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हमें सही दिशा में co-operate नहीं करती हैं। वे हमसे पैसा लेती हैं, लेकिन मजदूरों को पैसा मिलना चाहिए, वे इसके बारे में ठीक ढंग से कार्रवाई नहीं करती है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... No, no. I am afraid ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, यह जो रेट बताया है, वह नहीं मिल रहा है, यह मुद्दा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, resume your place.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, यह जो रेट बताया है, वह नहीं मिल रहा है, यह मुद्दा है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is a separate question.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : It is the question that I have raised and he is not answering it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, please, I would request you to read the questions carefully. The question is, whether it is a fact that the Government is considering a proposal to revise the wages. Now, supplementaries have to be confined to this. It is not a general debate about this scheme...(Interruptions)... No, please...(Interruptions)... Question no. 3, please.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : With due respect to the Chair, if the Minister does not answer our questions, we have to ask for your protection...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : I had asked a very specific question and he has not answered the question...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may give notice for a debate ...(Interruptions)...
Mr. Prakash, please ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, जो रेट यहाँ दिया हुआ है, वह उनको नहीं मिल रहा है
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : यह दूसरा सवाल है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : Sir, I had asked a very specific question, Sir. He has not answered the question...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, read the question...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : I had asked a question which was very specific ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, it was not...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : The Minister has not answered the question, Sir...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please resume your place, Mrs. Karat?
...(Interruptions)... Question No. 3 ...(Interruptions)...

Elimination of Kala-azar by 2010

*3. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to achieve the National Health Policy target to eliminate Kala-azar by 2010;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has refixed the target to eliminate Kala-azar by 2015; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI) : (a) to (d) The National Health Policy target of Kala-azar elimination by 2010 has not been achieved. However, data on Kala-azar incidence for the year 2009 indicate that 319 blocks out of 514 identified blocks in 4 Kala-azar endemic states of Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh have achieved the target of Kala-azar elimination i.e. less than one case per 10,000 population.

Kala-azar is a vector borne disease and its elimination from the community depends on various environmental, socio-economic and health systems related factors, and, therefore, it requires a multi-sectoral approach. Moreover, the most effective tools of Kala-azar elimination i.e. Rapid Diagnostic Tests and Oral Drug Miltefosine have recently scaled up and their impact will be visible only after some time.

The date of Kala-azar elementation has now been revised to 2015.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Sir, the question relates to Kala-azar, that is, black fever, which is prevailing in almost four states of this country. We are disappointed with the answer for the reason that the Health Policy was announced in 2002 which pronounced the eradication of Kala-azar by 2010; almost eight years have lapsed. Since 1977, one lakh cases were reported and in 1991-92, 2,50,000 cases were reported. It keeps on increasing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question, please.

SHRI TM. SELVAGANAPATHI : Were these eight years not sufficient to eradicate the disease with so much of scientific advancement? The reasons have not been cited by the hon. Minister. Therefore, I would like to know what the reasons are and whether the Government has learnt anything out

of them.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, it is a very good question. It is not correct to say that there has not been any progress. There has been progress since the start of NRHM, and hon. Member knows that before the start of NRHM, a lot cases were not reported. I would like to mention that 32,803 cases were reported in 2005, while in past-NRHM era in 2010, the number of cases reported was only 2800. In so far as the deaths are concerned, in 2005, it was 157, and in 2010, it has come down to 98. That means, the percentage of reduction in mortality rate in 2010 is 37.58 per cent as compared to 2005. But, maybe I will reply in the second part because then the diagnosis was very difficult. The diagnosis before 2007 was through a bone marrow examination which was not available at the block level, district level. It was available only at the level of medical colleges, that is, in the State capital. Now, that has been reversed.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI : Sir, the reason adduced by many studies for such type of kala azar prevailing in some of the areas of North-Eastern Region like Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand - nearly 519 blocks were identified to be affected - has been found to be improper dwelling units, that is, people living in mud houses and sleeping on the mud floor and the poverty that is prevailing. Therefore, in the State of Tamil Nadu, the State Government has announced a scheme that all those kutcha sheds will be removed and pucca concrete houses will be provided to the poorest of the poor in rural areas. If such schemes are announced by the Government of India, this particular problem could be eliminated because poverty and poor living conditions are the main reasons for this disease. Unless it is struck at the root level, it cannot be removed. And, again, they will shift the target from 2015 to 2020. Any such holistic approach would be announced. But, what steps would be taken to eliminate this problem?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, it is true that it has something to do with the economic conditions of the poor people because it is just like a fly or mosquito because DDT is the one which affects both mosquito and the sand fly which causes Kala azar. So, we have a provision that the poor people should have pucca houses. During our survey, or, during the survey by the State Government, when we come across such poor people, we recommend those cases to the Ministry of Rural Development, and they have the Provisioner providing houses to the poor people. So, they take the action on that.

DR. C.P. THAKUR : Sir, hon. Member was right when he said that Kala azar is a disease of poor countries and it is present in India, especially Bihar, West Bengal and eastern part of U.P. since

last hundred years. What happens here is that the Government takes intensive measures for four or five years. Then, it comes down, but the disease comes up again. So, I will request the Minister that this time, he continues the intensive measures for some time so that this disease is eliminated from these parts of the country. Sir, advanced countries, like China and Russia, have eliminated this disease. But, only the poor countries in the world have not been able to eliminate it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, this is a very important question and I would request that I would just like to take a minute. I was waiting for the question to be raised in two supplementaries. As I said in the beginning, earlier, the detection was very cumbersome. But, they have changed the whole policy of diagnosis, and treatment has been reversed since 2007. I would like to mention three-four important things for the benefit of hon. Members so that they can also monitor in their respective areas.

Sir, first one is introduction of patient-wise anti-Kala Azar treatment boxes containing 56 capsules in a box for 28-days course, which are now supervised by the supervisors. Then, there is deployment of Kala Azar monitors and consultants, six in each District, and, the payment is made by the Government of India. Next thing is mobilization at the State and District level officers to facilitate their field visits, and, it is also being provided by the Government of India. Then, there are incentives to Kala Azar activists or health volunteers, ASHAs, at the rate of Rs. 200 per case for referring a suspected case and ensuring complete treatment for 28 days. Then, there is free diet support to the patient and one attendant, and, the most important is providing incentives to patient for loss of wages during the period of treatment at the rate of Rs. 50/- per day, totalling Rs. 1,400 for 28 days. These are some of the most important initiatives, which have been taken by the Government in the past two years.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Sir, apart from the four States mentioned here, there were two cases of Kala Azar found in Puducherry. Is there any other State where Kala Azar cases were found, and what are the steps taken by the Department to eradicate this from other States also? Can it be clubbed with Dengue, Chikungunya or Malaria, the other mosquito borne diseases?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, I think, I have very elaborately

mentioned the initiatives taken by the Government of India, and I would like to say that this is endemic only in four States, namely,

West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand whereas in rest of the country, there are some individual cases. Sir, this programme is for the entire country.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे रोग हैं, जिनमें काला अजार, चिकनगुनिया और जापानी इंसेफलाइटिस भी है, जो समय समय पर आते हैं और उनकी रोकथाम के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था या कोई परमानेंट व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं की गई है। उनको टेस्ट करने के लिए कोई लैब नहीं है, उनके बारे में रोकथाम की कोई ऐसी योजना प्रचारित नहीं है। जैसा आपने कहा कि हम खुद बताते हैं, हमारे एम.पी.ज. जान लें कि क्या-क्या चीजें सरकार दे रही हैं। मंत्री जी, जब आपको सदन में बताना पड़ रहा है तो यह बता दीजिए कि नीचे क्या स्थिति है?

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कोई ऐसी घोषणा करेंगे कि हर एम.पी. के क्षेत्र में एक-एक स्पेशल कैम्प लगवा दे, जिससे कि भारत सरकार ग्रामीण स्तर पर कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं चला रही है, उन योजनाओं का प्रचार हो सके तथा लोग यह जान सके कि किस-किस बीमारी की क्या-क्या दवा भारत सरकार उपलब्ध करा रही है?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, इन्होंने बहुत अच्छा सवाल किया। जो बात मैं भूल गया था वह इससे मुझे याद आ गयी। यह सवाल उसी से संबंधित है। जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया कि पहले इसको डायग्नोस करने के लिए सिर्फ बोन मैरो का टेस्ट करना होता था, जो मेडिकल कॉलेज या स्टेट कैपिटल के अलावा और कहीं नहीं हो सकता था। लेकिन, 2007 से एक काम शुरू किया गया और अब पिछले 2-3 सालों से इसको पूरे इलाकों में फैलाया गया और एक डायग्नोस्टिक किट पहली दफा वजूद में आया, जो Glucometer की strip की तरह है। उसमें वहीं पर ब्लड लिया जा सकता है और वहीं पाँच मिनट के बाद किसी को काला अजार है या नहीं है, उसका पता उसी वक्त डायग्नोस्टिक टेस्ट से चल सकता है। तमाम राज्यों को ये डायग्नोस्टिक किट्स गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से फ्री में दिए जाते हैं।

जहाँ तक दूसरे लैब्स का सवाल है, तो जहाँ-जहाँ पर जो भी ज्यादा prevalent बीमारी है, उसके लिए भी हर जगह डायग्नोस्टिक किट्स मौजूद हैं और इन्हें गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया तमाम स्टेट्स को मुहैया करा रही है।

श्री सभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 4 ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : बस एक सवाल ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, एक तो कैम्प लगाने की बात थी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, प्लीज ... (व्यवधान) ... अब दूसरा सवाल नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... हमारे अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ... हमको संरक्षण कैसे मिलेगा? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आपने एक सवाल पूछ लिया ... (व्यवधान) ... अब आप क्यों वक्त ज़ाया कर रहे हैं?

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : यह जो हमारा अधिकार है ... (व्यवधान) ... हमें आपका संरक्षण मिले ... (व्यवधान) ... हमको अगर संरक्षण नहीं मिलेगा, तो हम कैसे करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, वक्त ज़ाया करने से क्या फायदा है? ... (व्यवधान) ... आपने अपना सवाल पूछ लिया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। ... (व्यवधान) ... आखिर, आप मंत्री जी को बाध्य तो कीजिए कि वे सवाल का जवाब दें। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : ठीक है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : आप इतना तो बाध्य कर दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ... कैम्प लगाने वाली जो बात थी, उसका कोई जवाब ही नहीं आया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : जो सवाल है, वह एक बीमारी है ... (व्यवधान) ... उन्होंने बता तो दिया ... (व्यवधान) ...

Measures for curbing inflation

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

(a) whether Government is taking effective measures to curb inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The Government monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda. Measures taken to contain prices of essential

commodities include selective ban on exports and futures trading in food

grains, zero import duty on select food items, permitting import of pulses and sugar by public sector undertakings, distribution of imported pulses and edible oils through the PDS and release of higher quota of non-levy sugar. In addition, State Governments are empowered to act against hoarders of food items by holding in abeyance the removal of restrictions on licensing, stock limits and movement of food articles under the Essential Commodities Act 1955. In addition, the Government has been rolling back the fiscal stimulus and the Reserve Bank of India has taken policy measures to curb excess liquidity. In response to these measures WPI food inflation (Wt. 24.31 per cent) has declined to 9.30 per cent in January 2011 from its peak of 20.22 per cent in February 2010. Some of the important anti-inflationary measures taken by Government in the last three years are given in Statement-I.

Statement-I

Anti inflationary measures taken by the Governments

Fiscal Measures

1. Reduced import duties to zero - for rice, wheat, onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
2. Duty under Tariff Rate Quota for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15% to 5% for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year.
3. Import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to NDDB during 2010-11.
4. Allowed import of raw sugar and white/refined sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. up to 31.3.2011.

Administrative Measures

1. Banned export of non-basmati rice and wheat until further orders, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) up to 30.09.2011 and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year) up to 31.3.2012.
2. Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
3. One million tonnes of wheat has been allocated for release by the FCI in the open market through OMSS for the period October 2009 to March

2010.

4. Vide notification No. 24 (RE-2010)/2009-2014 dated 18th February, 2011, DGFT, the export of onions is now allowed through State Trading Enterprise (STEs), subject to applicable MEP depending upon the variety of onions. The export of onions (i) in cut form (ii) in sliced form and (iii) broken in powder form has been made freely exportable without any MEP.
5. Maintaining the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
6. Suspension of Futures trading in Rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 continues during 2010-11. Futures trading in sugar were suspended wef 27.5.2009 up to 30.9.2010.
7. Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar season. However, for 2010-11 sugar season, the levy obligation has been reduced to 10%.
8. Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) have been systematically increased, leading to increased acreage, production, productivity and central procurement. For the marketing season of 2010-11, the MSP of wheat was increased to Rs. 1120. For different grades of paddy, for kharif marketing season 2010-11, the MSP had been increased to Rs. 950-980 per quintal and a bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal for all varieties.
9. 25 Lakh tonnes of food grains have also been allocated in September 2010 to all States/UTs for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue price during six months period from September 2010.
10. Extended stock limit orders in the case of pulses, paddy and rice for a period up to 30th September, 2011, edible oil, edible oilseeds and sugar upto 31st March, 2011.
11. Experimented with popularization of Yellow Peas through sale in the Retail Outlets of NAFED, Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and Mother Dairy in Delhi.
12. Full exemption from basic custom duty has been provided to onions and shallots with effect from 21 December, 2010. Consequently, these items would also be exempt from special additional duty of 4%, education cess and secondary and higher education cess. The exemption is open ended and does not carry a validity clause prescribing a

terminal date.

13. NAFED and NCCF were allowed to sell onions at Rs. 35/kg from their retail outlets in various locations. Reimbursement of losses to NAFED/NCCF on sales of onion, With a cap on the losses at 30% of landed cost for a period of one month up to 31.1.2011. Both agencies will continue to procure onions and sell in Delhi and other centres without any subsidy beyond 31.1.2011.

Monetary Measures

As part of the monetary policy review, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken suitable measures to moderate demand to levels consistent with the capacity of the economy to maintain its growth without provoking price rise. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has already raised its key policy rates several times and has narrowed the LAF corridor to reduce volatility of rates. The economy has witnessed aggressive tightening since March 2010.

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Sir, will the Minister please state what steps have been taken by the Government to decrease the gap between the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities in India?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, in the statement itself, we have given, in Annexure 1 and 2, a large number of steps which the Government have taken including the supply-demand management and removing the bottlenecks in the supply constraints. It is a fact that there is a big difference between the farm gate price and the kitchen plate price, that is, price from the producer's level to the consumer's level. Even if there is a big difference between the wholesale price in the mandi and the retail price in the retail shops, this could be addressed probably if we could have market regulated acts. Now, a large number of States have their market regulated act. These market regulated acts ought to be amended keeping in time of change which is being noticed recently. Onion is a classical case. At one point of time, it reached as high as 70-80 rupees per kilogram in some parts, and just when we had to impose ban, as a result, the price crashed at Nasik and farmers started agitation. We have witnessed that there is a difference of prices between *mandi* in Delhi and retail prices, particularly in the prices of vegetables, egg, milk and other products which have a larger weightage in the wholesale price index. Out of 14.34 per cent, which is the total weightage of the food articles, these six items are having more than 9.5 per cent weightage. Therefore, we shall have to take steps. But these steps cannot be taken by the Central Government alone. We have requested the States. We are in

touch with them. A group has been appointed to look into these matters after the last Chief Ministers' Conference. I have received a correspondence from Chief Minister of a State. He is ready with the Report. He will give it. I am just taking one more

minute, Sir, because this is a subject which requires much longer time; I am sure we will have the opportunity. To remove the supply constraints, sometimes it may happen that we cannot control the prices because other external factors may come, but we can reduce the impact and adverse impact of the high rise of prices on the vulnerable sections by strengthening the public distribution system. I will give you just one example. Persons belonging to Antyodaya family and persons belonging the BPL, numbering to 6.5 crore families -- I am not going into the controversy of the number which Tendulkar Committee and other Committee have given, but which is right now available -- they are entitled to have rice at five rupees sixty five paise per kilogram and wheat at three rupees per kilogram. Out of these 6.5 crore families, 2.5 crore families are Antyodaya families which are entitled to have it further.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : BPL families are not getting rice at three rupees per kilogram, Sir...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, yes, I am coming to you...(Interruptions)... Just one minute.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : For BPL, it is five rupees and sixty five paise. For Antyodaya within the BPL, it is three rupees and two rupees; and their number as 2.5 crore.

My short point is, if we could develop Public Distribution System, at least we can protect these sections of people from the adverse impact of high prices.

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the hon. Minister please state what permanent steps have been taken to reign in inflation?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, in a growing economy, it is very difficult to say that there will be no inflationary pressures. If you have noticed, the inflationary pressure has mounted in only two categories of items. One category is of food items. Another category is of fuel; diesel, petrol and mineral wealth. And price increase is taking place all over the world. It is not a phenomenon in our country alone. Some impact would be there. With a growing economy, we shall have to face it. If we increase the purchasing power of the people, which we should,

and if we give more to the

producers, to the farmers, which we shall have to give, some amount of inflation would be there. But it is the responsibility of the policy makers and Government of the day to adjust it, so that it is within a manageable level. And those steps are being taken both by removing the supply constraint and by fixing the appropriate monetary policy.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, I have seen the reply of the hon. Minister. It is a catalogue of four fiscal measures and thirteen administrative measures.

Hon. Minister, I, with due respect, question your premise that inflation is integral to growth. Many countries have shown otherwise. Even, in India.

But my larger question is this. Why is it that in spite of so many measures, which have been catalogued here, which we can debate here, on the ground level the *thali* of the poor remains costly, out of his reach? You are taking shelter of the WPI. What about the Consumer Price Index? When your Government came in for the second consecutive term, you said that in hundred days you would control it. Then you said you would control it by March last year; then it was said by November last year, and then it was said by March this year. And yet the inflationary trends are having the same impact as far as the poor people are concerned.

Therefore, my simple question is very clear. When, in terms of your judgement, will the prices really come down, namely, the Consumer Price Index?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is true, Sir, that ultimately the people, the ordinary consumers, are affected by the consumer prices. It is true that the Consumer Price Index has a very high double-digit inflationary rate for quite some time. And I explained it on earlier occasions. Normally, we see that these two curves move parallel for some time and at the end of ninth or tenth month, they converge. But during the last two years, due to certain factors, they did not converge. But that type of convergence has started taking place, particularly since last August. I have the figures of August, September, October, November, and December with me. But I don't have the figures of January. Up to December, the figures of Consumer Price Index of Industrial workers were 9.34 per cent,

8.45 per cent, 6.95 per cent, 8.01 per cent, and 8.69 per cent. This is for 2010-11. As far as figures of 2009-10 are concerned, they were in double digits. They were 12.97 per cent, 13.51 per cent and 16.65 per cent. After sixteen months since August 2010, both Consumer Price Index of Industrial workers and the Consumer Price index of Rural Labourers have come down to single digit.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि ग्ोध के साथ इन्फ्लेशन जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ग्ोध के साथ आम आदमी की आमदनी में बढ़ोतरी क्यों नहीं होती है, ताकि जो कीमतों में वृद्धि होती है, उसको वह सहन कर सके। इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ता है, लेकिन उसके अनुपात में आम आदमी की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ती है, जिसकी वजह से महंगाई का बोझ उसको झेलना पड़ता है। तो क्या ग्ोध के साथ आम आदमी की आमदनी बढ़ने का कोई रिश्ता नहीं है? यही मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I cannot speak in Hindi otherwise I could have responded by saying that माननीय सदस्य का सवाल सही है, मैं उनसे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ(Interruptions).. But, I will have to say that this is the effort which the Government will have to make. I would give you an example. We have increased the Minimum Support Price for wheat by Rs. 180 per quintial in five years. Naturally the wheat price will go up and if we do not pay more to the producers, they will not produce. At the same time from the consumer's point of view, if I cannot increase his purchasing power, then, he cannot afford to buy that product. Therefore, this is the exercise which we shall have to take up. In the earlier part of the day, questions were raised. I am not going into the merit. But, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has provided enhanced purchasing power to the people and the wage earners. Whether it should be the minimum wage declared by the State or not, the minimum wage approved by Parliament was Rs. 100 ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : It is not approved by Parliament.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am afraid, Madam, I am not entering into a debate. But, when I entered into the debate, I was instrumental in bringing it forward. I consulted all the Finance Ministers of the States. Even at that point of time, when we fixed it at Rs. 60, West Bengal's minimum wage was Rs. 56...(Interruptions).. Therefore, it was decided that the Government of India, by Act, will decide that...(Interruptions) But, I am not going into the merit of that...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : I am sorry, it is absolutely incorrect ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : What I am going to point out is, purchasing power of the people has increased...(Interruptions)... That's why, today if a man earns Rs. 100, he can afford to buy two

kilograms of wheat for Rs. 46 at the rate of Rs. 23 per kilogram. But, if the minimum wage remains at Rs. 8 or Rs. 10, he cannot afford even a few hundred grams.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Sir, I am extremely happy that in the course of his intervention, the hon. Finance Minister has referred to the Public Distribution System. But, out of the 13 administrative measures that he has listed here in his reply, there is no mention of the strengthening and removing the basic structure problems and limitations of the Public Distribution System. In view of the fact that last year, the Government has spent around Rs. 80000 crores on Public Distribution System and in view of the fact that there are several structural problems facing the PDS due to which it is not able to deliver sufficiently the objective intended for, does the Government think it necessary to urgently go in for strengthening the PDS?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have already answered that a sub-committee consisting of some Chief Ministers was established after the Conference of the State Chief Ministers in last February to deal with this issue. But, their report is awaited. The hon. Member will have to keep in mind one point that it is essentially the job of the State Governments. The Union Government sitting in Delhi cannot manage or restructure the Public Distribution System. We can formulate a policy but it is for the States to implement. In certain States, there are good Public Distribution Systems; many others do not have it.

If we say that, then I am not saying that we will be able to reduce the price, but we will be able to help the people to be insulated from the adverse impact of the price by better and efficient PD System.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you.

Non-functioning of National Green Tribunal

*5. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal, which replaced the National Environment Appellate Authority, remains non-functional;

(b) whether there is any alternative legal platform where any citizen could file an appeal against an environmental clearance or project in violation of environmental laws; and

(c) if not, the measures taken by Government, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAI RAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) The National Green Tribunal has been established on 18th October, 2010 under the provisions of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. Upon establishment of the National Green Tribunal, the National Environment Appellate Authority stands dissolved. Hon'ble Mr. Justice L.S. Pant (retired Supreme Court Judge) has been appointed as Chairperson of the Tribunal. The process of selection and appointment of Judicial and Expert Members of the National Green Tribunal has been initiated.

Under the provisions of the National Green Tribunal Act., 2010, any citizen can file an appeal before National Green Tribunal against an order granting environmental clearance.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : Sir, according to the reply of the Minister, the old Authority stands dissolved and for the National Green Tribunal, i.e. the new Tribunal, the process has been initiated, but the alternative legal platform is not there. In this perspective, I would like to know, through you. Sir, from the Minister where would the citizen go to file an appeal. It is reported that 5,000 cases are pending in different courts. What is the step taken to dispose of the cases and what is the procedure to file a new application regarding the environmental clearance or the project violation?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, the National Green Tribunal came into being but the appointment of the Chairperson was made on the 18th of October, 2010. Subsequently, the rules were formulated; the Selection Committee under the Chairmanship of a sitting Judge was appointed; we got three outside experts to come as members to select, both, the judicial members and the technical members. The Selection Committee met between the 4th and the 6th of February, this year. We have selected five judicial members and seven technical members. Now, the statutory process of verification is going on and I expect that the full appointment of these five judicial members and seven technical members will be made in the next couple of weeks. In addition, a decision has been taken to establish benches in Bhopal, Pune, Chennai and Kolkata. So, I think, Sir, all this process does take time. I share the Member's frustration, but we have to go through certain procedural formalities. It has to be done in a proper, transparent manner, and I want to assure the

hon. Member that all that is being done; the process of selection is very important and we have to put, in place, a system to ensure that the credibility of NGT is maintained from day one.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : Sir, my second supplementary is this. I hope that the NGT will be in a position to function in due course. My second question is: is there any action plan of Government of India to award the common people, those who are living in rural Delhi particularly, an opportunity to approach the National Green Tribunal?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, I have stated on the Floor of the House, when this House debated the NGT Bill, that any citizen of India can approach the NGT, directly or indirectly; it could be through the NGOs; it could be through the State Pollution Control Boards, and it could be through the Civic Action Group or through the individuals concerned directly. I have also assured this House, Sir, that as we gain experience, we will expand the network of the National Green Tribunal. I understand that for a country of India's size and with growing environmental consciousness, five benches are not enough and, perhaps, we could see, in the short term, maybe, in the next five to six years, every State having a National Green Tribunal; I am sensitive to this. I would request the hon. Member to give the NGT a chance to function. It is an important institutional innovation. We are only the third country in the world to try this institutional network. If it is not operational in the next couple of months, I would be the first to come back to this House and say that I am at fault, but even before the NGT has taken off, I think, It would be premature to write it off as a worthless instrument.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. Mr. Rudy.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, on the question which I wanted to ask, the Minister has already taken up a couple of the points, but my only submission to the hon. Minister is this. He said that the rules have been framed and notified. I am sure of that, Mr. Minister, when you said that 'the rules have been framed, notified and gone into the Gazette'. Can you also say that they will be laid in the Parliament as well? Because when you say that, it means the whole notification process is over. When we talk about the cases, there are 5,000 cases, which were there before 18th of October, 2010, pending in all the courts, across the country. But you have not given us a stipulated date by

which these benches will start functioning. Now there is an ambiguity; you are committing it to the House; you are saying that 'of course, I will come back and answer.'

But there is a sense of ambiguity in your answer because the whole process has come to a standstill and the court cases are pending all over the country. It is not just about five benches which you are talking. It is across the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: So, we can't be experimenting on the mechanism of it. We would like to know when and by what time you would actually implement the entire thing and have actually all the judicial and environmental experts nominated. That is the question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, when I said that the rules had been framed, the most important rules that were framed were the selection rules, the recruitment rules. The full involvement of the judiciary has also to be ensured. A sitting Judge of the Supreme Court is heading the Selection Committee. It has taken two months to finalise the recruitment rules. I have said that the first phase of the selection process has been complete. As and when the rules of procedure of the functioning of the National Green Tribunal are finalised, I will be placing them on the table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: That is the delay. That is actually the delay.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member should know that there are certain procedures which the Government has to follow. I would love to appoint these Members overnight. But it is not possible. You have to select them. You have to go through a process of CVC verification, IB verification and ACC appointment. The hon. Member had been a Minister in the Government....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep an eye on the watch.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He had been a Minister in the Government. He should know that the Government functions according to certain

procedures.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, the National Green Tribunals were constituted basically because such matters should not go to the High Courts. This is a special type of Tribunal.

Now, even after the matters are heard by the Tribunal, article 226 is open to go to the High Courts. Therefore, the matters will again go to the High Courts. Have you found any solution to this aspect?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would like to remind the hon. Member that this issue was debated on the floor of the House and it was the unanimous view of all Members that the jurisdiction of the High Court in such matters should not be taken away. This is a fundamental Constitutional right and I acceded to the request of the hon. Members then. I think it is unfair on the part of the hon. Member now to say, "Let us go back to the old system", because this was the collective wisdom of this House.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, there are instances when the Government buildings are constructed pending environmental clearance and subsequently the environmental clearance is also rejected. For instance, it is not known as to whether the environmental clearance has been granted for the Secretariat building which has come up along the coast in Tamil Nadu. So, I would like to know whether the Green Tribunal will be conferred with the jurisdiction to deal with cases where the environmental clearance is ultimately rejected after the buildings are constructed. Will the Ministry evolve a mechanism to take action against the persons concerned for recovery of the loss of money to the public exchequer?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I don't want to get into the specific instance. But I do want to say that we should get out of the system by which we start taking decisions on clearances after the act is completed. We should decide once and for all, whether the project is on or off, the environmental grounds before the project is on the ground. It is a sad state for the country if we are going to reopen all these old cases. We must at some point of time say that from this day onwards these projects require environmental clearance. They will be given clearance or they will not be given clearance.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Then why are you demolishing Adarsh Housing Society?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

GDP growth rate

†*6. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of annual growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the country has remained satisfactory during the last one decade;

(b) if so, the average annual growth rate assessed during this period;

(c) whether growth rate in production sector, *i.e.* agriculture and industry, has also increased during this period; and

(d) if so, the break-up of the average annual growth rate of agriculture and industry, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The average annual growth rates of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost at constant prices and the major sectors of the economy, at factor cost, for the period 2000-01 to 2009-10 are given below (Table 1).

Table 1 : Growth in Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost At constant* prices

(in per cent)

Year	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Industry	Services	Total GDP at Factor Cost
2000-01	-0.2	6.4	5.7	4.4
2001-02	6.3	2.7	7.2	5.8
2002-03	-7.2	7.1	7.5	3.8
2003-04	10.0	7.4	8.5	8.5
2004-05	0.0	10.3	9.1	7.5
2005-06	5.1	9.7	11.0	9.5
2006-07	4.2	12.2	10.1	9.6
2007-08	5.8	9.7	10.3	9.3
2008-09	-0.1	4.4	10.1	6.8
2009-10 ^{QE}	0.4	8.0	10.1	8.0
Average annual growth rate	2.4	7.8	9.0	7.3

* Growth rate up to 2004-05 is at 1999-2000 prices and from 2005-06 onwards is at 2004-05 prices.

QE: Quick Estimates, Source : CSO

The economy has registered strong and sustained growth over the last decade. The average annual growth rate of the industrial and the agricultural and allied sectors during the last decade has been 7.8 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively.

Penalty charges on pre-payment of home loans

†*7. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn towards the decision of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) that in case of pre-payment of home loans by consumers, penalty can be charged from them;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the trend of charging penalty by banks from the consumers making pre-payment of loans; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check this practice of banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has examined the practice of levying pre-payment penalty in the home loan market by the lending institutions and is of the view that the same is not anti-competitive.

(b) and (c) The Government has separately examined the issues in consultation with Indian Banks' Association (IBA), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Housing Bank (NHB). IBA pointed out that the basis for levy of pre-payment charges is the cost of funds and problem of Assets Liability Management (ALM). IBA has also mentioned that if pre-payment charges are not allowed to be levied, the lenders would increase the rates of interest, thereby adversely affecting the housing loan market for the borrowers. RBI has commented that in terms of extant instructions, in the context of granting greater functional autonomy to banks, operational freedom has been given to scheduled commercial banks on all matters pertaining to banking transactions, including pre-payment/pre-closure charges on loans. RBI, however, has pointed out that banks should ensure that charges are reasonable and not out of line with the average cost of providing these services. The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have reported that by and large they do not levy any pre-payment charges when the amount is paid by the borrowers from their own sources. In view of this, the Government, in May 2010, requested IBA, NHB and PSBs that:

i. No pre-payment charges may be levied by the lending institutions when

the loan amount is paid by the borrowers out of their own funds; and

ii. If any pre-payment charges are to be imposed on housing loans, the same need to be reasonable and transparent and not out of line with the average cost of providing these services.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Frequent hikes in price of petroleum products

†*8. SHRI SHREGOPAL VYAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether price of petrol has been hiked many times during the last few months,

(b) whether the causes of price-hikes are under Government's control; and

(c) if so, the effective measures taken by Government to curb it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) The Government had taken a decision to make price of Petrol market-determined, both at refinery gate and at the retail level, effective 26.6.2010. Accordingly, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) increased the retail selling price (RSP) of Petrol by Rs. 3.50 per litre (at Delhi) on 26.6.2010, to bring it in line with the prevailing international parity price. As the international oil prices have been rising in the recent months, the OMCs have been revising the price of Petrol accordingly. As a matter of fact, between 01.07.2010 and 18.02.2011, the Oil marketing Companies have increased the price of Petrol only by 13.5% as against the rise in Petrol prices of 36% in the international market, thereby absorbing a part of the increase in the international oil prices themselves.

The details of revision in RSP of Petrol (at Delhi) by OMCs post 26.06.2010 are given below :

(Rs. per litre)

Date of Revision	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)	Revised RSP as per IOC
Price as on 26.06.2010		51.43
21.09.2010	(+) 0.27	
17.10.2010	(+) 0.72	
09.11.2010	(+) 0.32	
16.12.2010	(+) 2.96	
15.01.2011	(+) 2.50	
Other Revisions*	(+) 0.17	58.37

*Towards increases in Railway's Siding charges and Dealer Commission

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Since India imports about 80% of its crude oil requirements, the international oil prices necessarily have a bearing on the domestic prices of Petrol and other petroleum products. The Government does not have any control on the international prices of crude oil and petroleum products, which are influenced by several factors including, *inter alla*, demand and supply conditions in the world. The Government is, however, keeping a close watch on the prices of petroleum products to protect the interests of the consumers.

Norms for establishing medical and dental colleges

†*9. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether dental colleges have to appoint lecturers and other staff members well in advance, as per the norms fixed by the Medical Council of India or Dental Council of India;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof indicating the time-frame fixed in this regard;

(c) the number of medical and dental colleges that are required to be opened in the country at present; and

(d) the details of norms for sanctioning a medical or dental college?

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

(a) and (b) The provisions of Dentists Act, 1948, as amended, and the Regulations made thereunder envisages phase-wise development commencing from the first years to fourth year in terms of teaching faculty, infrastructure and clinical material by the concerned applicant at the time of submitting the scheme to the Central Government seeking permission for establishment of new dental college in the country.

(c) The Board of Governors, Medical Council of India (MCI) has made an assessment that to achieve a target of doctor population ratio of 1:1000 by 2030, the country would require 15.4 lakhs doctors. To achieve the said target, the MCI Regulations have been rationalized in terms of teacher-students ratio, land requirement, bed strength, bed occupancy, maximum admission capacity (from 150 to 250), increase in age of teaching faculty., etc. to augment the training capacity both at undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

(d) The Board of Governors, MCI/Central Government, grants permission for setting up of medical and dental colleges in the country as per the provisions of Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 and Dentists Act, 1948 and Regulations made there under respectively. For this purpose,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Medical Council of India has made regulations prescribing the Minimum Standard Requirements for establishment of Medical College for 50/100/150/200/250 admissions annually. Dental Council of India has also prescribed Minimum Standard Requirement in the Dental Council of India Regulation, 2006, and Revised BDS Course Regulations, 2007.

Assessment of working of NRHM

*10. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the working of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has formulated any strategy for effective implementation of NRHM in the country, including Himachal Pradesh where expensive medicines and other health facilities are still inaccessible to the poor people residing in remote hilly areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also proposed to empower the local bodies for the effective management of the health schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) and (b) Yes Sir, the working of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been assessed through:

1. Common Review Mission (CRM):

Common Review Mission (CRM) is undertaken annually to assess performance of NRHM. CRM teams comprising of public health professionals, civil society representatives, experts from development partners and government officials are sent to the states to undertake on the spot appraisal of the health system and to reflect on the strategies and policies for any mid-term corrections, 4th CRM was undertaken recently from 15th to 22nd December, 2010. The CRM Teams have reported:

- Substantial progress in infrastructure development in the States.
- Substantial augmentation of Human Resources in Health Sector.
- Almost all the States visited have shown a sustained increase in

institutional delivery.

- Availability of drugs has improved
- Training programmes are not on schedule and this is largely due to weak training capacity.
- Quality of care in institutional delivery remains a matter of concern.

2. Performance Audit of NRHM by Comptroller & Auditor General (C & AG):

C&AG has conducted performance audit of NRHM in 26 States and 7 Union Territories (UTs). Key Findings of the Audit are:

- About 6.16 lakhs female community health workers - Accredited Social Health Activists - had been engaged under the Mission and were expected to take healthcare to and enhance awareness of the patient.
- The increased patient inflow at Primary Health Centers (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC) and improved institutional deliveries and immunisation efforts are an indicator of the Mission's impact on healthcare delivery.
- The shortage of service providers at different levels in different States/UTs continue to pose a challenge.
- While contractual workers have been engaged to fill vacancies, there are still shortages of specialist doctors at CHCs, adequate staff nurses at CHCs/PHCs Centers and Auxiliary Nursing Midwives/Multi-purpose Workers at Sub-Centers. Induction training of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) was incomplete in most of the States/Union Territories.
- Monitoring framework may be strengthened.
- States should fill sanctioned posts of medical and support staff at health centres and revise the sanctioned strength to meet the NRHM requirements.
- Full induction training may be given to all ASHAs to make their services viable and effective.
- The Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) may be constituted and registered at all the remaining health centres.
- Funds flow arrangement should be rationalized.
- The Ministry should review its interface banking arrangements.

3. Concurrent Evaluation of NRHM by International Institute of Population Studies (IIPS), Mumbai:

IIPS Mumbai has conducted concurrent evaluation of NRHM during 2009-10 in 197 districts throughout the country.

- Most of the Gram Pradhans knew about Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and its associated benefits (81%).
- 66% of the Gram Panchayats (GP) had a Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC).
- Only 53% of VHSC had prepared Village health plan and only 67% of GPs reported receiving untied fund.
- Around 23% of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) were staying in official residence.
- Around 82 per cent of ANMs reported increase in demand for institutional delivery.
- 76% of the district hospitals had blood bank/blood storage unit, 54% had intensive care unit, and 93% had functional ambulance.
- 46% of the district hospitals had neo-natal Intensive Care Unit (ICU)/specialized sick new born care unit.

4. Regular assessment of NRHM:

Regular assessment of NRHM is also done through internal monitoring mechanism like quarterly reports; web based Health Management Information System (HMIS), regular review meetings with States/UTs, field visits by officials and annual audit of accounts of District and Block Health Societies.

(c) and (d) The Government has prepared a detailed framework for implementation of NRHM which outlines the strategy for effective implementation of the mission in the country including Himachal Pradesh. The main components of the strategy are:

- i. Improvement in infrastructure of Government health care facilities.
- ii. Augmentation of Human Resources.
- iii. Incentives to health professionals posted in difficult areas.
- iv. Provision of drugs and equipments.
- v. Promotion of Institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- vi. Free Referral transport.
- vii. Mobile Medical Units.

viii. Flexible financing giving the states freedom to make their annual programme implementation plan within broad guidelines.

ix. Provision of Untied funds to CHC, PHC and Sub-Centres, which may be used for variety of purposes including purchasing medicines.

States including Himachal Pradesh are provided funds under NRHM for procuring drugs and consumables. Government of Himachal Pradesh has declared 38 medicines which are to be made available at all times in all health institutions and poor are entitled to 100% free treatment in Government Health Institutions in the State.

(e) and (f) Local bodies like Zila Parishad and Panchayats play a key role in implementation and monitoring of NRHM. At the district level, the District Health Mission chaired by Chairman of Zila Parishad, is responsible for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating progress of Mission. At village level, VHSC comprising of the Panchayats representatives among others is responsible for preparing village health plan, creating public awareness and ensuring better implementation of activities under NRHM.

At the facility level, Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) have been constituted comprising of members from local Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), NGOs and officials to ensure accountability of the public health providers to the community, supervise the implementation of National Health programmes, improve participation of the Society in the running of the hospital, ensure scientific disposal of hospital waste and ensure proper use, timely maintenance and repair of hospital building equipment and machinery.

Disputes over cashless hospitalisation facilities

*11. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disputes between health Insurance companies and hospital authorities for provisioning of cashless hospitalisation and cost of treatment of various ailments that need hospitalisation have not been decided, so far; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to instruct concerned authorities to expeditiously settle the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) In Public Sector General Insurance Companies, the cashless facility is provided through Third Party Administrators (TPAs). The Insurance Companies are offering this facility in various cities and there are

multiple TPAs in each city. Each TPA has its own network of hospitals.

2. The Public Sector Insurance Companies have a cost ratio of around 140% of the premium received under the health portfolio. The mounting losses in this portfolio are a matter of

serious concern for them. It was also observed by these Companies that some of the hospitals were charging the patients having health Insurance policies at rates which are quite higher than the reasonable cost of treatment. Due to these high charges, the policyholders were left with smaller amounts of sum assured to be used for any other eventuality during the remaining period of the health policy thereby causing undue hardships to them.

3. The Public Sector General Insurance Companies have not revised/withdrawn the product (health insurance policy) or the facility of cashless treatment. However, the Companies have started rationalization of empanelment of hospitals and standardization of rates and specified procedures followed by the hospitals. This has been implemented w.e.f. 1st July, 2010 in the cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Chennai. In these cities a Preferred Provider Network (PPN) has been started by inclusion of names of the hospitals that have agreed to work at given rates for specified procedures. The list of Hospitals in the PPN in these cities is available on the websites of TPAs/Insurance Companies. In the rest of India the earlier process of rendering cashless facility is still continuing.

4. It may also be noted that the Standard Health Insurance Policy does not provide for any assurance of cashless facility to the insured. However, in cases where a mention of cashless facility has been made it has been mentioned that the claims in respect of cashless facility will be through the agreed list of Network Hospitals/Nursing Homes/Day Care Centers and is subject to pre-admission authorization. The Network Hospitals are decided through the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of the TPAs with the hospitals and the list is amended from time to time. Presently, 560 hospitals are included in the network in the four cities (Delhi- 174, Mumbai 165, Chennai 118 and Bangalore 103). In selection of the hospitals care has been taken to ensure geographical spread of the hospitals for the convenience of the insured. It has also been decided to expand the PPN network to other 4 centres i.e. Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chandigarh.

5 To minimize inconvenience to the insured, TPAs have been advised that for emergency and trauma cases, cashless facility should be provided not only at hospitals within PPN but at other hospitals also. Apart from the cashless facility under the PPN, the settlement of claims on reimbursement basis continues to be available for all hospitals

(including non-network).

Compensation to co-operative banks for late reimbursement by NABARD

†*12. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Banks have not charged any interest from farmers after 28th February, 2008 in accordance with declaration of Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Co-operative Banks have been reimbursed late by NABARD and in instalments;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to compensate the loss incurred by the Co-operative Banks; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The Government of India's Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 aimed at de-clogging the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers and to entitle these farmers for fresh credit. All agricultural loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Cooperative Banks (including Urban Cooperative Banks) and Local Area Banks (LABs) up to 31st March, 2007, overdue as on 31st December, 2007 and that remained unpaid until 29.02.2008 were covered under the Scheme. In terms of the ADWDRS guidelines, "the lending institutions shall not charge any interest on the eligible amount for any period after 29th February, 2008. However, in case of 'Other Farmers' who defaults in paying their share of the eligible amount on or before 30th June, 2009 and becomes ineligible for OTS relief, the bank may charge interest for the period after 30th June, 2009".

As per the ADWDR Scheme, the lending institutions including Cooperative Credit Institutions are reimbursed the waiver and relief claims by the Government of India on the basis of duly certified and audited claims made through the respective nodal agencies by the lending institutions [Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are the Nodal agencies for the Scheme] in installments. These payments have been made through RBI and NABARD to all lending institutions implementing the Scheme (including the Cooperative Banks) since 2008-09. The Government of India (GoI) has so far released an amount of Rs. 51,340.47 crore to the lending institutions as reimbursement under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008.

NABARD the nodal agency for Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks has reported that the funds received from GoI in installments were utilized for settling the audited claims under ADWDRS, 2008 to the Cooperative Banks without any delay.

NABARD has reported the position of funds released in respect of

Co-operative Banks is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

2008-09		2009-10		As on 17 February 2011		
Grand Total						
Debt Waiver	Debt Waiver	Debt Relief	Debt Waiver	Debt Relief	Debt Waiver	Debt Relief
12,753.70	6,095.31	238.98	117.13	2,519.27	18,966.14	2,758.25

Further, due to the staggered schedule drawn up by the Gol for reimbursing the claims of the lending institutions, the Gol is also paying interest on the delayed reimbursement to lending institutions under this Scheme. NABARD has reported that Rs. 217.86 crore has been paid so far to Cooperative Banks as interest on the delayed reimbursement of audited claims under ADWDRS, 2008.

Non-utilization of MGNREGS funds

*13. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 to various States;

(b) the amount spent by each State Government during these three years;

(c) the details of non-utilised amount, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons stated by the State Government of Bihar, in particular, and other States in general, for not spending the sanctioned amount?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH) : (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Funds are released by the Central Government to the States/Union Territories based on the labour demand arising at the field level. State/UT-wise funds released, total funds available, funds utilized and funds which remained un-utilised during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Statement (See below).

(d) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides for a legal guarantee for up to 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in every financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand. The Act provides that

work has to be provided to an applicant within 15 days of the demand failing which unemployment allowance becomes payable. Therefore, funds have to be kept upfront in order to meet any sudden spurt in the labour demand in an area. Funds available with the States/UTs which remain unutilized in a financial year are non-lapsable and are carried forward to the next financial year to be used for meeting the labour demand in that year.

Statement

State/UT wise funds released, total funds available, funds utilized and funds unutilized during 2007-08 to 2009-10

2009-10	S.No.	States	2007-08				2008-09							
			Central Release In Crore	Total Funds Available In Crore	Total Fund Utilized In Crore	Total Un-Utilized Fund In Crore	Central Release In Crore	Total Funds Available In Crore	Total Fund Utilized In Crore	Total Un-Utilized Fund In Crore	Central Release In Crore	Total Funds Available In Crore	Total Fund Utilized In Crore	Total Un-Utilized Fund In Crore
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1		Andhra Pradesh	1371.05	2293.21	2083.75	209.46	3219.10	3706.70	2963.90	742.79	3781.60	5383.55	4509.18	874.37
2		Arunachal Pradesh	12.65	15.32	3.04	12.29	29.49	43.38	32.90	10.49	33.86	42.90	17.26	25.65
3		Assam	521.75	806.10	549.15	256.95	958.72	1365.58	953.81	411.77	778.89	1424.73	1033.90	390.83
4		Bihar	467.08	1523.89	1052.23	471.66	1388.19	2187.86	1316.48	871.38	1032.78	2358.20	1816.88	541.33
5		Chhattisgarh	1144.16	1517.56	1401.83	115.72	1664.49	2005.91	1434.48	571.44	827.10	1629.33	1322.67	306.67
6		Gujarat	59.16	126.80	81.84	44.96	164.19	281.27	196.01	85.26	777.30	981.42	739.38	242.04
7		Haryana	48.41	58.02	52.35	5.67	136.57	164.16	109.88	54.28	124.00	194.55	143.55	51
8		Himachal Pradesh	127.54	161.50	125.65	35.85	409.75	501.25	332.28	168.98	395.43	623.09	556.56	66.53

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	Jammu and Kashmir	70.71	89.95	42.00	47.94	104.73	152.79	87.72	65.07	175.69	254.61	185.31	69.29
10	Jharkhand	650.69	1254.68	1062.54	192.14	1805.80	2363.37	1341.72	1021.66	812.16	1924.51	1379.70	544.80
11	Karnataka	258.70	436.72	236.51	200.21	398.51	661.57	357.87	303.70	2769.98	3352.05	2739.19	612.86
12	Kerala	69.01	99.74	83.37	16.37	198.87	297.72	224.54	73.18	467.71	591.19	471.51	119.68
13	Madhya Pradesh	2602.8	3288.48	2891.73	396.76	4061.12	5075.17	3554.96	1520.21	3519.24	5678.23	3722.28	1955.95
14	Maharashtra	29.24	497.83	189.07	308.76	187.56	618.29	361.54	256.74	249.65	638.75	321.09	317.66
15	Manipur	61.84	64.15	62.76	1.39	365.41	385.96	349.66	36.30	436.81	511.20	393.17	118.04
16	Meghalaya	59.19	63.90	50.91	12.99	78.03	109.76	89.45	20.31	211.37	252.29	183.53	68.76
17	Mizoram	33.43	45.95	42.01	3.95	151.94	174.26	164.56	9.71	276.97	297.05	238.24	58.81
18	Nagaland	44.00	48.05	23.98	24.08	268.06	289.21	272.31	16.9.0	562.92	628.65	499.46	129.19

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19	Orissa	536.96	810.99	579.57	231.42	878.44	1051.29	678.29	373.00	445.81	976.73	938.98	37.75
20	Punjab	29.72	50.27	30.04	20.23	67.75	114.93	71.77	43.16	143.18	211.28	149.92	61.36
21	Rajasthan	1056.00	1440.70	1477.34	-36.64	6521.57	7245.34	6164.40	1080.95	5942.64	8202.73	5669.03	2533.69
22	Sikkim	6.30	14.32	11.86	2.47	40.97	48.11	42.76	5.35	88.57	102.56	64.09	38.47
23	Tamil Nadu	516.09	701.14	516.42	184.72	1401.27	1794.59	1004.06	790.53	1371.19	2411.32	1761.23	650.08
24	Tripura	170.16	218.50	208.60	9.90	460.37	519.43	490.77	28.66	886.360	962.08	729.41	232.67
25	Uttar Pradesh	1665.90	2227.26	1898.25	329.01	3933.90	4706.93	3568.88	1138.05	5318.87	7132.68	5900.04	1232.64
26	Uttaranchal	110.04	153.20	95.75	57.45	101.16	155.66	135.79	19.87	279.60	359.11	283.09	76.02
27	West Bengal	882.63	1331.49	1004.35	327.14	922.75	1336.55	940.38	396.16	1787.29	2408.54	2108.98	299.56
28	Andaman & Nicobar					7.03	15.58	3.28	12.30	2.41	16.04	12.26	3.78
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli					0.45	0.46	0.01	0.45	0.39	1.97	1.34	0.63

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
30	Daman & Diu					0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Goa					6.18	9.51	2.50	7.01	0.21	12.22	4.70	7.52
32	Lakshadweep					2.62	4.35	1.79	2.57	2.00	4.62	2.01	2.61
33	Pondicherry					4.19	9.69	1.36	8.33	4.6.0	11.00	7.27	3.74
34	Chandigarh					0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	12605.20	19339.74	15856.89	3482.85	29939.60	37397.06	27250.10	10146.96	33506.61	49579.19	37905.23	11673.97

Clearance to POSCO's steel plant in Orissa

*14. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that this Ministry has given final clearance for the South Korean Steel maker POSCO's 12 million tonnes per annum steel plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the conditions set-for giving clearance; and

(c) what is the mechanism set to ensure that these conditions are adhered to by the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment & Forests had earlier granted environmental clearance on 19.7.2007 to 4.0 million tonnes per annum capacity integrated iron and steel plant in Orissa by M/s POSCO - India Pvt. Ltd. subject to effective implementation of various conditions and environmental safeguards. The proposal was further looked at by the Expert Appraisal Committee (Industry), in the light of the recommendations of the four member Committee constituted by Ministry of Environment & Forests and vide letter dated 31st January, 2011, 18 additional conditions have been stipulated for implementation in the project. These conditions *inter-alia* include provision for air pollution control devices, online continuous stack monitoring to be carried out, installation of desalination plant to meet the drinking water requirement for the neighborhood, provision of rainwater harvesting, use of energy efficient technologies, development of greenbelt with a minimum width of 15m, preparation of detailed occupational health surveillance programme and its implementation, preparation of risk and disaster management plan to cater to any eventuality arising from natural disasters as well as from storage/ leakage of oil and gas and earmarking of 2% of the net profit as CSR budget towards corporate social responsibility.

Implementation of the conditions stipulated while granting environmental clearance are monitored by the Regional Office of this Ministry. In the instant case, the Regional Office located at Bhubaneswar is required to monitor compliance to the EC conditions. Besides, the proponent is also required to submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated conditions. Additionally, the proponent is also required to upload the status of compliance of the stipulated

conditions and results of monitored data on their website in the public domain.

Retrieval of black money stashed abroad

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has strongly censured Government over the inordinate delay in retrieving India's black money hidden away in foreign banks abroad;

(b) whether the Indian depositors, having accounts in foreign banks, are reportedly transferring their black money elsewhere;

(c) if so, in what manner Government is keeping watch on such movement of black money;

(d) whether any data disclosing the names of Indian residents has been obtained from foreign countries; and

(e) if not, what are the legal hurdles coming in the way of Government to obtain names so as to bring back the black money illegally deposited abroad?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No Sir, Supreme Court has not passed any such order.

(b) and (c) There is no such information available with us. However, wherever there is credible information about international transfer of funds having possible tax implications in India, action is taken to investigate and bring such amounts to tax. Further, the Competent Authority of India for exchange of information remains in regular touch with Competent Authorities of treaty member countries.

(d) Yes Sir, the German Tax Authorities have provided to the Indian Government information available with them regarding bank accounts concerning Indian nationals with the LGT bank of Liechtenstein. This information has been provided by the German authorities under the Article concerning exchange of information of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Germany read with the Protocol thereto.

(e) Under the existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs), which India is having with other countries/jurisdictions, information can be requested only in specific cases and no fishing expedition is allowed.

Prevention of Blindness by Glaucoma

*16. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any separate budget for early detection of Glaucoma;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of programmes undertaken under Vision 2020-Right to Sight to control and prevent blindness by Glaucoma; and

(d) the details of State capitals which have instruments and diagnostic machines like Glaucoma Scope and Nerve Fibre Analyser for detection of Glaucoma and budget allocated for this?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) and (b) Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), grant-in-aid @Rs.1000/- per case is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations for treatment/management of various eye diseases including glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy, laser techniques, childhood blindness, squint surgery etc. This is a new initiative introduced under the programme with effect from 16th October, 2008 during the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12).

(c) The National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), is committed to reduce the burden of avoidable blindness including blindness due to Glaucoma to 0.3% by the year 2020 by adopting strategies advocated for Vision 2020 : The Right to Sight. Major initiatives undertaken under NPCB to achieve the goals of Vision 2020 include the following:-

- Decentralized implementation of NPCB through State/District Health and Family Welfare Societies.
- Revamping Medical Education.
- Ensuring optimal utilization of Human Resources.
- Improving quality of services
- Preventive Eye care.
- Coverage of underserved areas for eye care services through public-private partnership.

- Development of eye care infrastructure.
- To make eye care comprehensive, besides cataract surgery, assistance for other eye diseases like, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma management, laser techniques, corneal transplantation, vitreo-retinal surgery, treatment of childhood blindness etc.
- Regular monitoring and evaluation.
- Better quality of services.

(d) Glaucoma Scope and Nerve Fibre Analyser are the basic ophthalmic equipments, that are usually available in the eye departments of major hospitals/medical colleges in State capitals for detection of Glaucoma. The Ministry, however, does not maintain separate list/details of Ophthalmic Equipments available in State Hospitals.

Provision of CPAP Machines to CGHS beneficiaries

*17. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Continuous Positive Airways Pressure (CPAP) machines were provided or the cost of the machine was reimbursed to the CGHS beneficiaries by Screening Committee during the last two years;

(b) whether any time limit has been prescribed for sanctioning life-saving machines;

(c) if so, the details thereof and in how many cases time-limit has been violated;

(d) how many CGHS beneficiaries died due to delay in providing life-saving machines to them by the Screening Committee; and

(e) the steps taken to provide life-saving machines to CGHS beneficiaries at dispensary level?

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

(a) 91 CPAP machines in 2009 and 111 CPAP machines in 2010 were issued to CGHS beneficiaries in Delhi. In CGHS cities outside Delhi, 22 machines were issued and reimbursement was made to one beneficiary during the last two years.

(b) and (c) No time limit has been set up for sanctioning of life - saving machines. It may be stated that CGHS beneficiaries are provided CPAP machines as recommended by a committee of specialists.

(d) CGHS does not have any information of a beneficiary having died before the life-saving machine was provided.

(e) It is not proposed to keep life-saving machine in CGHS dispensaries. However, after the recommendations by the Committee, CPAP machine, if available in MSD, will be issued to the beneficiaries against a refundable amount of Rs. 50000/- and if the same is not available in MSD, then the beneficiary is permitted to purchase CPAP machine at the ceiling cost of Rs. 50000/-.

Increase in financial assistance under IAY and TSC schemes

*18. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation for hike in allocation of Central share for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and toilets covered under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) as there is steep hike in prices of cement, labour charges and other construction materials;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(c) by when the Central Government would increase allocation of funds in this regard; and

(d) what stringent action has been taken by the Ministry to stop malfunctioning in the construction of houses under IAY and toilets under TSC schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH) : (a) No, Sir. This Ministry has not received any representation for hike in allocation of central share for Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), TSC is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit. Since the programme is demand driven, there are no specific annual allocations of central share set under the programme to the States.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The allocation of central funds under IAY and TSC has been increasing over the years. The central share of funds allocated under these programmes during the last three years and current year is given in

the Statement (See below).

(d) The Indira Awaas Yojana and Total Sanitation Campaign are implemented by the State Governments. The Ministry of Rural Development monitors the performance of IAY through various mechanisms such as monthly and annual progress reports; financial returns and audit reports; periodical review meetings with the officers of the State Governments; field visits by Officers of the Ministry and visits of NLMs. The scheme is also monitored through State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees which have, *inter-alia*, public representatives as members.

TSC envisages incentive to be given to the BPL household on completion and use of the toilet in recognition of its achievement. TSC supports training of technical manpower like masons in the rural areas, publications of various technical designs, technical supervision when needed and NGO support to ensure good engineering quality of toilets.

Statement

Allocation of Funds under IAY and TSC during 2007-08 to 2010-11

I. Central Allocation under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during 2007-08 to 2-10-2011

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No	Year	Central Allocation
1	2007-2008	4032.70
2	2008-2009	8074.25 *
3	2009-2010	8494.70
4	2010-2011	10053.70

*Includes Rs. 2428.48 crore given as stimulus package

II. Central Allocation under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) during 2007-08 to 2010-2011

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No	Year	Central Allocation
1.	2007-2008	1060.00
2.	2008-2009	1200.00
3	2009-2010	1200.00

Less expenditure on National TB control programme

*19. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deaths due to Tuberculosis (TB) constitute the largest share of deaths by any disease in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government spends a significantly larger amount on the National AIDS Control Programme as compared to the National TB Control Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) and (b) As per the report of Registrar General of India on the causes of deaths, TB related deaths constitute only 6% of total deaths. Cardio-vascular diseases account for the largest share of deaths (19%).

(c) and (d) The financial layouts for the 11th Five Year Plan for National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) are Rs. 5728 crores and Rs. 1447 crores respectively.

It is estimated that about 2.39 million people are living with HIV/AIDS in India. HIV/AIDS is not only a communicable disease but also entails a huge social stigma and imposes a heavy socio-economic burden on the community. Moreover, there is no vaccine against HIV/AIDS and the HIV infection is not completely eliminated even with the use of anti-retroviral drugs which are to be taken by patients throughout their lives. On the other hand, TB is curable with 6-9 months of Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS). Further, BCG vaccine is included in Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) which provides protection against severe forms of Tuberculosis.

Provision of cheap AIDS-drugs

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

(a) whether a large section of AIDS patients do not have access to life-saving medicines in the country;

- (b) if so, the gap between demand and supply of such drugs;
- (c) whether Government provides free AIDS drugs in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons benefited so far;
- (e) whether some private companies have also come forward to supply cheap HIV drugs to patients; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) No Sir, all people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) can access Antiretroviral drugs free of cost through 292 Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) centres across the country. As various Antiretroviral Drugs are procured and supplied centrally to all these ART Centres from time to time, the monitoring of the stocks in these centres reveals that presently, there is no gap between demand and supply of drugs for the AIDS affected patients. Necessary mechanisms are in place for adequate supply chain management of drugs in case of shortage at any centre.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, Government has been providing free Antiretroviral drugs through ART Centres since April 2004. As on 31st December 2010, 3,87,205 patients are on ART at 292 ART centres and 550 Link ART centres, established in Government and at some Private Sector Hospitals across the country. State/UT-wise details of ART centres, Link ART Centres and PLHIV alive and on ART are given in Statement (See below).

(e) and (f) No Sir, no proposal has been received from any pharmaceutical company to supply cheap HIV drugs to patients.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of ART Centres and PLHIV who are alive and On-Art

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of ART		No. of Link
		Centres	ART Centres	on ART
Total Patients				
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	38	65	83059
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	30

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	6	24	7806
5	Chandigarh	1	0	1726
6	Chhattisgarh	4	3	1948
7	Delhi	9	0	8444
8	Goa	1	2	1215
9	Gujarat	18	26	18754
10	Haryana	1	5	2036
11	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	1279
12	Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	639
13	Jharkhand	4	11	2179
14	Karnataka	41	84	52993
15	Kerala	8	8	5160
16	Madhya Pradesh	7	26	4681
17	Maharashtra	51	85	91613
18	Manipur	7	9	6534
19	Meghalaya	1	0	123
20	Mizoram	1	4	967
21	Nagaland	5	4	2190
22	Orissa	4	4	2770
23	Pondicherry	1	0	706
24	Punjab	6	6	6298
25	Rajasthan	6	21	8887
26	Sikkim	1	0	47

1	2	3	4	5
27	Tamil Nadu	40	84	47955
28	Tripura	1	0	151
29	Uttar Pradesh	10	39	14472
30	Uttaranchal	2	7	835
31	West Bengal	9	20	8005
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		1	
33	Inter-sectoral Sector (SAIL, ESI, Railways, defense)			2479
GRAND TOTAL		292	550	387205

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Reviewing CRZ clearance conditions

1. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is reviewing its monitoring capacities of environment Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance conditions;

(b) whether enough public debate was sought by the Ministry before the new CRZ regulations were announced;

(c) if so, the details of the consultative process; and

(d) the current monitoring systems in place for checking compliance once clearance is issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) had issued CRZ Notification, 1991 for regulation of developmental activities and preservation and conserving the coastal environment. Perceiving the difficulties said to be posed by the said Notification in its effective

implementation for the sustainable development of coastal regions as well as the need for conservation of coastal resources, the MoEF reviewed the Notification through an Expert Committee headed by Prof. M. S. Swaminathan and based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee, MoEF, issued a draft notification on the 22nd July, 2008 vide number S.O. 1761 (E) under sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) inviting suggestions and objections from the public likely to be affected thereby. The MoEF, received large number of suggestions and objections on the draft notification, which were examined by another Expert Committee headed by Prof M. S. Swaminathan. The Expert Committee after detailed examination of the comments received on the draft Coastal Management Zone Notification, 2008 and after consultations with the stakeholders submitted the Report titled "Final Frontier" on the 16th July, 2009. This Report recommended to let the draft Coastal Management Zone Notification, 2008 lapse and to strengthen the CRZ Notification, 1991. The MoEF accepted the recommendations of this Report and let the draft CMZ Notification, 2008 lapse. A draft Island Protection Zone Notification, 2010 for the islands of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep was issued on 25th February, 2010. For the strengthening of the CRZ Notification, 1991, MoEF, undertook extensive consultations with the fishermen communities, local communities and NGOs from August, 2009-March, 2010 in ten coastal States/Union territories (UTs). These consultations were organized through the Centre for Environmental Education, which submitted a Report on the consultation process in 25th March, 2010. The MoEF, taking into account the outcome of the above consultation process and the recommendations made by the Expert Committee report dated 16th July, 2009, published a pre-draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2010 on the Ministry's website on 30.04.2010 inviting comments from the State Government of Coastal States/UT Administrations and on 06.07.2010, a discussion on pre-draft Notification with the State Government of Coastal States/UT Administrations was held. Based on discussion, a draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification for the Main Land was issued on 15th September, 2010 inviting objections and suggestions within 60 days. The objections and suggestions received on the above two draft Notifications were examined in the Ministry and finally the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 and the Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011 were issued on 6th January, 2011 in supersession of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

(d) Under, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 and the Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011, the State/UT Coastal Zone Management Authority shall be the primarily responsible for enforcing and monitoring and to assist in this task, the State Governments and UT

Administrations shall constitute District level Committees under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate concerned containing at least three representatives of local traditional Coastal Communities including fisherfolk. It shall be mandatory for the project proponent to submit half-yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated terms and conditions of the environmental clearance in hard and soft copies to the regulatory authority(s) concerned, on 1st June and 31st December of each calendar year and all such compliance reports submitted by the project proponent shall be published in public domain and its copies shall be given to any person on application to the concerned CZMA. The compliance report shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned regulatory authority.

Carbon emission in the country

2. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is third largest carbon dioxide emitting nation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government is contemplating to move on a low-carbon growth path?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) As per available information, based on 2008 data, the countries, which are the largest contributors to carbon-dioxide emissions in percentage terms, are China- 22.30%, United States of America - 19.91%, India- 5.50%, Russia- 5.24% and Japan- 4.28%. However the industrialised nations mainly USA, EU and Japan are responsible for the majority of cumulative emissions in the atmosphere.

The developed countries, including, the United States of America, have been insisting in the Climate Change negotiations that emerging economies such as China and India take on substantial initiatives on mitigation including commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. BASIC countries namely India, China, South Africa, and Brazil supported by many other developing countries reiterated the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities as enshrined in the Convention and opposed all such moves of the developed countries, as economic growth is essential for developing countries to eradicate

poverty at the earliest and enhance the adaptive capacity of the poor.

The Planning Commission has set up an Expert Group on Strategy for a Low Carbon Economy under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit Parikh to outline an Action Plan for Low Carbon initiatives to be undertaken including sector-specific initiatives.

Various other steps taken by Government of India to reduce emissions from energy use include, *inter-alla*, introduction of clean, coal technology; renovation and modernization of old thermal power stations; retirement of old and small size generating units; high priority to setting up of hydro and nuclear power plants; promotion of renewable energy sources; and launch of a National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency under the National Action Plan on Climate Change.

Increase in human-animal conflicts in NER

3. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that elephant-human conflicts are increasing in Assam;

(b) if so, the details of incidents thereof;

(c) whether the forest cover is shrinking in North Eastern Region (NER) causing increase of human-animal conflicts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to protect the life and property and rehabilitation of the victims at the same time safe living of the animal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) There is no increasing trend in the number of elephant-human conflict cases in Assam during recent years. However, the number of killing of human beings by elephants has fluctuated in Assam during the past five years, as follows:

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
No. of human beings killed by elephants in Assam	79	44	52	70	58

(c) and (d) As per the State of Forest Report 2009 of the Forest Survey of India, the combined forest cover in the seven states of North-Eastern Region namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura has increased by 598 sq. kms. in 2007 with

respect to assessment for 2005.

(e) The following short term and long term measures for addressing the problem of elephant depredation have been taken by the State Government of Assam:

Short Term Measures:

- (i) Making of fire and beating drums is encouraged in the affected area to protect agriculture crops from depredation by elephants.
- (ii) The construction of raised platform (*Machan*) for observation and guarding by the villagers is resorted to at the problematic sites.
- (iii) Crackers, torch lights, spot lights etc. are provided to the villagers for use.
- (iv) Domestic elephants (*Kunkis*) are used to drive away wild-elephants from the agriculture fields.
- (v) Ex-gratia is provided for injury or loss of human life, as well as for damage to property including crops.
- (vi) Rapid response teams have been formed.
- (vii) Digging of elephant trenches and installation of electric fencing/bio-fencing have been taken up at selected places.
- (viii) Problematic elephants are being monitored regularly and if required, they are relocated.

Long Term Measures:

- (i) Habitat improvement.
- (ii) Restoration of Elephant Corridors.
- (iii) Infrastructure improvement in elephant reserves for effective management of elephant population.
- (iv) Studies on elephant problems are encouraged.
- (v) Awareness programmes are taken up for stakeholders at local level to minimize the loss of life and property caused by the wild elephants.

National Environment Assessment and Monitoring Authority

4. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to set up a National Environment Assessment and Monitoring Authority (NEAMA);

(b) if so, whether the proposed NEAMA will cope up effectively with rising environmental challenges which are faced by the State level environmental clearance boards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) A proposal to set up a National Environment Assessment and Monitoring Authority (NEAMA) to strengthen enforcement and monitoring of compliance of environmental statutes and to improve environmental planning and management with a focus on environmental impact assessment and coastal zone management is in a conceptual stage. A draft Study Report regarding this titled 'Scope, Structure and Processes of NEAMA' prepared by IIT, Delhi has been uploaded on the Ministry's website on 26.11.2010 for comments.

Mortality rate of wind animals in Orissa

5. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elephant, tiger, leopard deaths in Orissa during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for increased mortality rate of elephants and tigers in the State; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by Government to prevent death of elephants due to electrocution especially on elephant corridors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) The number of deaths of elephant, tiger and leopard during last three years are as under :

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Elephant	54	47	51
Tiger	-	-	1
Leopard	1	1	1

(b) The mortality of elephant, tiger and leopard has not increased in Orissa during last three years.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government of Orissa:

- (i) The electricity distribution companies in the State have been asked to follow the safety provisions mandated by the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, and the directives/guidelines formulated by the Central Empowered Committee in construction and maintenance of power distribution lines. The compliance of these provisions is monitored by the officers of State Forest-Department.
- (ii) A total of 51 elephant squads have been engaged by State Forest Department to monitor and report the possible threats to elephants including electrical lines.
- (iii) Since 2006-07, eight offence cases have been registered under the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 against the officers of Electricity Department for their negligence in maintaining the electric lines leading to death of elephants.

Control of forest resources in Andhra Pradesh

6. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government wants the States to share the control of forest resources with local communities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this direction, so far, especially for Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) For sharing of forest resources, the Government of India has issued guidelines from time to time beginning from the guidelines issued on 1st June, 1990 regarding sharing of resources with the local communities. Accordingly the State Governments have taken steps to share forest resources. As such, Andhra Pradesh has also taken steps for participation of local communities and sharing of forests resources-through Van Sanrakshna Samiti and Eco-development Committees including revenue realised from the sale of forest produce.

Monitoring of GM food articles

7. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any decision to permit Genetically Modified (GM) foods in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the readymade food items like breakfast cereals supplied by Multinational Companies is manufactured by using GM food grains ; and

(d) whether Government has any mechanism to check the content of such foods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee, notified under "Rules for the Manufacture, use, Import and Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-Organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or cells, 1989", has approved the commercial cultivation of Bt cotton and import of GM Soybean oil derived from 'Roundup Ready' soybean.

(c) and (d) The entry of GM food at various ports is governed by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) *vide* their notification dated 7th April 2006. In accordance with the above regulation the mandate of the customs and the DGFT is to ensure that the importer has obtained proper approvals of GM food imports, the shipments are accompanied with proper documentation; verify that contents of shipment match accompanying documentation; detect illegal LMO imports and take appropriate measures. As regards the illegal entry of GM foods, the Ministry has not received any complaint from DGFT or the customs.

Implementation of Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010

8. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has asked the State Governments to implement the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010;

(b) if so, the progress in the States in implementing the said Rules;

(c) whether several State Governments are not taking effective steps in the implementation of these Rules; and

(d) if so, the concrete action Government proposes to take to ensure implementation of these Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir, the Central Government has notified Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules on 4th December, 2010. Letters have been issued to all the concerned State Governments to designate state nodal agencies, identify wetlands for notification from their states as per guidelines if they are not covered under these rules. Recently on World Wetland Day 2nd February, 2011 a workshop was held at Bharatpur, Rajasthan with the state nodal agencies to discuss the issues related to notification of wetlands from their respective states. Ministry has proposed various regional workshops with the concerned state governments during this financial year for effective implementation of these notified rules.

Reduction of wetlands in the country

9. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wetlands in the country have considerably been reduced in the last one decade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to protect the available wetlands in the country; and

(d) the prominent reasons for the dried up wetlands in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, many of the wetlands in the country are shrinking in size due to encroachment, anthropogenic pressures, uncontrolled siltation, weed infestation, discharge of sewage and industrial effluents, surface run-off, chemical pesticides and fertilizers, etc.

(c) Considering the importance of wetlands, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has identified 115 Wetlands in the country covering 24 States and two Union Territories for conservation under the National Wetland Conservation Programme, for which 100% assistance is given to the concerned, state governments for, undertaking various conservation activities like survey & demarcation, afforestation, catchment area treatment, water management, protection measures, fisheries development, weed control, wildlife conservation; pollution abatement, eco-development,

etc. This is also supplemented by research and developmental activities. So far, an amount of Rs. 98.75 crores has been released to the concerned State Governments for undertaking conservation activities of identified wetlands under various management action plans.

(d) Rapid urbanisation, biotic interference and several anthropogenic pressures are responsible for drying up of wetlands in the country, however, no authentic data is available on these aspects.

Forest cover in the country

†10. SHRI SHREGOPAL VYAS : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any effort to increase the forest cover in the country;

(b) if so, whether non-Government persons and rural and local people have been involved in this work; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a National Afforestation Programme (NAP) scheme with people's participation including involvement of non-government persons, rural and local people living in and around the forest areas to increase forest and tree cover (FTC) in the country. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level. As on 31/12/2010, projects to treat an area of 17.19 lakh ha. through 42535 JFMCs have been sanctioned in the States since inception of the scheme in the year 2002. In addition to above scheme, the following steps have been taken to increase forest and tree cover in the country by involving non-government persons and rural and local people.

(i) Six Eco-Task Force (ETF) Battalions are working in difficult areas for eco-restoration of degraded areas.

(ii) Xlllth Finance Commission has recommended Rs.5000 crores for five years starting from 2010-11 for conservation and development of forests and Rs.625 crores have been released to various States during

the year 2010-11.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Additional Central Assistance of Rs.81.66 Crores has been released to the States during 2009-10 for restoration and regeneration of forest cover.
- (iv) Under the Grants-in-Aid for Greening India Scheme, assistance is provided to voluntary agencies for tree planting and mass awareness. The grants are now being released to ongoing projects only.
- (v) Besides the schemes of Ministry of Environment and Forests, there are State schemes and Central schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and National Bamboo Mission, which have considerable component for afforestation involving rural and local people.

Violations of Environment Protection Act, 1986 in Lavasa Project

11. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of grave violations of Environment Protection Act, 1986 in Lavasa Hill City Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has ordered to stop the work at the Lavasa site and has issued show cause notice to the project developers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action proposed by his Ministry against those guilty of violating environmental norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry had received complaints about development of a Hill Station Township "Lavasa City" at Taluka Mulshi and Velhe, District Pune which is 45 km from Pune City, violating the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notifications 1994, its amendment of 2004 and the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.

(c) and (d) A show cause notice was issued on 25.11.2010 to M/s. Lavasa Corporation Limited with the direction to show cause within 15 days of the receipt of the notice as to why the following directions may not be made final :

(i) the unauthorized structures erected without any Environmental Clearance between 18.3.2004 till 7.7.2004, from 7.7.2004 till 14.9.2006 under Environment Impact Notification, 1994 and further constructions carried out after the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 by M/s. Lavasa Corporation Limited in Mulshi and Velhe Talukas, District Pune, Maharashtra be removed forthwith in entirety.

(ii) Pending decision on the show cause notice the status quo ante for construction/development as on date should be maintained.

The stay order on the construction still exists as on date.

(e) While any violation of the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification attracts action under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; the matter of Lavasa City Township is before the Hon'ble High Court, Mumbai.

Decrease in population of wild animals

†12. SHRI SHREGOPAL VYAS : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of tigers and many other species of animals has continuously declined in the country; and

(b) if so, the Plan formulated by Government for their protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) There are no specific reports of decline in population of major species like tiger, rhinoceros, elephants, and lions.

As per last All India tiger estimation done in 2008, the population of the tigers in the country (excluding Sunderbans) was 1411 (mid value); the lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. This estimation is not comparable to earlier estimates, as previously different methodology was used for estimation.

(b) Important steps taken by the Government for conservation of wildlife in the country are as under:

- i. Threatened species of wildlife are placed in various Schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby according these species adequate protection.
- ii. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
- iii. A network of Protected Areas has been established to protect and

conserve wildlife including rare animals and their habitats.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- iv. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up as a multi-disciplinary agency to deal with wildlife crimes having inter-state, cross-border and International ramifications.
- v. The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around forest and Protected Areas.
- vi. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/Union Territory Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' with a view to improving protection and conservation of wildlife.
- vii. India is signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) that regulates international trade in wildlife and its derivatives.

Elephant menace in Orissa

†13. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been comprehensive increase in the incidents of killing of human beings by elephants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether maximum number of such incidents are taking place in Orissa;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of persons killed so far;

(e) whether the attention of Centre has been drawn by the State Government in this regard; and

(f) whether there is any possibility of increasing compensation amount in view of the loss caused by menace of elephants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) As per Information available in the Ministry, there is no such trend as to conclusively say that there has been increase in the incidents of killing of human beings by elephants in the country. There are also no such trends available as to establish that maximum number of such incidents are taking place in Orissa.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Maximum number of human deaths by elephants is taking place in fringe villages near forest areas which are corridors for elephant movement. The elephants tend to invade the cultivated areas in these villages, sometimes resulting in human deaths. From financial year 2004-05 to end of January 2011, 399 persons were killed by elephants in Orissa.

(e) State Government of Orissa has been submitting reports on killing of human beings by elephants to the Ministry.

(f) No such decision has been taken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Endangered species of plants and animals

†14. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around ten per cent species of plants and animals in the country are endangered but Government has neither made any list of them nor has taken any measures for their protection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) As per assessment of the International Union the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), less than 1% of the known species in India are endangered. The steps taken by the Central Government for the protection of wildlife including endangered species, *inter alia*, include the following:

(a) Threatened species of wildlife are included in the Schedules of the Wild Life (Protection), Act, 1972. thereby according them the highest degree of protection.

(b) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.

(c) A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve wildlife and their habitats including rare animals.

(d) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.

(e) The State/UT Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around wildlife rich

areas.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife.

(g) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', there are provisions for initiating 'Recovery Programme for critically endangered species and their habitats'. 16 endangered species namely Snow leopard, Bustard (including floricans), Dolphins, Hangul, Nilgiri Tahr, Marine turtles, Dugongs and Coral reefs, Edible nest swiftlets, Asian wild buffalo, Nicobar megapode, Manipur brow-antlered deer'. Vultures, Malabar civet, Great one horned or Indian Rhinoceros, Asiatic Iion, Swamp deer and Jerdon's Courser are identified for species recovery programme.

Dust pollution

15. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dust is a bigger culprit than vehicular emission for making air quality bad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has asked the State Governments to prevent dust pollution in towns and cities in the States; and

(d) if so, the response received by the Central Government from the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) (a) and (b) The Central Government has undertaken a study, i.e., 'Air Quality Monitoring, Emission Inventory and Source Apportionment Study for (six) Indian Cities', namely, Delhi, Kanpur, Pune, Mumbai, Chennai and Bengaluru with the help of premier institutions like, IIT-Bombay, IIT-Kanpur, IIT-Madras, NEERI-Nagpur, TERI-New Delhi and ARAI-Pune for identifying the various mobile and stationary sources of dust and the extent of their contribution to ambient air pollution. Vehicular emission is one of the identified sources of dust. The study has been coordinated by the Central Pollution Control Board.

Based on the study conducted, the approximate contribution of transport sector to dust in residential areas varies between 9.8 to 48.3 percent in the cities. Re-suspension of road dust due to movement of vehicles is also a prominent source and accounts for 6.3 to 57.4 percent.

(c) and (d) As an outcome of the study, the Government has undertaken the task to set up Working Groups in respective thematic Ministries to deal with the sectoral recommendations of the study.

Killing of rhinoceros in Assam

16. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rhinoceros killing in Assam in the last three years; and

(b) what steps the Central Government has taken specially to protect one horned rhinoceros in the forest of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) The total number of rhinoceros killing in Assam in the last three years are as under:

Year	Total No.
2008	16
2009	14
2010	07

(b) The Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Government of Assam under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for strengthening their anti-poaching activities, improvement of habitats, of wildlife including rhinoceros, and eco-development activities in the fringe areas.

The State Government of Assam has taken various steps for protection of one-horned rhinoceros which are as follows:

- a. Round the clock patrolling duty by the frontline staff and officers is the regular feature of the protection mechanism.
- b. The infrastructure and communication including wireless system has been strengthened in all the rhino bearing Protected Areas.

- c. The Assam Forest Protection Force and armed Home Guards have been deployed as strategic points for strengthening protection duty.
- d. The training and capacity building programmes for the frontline staff are organized.
- e. The eco-development activities have been initiated in the fringe villages to enlist the cooperation of local people in the protection of rhinoceros and other wildlife.
- f. Intelligence network has been strengthened by providing suitable rewards to the informers.
- g. Awareness programmes are organized by involving all stakeholders for sensitizing them for wildlife conservation.
- h. The park officials regularly coordinate with Civil and Police authorities in the matter of protection work and detection of offences, if any, in the area.
- i. Regular monitoring and coordination mechanism is in place to assess the management effectiveness in the Protected Areas and to take corrective measures from time to time.
- j. The forest officials of all levels have been given power to use firearms for maintaining public order in forest/wildlife areas.

Approval to big industries in Orissa

†17. SHRI SHREGOPAL VYAS : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether some big industries in Orissa have got approval finally;
- (b) whether assurance to fulfil essential conditions has been given and Government is assured of it;
- (c) whether Government had to consider other aspects too apart from environment protection while according approval; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) The proposal of all the industries mentioned in the Schedule of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 are considered by the Expert Appraisal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Committee (Industry) and processed for the environmental clearance in the Ministry as per its recommendations. In the State of Orissa, during last 2 years, 37 proposals have been accorded environmental clearance by the Ministry. The environmental clearance accorded is subject to compliance to specific and general conditions mentioned in the environmental clearance letter.

(c) and (d) The Government considers all aspects related to the environment protection including environmental conservation and pollution control aspects, while according environmental clearance.

Poachmg network in Himachal Pradesh

18. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governnvent is aware that Baddi-Barotiwala-Nalagarh (BBN) area of Himachal Pradesh is emerging as the centre-point of wildlife poaching and a well- organized network is being operated in the area;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cases of poaching in the area registered during last two years;

(c) whether any efforts have been made or being made by Government to unearth such networks by keeping a vigil on various escape routes of the area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Two incidents of trapping of leopards have been reported from Nalagarh area of Himachal Pradesh within last two years. However, there are no reports of any organized network operating in the area.

(b) Two cases of trapping of leopards registered in Nalagarh Forest division in last two years are:

(i) A leopard about 2 years of age was found trapped in Majroo beat of Baddi Range, The animal was given medical aid and it survived. The leopard was then sent to Dhauladhar Nature Awareness Park, Gopalpur (Kangra).

(ii) A leopard, trapped in wire noose (*Karakki*) on 22.01.2010, managed to escape by breaking the wire and was later found dead at Rauntawala Shamlatin Palahwala beat. The case has been registered with Police for

investigation.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As informed by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, total ban on hunting of wild animals has been imposed by the State Government since 1984, under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The Wildlife Wing of the Forest Department of Himachal Pradesh is vigilant and carries out intensive patrolling in the sensitive areas including Nalagarh to prevent poaching of wild animals in the State. During winter season, anti-poaching squads are set up in collaboration with the State Police Department to control the poachers and wildlife crime.

Illegal factories in Delhi

†19. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 2000 illegal factories are being run in Deihi emitting hazardous Chemicals and smoke adding poison to air;

(b) whether Government is also aware that most of these factories are being run in residential areas;

(c) if so, since when these illegal factories are being run;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the pollution level in Delhi had doubled in December, 2010 as compared to that in August, 2010; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide pollution free air to the people of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Violation of forestry laws by the companies

20. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that POSCO, Vedanta and Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JSPL) have grossly violated the forestry laws of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise, area-wise and laws violated by these companies; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) what action Government has taken against these companies under the environmental norms and the Indian Panel Code (IPC), so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) The Ministry of Environment & Forests received complaints on certain violations committed by POSCO, Vedanta and Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JSPL).

(b) and (c) Details of the nature and the extent of the violations committed and the action taken by the Central Government against these companies is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of the Violations Committed and action taken by
Govt. against those companies*

Name of Company	Details of Violation	Action taken by the Ministry
1	2	3
POSCO 05.08.2010 Government the land), if for said and	The Central Government received that though the prior permission accorded by the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, for the diversion of 1253.225 hectare forest land required for establishment of an Integrated Steel Plant and Captive Port by M/s. Posco India Private Limited in Jagatsinghpur district of Orissa is subject to the settlement of rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers	The Central Government <i>vide</i> their letter dated requested the State of Orissa to stop the work (including handing over of forest and non-forest any, being undertaken establishment of the project. The Central Government also constituted a four member committee to (i) investigate ascertain the status of the implementation of the Scheduled

(Recognition of Forest Rights) *Tribes and Other Traditional*
Act, 2006, the rights of the *Forest Dwellers (Recognition*
of
Other Traditional Forest Dwellers *Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and*
(OTFDs) in accordance with the *Rehabilitations and Resettlement*
said Act have not been settled *provisions; (ii) look into*
on the said land. *Environmental, Coastal*

1	2	3
other		<p><i>Regulation Zone (ERZ) & clearances granted; and (iii) review compliance with legislative and other obligations imposed by the Ministry of Environment & Forests in respect of the said project.</i></p>
report		<p>After examination of the of the said committee, the Central Government requested the State Government of</p>
Orissa		<p>to submit a categorical assurance that at least one</p>
of		<p>the three conditions to be fulfilled by a person before</p>
his		<p>claims as OTFD under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest</p>
Rights)		<p>Act, 2006 are recognized,</p>
are		<p>not fulfilled in the case of</p>
those		<p>claiming to be depending on</p>
or		<p>cultivating land in the</p>
POSCO		<p>project area.</p>
report		<p>After examination of the</p>
committee,		<p>of the four member</p>
imposed		<p>the Central Government</p>
		<p>28 additional conditions</p>

over

stipulated in

for

Central

and

the

clearance

and above the that

the original environmental
clearance of July 19th, 2007

the Steel-cum-Captive Power
Plant. Similarly, the

Government also imposed 32
additional conditions over

above the that stipulated in

original environmental

of May 15th, 2007 for the
captive minor port.

1	2	3
Vedanta forest	(i) M/s. Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL) has occupied 26.123 ha.	(i) Rejected Stage-II clearance for
diversion of land in	of village forest land within the factory premises at Lanjigarh in Kalahandi district of Orissa without Corporation Ltd.	660.749 ha. forest favour of M/s. Orissa Mining
ore	obtaining approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;	for mining of bauxite in Lanjigarh Bauxite
environment	(ii) Reserve in Kalahandi and running parallel to the conveyor corridor, M/s VAL has illegally occupied plot number 157(p) measuring 1.0 acre and plot number 133 measuring 0.11	For construction of a road Rayagada districts in Orissa; (ii) Since Stage-II forest clearance has been rejected the
proceeded	(iii) acres of village forest land; mine also became	M/s VAL had already
direction under	with construction of activity for its expansion project that would	inoperable; (iii) Issued
(Protection)	increasc its capacity six fold from 1.0 Million ton per annum	Section 5 of the Environment
environmental	(Mtpa) to 6.0 Mtpa without obtaining environmental clearance	Act, 1986 stipulating additional
75	as per provisions of EIA Notificalion 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act	safeguards to be complied at 1 MTPA Alumina Refinery and
clearance	2006;	M W Captive Power
in	(iv) Plant (CPP) at Lanjigarh under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, on the condition that	M/s VAL was accorded in District Kalahandi Orissa by M/s.

Vedanta no forest land would be used for Aluminium Limited; and establishment of refinery. However, (iv) The TOR issued on 12th M/s VAL has occupied 26.123 ha. March 2009, for expansion- village forest land within its sion of Alumina Refinery factory premises at Lanjigarh; and from 1 MTPA to 6 MTPA (v) In respect of 660.749 ha. of forest and 75 MW CPP to 300 land located in Lanjigarh Bauxite MW CPP have been Reserve in Kalahandi and Rayagada withdrawn and conse-

1	2	3
stands	districts in Orissa, proposed for diversion in favour of M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Limited for mining	quently the public hearing conducted on 25th April, 2009
expansion	of Bauxite ore to feed Alumina refinery project of M/s. VAL at Lanjigarh, the conditions stipulated	rejected. Process to obtain environment Clearance for
has nov.	in the Ministry of Environment & Forest's circular of August, 2009	of Alumina Refinery to be started de-
	for settlements of rights, in accordance with the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition) of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 on the forest land diverted for non-forest purposes; have not been complied.	
Jindal Steel stipulated and Power dated Limited (ISPL)	in the environment clearance accorded by the Central Government to the 6 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant and 1000 MW Captive Power Plant being established by M/s. Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JSPL) at Kerjang, in Angul District	Though it was clearly The Central Government vide their letter 10.02.2010 imposed 6 additional conditions over and above the that stipulated in the original environmental clearance of February, 22nd, 2007 for the
established	of Orissa that "no construction activity at the project site shall be initiated till the approval for the 168.232 ha forest land is obtained under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and subsequent amendments from the	6 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant and 1000 MW Captive Power Plant being
M/s.	Angul District of Orissa. JSPL undertook construction work like storage godown, roads, foundation for industrial activities like power plant, stockyard plant mill	by M/s Jindal Steel and Power Limited (ISPL) at Kerjang, in State/Central Government",

etc. on the non-forest land before
obtaining approval under the Forest
(Conservation) Act, 1980 for
diversion of the 168.232 ha. forest
land required for execution of the
said project.

Implementation of Forest Rights Act

21. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the Forest Rights Act has been inappropriate;

(b) whether the report by the National Committee on Forest Rights Act (FRA) which includes recommendations for implementing it effectively, has been taken into account;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the Nodal Ministry for the implementation of Forest Rights Act. Based upon the information available with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the States have reponed progress in varying degrees in implementation of the Act. While States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have established the prescribed structures and procedures, have received a large number of claims and have started distributing the title deeds, other States, because of various reasons, are still to catch up. As per the information collected by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, from various States/UTs till 31st January 2011, more than 30.39 lakh claims have been filed and more than 11.09 lakh titles have been distributed. More than 34 thousand titles are ready for distribution. A total 25,53,315 claims have been disposed of (84.00%).

(b) to (d) The report of the National Committee on Forest Rights Act is still under examination in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Increase in smuggling of endangered species

22. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the smuggling of endangered species through private airlines has increased recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the wild life smuggling is happening all across the border including the Indo-Tibetan boundary and border areas of Myanmar, Bangladesh and Nepal;

(c) if so, the details of steps contemplated by Government to prevent such smuggling of endangered species through private airlines; and

(d) the action taken by Government to preserve and develop the existing endangered species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Some cases of wildlife contraband being transported through private airlines have come to the notice of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.

(b) Yes, Sir. The porous borders of the country are often being used to smuggle out wildlife and wildlife products from India.

(c) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is maintaining vigil against smuggling of endangered species through various modes including private airlines.

(d) The Government of India has taken various measures as under to conserve the endangered species in the country:

1. Threatened species of wildlife are included in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
2. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve wildlife and their habitats including rare animals.
3. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
4. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife.
5. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', a new component has been added for initiating 'Recovery Programme for critically endangered species and their habitats' during the Eleventh Five Year plan period.

6. A Special Consultative Committee comprising various intelligence, security and enforcement agencies has been formed.
7. Checks are conducted at the exit points by various agencies to prevent trafficking of wildlife articles.
8. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
9. Training courses are conducted for various enforcement agencies like Customs, Central Police Forces etc for better control of illegal wildlife trade.

Invasion by elephants at Chittoor district in Karnataka

23. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent deaths of villagers in the Chittoor district of Karnataka due to elephant trampling;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to install solar-powered fences and trenches at vulnerable points to address this invasion by elephants into the region;

(c) if so, by when this is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Yes, Chittoor district is in Andhra Pradesh and no death due to elephant trampling is reported in Andhra Pradesh recently.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Elephant' for various activities including installing electric/solar fences and laying elephant proof trenches upon receipt of proposals from the concerned State Government. No such proposal has been received for the area in question from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh at present.

Strengthening of Forest Advisory Committees

24. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established a number of green tribunals;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of membership and functions;
- (d) whether the Forest Advisory Committee will be abolished; and
- (e) if not, the steps proposed to strengthen the Forest Advisory Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) The National Green Tribunal has been established on 18th October, 2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith. The Tribunal shall consist of a full time Chairperson and not less than ten but subject to a maximum of twenty full time Judicial Members and similar number of Expert Members. Hon'ble Shri Justice L. S. Pant (retired Supreme Court Judge) has been appointed as Chairperson of the Tribunal. The Tribunal shall have 5 places of sittings. The Principal place of sitting of the Tribunal shall be at New Delhi and Bhopal, Kolkata, Pune and Chennai shall be the other four places of sittings.

(d) No Sir.

(e) There is no proposal to strengthen the Forest Advisory Committee at this stage.

Violation of environmental norms by industrial units

25. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been many industrial units which are violating the environmental norms and polluting the air and water and recently Madras High Court has ordered the closure of all dyeing and bleaching units in Tirupur which is polluting the Noyyal river flowing through the city in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps, so that there should not be any violation of environmental norms by the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) As informed by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB), there are 754 textile bleaching and dyeing units in Tirupur District of Tamil Nadu discharging their effluents into the river Noyyal, The Hon'ble High Court had, based on the recommendations of an Expert Committee, directed the textile bleaching and dyeing units to achieve zero liquid discharge (ZLD) of their trade effluents by 31-7-2007. The Hon'ble High Court has now in a Contempt Petition ordered closure of these units till they comply with the pollution control norms. The TNPCB has accordingly closed down these units and disconnected their power supply. The TNPCB is monitoring the Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and the Individual Effluent Treatment Plants (IETPs) for their continuous operation of the ZLD system to ensure zero discharge of their effluents. Meanwhile, the Hon'ble High Court has permitted one unit to recommence its operation after compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras Order dated 28.1.2011 and also permitted the CETPs to operate only on the Biological Treatment System and Reverse Osmosis System. Similarly, other units which have complied with the above directions may also be permitted to operate.

Shifting Indian lions from Gir Sanctuary

†26. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to shift Indian lions from Gir Sanctuary in Gujarat;

(b) if so, where these lions would be shifted to;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has raised any objection to this decision; and

(d) whether wildlife experts have recognized that place to be fit for lions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) In order to conserve the single isolated population of Asiatic Lions, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had initiated habitat feasibility study through the Wildlife Institute of India, which *inter alla* has identified Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh as an alternate home for the Gir Lions and for the release of wild

lions from Gujarat. While State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of Madhya Pradesh is agreeable for translocation of Gir Asiatic Lions in Kuno Palpur, State Government of Gujarat has so far not agreed to part with Gir Asiatic Lions. The matter is subjudice before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in view of IA no. 100 in Writ Petition (Civil) 337/1995.

Wildlife experts have recognized Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary as a habitat fit for Asiatic lions.

Study on least polluting fuel

27. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a recent study by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and International Centre for Automotive Technology (ICAT) which claims that diesel is the best fuel and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is the worst;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the findings have met with several criticisms; and

(d) whether Government proposes to commission further studies to clarify the debate on which fuel is least polluting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (d) Central Pollution control Board (CPCB) has sponsored a study to International Centre for Automotive Technology (ICAT) on the assessment of aldehydes, ketones, and methane emissions in vehicles using various types of fuels such as petrol BS I and BS II, diesel BS II and III, Liquid Petroleum Gas, Compressed Natural Gas, 5% ethanol blended with petrol and 10% bio-diesel blend with diesel. The report of the study has not yet been finalized.

Demolition of Adarsh Society

†28. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Ministry has declared the disputed Adarsh Society as illegal and has asked to demolish it within three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the Government's reaction thereto?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) M/s Adarsh Cooperative Housing Society had not obtained necessary prior clearance for its building at Colaba, Mumbai under the CRZ Notification, 1991, as amended from time to time, which is a violation of the CRZ Notification and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. An order was issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on 14.01.2011, after following the due procedure, directing M/s Adarsh Cooperative Housing Society to remove the unauthorized structure within 3 Months.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to the part (a) and (b) above.

Countering inflation

†29. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the common man in the country has now become a victim of high inflation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures Government proposes to counter the inflation;

(d) whether black marketing and hoarding are also responsible for inflation;

(e) if so, the effective steps taken so far to check the same;

(f) whether any raids have been conducted in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (g) High inflation affects the common man on account of reduction in the value of the currency relative to goods and services. The Government monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda. Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include selective ban on exports and futures trading in food grains, zero import duty on select food items, permitting import of pulses and sugar by public sector undertakings, distribution of imported pulses and edible oils through the PDS and release of higher quota of non-levy sugar.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts. To enable the State Governments/UT Administrations to take effective action for undertaking de-hoarding operations under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, it was decided to enable State Governments to impose stockholding limits by keeping in abeyance some provisions of the Central Order dated 15.02.2002 in respect of pulses, edible oils, edible oilseeds, rice, paddy and sugar for the period upto 31.03.2011. The State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. Details of detention orders issued under the said Act and as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2009 and 2010 are given below:

Name of the State	2009	2010
Gujarat	31	79
Tamil Nadu	112	120
Orissa	02	02
Maharashtra	02	02
Andhra Pradesh	-	01
Chhattisgarh	-	01
TOTAL	147	205

In addition, the Government has been rolling back the fiscal stimulus and the Reserve Bank of India has taken policy measures to curb excess liquidity.

Swavalamban Pension Scheme

†30. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has launched Swavalamban, a pension scheme, for the labourers working in the unorganised sector;

(b) if so, since when and the details of the scheme;

(c) the number of labourers to be benefited from this scheme initially and by when it would be implemented in the whole country; and

(d) the names of the States which have shown interest in this scheme and the quantum of contribution they are willing to make?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) To encourage the workers of unorganised sector to voluntarily save for their retirement and to lower the cost of operations of the New Pension System (NPS) for such subscribers, the Central Government announced a co-contributory pension scheme 'Swavalamban' in the Union Budget 2010-11. The Government of India (GoI) will contribute a sum of Rs. 1,000 to each eligible NPS subscriber who contributes a minimum of Rs. 1,000 and maximum Rs. 12,000 per annum under the Swavalamban Scheme. The GoI contribution has been announced for the current year and the next three years i.e. upto the year 2013-14. The Government has targetted to cover around 10 lakh subscribers each during the 4 years of the Scheme, totaling to around 40 lakh subscribers. The Swavalamban Scheme has been launched on 26.09.2010 and workers of unorganised sector from any part of the country can join this Scheme. The Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has been mandated by the Government to implement the Swavalamban Scheme all over the country.

(d) In response to the appeal of the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2010-11, the State Governments of Haryana and Karnataka have also announced a co-contributory scheme for some specified occupational groups in the un-organised sectors, wherein a sum of Rs. 1,200 per annum will be contributed by these State Governments to the accounts of eligible subscribers of the respective state, over and above the contribution of the Central Government and the individual subscribers.

Stashing of black money in LGT Bank

31. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has got the names and other details of the Indian nationals who have stashed away money in LGT Bank in Liechtenstein;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken against these persons;

(d) whether any probe has been conducted to know the source of money and the extent of the tax-evasion thereby;

(e) if so the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (f) Yes Sir. The German Tax Authorities have provided to the Indian Government information available with them regarding bank accounts concerning Indian nationals with the LGT bank of Liechtenstein. This information has been provided by the German authorities under the Article concerning exchange of information of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Germany read with the Protocol thereto. Based on the information received income amounting to Rs. 39.66 Crore was assessed/re-assessed in the hands of 18 individuals being beneficiaries and tax demand of Rs. 24.66 crore raised. Notices for imposition of penalty and prosecution under various provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 have been issued.

Debt burden of States

32. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the debt burden of various States as on 31 September, 2010;

(b) whether any State including Tamil Nadu has submitted any proposal for financial assistance to reduce debt;

(c) the details of assistance proposed to be extended to each State during the current year; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Details of outstanding debt of various States as on 31-3-2010 as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is given in Statement (See below).

(b) In the recent past, Government of Punjab made a formal request for a financial package to ameliorate the debt burden of the State.

(c) and (d) The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) had recommended a Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) during its award period (1.4.2005 to 31.3.2010). DCRF provided for (i) Consolidation of central loans from Ministry of Finance contracted till 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31.3.2005 for a fresh tenure of twenty years at an interest rate of 7.5% per annum and (ii) Debt waiver to states based on their fiscal performance. Twenty six out of 28 States (except West Bengal and Sikkim) had enacted FRBM Acts during the TFC award period. Loans from Ministry of Finance to these 26 States have been Consolidated to the extent of Rs. 113601.14 crore and debts waived to the extent of Rs. 22039.35 crore as on 31.03.2010.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has recommended that the facility of loan Consolidation be extended to the remaining two States during its award period 2010-15 on the condition that they put in place an FRBM Act as stipulated. On meeting this condition, the loans contracted by these States till 31 March 2004 and outstanding as at the end of the year preceding the year in which the Act is put in place, shall be Consolidated on the same terms and conditions as recommended by TFC. West Bengal has enacted its FRBM Act, and amended it through an Ordinance. Accordingly a provisional decision has been taken to consolidate West Bengal's debt. Information about amendment of its FRBM Act in accordance with the fiscal path laid down by FC-XIII has not been received from Sikkim so far. FC-XIII has also recommended that loans given to States and administered by Ministries other than Ministry of Finance, outstanding as at the end of 2009-10, be written off, subject to conditions prescribed. FC-XIII has also recommended that loans contracted by States from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) till 2006-07 and outstanding at the end of 2009-10 be reset at 9% interest rate, subject to conditions prescribed. Government of India has accepted these recommendations in principle.

Statement

Details of outstanding liabilities of State Governments as on 31-3-2010

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Outstanding liabilities as on 31.3.2010
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1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,27,581
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,363
3	Assam	25.053

1	2	3
4	Bihar	60,617
5	Chhattisgarh	17,620
6	Goa	8,039
7	Gujarat	1,20,759
8	Haryana	40,324
9	Himachal Pradesh	22,619
10	Jammu and Kashmir	26,179
11	Jharkhand	25,741
12	Karnataka	76,762
13	Kerala	70,761
14	Madhya Pradesh	67,190
15	Maharashtra	2,07,810
16	Manipur	4,967
17	Meghalaya	3,853
18	Mizoram	4,583
19	Nagaland	4,625
20	Orissa	48,619
21	Punjab	67,721
22	Rajasthan	90,972
23	Sikkim	2,338
24	Tamil Nadu	95,232
25	Tripura	5,069
26	Uttarakhand	18,216
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,21,106
28	West Bengal	1,68,684
	TOTAL	16,36,403

Source: RBI Bulletin

Charging service tax on claim amount by insurance companies

33. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Insurance companies propose to charge service tax on the claim amount submitted to them in case of cashless facility extended to the beneficiaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action proposed to be taken to ensure that the beneficiaries are not unnecessarily harassed because of charging service tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Sir, service tax is applicable only when the payment under health insurance is made by the insurance companies directly to the hospitals.

(b) Question does not arise, in view of reply to (a) above.

Automatic updation of pension by banks

34. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps against the demand raised by PSU banks' retired employees for the automatic updation of pension:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) As a part of the Memorandum of Settlement with the Unions and Associations of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and the Associate banks of State Bank of India (SBI) [other than SBI, as they are governed under different pension scheme] pension was introduced in lieu of contribution of the banks in the Provident Fund of the employees. This caused heavy financial burden on PSBs. On the grant of another option of pension to the serving as well as retirees from 1995 onwards, the load on the banks on account of pension has further increased. In view of the above, at present there is no proposal for automatic updation of pension.

Payment of DICGC insured amount

†35. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) makes payment of Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) insured amount to account holders and deposit holders having a limit of Rs. one lakh in city co-operative banks under liquidation process but bank liquidators are not making payment to those depositors having more than one lakh amount thereby common men are facing a lot of problems; and

(b) the necessary steps taken or likely to be taken by Government to resolve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and RBI making payment of DICGC insured amount to account holders/deposit holders does not arise. Each depositor in a bank, registered with DICGC, is insured upto a maximum of 1,00,000.00 (Rupees One Lakh only) for both principal and interest amount held by him in the same right and same capacity as on the date of liquidation/ cancellation of bank's licence. The claim amount is paid through the liquidators of the bank appointed by Registrars of Co-op Societies of respective States. As per the provisions of DICGC Act, 1961 and DICGC General Regulations 1961, the liquidator is required to repay the amount paid by the DICGC in the manner and time prescribed in Regulation 22 of the DICGC General Regulations 1961 before making payment to creditors including depositors above one lakh.

The DICGC reviews the deposit insurance coverage limit from time to time and appropriate decision is taken wherever necessary

Setting up mortgage guarantee fund

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

(a) whether Government has proposed to set up a mortgage guarantee fund to cover the risk of home loans given to the poors by banks and housing finance companies;

(b) if so, whether the fund will focus the housing shortage especially for economically weaker section and the low income group segments in the urban areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Mortgage Risk Guarantee Fund is to encourage lending for affordable housing to Economically Weaker Section/Low Income Group Households for loans upto Rs.5 Lakh with initial corpus of Rs.1000 Crores from the Central Government. The scheme aims to provide support for shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

Tax-GDP ratio in country

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

(a) whether the Tax to GDP ratio may be biggest casualty of rising prices;

(b) if so, the trends in Tax-GDP ratio since last five years and anticipated for 2010-11;

(c) whether this may be necessitated to improve in taxation to enhance revenue collections in the next fiscal;

(d) whether Government can explore mechanism in the area of international taxation to enhance revenue collection; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (e) On an average annual basis, the gross tax revenues grew by 16.1 per cent and the gross domestic product at current market prices (GDP at CMP) grew by 15.1 per cent in the period 2005-06 to 2009-10. The tax- GDP ratio rose from a level of 9.9 per cent in 2005-06 to 11.9 per cent in 2007-08.

Table: Tax-GDP Ratio

	(Per cent)				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Growth in GDP at CMP	13.9	16.3	16.1	12.0	17.3
Growth in Tax revenue	20.1	29.3	25.3	2.0	3.6
Tax -GDP Ratio	9.9	11.0	11.9	10.8	9.6

The levels of growth in the GDP at CMP and gross tax revenues since 2008-09 is a reflection of initial demand slowdown on account of the impact of the global financial and economic crisis, subsequent recovery based on fiscal stimulus packages which have affected the tax-GDP ratio. The Budget for 2010-11 had estimated a tax-GDP ratio of 10.8 per cent based on estimated growth of 19.1 per cent in gross tax revenues and 12.5 per cent in the GDP at CMP. However, as per the Advance Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office, the GDP at CMP is estimated to grow by 20.3 per cent, which revises the budgeted tax-GDP ratio to 9.5 per cent. Gross tax revenues have grown by 26.8 per cent in the first nine months of the current financial year. On an ongoing basis, Government has been taking a number of steps to augment the tax revenues like widening the base through lower and fewer rates of taxes, rationalization measures, better enforcement and putting in place a modern risk management system. Going forward, with the pick-up in gross tax revenues, the tax-GDP ratio would improve with restoration of trend rates of growth in GDP at CMP.

Lowering the age of senior citizen under IT Act

38. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lower the age for grant of benefits under the provision of Income Tax Act to the senior citizen which is 65 years at present; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Any decision regarding lowering the age limit for grant of benefits under Income-tax Act to the senior citizen can be effected only through the Finance Act during the annual budgetary exercise. The budgetary exercise for the current year 2011-12 is currently under progress. Various representations have been received on this issue. These have been taken note of and the Government's response shall be reflected in the form of Finance Bill, 2011.

Scope for increased lending to SMEs

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

(a) whether there is scope for banks to increase their lending to SMEs

by Rs.50,000 crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the demands of the States especially Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there was scope for banks to increase their lending to SMEs. However, the exact quantum of increase cannot be specified. The total outstanding loan to SME Sector as on December, 2010 was Rs.3,79,846/- crore as compared to Rs.3,13,550/- crore as on December, 2009 showing a growth of 21 per cent. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has reported that it has disbursed credit of Rs.2,318 crore, Rs.2,029 crore and Rs.805 crore during FY 2009, FY 2010 and FY 2011(April-January) respectively, in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Approval of FDI proposals

†40. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved 19 proposals of direct foreign investment of Rs. 4,340 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether no decision has been yet taken on the proposals of some more companies;

(d) whether Ventures India Limited, a Mumbai based company, has also been allowed to allocate shares of Rs. 300 crore to the foreign institutional investors and Non Resident Indians under portfolio investment scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the basis of recommendations of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) in its meeting held on December 31, 2010, Government has approved 19 proposals of foreign direct investment of Rs. 4340.77 crore. Details are available at website <http://finmin.nic.in/fipbweb/fipbwebreports/webpage.asp>.

(c) Yes, Sir. 16 proposals were deferred on the request of various Administrative Ministries for compliance of required action at their end.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The proposal of M/s Future Ventures India Limited, Mumbai, involving foreign equity participation of Rs. 300 crore

in investing company by way of issue and allotment of equity shares in the Initial Public Offer (IPO) of the company to Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) and Non Residents Indians (NRIs) under the Portfolio Investment Scheme, is one of the 19 proposals that were approved.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Account holders in foreign banks

41. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any list of account holders whose accounts are in foreign banks specially in Swiss Bank and other banks outside India;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to find out the amounts deposited in their accounts in foreign banks;

(c) whether Government has any plan to find out all accounts of Indians from last 20 years, which have been closed and money have already been withdrawn; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this matter so far and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The German Tax Authorities have provided to the Indian Government information available with them regarding bank accounts concerning Indian nationals with the LGT bank of Liechtenstein. This information has been provided by the German authorities under the Article concerning exchange of information of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Germany read with the Protocol thereto. Based on the information received income amounting to Rs. 39.66 crore was assessed/re-assessed in the hands of 18 individuals being beneficiaires and tax demand of Rs. 24.66 crore raised. Notices for imposition of penalty and prosecution under various provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 have been issued.

(c) and (d) India has taken steps to negotiate Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with non DTAA countries/jurisdictions and also to amend the Article concerning exchange of information of the existing DTAA's to specifically allow for exchange of banking information and information without domestic interest. India has completed negotiations of 11 new TIEAs. Negotiations have been completed with 10 existing DTAA countries to update the article concerning exchange of information. 13 new DTAA's have also been finalized where exchange of information article contain specific provision for exchange of banking information and information without domestic interest. Most of the TIEAs also contain provision for exchange of past information in criminal tax

matters. Under these newly negotiated/renegotiated DTAA/TIEAs, banking information and information without domestic interest can be exchanged in specific cases. However no fishing expedition is allowed.

Visit of World Bank President to India

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

(a) whether the World Bank President visited India and held talks recently; and

(b) if so, the details discussed and decisions arrived at so far?

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

(b) The discussions held covered a wide range of issues including, *inter-alia*, trends in global economy, rising commodity and food prices, risks to global economy, India's growing role in the world, trends and challenges in Indian economy, World Bank's current and emerging role and areas of India's engagement with the World Bank.

There was broad agreement that India and World Bank's partnership could be further strengthened in areas of agriculture, water management, urban development, livelihoods, skills development and infrastrucrure development. Inclusive and sustainable growth would be an area of focus. There would also be focus on bringing best development practices from around the globe and sharing India's development experience and expertise with others.

Impact of expenditure due to Sixth Pay Commission recommendations

†43. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pteased to state:

(a) the impact of expenditure increased due to rise in salaries and pension as a result of implementation of Sixth Pay Commission, upon GDP and the increase in percentage of expenditure on these items in GDP; and

(b) the details of share of pay and pension in GDP before and after implementation of Sixth Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) No specific data indicating direct impact upon GDP of the expenditure incurred on account of rise in salaries and pension in the wake of implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission's recommendations is maintained. As per available data, the pay and allowances of Central

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government employees (including Defence forces) was 1.36% of GDP (at current market prices) in 2007-08 prior to implementation of the Sixth CPC's recommendations. This is estimated to become 1.72% of GDP in 2010-11 (approximately). In so far as pension is concerned, the figures work out to 0.68% of GDP in 2007-08 prior to implementation of the Sixth CPC's recommendations. This is estimated to become 0.75% of GDP in 2010-11.

Reduction of State's share in Central Taxes

44. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the share in the Central taxes and Grant-in-aid provided to each State during 2009-10 as compared to previous year;

(b) the criteria fixed for distribution of share to States;

(c) whether the shares of some States are being reduced every year despite the fact that those States are frequently experiencing some kind of natural calamity or the other;

(d) if so, the names of such States and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the share of such States during 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Amounts released to States during 2008-09 and 2009-10, on account of their share in the net proceeds of shareable central taxes, as recommended by the 12th Finance Commission (TFC), are given in Statement and amounts released as grants-in-aid as per TFC's recommendations and the States' eligibility, are also mentioned in the Statement (See below)

(b) TFC, whose award period was from 2005 to 2010, recommended 30.5 per cent share of the States in the net proceeds of shareable central taxes. The criteria and the weights assigned by TFC for *inter se* determination of shares of states are:

Criteria	Weight (per cent)
Population	25.0
Income Distance	50.0
Area	10.0
Tax Effort	7.5

(c) to (e) Percentage share of the States in the net proceeds of shareable central taxes and *inter-se* share of States thereof do not vary during the five year award period of Finance Commissions. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended an increase of states, share in net proceeds of shareable central taxes to 32% during its award period 1.4.2010 to 31.3.2015. Government has accepted this recommendation.

Statement

*Amount released as per TFC's Recommendation to States
during 2008-09 and 2009-10*

(Rs in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of States	2008-09			
		2009-10		Finance Commission Grants	Share of Taxes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1262.55	11801.50	2055.20	12141.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	364.63	462.09	379.12	475.40
3	Assam	869.22	5189.89	1110.51	5339.53
4	Bihar	2397.17	17692.51	2151.27	18202.58
5	Chhattisgarh	299.11	4257.91	555.58	4380.66
6	Goa	33.07	415.44	29.97	427.42
7	Gujarat	1028.29	5725.86	799.74	5890.92
8	Haryana	249.73	1724.62	378.82	1774.36
9	Himachal Pradesh	2281.35	837.49	2040.33	861.63
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2610.03	1826.95	2608.66	1914.76
11	Jharkhand	326.11	5392.11	617.08	5547.57
12	Karnataka	1109.79	7153.77	2476.40	7359.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Kerala	324.18	4275.52	602.13	4398.78
14	Madhya Pradesh	977.96	10766.59	1317.94	11076.98
15	Maharashtra	870.15	8016.89	1904.52	8247.98
16	Manipur	956.29	580.81	999.55	597.56
17	Meghalaya	431.81	595.23	346.81	612.38
18	Mizoram	709.04	383.39	697.34	394.46
19	Nagaland	1237.43	421.84	1283.21	434.03
20	Orissa	1185.94	8279.96	922.87	8518.65
21	Punjab	417.50	2084.01	316.52	2144.10
22	Rajasthan	1046.31	8998.72	1155.37	9258.13
23	Sikkim	115.28	364.20	71.62	374.68
24	Tamil Nadu	1556.70	8510.80	928.30	8756.19
25	Tripura	1208.11	686.52	1206.06	706.34
26	Uttar Pradesh	3020.56	30905.72	3731.03	31796.67
27	Uttarakhand	1212.26	1506.59	1136.16	1550.01
28	West Bengal	1338.05	11321.78	1033.54	11648.16
GRAND TOTAL		29438.56	160178.71	32855.60	164831.62

Making UID mandatory for securities transactions

45. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked SEBI to give its recommendations on making the Unique Identification (UID) number mandatory for all securities transactions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether SEBI has already given its recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has suggested constituting a joint working group of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and UIDAI to work out the modalities for recognizing 'Aadhaar' as a proof of address and proof of identity for Know Your Client (KYC) purposes in the securities market.

(b) The Unique Identity number will eventually form the basic, universal identity infrastructure over which Registrars and Agencies across the country can build their identity-based applications. Government of India in December 2010 notified "Aadhaar" number issued by UIDAI as an officially valid document to satisfy KYC norms for opening of accounts with banking companies, financial institutions and intermediaries.

(c) SEBI has constituted an internal group with members from various departments to examine the modalities for making UID applicable for KYC norms and to formulate their views.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) above.

Curb on Non-Plan expenditure

46. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to put strict checks on the civil administrative expenditure (Non-Plan expenditure); and

(b) If so, what are the various means and methods adopted in this regard and by when the policy decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Expenditure of the Ministries of the Central Government is controlled in accordance with Budgetary provisions approved by Parliament. Guidelines are laid down in General Financial Rules 2005 for keeping standards of financial propriety and prudence in expenditure management. The Government also issues instructions from time to time for effecting economy in expenditure.

Unearthing of black money

47. SHRI MATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

to state :

(a) the number of cases of illegal transfer of money to the foreign banks unearthed till date by the Enforcement Directorate in the past three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether our investigating agencies both within the country and outside are effective enough for detection of cases of black money; and

(d) if so, the action being taken to infuse efficiency in the investigative agencies with facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (d) In the past three years, the Enforcement Directorate has unearthed nine cases of contraventions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act. Show Cause Notices relating to unauthorized foreign bank accounts involving amounts totaling about Rs.36,185 crore have been issued in these cases.

The investigating agencies have been effective in taking appropriate action under the relevant provisions of laws in which they operate.

Fiscal policy for controlling price rise

48. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps Government is intending to take, in order to contain the spiraling rise in prices of essential commodities; and

(b) whether Government intends to resort to strict fiscal policies/steps e.g. open market operations, raise the rate of interest on deposits etc. in the near future, to arrest dearness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The Government monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda. Some of the important measures Government intending to take include scheme to support state governments in the setting up of farmer's mandis and mobile bazaars; strengthening of existing Public Distribution System (PDS) through computerization and opening more procurement windows across country; Reviewing Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Act to consider exempting horticultural products from its purview thereby mitigating marketing and distribution bottlenecks; state government would

be urged to consider waiving mandi tax, octroi and other local

levies as well as to reduce commission agent charges and investment will be encouraged in supply chains.

In the current financial year the process of fiscal consolidation started with reduction in estimated fiscal deficit to 5.5 per cent of GDP in 2010-11 from a level of 6.6 per cent in 2009-10. Since October 2009, when the Reserve Bank embarked on the path of exit from accommodative monetary policy, it has cumulatively raised the cash reserve ratio (CRR) for scheduled banks by 100 basis points of their net demand and time liabilities (NDTL) and the policy repo and reverse repo rates under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) by 175 basis points and 225 basis points, respectively. In response to these monetary policy measures, scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) raised their deposit rates in the range of 25-265 bps during March 2010- February 14, 2011. Several banks reviewed and increased their Base Rates by 50-125 bps between July 2010 and February 14, 2011. The Reserve Bank in its Third Quarter Review of January 25, 2011 has noted that it would persist with the anti-inflationary monetary stance.

Promoting subsidiary routes for foreign banks

49. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that subsidiary route is being preferred for foreign banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposals received in this regard; and

(d) by when the final decision is to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India on January 21, 2011 had released a "discussion paper on the form of presence of foreign banks" seeking views/comments of banks, non-banking financial institutions, all stakeholders and the public at large. Some of the points in the discussion paper are:

- Post crisis lessons support domestic incorporation of foreign banks i.e. subsidiarisation.
- Policy on presence of foreign banks in India would be guided by two cardinal principles of (i) Reciprocity and (ii) Single Mode of

Presence.

- Main advantages of local incorporation are;
 - Ring fenced capital within the host country
 - Easier Identification and application of laws
 - Better corporate governance, local board of directors
 - Effective control in a banking crisis
- Down side risk from subsidiaries may arise in the event of domination by Wholly Owned subsidiaries (WOS) in domestic financial system.
- Conversion of existing foreign bank branches into WOS would be subject to India's commitments to World Trade Organisation (WTO).
- In line with best International practices on corporate governance, WOS of foreign banks in India - (i) not less than 50 percent of the directors should be Indian nationals resident in India, (ii) not less than 50 percent of the directors should be non-executive directors, (iii) a minimum of one-third of the directors should be totally independent of the management of the subsidiary in India, its parent or associates and (iv) the directors shall conform to the 'Fit and Proper' criteria as laid down in our extant guidelines.

(d) RBI has indicated that the guidelines for presence of foreign banks will be finalized after receipt of inputs/suggestions from the stakeholders and public.

Delay in Income Tax Refunds

50. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that delays in income tax refunds have cost heavy interest burden to Government exchequer;

(b) if so, the details of such interest paid for delays in income tax refunds during last three years; and

(c) the reasons for the delay and the action Government is contemplating in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Interest on refund is paid to assesseees as per the statutory provisions of section 244A of

Income Tax, 1961. Under this section interest is payable from 1st April of the Assessment Year to the date of processing of return of income. Thus, interest payment is inescapable in all cases at least for the period from 1st April of the Assessment Year to the date of filing of return of income and thereafter, till the return of income is processed. The Income-tax Department has paid following interest on refunds during the last three years:

(in '000 crore)

FY	Interest u/s 244A paid
2007-08	4.4
2008-09	5.8
2009-10	4.7*

*as per data base of refunds issued by OLTAS

(c) Normally, after processing the return, the refund generated is issued in due course. However, at times delays may be caused due to following reasons:-

- (i) wrong quoting of PAN by the assessee in the return of income,
- (ii) illegible recording of address in the return of income by the assessee,
- (iii) non-reporting of the new/altered address by the assessee to the AO,
- (iv) incorrect particulars about the bank account.

For the prompt issuance of pending refund claims, the Income Tax Department has taken the following measures:

- (i) Promoting E-filing of the returns for speedy processing.
- (ii) Centralized Processing Centre (CPC) at Bengaluru has been set up for processing of E-filed returns of the entire country and manually filed returns of Karnataka & Goa Region.
- (iii) Steps to set up two more such CPCs at Manesar and Pune are underway.
- (iv) Through Citizens' Charter and other press releases issued by the Department, tax payers are requested to carefully mention the

relevant particulars in return of income, and especially to avoid the common deficiencies as mentioned above.

- (v) Mandatory quoting of deductee PAN in the quarterly statement of TDS filed by the deductors.
- (vi) To achieve compliance of the reporting of PAN, a new Section 206AA has been inserted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009 w.e.f. 01.04.2010 requiring deductees to furnish their PAN to the deductors, failing which rate of deduction of tax shall be at higher rate.
- (vii) Facility of viewing the Tax Credit Statement in Form 26AS is made available to tax payers so that they can verify the TDS details before filing the return of income and take proper steps with the deductor(s) to rectify mistakes, if any.
- (viii) Guidelines have been issued by CBDT to field formation to process refund cases on priority basis.
- (ix) To expedite faster issue of refunds, Refund Banker Scheme has been extended to whole of India.

Air India insurance tender

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two entities, namely ICICI Lombard General Insurance and a New India Assurance-led consortium operated as a cartel to bid for and won the Air India Insurance tender;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the safeguards proposed to be adopted by Government to prevent such instances of cartelization and market manipulation in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) invited technical bids on 18.8.2010 in respect of aviation policies of the group of NACIL for the year 2010-11. The NACIL short listed ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd., for furnishing the financial quotes for annual premium for the period of 1.10.2010 to 30.9.2011.

ICICI Lombard on 10.9.2010 submitted its commercial bid and confirmed that all the terms and conditions of the existing insurance policies under various covers shall be adhered to and all the perils will be covered as per existing policies of 2008-09 and 2009-10. The ICICI Lombard confirmed the acceptance of risk to Air India vide their letter dated 21.9.2010.

ICICI Lombard after acceptance shared this insurance risk on the L1 terms and conditions with New India Assurance Co. Ltd.-led consortium. As per market practice it is normal to accept co-insurance from the lead insurer on L1 terms because of limited capacity in the Aviation segment.

In view of the above, the IRDA has informed that there was no cartelization amongst the insurance companies. Since aviation insurance is a specialized business with large exposures and limited capacity, the insurance companies generally offer risks to other insurers in order to optimally utilize the available capacity.

Report of Malegam Committee on MFIs

52. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that T.H. Malegam Committee on Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) has submitted its report making valuable suggestions for reforming MFI Sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Governments decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) In view of the recent developments in the Microfinance sector particularly in Andhra Pradesh, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had in October 2010 set up a Sub-Committee to study the issues and concerns of the micro finance sector including ways and means of making interest rates charged by the micro finance institutions reasonable. The Sub Committee was headed by Shri Y.H. Malegam, a senior member of the Central Board of Directors of RBI. The Sub-Committee submitted its report in January, 2011.

The Committee, *inter-alia*, recommended the following:-

(i) Creation of a separate category of NBFCs viz. NBFC-MFIs to be regulated, and supervised, by the RBI.

(ii) To qualify as a NBFC-MFI, the NBFC should be "a company which provides financial services pre-dominantly to low-income borrowers, with loans of small amounts, for

short-terms, on unsecured basis, mainly for income-generating activities, with repayment schedules which are more frequent than those normally stipulated by commercial banks' and which further satisfies the regulations specified in that behalf".

- (iii) Continuation of priority sector lending status to bank loans to these separate categories of NBFC-MFIs.
- (iv) Exemption of such NBFC-MFIs from the provisions of State Money Lending Laws etc.
- (v) The NBFC-MFI will hold not less than 90% of its total assets (other than cash and bank balances and money market Instruments) in the form of qualifying assets.
- (vi) There are limits of an annual family income of Rs.50,000 and an individual ceiling on loans to a single borrower of Rs.25,000.
- (vii) Not less than 75% of the loans given by the MFI should be for income-generating purposes.
- (viii) There is a restriction on the other services to be provided by the MFI which has to be in accordance with the type of service and the maximum percentage of total income as may be prescribed.
- (ix) An average "margin cap" of 10 per cent for MFIs having a loan portfolio of Rs.100 crore and of 12 per cent for smaller MFIs. An interest cap of 24% on individual loans of MFIs.
- (x) In the interest of transparency, an MFI can levy only three charges, namely, (a) processing fee (b) interest and (c) insurance charge.

The Sub-Committee has also made a number of recommendations to mitigate the problems of multiple-lending, over borrowing, ghost borrowers and coercive methods of recovery. These include:

- (i) A borrower can be a member of only one Self- Help Group (SHG) or a Joint Liability group (JLG).
- (ii) Not more than two MFIs can lend to a single borrower.
- (iii) There should be a minimum period of moratorium between the disbursement of loan and the commencement of recovery.

- (iv) The tenure of the loan must vary with its amount
- (v) A Credit Information Bureau has to be established
- (vi) The primary responsibility for avoidance of coercive methods of recovery must lie with the MFI and its management
- (vii) The Reserve Bank must prepare a draft Customer Protection Code to be adopted by all MFIs
- (viii) There must be grievance redressal procedures and establishment of ombudsmen
- (ix) All MFIs must observe a specified Code of Corporate Governance.

While reviewing the proposed Micro Finance (Development and Regulation) Act, the Sub-Committee has recommended that entities governed by the proposed Act should not be allowed to do business of providing thrift services.

The Reserve Bank of India has placed the Report in the public domain, and based on the feedback received from all stakeholders, a considered view will be taken by the RBI.

Rising GDP and Inflation

†53. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has increased constantly during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and in first nine months of 2010-11 in the country;

(b) if so, the average annual growth rate during each of these periods;

(c) the details of rate of price-hike specially for food items assessed in the country during each of the period in comparison to average annual growth rate thereto;

(d) whether lower growth rate in comparison to inflation has adversely affected the common man; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (e) According to the Quick Estimates of the GDP released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the annual growth rates of GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 are 6.8 percent and 8.0 per cent respectively. As per the Advance Estimates of the CSO released on February 7, 2011 growth in GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices is placed at 8.6 per cent for 2010-11. The average annual inflation as per the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for food items was 8.94 per cent and 14.60 per cent in 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. In the first nine months (April-December 2010) of the current fiscal it is placed at 12.07 (provisional) per cent. Growth of the economy in real terms is measured by GDP at factor cost at constant prices (prices that prevailed in the base year of the National Accounts). The base year of the current series of National Accounts is 2004-05.

Price control of essential commodities

†54. SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken some steps to control the prices of essential items;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per the official assurance the prices of essential items decreased in December, 2010;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the rate of inflation in July, 2010 and the rate of food inflation in December; and

(f) whether Government has considered measures to check the inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The Government monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda. Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include selective ban on exports and futures trading in food grains, zero import duty on select food items, permitting import of pulses and sugar by public sector undertakings, distribution of imported pulses and edible oils through the PDS and release of higher quota of non-levy sugar. In addition, State Governments are empowered to act against hoarders of food items by

holding in abeyance the removal of restrictions on licensing, stock limits and movement of food articles under the Essential Commodities Act 1955.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) to (f) Year-on-year WPI inflation rates in essential commodities like all cereals and pulses were (-) 0.41 per cent and (-) 10.89 per cent respectively in December 2010. However, inflation in fruits & vegetables were 22.77 per cent in December 2010 mainly on account of higher prices of onions. The rise in prices of onion was partly due to cyclonic rains, which affected the onion crop in Maharashtra and Karnataka.

In July 2010, overall WPI and food inflation rates were 10.02 per cent and 14.31 per cent respectively. They have declined to 8.43 per cent and 8.59 per cent respectively in December 2010 as a result of the measures initiated by the Government.

Recapitalisation of RRBs in the country

55. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to recapitalize Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country based on Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty Committee report on financials of RRBs;

(b) if so, the sources of funds for fresh capital; and

(c) the extent to which the RRBs need to recapitalized?

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

(b) and (c) After assessment of capital requirement for all the 82 RRBs to enable them to have CRAR of at least 7% as on 31st March, 2011 and at least 9% from 31st March, 2012. The Committee has recommended recapitalisation requirement of Rs. 2,200.00 crore for 40 of the 82 RRBs. The recapitalisation amount has to be shared by the shareholders of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in proportion to their shareholding in RRBs, i.e. 50% Government of India; 35% Sponsor Banks and 15% State Governments.

Raising of funds through telecom spectrum auction

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

(a) the details of the amount of funds raised by the Government through auction of telecom spectrum;

(b) what percentage of the Budget does this amount represent; and

(c) what would have been the amount of fiscal deficit be if such auctions had not taken place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) A total amount of Rs. 1,06,262.26 crore was raised by the Government through auction of telecom spectrum. This comprises an amount of Rs. 38,543.31 crore through auction of BWA spectrum and an amount of Rs. 67,718.95 crore through auction of 3G Spectrum.

(b) This amount represents 15.58 per cent of the total Revenue Receipt in BE 2010-11 and 9.58 per cent of the total expenditure in BE 2010-11.

(c) As per the Provisional Actuals released by the Controller General of Accounts, the fiscal deficit up to December, 2010 is Rs. 1,71,249 crore. If such auctions had not taken place, the fiscal deficit would have increased by Rs. 1,06,262.26 crore up to December, 2010.

GDP growth rate

57. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has revised the GDP growth to 8 per cent for the financial year 2009-10;

(b) to what extent the inflationary tendencies have impacted the growth rate of GDP; and

(c) what are the estimates for the financial year 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in its Quick Estimates of National income released on January 31, 2011 has revised the growth in gross domestic product at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices to 8.0 per cent in 2009-10; up from a level of 7.4 per cent estimated earlier. In terms of GDP at factor cost at current prices (includes inflation) growth in 2009-10 has been revised to 16.1 per cent. In its Advance Estimates released on February 7, 2011, the CSO has estimated GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices to grow by 8.6 per cent in the current financial year.

Chit fund companies

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that lakhs of poor, middle and lower class people are being cheated by Chit Fund Companies;

(b) whether it is a fact that a model Chit Fund Act has been formulated by Parliament and sent to all States for its adoption;

(c) if so, the details of States which have not adopted this;

(d) whether many chit fund companies operate unregistered chits; and

(e) if so, what action the Ministry is taking in such cases and how it is helping the States to contain unauthorized chit companies and unregistered chits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Chit Fund Companies are regulated by the respective State Governments and as such the information relating to cheating of poor, middle and lower class people by the Chit Fund Companies is not available with the Central Government. The said information may be available with the respective State Governments.

(b) The Chit Fund Act, 1982 extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The Central Government has circulated the model Act to the State Governments for its adoption.

(c) As per the information made available by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tannil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Island, Pondicherry, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep Islands and Daman & Diu have so far adopted the Chit Fund Act, 1982.

(d) and (e) As per provisions of Section 4 of the Chit Fund Act, 1982, the Chit Fund Companies have to obtain sanction of the State Government to commence or conduct the business and to get it registered in that State in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Foreign Banks in the country

59. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreign banks are operating in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of profits earned by such foreign banks in the last three years, bank-wise; and

(d) the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in controlling such foreign banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The number of foreign banks and bank-wise position of branches operating in the country as on January 31, 2011 is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) Bank-wise data on net profit of foreign banks functioning during the financial years as on 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) Any foreign bank desirous of having maiden presence in India needs to obtain a licence under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for which an application is to be made to Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Further, branch expansion needs licences under Section 23 *ibid*, The following important laws/manuals, among others, govern the establishment and operations of a banking company in India.

The Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

The Reserve Bank of India, 1934

The Companies Act, 1956

The Exchange Control Manual

The Foreign Exchange Management Act.

The banks have to take permission from RBI for appointment of its Chief Executive Officer (CEO) before commencement of business by the office. The banks are also required to comply with the directives and other guidelines issued, among others, on maintenance of CRR/SLR various categories of advances/deposits, interest rates chargeable/payable on

advances/deposits, wherever applicable, priority sector advances, income recognition, assets classification, provisioning for bad/doubtful debts on a prudential basis, transparency in the Balance Sheet, capital adequacy, acquisition of immovable properties in India, engagement of expatriates and deployment of foreign funds in Indian business, etc.

Statement-I

*Foreign banks branches in India as on January 31, 2011**

SI.No	Name of bank No. of Branches	Incorporation	Country of in India
1	2	3	4
1	AB Bank Ltd.	Bangladesh	1
2	The Royal Bank of Scotland N. V.	Netherlands	31
3	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	UAE	2
4	American Express Banking Corporation	USA	1
5	Antwerp Diamond Bank N. V.	Belgium	1
6	Bank Internasional Indonesia	Indonesia	1
7	Bank of America	USA	5
8	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait BSC	Bahrain	2
9	Bank of Ceylon	Sri Lanka	1
10	Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	5
11	Barclays Bank Plc.	United Kingdom	10
12	BNP Paribas	France	8
13	Credit Agricole Corporate & Investment Bank	France	6
14	Chinatrust Commercial Bank	Taiwan	1
15	Citibank N.A.	USA	42
16	DBS Bank Ltd.	Singapore	12
17	Deutsche Bank	Germany	16
18	HSBC Ltd	Hong Kong	50
19	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank N.A.	USA	1

1	2	3	4
20	JSC VTB Bank	Russia	1
21	Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd.	Thailand	1
22	Mashreq Bank PSC.	UAE	2
23	Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	Japan	2
24	Oman International Bank SAOG	Sultanate of Oman	2
25	Shinhan Bank	South Korea	3
26	Societe Generale	France	2
27	Sonali Bank Ltd.	Bangladesh	2
28	Standard Chartered Bank	United Kingdom	96
29	State Bank of Mauritius	Mauritius	3
30	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	Japan	3
31	UBS AG	Switzerland	1
32	First Rand Bank Ltd.	South Africa	1
33	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	Singapore	1
34	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Australia	1
35	Sberbank	Russia	1
			318

Source: RBI

Statement-II

*Bank-wise net profit of all foreign banks **

Net Profit during the financial year (Rs. crore)

Sl.	Name of Bank	2007-08	2008-09
2009-10			
1	2	3	4
		5	
1	AB Bank	3	4
2	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	29	16
3	American Express Banking Corp.		-105
			-50

1	2	3	4	5
4	Antwerp Diamond Bank	11	16	-2
5	Bank International Indonesia	7	1	0
6	Bank of America	305	337	350
7	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	19	17	2
8	Bank of Ceylon	4	20	6
9	Bank of Nova Scotia	101	153	199
10	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, UFJ	84	68	73
11	Barclays Bank	6	30	-554
12	BNP Paribas	131	170	180
13	Chinatrust Commercial Bank	3	6	3
14	Citibank	1804	2173	860
15	Credit Agricole Bank	127	156	78
16	DBS Bank	65	259	270
17	Deutsche Bank	386	430	446
18	FirstRand Bank			-37
19	HSBC	1192	1291	810
20	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank	249	444	11
21	JSC BVT Bank		0	-1
22	Krung Thai Bank	2	2	1
23	Mashreqbank	9	5	4
24	Mizuho Corporate Bank	21	43	21
25	Oman International Bank	8	3	9
26	Royal Bank of Scotland	281	19	-105

1	2	3	4	5
27	Shinhan Bank	13	19	24
28	Societe Generale	40	40	4
29	Sonali Bank	1	1	1
30	Standard Chartered Bank	1706	1907	2127
31	State Bank of Mauritius	5	6	-4
32	UBS AG		-20	1

Note:

1. Blank spaces indicate that the bank did not exist during that year.

Source:

1. Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India for 2008 and 2009.

2. Annual accounts of banks for 2010.

* Source: RBI

Special drive for collecting IT from film personalities

60. SHRI NAND KISHORE SAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of film personalities/TV personalities have not paid their income-tax dues during 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount to be recovered from each of the such defaulters;

(c) whether Government proposes to launch any special drive to collect its income tax dues from the said defaulters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI. S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) The department does not maintain database of income tax dues based on persons engaged in specific business/profession and so, no such information is available about film personalities/TV personalities centrally. However, the total outstanding arrears as on 1.4.2009 was Rs. 2,13,646 crore and as on 1.4.2010 was Rs. 2,48,927 crore.

(c) and (d) Apart from the statutory measures taken for recovery of outstanding tax dues as prescribed under the Income Tax Act,1961 (including attachment of bank account, attachment and

sale of immovable property etc.), the following special measures are also being taken to expedite recovery of direct tax arrears:-

- (i) Monitoring of all outstanding arrears above Rs. 10 crore by CBDT along with the Directorate of Income Tax (Recovery)
- (ii) Identification of cases involving substantial amount pending before Commissioners (Appeal) and ITAT and requesting these authorities to dispose off such appeals early so that the amount can be collected during current financial year itself.
- (iii) Assessing Officers have been directed to focus on the recovery of outstanding demand specifically during the last quarter of the financial year.

Procedures for unearthing black money

61. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedures being laid down by the investigating agencies to unearth the black money both within and outside the country;

(b) whether any information has been gathered by the investigating agencies to the fact that there would be a possibility of nexus between income tax officials and the defaulters;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether Government is planning to undertake an exercise to detect the possibility of nexus between IT officials and the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The Income Tax Department takes several deterrent and punitive steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb tax evasion. These include scrutiny of returns, surveys, search and seizure action, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Information Technology has also been used in a big way in collection, collation and dissemination of taxpayer information. Tax Information Network (TIN) has been set up as a depository of important tax related information which can be accessed by the Department. The basic components of TIN are information relating to Tax Deduction at Source (TDS), payment of taxes and high value transactions reported in Annual Information Returns (AIR). The Department has set up an Integrated Taxpayer Data Management System (ITDMS) to electronically collate information collected

from various sources *i.e.* Tax Deduction at Source, Electronic Filing of
Return, Annual Information Returns, Central Information

Branches (CIB) etc, to create 360 degrees profile of High net-worth assesses. Information received from Financial Intelligence Unit under the Department of Revenue regarding suspicious transactions from various banks, insurance companies etc. are also investigated by the Income Tax Department. Further, the Department has implemented Computer Assisted Selection of Scrutiny (CASS) wherein returns are selected for scrutiny on the basis of comparison of the information gathered from various sources with the information available and declarations made by the assesses in the return of income.

As regards unearthing of unaccounted money and wealth outside the country, Investigation Directorates pursue information regarding any deposit outside the country on top priority. The Department is having two specialized wings under the administrative control of the Director General of Income Tax (International Taxation). The International Tax Division investigates and assesses the cases of foreign companies, expatriates, Non-residents and other such entities. The Transfer Pricing Division examines the international transactions between associated enterprises to determine the arm's length price in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Appropriate action under the provisions of Direct Tax Laws is taken in cases where tax evasion is detected.

(b) to (d) No information regarding possibility of nexus between income tax officials and tax defaulters has come to notice of the Government.

RBI directions to MFIs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that RBI has directed banks to go easy on Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) by relaxing norms pertaining to loan, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of directive given by RBI to banks; and

(c) how the directive helps the poor people to get loans at reasonable rate from MFIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) The Indian Banks Association (IBA) based on the feedback received from the banks proposed to the Reserve Bank of

India (RBI) in December, 2010 that there is a need for extending certain

relaxations in the restructuring guidelines of RBI for the MFI sector. The IBA requested RBI for these relaxations in the restructuring guidelines of RBI for the MFI sector as the bank loans to MFIs are mostly unsecured. In January, 2011, RBI extended the special regulatory asset classification benefit to restructured MFI accounts which are standard at the time of restructuring even if they are not fully secured. This relaxation was granted as a temporary measure and would be applicable to Standard MFI accounts restructured by banks up to March 31, 2011. RBI further advised that a consortium approach for restructuring may be preferred and all the banks financing a MFI unit should come together and decide on the course of action to be pursued for that unit. This RBI measure is likely to impart liquidity support to MFIs and facilitate a 'holding on' operation for some time till measures are taken to bring about long term and structural changes in the financing of MFIs. The banks were also advised that they should endeavour to recycle the collections to MFIs so as to ensure that the intended 'holding on' operation is successful.

Dearness Allowance for Central Government employees

63. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intends to announce at least 10 per cent dearness allowance effective from January, 2011 for Central Government employees in view of inflationary trends and plights of working class in past few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government intends to declare DA as Dearness Pay when it will cross 50 per cent, as it was done during the 5th Pay Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The quantum of increase in Dearness Allowance payable to Central Government employees with effect from January, 2011 will be worked out on basis of accepted formula which is based on the recommendation of 6th Central Pay Commission.

(c) to (e) No proposal to declare DA as dearness pay, after DA crosses

50% is under consideration of the Government.

Utilization of repatriated funds from Foreign Banks

64. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total money, as per Government's Information, smuggled out of the country by Indians and parked in foreign banks and tax havens abroad, country-wise;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring the smuggled money into the country;

(c) the total debt liability of India as on 1 January, 2011, country-wise and International financial institution-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to utilize the funds likely to be repatriated from abroad towards during country's debt liability; and

(e) if not, in what manner the repatriated funds are likely to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (e) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Non-payment of bonus by IDBI

65. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) is not paying bonus to its employees particularly, who are erstwhile employees of Sangli Bank which is merged now;

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

(c) what action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has informed that it is not paying bonus to any of its employees including the employees of erstwhile United Western Bank Limited (erroneously mentioned as Sangli Bank) which has since merged with IDBI Bank Ltd.

(b) and (c) The erstwhile Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was established as a term-lending financial institution pursuant to the provisions of the Industrial Development Bank of

India Act, 1964 (18 of 1964). In terms of Section 32 of The payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the provisions of the Act shall not apply to employees of IDBI. As such IDBI has not been paying Bonus to its employees.

Further, in terms of Section 6 read with Section 13 of IDBI (transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2003, the exemption granted to the erstwhile IDBI continues and are applicable to IDBI Ltd (since renamed as IDBI Bank Ltd).

Cost of health care in the country

66. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians bear 78 per cent of medical expenses at their own cost as found by a paper published in the Lancet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that nearly 39 million people in India are pushed to poverty because of ill health every year; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the cost of healthcare in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) and (b) The finding of the paper published in the Lancet, is based on the data contained in the "National Health Accounts India (NHA) 2004-05 (With Provisional Estimates from 2005-06 to 2008-09)". According to NHA, 78.05% fund flow to Health Sector in the country in 2004-05 was through "Private Funds" consisting of Households (71.13%), Social Insurance (1.13%), Firms (5.73%) and NGOs (0.07%).

(c) According to an article "Deepening Health Insecurity in India : Evidence from National Sample Surveys since 1980s" published in the "Economic and Political Weekly", 3rd October 2009, quoted in the journal Lancet, an additional 39 million people in the country, plunge into poverty because of out-of-pocket (oop) spending on health by households in 2004-05. Government has not carried out any study to corroborate or other-wise of the findings of the study.

(d) the steps taken by Government to enhance public health facilities in order to reduce the cost of healthcare in the country *inter-alia*, include:

- Launching of National Rural Health Mission with a view to provide accessible affordable, accountable, effective and quality healthcare services especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. The Mission covers the entire country. However, it has indentified 18 States with weak public health indicators and weak health infrastructure for special attention. These include all hilly and North-Eastern States amongst others.
- Implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Mainstreaming of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy.
- Making available specialized health care services through strengthening of hospitals.
- Increased public allocation for health programmes.

Hindustan Latex Ltd.

67. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Latex Ltd. is controlled by the Ministry;

(b) if so, whether it is being diverted to civil construction work; and

(c) what is the total turn-over in the last financial year and how much is the income from health and non-health sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
 (a) HLL Lifecare Ltd. (previously Hindustan Latex Ltd.) is fully owned by Government of India under the administrative control of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) As per clause 13 (c) of Memorandum of Association of the Company, it can take up business of construction and allied works including buildings of all types.

(c) During the last financial year 2009-10, the total turnover of the Company was Rs.440.06 Crore.

Break-up of the turnover from Health and Non-Health Sector is given below:

Health Sector was Rs.411.68 Crore

Non-Health Sector was Rs.28.38 Crore

Acute shortage of hospital beds

68. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total beds per 1 lakh people fell from 73.64 in 1981 to 69.34 in 2001 and is further going down and even urban beds fell per 1 lakh people from 296.56 in 1981 to 175.79 in 2001 and is decreasing further;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of significant demand and supply gap, health care prospect in India is not seen as attractive for investment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to develop the present situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) The number of beds (all types) alongwith ratio to population on all India basis for the year 1982 and 2001 is 83 and 88 per lakh population, respectively as intimated by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence CBHI.

(b) and (c) Health being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide conducive atmosphere to attract investment in health sector.

Expansion of NPCDCS

69. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) initiated in 100 districts across 21 States has performed well;

(b) if so, the targets set and achievements made under the Programme during the last three years, especially in Jharkhand;

(c) whether there is a proposal to expand the Programme to all 650 districts in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Diseases and

Stroke (NPCDCS) has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 8th July, 2010. The NPCDCS has been initiated in 30 districts across 21 States during the year 2010-11 and another 70 district will be covered during 2011-12.

(b) The following targets have been set under NPCDCS for achievement till March, 2012;-

- Setting up of 21 State NCD Cells and 100 District NCD Cells
- Strengthening of 100 District Hospitals by establishing NCD Clinic,
- District Cancer Facility and Cardiac Care Unit
- Development of 65 Tertiary Cancer Centres
- Opportunistic Screening of common non-communicable diseases up to sub-centre level in the 100 districts.

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal to expand the programme to the remaining districts in the country.

Unused doses of BCG Vaccine

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that 220 lakh doses of BCG vaccine was available at BCG VL, Chennai at the time of its closure;
- (b) if so, what was the shelf life of the doses;
- (c) what was the total cost of the doses; and
- (d) whether the doses were used by Government or not?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) At the time of suspension of manufacturing licenses on 15.1.2008, there were 285.00 lakh doses of BCG vaccine available with BCG VL, Chennai.

(b) As per Indian Pharmacopeia, the shelf life of BCG vaccine is two years from date of manufacturing. All the batches were manufactured between August, 2006 and December, 2007.

(c) Total cost of 285.00 lakh doses was Rs.3.70 Crore.

(d) No, as the self life of these doses of BCG vaccines had expired before revocation of suspension of licenses of the Institute, they could not be used.

Diabetic Epidemic

71. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is on the verge of a diabetic epidemic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has separate budget for awareness programmes about low glycemc food and healthy lifestyle to prevent diabetes; and

(d) the strategy of the Ministry to prevent the diabetic epidemic?

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

(a) and (b) The exact data regarding the persons suffering from diabetes in India is not known. However, it is estimated that there are about 5.1 crore diabetics in the country.

(c) There is earmarked budget for health promotion and information, education and communication activities for prevention and control of non-communicable diseases including diabetes.

(d) Following strategies have been drawn under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) to prevent common non-communicable diseases including diabetes:-

- avoidance of tobacco and alcohol
- promoting physical activity
- healthy diet with less sugar, salt and fats
- prevention and control of obesity
- screening for diabetes, hypertension and risk factor
- treatment of diabetes

Central Government Employees and Pensioners Health Insurance Scheme

72. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating a Central Government Employees and Pensioners Health Insurance Scheme (CGEPHIS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of this scheme;

(c) in what manner the said scheme will be beneficial to CGHS beneficiaries in comparison to the present system; and

(d) by when the scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) to (d) Yes. The Central Government is contemplating introduction of a health insurance scheme for the central Government employees and pensioners on pan - India basis, in consultation with other concerned Ministries/Departments. No time frame can be given at this stage for its introduction.

**Investigation by CDSCO on quality of drugs
manufactured in the country**

73. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has received representation against a number of pharmaceutical companies in the country for violation of laws related to quality control of drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present stage of their investigation; and

(c) the action taken by CDSCO against such pharmaceutical companies found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) Yes. Representations have been received by different Zonal Offices of CDSCO against some pharmaceuticals companies for violation of laws related to quality control of drugs.

(b) and (c) As per the available information, the details of cases against pharmaceuticals companies and action taken against them during the year 2009-10 is given in Statement.

Statement

*Case against Pharmaceutical Companies and action
taken against them during 2009-10*

Sl.No.	Names of the Companies against Action taken by (CDSCO) whom Complaints are received	Names of the Companies against Action taken by (CDSCO) whom Complaints are received
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Cupid Ltd. of A-68, MIDC (Malegaon) India Sinnar, Nashik	Complaint received from Registrar of copy right office, Government of India by CDSCO, WZ. in respect of -Black Cobra Dotied Condoms, (ii) Ozomen Dotted Condoms, (iii) Bull Dotted Condoms Investigation was carried out jointly by Central and Maharastra FDA, and Officials. The samples were drawn and Black Cobra Dotted Condoms, Ozomen Dotted Condoms and found to be Not of Standard Quality as declared by CDTL, Chennai. Reports were forwarded to SLA, Nashik Division for the administrative action and the license and production activities were suspended for 30 days.
2.	M/s. Wellbert Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Navneet Shah Industrial Estate, Dadra Capsules	Complaint received from Embassy of India Brussels Belgium, for Postinor Tablet, (ii) Tromal from Dadra Plant and Packing and Printed materials for both Officers of CDSCO, West Zone along with State Drugs Control Authorities had carried out surprise inspection/raid at the

premises

to

Police

Law

on

Police,

for

and the case has been handed over

police for further investigation.

has filed a case in the court of

and arrested the owner and released

bail the case is under further

investigation by Crime Branch

Silvassa and the case is registered

1	2	3
Licence of	3. M/s. Natco Pharma Limited, New Delhi firm	violation of trade mark and forgery under section 420 of CrPC.
of	was	the said firm is suspended w.e.f 11/02/2010 by State Authority
permission	filed at	The case of not of standard quality oral insulin manufactured by the was investigated and on the basis investigation New Drug permission suspended and proceussion
compliance	fresh	was granted against the firm. The matter is with Government standing council for Draft approval to be
standard	4. M/s. Nitya Finechem Pvt. Ltd Whistle blower scheme case has been Mahaboobnagar, A.P to	Nalgonda. On the basis of report New drug permission for manufacturing was revoked on 31-12- 2009, with the direction to draw samples from new batches as per D&C Act. The Govt. analyst CDL Kolkata has declared the samples to be of quality.
Samples	declaring	Based on complaint received through Sy.No.40, Kolukulapally, already investigated and pertains manufacture of Intermediates. were collected and forwarded for testing against Narcotic and Psychotropic substances to Government Analyst. Reports have been received

and the samples were not containing any Narcotic and Psychotropic substances. Case is closed.

5. M/s. Globela Pharma, Sachin
out
Surat, Gujarat
CDSCO,

The joint investigation was carried on 13/04/2010 by officials from Ahmedabad & FDCA, Gujarat and

1	2	3
		sample was taken and sent to CDL, Kolkata. FDCA, Gujrat has been requested to take further necessary action in the matter.
6.	M/s J.M. Remedies, Mamoore Complex, Licensing Saproon, Dist. Solan. license State Pradesh 2009/2286	The investigation was carried by CDSCO North Zone and State Authority, H.P. Manufacturing for 23 products was cancelled by Licensing Authority, Himachal vide letter No. HFW-H-Drugs- dated 18.10.2010.
7.	M/s Alliance Biotech Plot No. 440/3, Viliage-Khatta, Licensing Teh. Nalagarh, Distt. Solan. Samples premises the	The investigation was carried by CDSCO North Zone and State Authority, Himachal Pradesh. drawn from the manufacturing and sent for Test/Analysis to the Govt. Analyst at CDL, Kolkata. All samples declared as of Standard Quality.
8.	M/s Progressive Life Sciences, Latherdevahoon, P.O. Licensing Jhabera, Roorkee, Distt. Haridwar. was	The investigation was carried by CDSCO North Zone and State Authority, Uttarakhand. Pruduction activity was suspended by the State Licensing Authority, Uttarakhand immediatly. After re-inspection on 31.03.2010, stop production order continued.
9.	M/s Albert David,	The investigation was carried by

Ghaziabad.
Licensing

complaint

Ringer

could

CDSO North Zone and State

Authority, Uttar Pradesh.The

regarding Toxic Contamination in

Lactate Solution, B. No. G 85023

not be substantiated.

1	2	3
10.	M/s Panacea Biotec, Vaccine Div., Okhla	The investigation was carried by CDSCO North Zone and State
Licensing	New Delhi.	Authority, Delhi. The actual
complaint		regarding Adverse Drug Reaction
after		administration of OPV batch No. PN 9065 could not be substantiated.
11.	M/s Biomed Pvt. Ltd., Bulandshahar Road,	The investigation was carried by CDSCO North Zone and State
Licensing	Industrial Area Ghaziabad.	Authority, U.P. Sample of complaint batch was drawn by the Drugs Inspector, CDSCO, North Zone and
sent		to the Central Drugs Laboratory, Kasauli for test/analysis. The
sample		declared as of Standard Quality by CDL, Kasauli vide test report No.
CDL/		2010/3676 dated 29th June'2010.
12.	M/s. Symbiosis Pharma,	Investigation were carried out by Chennai CDSCO, South Zone at
M/s Symbiosis		Pharma, Chennai having a valid
sales		license and samples drawn for test
of		Ferozen XL, batch no. FX101 and CBS-120 tablets batch no CS101 manufactured by M/s Amanath Pharmaceuticals, Puducherry. The samples were declared as not of standard quality. The State
Licensing		Authority Puducherry suspended the license of M/s Amanth
Pharmaceuticals,		Puducherry for these products

without

prejudice to the legal action to be
contemplated.

Rapid rise in AIDS cases along Rajasthan-Gujarat border

†74. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of AIDS patients has increased suddenly during the last five years along Rajasthan's border with Gujarat particularly in Banswara and Dungarpur districts;

(b) if so, the district-wise number thereof and reasons behind it; and

(c) whether Government is running any scheme for the rehabilitation of victims and the details of effective measures taken to curb this menace?

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

(a) and (b) As per reports received from Gujarat and Rajasthan, there is an increase in the number of AIDS patients along the border of Rajasthan and Gujarat. While, there is an increase in the number of AIDS cases detected in the last five years, one of the reasons attributed to this increase is scale up of HIV testing facilities in the country including these district. A statement indicating year-wise number of AIDS patients in the border districts of Rajasthan and Gujarat during the last five years is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Certain concessions are given by Centre/State Governments, to AIDS patients to facilitate them for accessing treatment, care and support services.

The National AIDS Control Programme is implemented as 100% Centrally sponsored scheme in all States/UTs in the country to meet the challenge of HIV/AIDS.

The various components of NACP are as follows:

- Prevention of new infections in high risk groups and general population through;
 - a. Saturation of coverage of high risk groups with targeted interventions; and
 - b. Scaled up interventions in the general population:
- Providing greater care, support and treatment to a larger number of people living with HIV/AIDS;
- Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, State and national levels; and
- Strengthening a nation-wide Strategic Information Management System.

Statement

Number of AIDS patients in border districts of Rajasthan and Gujarat during last five years

Sl.No	Name of District	Number of AIDS patients (year-wise)				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Rajasthan						
1	Dungarpur	3	19	240	238	192
2	Banswara	2	13	114	82	97
Gujarat						
1	Dahod	18	31	77	177	126
2	Panchmahal	45	67	125	268	307
3	Sabarkantha	132	196	231	408	612

* Till 15th February 2011.

Healthcare programme for elderly citizens

75. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to introduce a healthcare plan for the elderly people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had released funds for the said programme to be rolled out in 21 States by 2012; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government of India has approved the National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) to improve health services for the elderly. Major activities proposed to be taken up during the remaining period of 11th Five Year Plan are as given below:

- Setting up of Geriatric Department at the eight Regional Geriatric Centres.
- Setting up of Geriatric unit at 100 district hospitals in 21 States.
- Rehabilitation Units at CHCs, weekly Geriatric Clinic at PHCs and supportive devices/equipments at the Sub-Centres.
- Development of specialized manpower.

(c) and (d) Funds for all 21 States and 8 Regional Geriatric Centres have been sanctioned. So far, funds have been released to 3 Regional Geriatric Centres and one State on receipt of bank account details and signing of MOU.

Study on malnutrition among children

†76. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted a study on adverse impact of malnutrition on children;
- (b) if so, the measures being taken to prevent the same; and
- (c) the total percentage of children affected from malnutrition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
 (a) to (c) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted, multidimensional and multisectoral problem. It affects growth and development of human beings; can increase morbidity and mortality by reducing the resistance to infections.

As per the National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06), the percentage of underweight (weight for age); stunting (height for age) and wasting (height for weight) among under five children in the country is 42.5, 48.0 and 19.8 respectively.

Government have taken various measures to improve the health and nutrition status of vulnerable population including children. The brief details are given in Statement.

Statement

*The measures taken to improve the health and nutritional status of
population*

1. A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government. The National Nutrition Mission has been set up.
-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2. Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:

- Emphasis on appropriate infant and young Child feeding
- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote institutional deliveries for better birth outcomes
- Focus on Maternal Health by promoting institutional deliveries improved coverage and quality of ANC skilled care to Pregnant women, Post- parturn care at community level.
- Immunization
- Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness and malnutrition
- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
- Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid through Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation for Preschool Children pregnant and lactating women. Iron and folic acid syrup has been added in the programme for children 6 to 60 months.

3. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) is being run under the NRHM umbrella.

4. Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is being encouraged under both Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS) and NRHM.

5. Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:

(a) Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS).

(b) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls [RGSEAG]- (SABLA)

(c) Indira Gandhi Matrutva Sahyog Yojana ((IGMSY)

(d) National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid day meal Programme)

(e) Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through targeted Public Distribution System.

(f) National Rural Employment Generation Scheme.

Separate cadre of doctors for rural areas

†77. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated a new scheme costing Rs. 6,000 crore to create a separate cadre of doctors to serve in the villages of the country under which it has been planned to open 300 medical colleges in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any such scheme was formulated earlier also; and

(c) if so, the details of the expenditure incurred on the scheme and the achievements made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) to (c) The Government is planning to introduce a 3½ year rural health care course- Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC), to provide a separate cadre of health professional duly trained to make available comprehensive healthcare to rural areas at Sub-Centre level. The financial implication would depend upon the number of States which decide to adopt the course and the facilities that exist in these States for implementing the course.

Red Ribbon Express

78. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts, State-wise, covered by Red Ribbon Express;

(b) the number of people given training, State-wise, and number of people tested for HIV/AIDS since Red Ribbon Express reached out to people since its journey in 2007;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of high prevalence districts identified through Red Ribbon Express, State-wise; and

(d) what special focus the Ministry would give on such identified districts?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
 (a) During 2007-08 Red Ribbon Express (RRE) covered 170 districts while halting at 180 railway stations and in 2009-10 RRE covered 141 districts while halting at 152 railway stations. The State-wise details of stations/districts covered by the Red Ribbon Express project are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) During 2007-08, 68,161 resource persons were trained, 62,00,341 people were directly reached and in 2009-10, 81,398 Resource Persons were trained, 36,019 were tested for HIV, while 80,32,401 people were directly reached by the RRE.

The State-wise details of people trained, people tested for HIV/AIDS and number of people reached out through two phases of the Red Ribbon Express during 2007-08 and 2009-10 are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) The mandate of Red Ribbon Express campaign was not to identify high prevalence districts.

(d) The question does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise number of districts covered by Red Ribbon Express project since 2007 are as follows:

State	No. of Halt stations Covered during phase I from 01.12.2007 to 01.12.2008	No. of districts Covered during phase I from 01.12.2007 to 01.12.2008	No. of Halt stations Covered during phase II from 01.12.2009 to 01.12.2010	No. of districts Covered during phase II from 01.12.2009 to 01.12.2010
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	1	1	1	1
Rajasthan	11	11	7	7

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	15	14	6	4
Maharashtra	14	13	13	11
Karnataka	12	10	11	9
Kerala	7	6	9	8
Tamil Nadu	18	15	10	10
Andhra Pradesh	16	16	11	10
Orissa	7	7	9	9
West Bengal	7	6	10	9
Assam	4	4	8	7
Nagaland	1	1	1	1
Bihar	10	10	3	3
Jharkhand	4	4	3	3
Chattisgarh	2	2	4	4
Madhya Pradesh	11	11	11	11
Uttar Pradesh	19	18	17	17
Uttarakhand	3	3	2	2
Chandigarh	1	1	1	1
Haryana	7	7	4	4
Punjab	7	7	9	9
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	2	2
Goa	1	1	NA	NA
Puducherry	1	1	NA	NA
TOTAL	180	170	152	141

Statement-II

*State-wise number of people trained, tested for HIV, reached by
Red Ribbon Express project since 2007*

State	Coverage during phase I from 01.12.2007 to 01.12.2008 #		Coverage during phase II from 01.12.2009 to 01.12.2010		
	Total people trained	Total people reached	Total people trained	Total people tested for HIV	Total people reached
Delhi	900	6036	583	68	12519
Rajasthan	3889	161938	3665	1000	127952
Gujarat	5967	675114	3810	1453	796248
Maharashtra	5989	612177	5680	4153	599046
Karnataka	5590	411651	5741	3183	468438
Kerela	2485	228773	3559	846	178891
Tamil Nadu	9783	599448	7376	2407	1448315
Andhra Pradesh	5296	517207	6935	3575	263188
Orissa	1655	277718	4049	1981	349008
West Bengal	1699	351417	4226	1271	166967
Assam	820	87912	2286	1175	252281
Nagaland	582	31754	266	224	4969
Bihar	3050	363972	2257	920	86242
Jharkhand	1475	134031	1709	605	188058
Chhattisgarh	396	99299	3800	1847	293152
Madhya Pradesh	4696	303775	5202	1553	296556
Uttar Pradesh	5107	637039	9153	6091	1413217
Uttarakhand	494	79584	402	171	7727
Chandigarh	566	26980	1489	88	14195
Haryana	2888	170513	2107	1165	514486
Punjab	3275	196082	6076	1998	534754
Jammu & Kashmir	563	13919	1027	245	16192
Goa	453	21421	NA	NA	NA
Puducherry	543	40946	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	68161	6200341	81398	36019	8032401

During the first phase of RRE from 01.12.2007 to 01.12.2008 the provision of HIV testing was not made as part of the project.

Pictorial warnings on Tobacco Packets

79. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to retain the existing pictorial warnings on cigarette and bidi packages till December, 2011;

(b) if so, the reasons put forward by the tobacco industry to delay the change in pictorial warnings despite notification for changing the pictures being sent several months in advance;

(c) whether the tobacco industry has also asked Government to increase the duration of warnings to two to three years; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Yes. The Government of India vide its notification No.GSR 985 (E) dated 20.12.2010 has decided to retain the existing pictorial warnings till 01.12.2011.

(b) tobacco industry has stated that the new visual, which was notified vide GSR No. 176(E) dated 05.03.2010 was extremely harsh and excessive and similar visuals had earlier been rejected by Group of Ministers that was constituted to look into the matter relating to specified health warnings on tobacco products and was not as per the decision of the GOM regarding pictorial warning to be introduced in phase-II.

(c) Yes. They have requested to provide at least 10 months time to change-over to the new design and rotation of visual once in 5 years.

(d) Government of India has issued notification No. GSR 985 (E) dated 20.12.2010 to retain the existing pictorial warnings till 01.12.2011 and make a provision to rotate the specified health warnings on tobacco packs every two years.

Unlicensed blood banks

†80. SHRI MOTILAL VORA :

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of licensed blood banks in the national capital of the country and the number of these running without license;

(b) the number of blood banks which have been served with notice by Drugs Control Department of Delhi on expiry of the licensed period along with the names of the Central Government's and Delhi Government's blood banks and the hospitals running voluntary blood banks among them in particular;

(c) the number of those out of these which have not get their licenses renewed so far; and

(d) Government's policy in this regard?

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

(a) As per the information received from Drugs Control Department. The number of licensed blood banks running in the national capital are 60 and one of the blood banks are running without license.

(b) Number of blood banks served with notice during the period 2010-11 is one. The names of the Central Government's and Delhi Government's blood banks and the hospitals running voluntary blood banks among them in particular given in Statement (See below).

(c) The details are as mentioned below:-

Central Government - 01

Delhi Government Hospital - 02

MCD Hospital - 03

Hospital running voluntary blood banks - 01

Private Hospital blood banks - 03

(d) Licensing of blood bank is controlled jointly by the State Drugs Licensing Authority and Central License Approving Authority (Drugs Controller General of India). In view of the dual control licenses for blood banks in the NCT of Delhi are granted/renewed if the blood bank complies with the requirements of the provisions of Schedule "F" part XII-B of the Drugs & Cosmetic Rules 1945, after joint inspection by the officers of State Drug Controlling Authority, CDSCO and Blood Bank experts.

Statement

Blood Banks under Central Government, State Government and MCD

I. Blood Bank Under Central Government

Sl. No	Names of Blood Banks	Addresses of Blood Banks	D L No	Form	Date of Grant	Renewed upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Blood Bank AIIMS	AIIMS, Ansari Road New Delhi 110029	646	28C	28.01.1981	31.12.2007 Renewal Applied
2	Blood Banks Armed Forces Transfusion Centre	Cantonment New Delhi 110010	1409	28C	17.12.1992	31.12.2011
3	Blood Bank CN Center AIIMS	AIIMS New Delhi 110029	1204	28C	27.12.1987	31.12.2007 Renewal Applied
4	Blood Bank Dr. RML Hospital	Dr RML Hospital New Delhi 110001	768	28C	15.10.1982	31.12.2006 Renewal Applied
5	Blood Bank ESI Hospital	Esi Hospital New Delhi 110015	1597	28C	04.10.97	31.12.2012
6	Blood Bank Northern Railway Centre	Northrn Railway Centre Basant Lane New Delhi	1270	28C	29.11.1988	31.12.2011
7	Blood Bank Safdarjang Hospital	Safdarjung Hospital New Delhi 110029	692	28C	08.12.81	31.12.2012

8	Blood Bank Sucheta Kriplani Hospital	Sucheta Kriplani Hospital 110001	982	28C	06.04.85	31.12.2012
9	Blood Bank J.P Narayan APEX Trauma Centre (AIIMS)	J.P Narayan APEX Trauma Centre (AIIMS), Raj Nagar New Delhi 110029	1891	28C	18.03.2008	17.03.2013

II. Blood Bank Under Delhi Government

1	Blood Bank Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital	DD Hospital, Hari Nagar New Delhi 110069	1226	28C	05.05.88	31.12.06 Renewal Applied
2	G B Pant Hospital Blood Bank	G. B. Pant Hospital New Delhi 110002	756	28C	27.08.1982	31.12.2011
3	Blood Bank GTB Hospital	GTB Hospital, Shahdara, Delhi 110095	1227	28C	04.11.88	31.12.2011
4	Blood Bank L.N.J.P Hospital	L.N.J.P Hospital, New Delhi 110002	737	28C	20.05.82	31.12.2006 Renewal Applied
5	Blood Bank Sushrut Trauma Centre	Sushrut Trauma Centre, Metcalf House Delhi 110054	1778	28C	05.10.01	31.12.2007 Renewal Applied
6	Blood Bank Sanjay Gandhi Hospital Memorial Hospital	Sanjay Gandhi Hospital Memorial Hospital, Mangolpuri, Delhi 110083	1796	28C	10.11.01	10.10.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Blood Bank Baba Sahib Ambedkar Hospital	Baba Sahib Ambedkar Hospital, Sector 6, Rohini New Delhi	1823	28C	21.02.03	20.02.2013
8	Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital	Kichripur Delhi 92	E(0002)/1 0/BB	28C	29.09.2010	28.09.2015
9	Blood Bank Dr Hedgewar Arogya Santhan	Dr Hedgewar Arogya Santhan, F 18, Karkardooma Shahdara Delhi 32	1876	28C	20.01.05	19.01.2010
III. Blood Bank Under Municipal Corporation of Delhi						
1	Blood Bank Hindu Rao Hospital	Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi-110007	786	28C	04.11.83	31.12.07 Renewal Applied
2.	Blood Bank Kasturba Hospital	Kasturba Hospital, Daryaganj New Delhi 110002	1480	28C	17.02.95	31.12.07 Renewal Applied
3	Blood Bank Swami Dayanand Hospital	Swami Dayanand Hospital, Delhi 110095	1334	28C	19.09.90	31.12.07 Renewal Applied

Cases pending against CGHS employees

81. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CGHS employees in Delhi against whom cases of sale and diversion of medicines have been initiated during the last three years as on 31 December, 2010; and

(b) the number out of them whom have been convicted and those against whom cases are still pending in courts?

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

(b) The one case (as in (a) above) is pending in the court of law.

Child Abuse at AIIMS

†82. SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance that a doctor of neurosciences department of the prestigious All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, has sexually abused a minor child;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made and whether the facts related to the case were made public; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to enhance the reputation of AIIMS and to fill the vacant posts of doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) and (b) Yes. The matter has been enquired by a committee constituted by the institute and based on the inquiry report, the Senior Residency of the concerned Doctor and his registration for M.Ch. (Neurosurgery) at AIIMS has been terminated.

(c) Recruitment to faculty posts was held up for want of proper reservation policy. Fresh reservation rosters have been prepared and approved by the Governing Body of the institute in its meeting held on 27.11.2010 paving way for filling up of vacant faculty posts.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Norms for establishing medical colleges

83. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has recommended relaxation of norms for setting up medical colleges including changing the student to bed ratio in college hospitals to 1:5 from 1:8 and also increased the retirement age of teachers to 70 years from 65 years;

(b) whether the MCI has also recommended decreasing the land ceiling for setting up medical colleges and hospitals to 10 acres from the existing 25 acres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the stance of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) to (c) The Medical Council of India (MCI) *inter-alia* recommended relaxation in requirement of bed and bed strength, raising the maximum age for appointment of faculty from 65 to 70 years and decreasing the land requirement for setting up of medical colleges from the existing 20 acres to 10 acres. The recommendations of MCI in respect of bed requirement, bed strength and maximum age for appointment of faculty were approved and notified by the Central Government.

Incidents of deaths due to CCHF virus

84. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA :

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) virus has spread across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many casualties took place recently due to Congo virus related diseases;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that a six member team visited many parts of the country; and

(f) if so, their report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) and (b) No. The outbreak of Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) is only reported from the State of Gujarat in January, 2011 .

(c) and (d) As on 14.02.2011, there had been 9 laboratory confirmed cases of which two died.

(e) and (f) Yes. A six member team was deputed to the State of Gujarat by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The team visited the affected areas from 20-23 January, 2011. Based on the laboratory report of National Institute of Virology, Pune, the central team concluded that the outbreak is caused by Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) virus and it is present in the environment in ticks and cattles. The team recommended isolation and treatment of cases following universal precautions, management of cases as per the clinical case management protocol, surveillance in the affected area to detect new cases, surveillance among domestic animals, residual spray and other ante-tick control measures including personal protection measures.

Success of family planning programme

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

(a) whether the family planning programme in the country has been successful as per the prescribed target fixed in this regard;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government proposes to reconsider the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) and (b) Family Planning Programme in India is target free and voluntary in nature and as such no target is prescribed.

The program has come a long way. While 14 States have already achieved the replacement level i.e. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1, 12 States have TFR between 2.1 and 3 and 9 States (Bihar, UP, Rajasthan, MP, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and D & N Haveli) have TFR of more than 3.

A number of factors that include lack of adequate education and vocational training opportunity for girls, social-culture issues leading to early marriage and, multiple pregnancy, poverty, etc. have an impact on population stabilization programme.

(c) to (e) The Ministry is taking several steps to encourage Family Planning in the country, Some of which are as under:-

1. Compensation package substantially enhanced for acceptors and providers of sterilization services:
 - Enhanced quantum of increase of compensation for vasectomy clients as compared to tubectomy to give a boost to the NSV programme.
 - Compensation to all categories of service providers.
2. Provision for accreditation of private providers for sterilization services with a healthy substantial monetary package of Rs.1500 per case.
3. Assurance quality in sterilization services in the wake of orders of the Supreme Court directing the Government of India and the States to have QACs (Quality Assurance Committees) at State and district levels.
4. Operationalising the fixed day, static services in family planning throughout the year in the upgraded DH/FRUs/CHCs/24x 7 PHCs in the States.
5. Revising camp approach in sterilization services.
 - Rs.35000 for a camp in vasectomy where around 50 to 100 cases are expected to be performed
 - Rs.15000 for a camp in tubectomy where around 100 cases are expected to be performed.
6. Comprehensive mass media awareness campaign through electronic and print media.

Opening of new medical colleges in Rajasthan

86. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open hospitals on the lines of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and PGI, Chandigarh in

Rajasthan;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) to (c) Yes. The Government is setting up an AIIMS-like institution at Jodhpur in Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs.840 crore. The civil work for Medical College Complex has started in May, 2010 and is scheduled to be completed by August/September, 2011. Civil work for Hospital complex has started in the middle of September, 2010 and it is scheduled to be completed by September, 2012. The residential complex for the AIIMS-like institution has already been constructed.

Separate cadre for health services

87. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating any proposal for setting up a separate exclusive cadre of health services in the country on the lines of the Indian Railway Services where the top posts are filled from within the rank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Strengthening of nursing councils

88. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of State nursing councils strengthened by Government during the current year; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to increase the nurse-doctor ratio in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a)
15 State Nursing Councils have been released grant-in-aid up to Rs. 1.00 crore during the year 2008-09 for its Upgradation and Strengthening during the XIth plan period.

(b) The following are the steps taken by the Government to increase the Nurse Doctor ratio in the country: -

- i) In order to increase the availability of graduate nurses assistance is provided to States for upgradation of schools of nursing into colleges of nursing.
- ii) Establishment of 132 Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM) and 137 General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) schools in Government Sector in those districts which are not having ANM and GNM training Schools.
- iii) Establishment of 6 Colleges of Nursing at the sites of AIIMS like institutions.
- iv) Indian Nursing Council has also taken the proactive measures to encourage opening of more nursing institutions which are given in Statement.

Statement

Proactive measures taken by Indian Nursing Council

- (i) Student patient ratio has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:3
- (ii) The land from 5 acres has been relaxed to construct building of 54,000 sq. ft. for School/College of Nursing and Hostel.
- (iii) Relaxed norms for teaching faculty to start B.Sc. (N) Programme.
 - * At least 2 M.Sc. (N) faculty to be available
 - * Qualification and Experience of the Nursing Teachers has been relaxed up to 2012.
 - * Sharing of teaching faculty for both Diploma and Graduate Programme.
- (iv) Relaxation for opening M.Sc. (N) programme. Super specialty Hospital can start M.Sc. (N) without having under graduate programme.
 - i. Relaxation of student teacher ratio for M.Sc (N) programme has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:10
 - ii. Essentiality certificate to open M.Sc. (N) programme from State Government is not required for those institution which are already having Indian Nursing Council recognized programme like Diploma or Degree.

iii. If an institution is having INC recognition for one programme then there is no need to have Essentiality Certificate for starting another nursing programme.

(v) Admission for Nursing allowed for married candidates.

- (vi) Age increased for Teaching Faculty up to 70 years.
- (vii) Maximum of 100 seats will be given to those parent hospitals with 300 beds without insisting Medical College.
- (viii) Distance from school to hospital has been relaxed from 15 km to 30 km
- (ix) Eligibility Criteria to admission *i.e.* (Marks) for Diploma and Degree has been relaxed 5% (GNM - 40%, B.Sc. - 45%).

Projected shortfall of medical doctors

89. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there will be shortfall of a whopping 9.54 lakh doctors by 2031 if the levels of student intake to medical colleges across the country remain what they are at present;

(b) if so, whether Government has proposed any specific plan to increase the student intake in the medical colleges in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) to (c) The current doctor-population ratio in India is low which needs to be improved. The Central Government has already initiated the following measures to facilitate setting up of medical colleges to increase number of doctors/specialists in the country:

1. Requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength, other infrastructure, etc. has been relaxed.
2. Maximum intake capacity at MBBS level has been increased from 150 to 250.
3. Maximum age for appointment of faculty has been enhanced from 65 to 70 years.
4. DNB qualifications have been recognized for appointment to various faculty positions.
5. Teacher - student ratio has been relaxed to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.

6. The Central Government under the scheme of 'Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges' is providing financial support to State medical colleges to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or start new postgraduate medical courses.

(d) Does not arise.

Spreading of CCHF virus

90. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that according to WHO's latest map on the geographic distribution of Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) virus with 40 per cent fatality rate is present all over India except Jammu and Kashmir and it has so far taken a toll of 3 human lives in Gujarat;

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

(c) the strategy of the Ministry to check the spread and eradication of CCHF virus?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) to (c) There is no latest map by WHO on geographic distribution of Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) implying widespread presence of the disease among humans in India.

There has been an outbreak of Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) in Gujarat in January 2011. As on 14.02.2011, there were nine laboratory confirmed cases with two deaths.

The strategy for limiting the spread of CCHF includes early case detection and management through surveillance; coordination with Department of Animal Husbandry for animal health surveillance and control of ticks through anti tick measures.

Screening of toys for toxicity

91. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to screen all the toys available in the domestic markets for toxicity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ban imported toys which are coated with substances comprising heavy metals such as lead and cadmium, which can be injurious to the health of children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) (a) to (c) As per Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Directorate General of Foreign Trade), the import of toys is subject to prescribed Quality Standards and requirement of being tested by an independent lab duly accredited under International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA).

Medical courses in the IITs

†92. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to start medical courses in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this initiative of the Ministry is expected to get approved by Government;

(d) whether in these courses health information technology, bio-medical engineering and e-health courses are supposed to be included; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (e) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) has informed that the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), in its 41st meeting held on 10th September, 2010, *inter-alia* decided that the scope of the provisions of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, may be widened to include 'medicine' also, as a large area of medical study now involve engineering techniques.

Awareness programme about kidney problems

93. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Ministry has any statistics regarding the number of kidney patients in the country;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has any plan to conduct an awareness programme about kidney problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The exact number of kidney patients in the country is not known. According to some published studies, it is estimated that 0.8% of adult population is suffering from chronic renal failure. The State-wise estimates are not available.

(c) and (d) The kidney problems are due to high blood pressure, diabetes, infections, etc. The Government of India has initiated a "national programme for prevention & control of cancer, diabetes, CVD and stroke" in 21 States covering 100 districts in the country.

Upgradation of district hospitals

94. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme with Government to upgrade the existing district hospitals into community medical colleges through Public Private Participation (PPP) mode; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of district hospitals converted into community medical colleges through PPP mode?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on procuring vaccines for UIP

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

(a) the details of vaccines and amount spent by Government for the purchase of various vaccines after the closure of vaccine producing PSUs namely Central Research Institute (CRI), Pasteur Institute of India (PII) and BCG Vaccine Laboratory (BCGVL) in last two financial years for the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP); and

(b) what is the price difference of each vaccine procured by Government from the private sector as compared to the PSUs?

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

(a) Details of vaccines and amount spent by Government for the purchase of these vaccines after the closure of vaccine producing PSUs, in 2008-09 and 2009-10 for the Universal Immunization Programme are given at Statement-I (See below).

(b) The price difference of each vaccine procured by the Government from Private Sector as compared to the PSUs is given in Statement-II (See below). Vaccines being procured now are supplied along with Vaccine Vial Monitor (VVM), Temperature Monitoring Device and with International Packaging. However, these features were not included in earlier supplies made by Departmental Vaccine Institutes. Therefore, exact cost comparison cannot be carried out, Also the procurement costs from Departmental Vaccines Institutes are provisional.

Statement-I

Details of vaccines and amount spent by Government on them in 2008-09 and 2009-10

I. Year 2009-10

Vaccines	Qty ordered (in lakh doses)	Total cost of supply order (Rs. in Crores)
BCG	1026.00	29.28
DPT	1431.62	35.07
TT	1369.67	25.19
DT	0.00	0

II. Year 2008-09

Vaccines	Qty ordered (in lakh doses)	Total cost of supply order (Rs. in Crores)
BCG	600.00	11.98
DPT	1440.00	25.16
TT	1700.00	21.98

DT

475.00

7.28

Statement-II

Price difference of each vaccine procured by Government from Private Sector as compared to the PSU

Narne of Vaccine	Vaccine Institutes rates for the year 2007-08 before closure in Rs. per vial	Rates of Pvt. Sectors for year 2009-10 with VVM, TMD in Rs. per vial	Rates of Pvt. Sectors for year 2010-11 with VVM, TMD, International Packaging in Rs. per vial	Price difference in 09-10 as compared to the PSU in Rs. per vial	Price difference in 2010-11 as compared to the PSU in Rs. per vial
BCG	13.00	27.85	28.6	14.85	15.60
DPT	11.80	23.49-23.59	23.53	11.69-11.79	11.73
DT	9.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TT	6.20	17.69	16.45	11.49	10.25

Nationalized system of medicine

96. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand for a nationalized system of medicine where every doctor would work for Government; and

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

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of facilities to old and obese patients at Safdarjung Hospital

97. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of facilities like European WC, ward boys, wheel chairs and stretchers etc. for elderly and obese patients in the wards of Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) whether ward boys do not ferry indoor old and obese patients for CT Scan, Ultrasound, X-Ray etc. and force their attendants to ferry their patients for such tests; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to allow CGHS beneficiaries (Pensioners) to avail treatment in any private hospital of their choice since Safdarjung Hospital failed to provide proper facilities, care and treatment to old and obese patients?

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

(a) and (b) There is no shortage of facilities like European WC, Ward boys, wheel chairs and stretchers etc. for elderly and obese patients in the wards of Safdarjung Hospital.

(b) Ward boys/Nursing Attendants are available in the OPDs and wards to help the patients for treatment in the hospital.

(c) CGHS pensioner beneficiaries can avail of C.G.H.S. facilities in any of CGHS empanelled hospitals after following the procedure laid down for this purpose. In emergency condition CGHS pensioner beneficiaries can take treatment in any hospital and claim reimbursement as per CGHS package rates fixed for that treatment in respect of the hospitals other than empanelled hospital.

Co-ordinated effort to prevent pandemic diseases

98. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been felt to have a co-ordinated effort by different countries to promote awareness and prevent outbreak of pandemic diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had taken any initiative with other countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response thereto?

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

The International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) that came into force in 2007 is the key global instrument for protection against the international spread of diseases including pandemics and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, Under IHR the efforts of countries to protect against international spread of disease is co-ordinated by World Health Organisation. As per IHR regulations Countries sharing common borders coordinate arrangements concerning prevention or control of international transmission of disease at borders and ground crossings. India is a signatory to International Health Regulations.

Supply of cheap drugs through government-owned medical stores

†99. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has prepared any framework to contain the prices of life saving drugs;

(b) whether Government proposes to open Government-owned stores in each city of the country to provide medicines at controlled rate to the general public;

(c) whether a few such stores have been opened; if so, the names of the States where such medical stores have been opened; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO), 1995 administered by the National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) in the Department of Pharmaceuticals under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers contains provisions for price control and fixing of prices of drugs. Presently 74 bulk drugs specified in the First Schedule of the DPCO and the formulations based thereon are under price control and their prices are fixed/revised in accordance with the provisions of the DPCO. Prices of Non-Scheduled formulations are fixed by the manufacturers themselves keeping in view the various factors like cost of production, marketing/selling expenses, R & D expenses, trade commission, market competition, product innovation, product quality etc. The Government takes corrective measures where the public interest is found to be adversely affected.

(b) to (d) The Department of Pharmaceuticals launched a campaign in 2008 for making available quality medicines at affordable prices for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. Under this campaign, less priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi stores which inherently are less priced but are of the same and equivalent quality, efficacy and safety as compared to branded generic medicines. That Department has informed that 81 Jan Aushadhi Stores have so far been opened in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Delhi and Chandigarh. The list of the Jan Aushadhi Stores is given in Statement.

Statement

List of Jan Aushadhi Stores

Sl. No.	State	District / Location
1	2	3
1	Punjab	Amritsar
2		Mohali*
3		Bhatinda
4		Ludhiana*
5		Jalandhar

1	2	3
6		Patiala*
7		Moga
8		Faridkot
9		Ferozpur
10		Mansa
11		Sangrur
12		Barnala
13		Fatehgarh Sahib
14		Rupnagar (Ropar)
15		Nava Sahar (Sahid Bhagat Singh Nagar)
16		Hoshiarpur
17		Taran Taran
18		Muktsar
19		Gurdaspur
20		Kapurthala
21	Delhi	Shastri Bhawan
22		GTB Hospital
23		Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital
24	Rajasthan	Kanvatia Hospital, Jaipur
25		Jaipuriya Hospital, Jaipur
26		Jhunjhunu
27		Beawar Ajmer
28		Jalore

1	2	3
29		Shri Ganga Nagar
30		Shri Ganga Nagar
31		Churu
32		Udaipur
33		Banswara
34		Jhalawar
35		Alwar Rajgarh
36		Alwar
37		Bhawani Māndi
38		Barmer
39		Keshov Raipatan
40		Khanpur Jhalawar
41		Tonk
42		Tonk
43		Rajsamand
44		Pali
45		Kota
46		Rampura Kota
47		Bhilwara
48		Doongarpur
49		Jodhpur Mador
50		Jodhpur Oslan
51		Sagwara

1	2	3
52		Bikaner
53		Paratapgarh
54		Bharatpur
55		Vijay Nagar
56		Sirochi
57		Sirochi
58		Dausa
59		RBM Hospital Bharatpur
60	Haryana	Gurgaon**
61		Panchkula
62		Faridabad**
63		Yamuna Nagar
64	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
65		Roorkee
66	Chandigarh	PIGMER, Chandigarh
67		Govt. Medical College Hospital, Sector-32, Chandigarh
68	Sector-16,	Multispeciality Hospital, Chandigarh
69	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam Port Hospital, Vizag
70		Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad
71		Uppal Industrial Employees Healthcare Centre, Hyderabad
72	Orissa	Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar
73		Red Cross Bhawan, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar

1	2	3
75		District HQ Hospital, Dhenkanal
76		District HQ Hospital, Koraput
77		District HQ Hospital, Angul
78		District Head Quarter Hospital, Navrangpur
79		District Head Quarter Hospital, Baragarh
80	West Bengal	M.R. Bangur Hospital,
Tollygunge,		Kolkata
81		N.R.S. Medical College &
Hospital,		Maulali, Kolkata

* Jan Aushadi Stores at Mohali, Ludhiana and Patiala in Punjab temporarily closed due to pending court cases in the Punjab & Haryana High Court

** Jan Aushadi Stores at Gurgaon and Faridabad in Haryana closed due to poor sale.

Empanelment of super-speciality hospitals with CGHS

100. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of super-speciality hospitals in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) which have opted to be empanelled with the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) during 2010 and so far this year;

(b) whether requests of some more such hospitals in Dehli and National Capital Region for the said purpose are pending with CGHS for clearance; and

(c) if so, the names of such hospitals and by when these cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHLLAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) (1) Kailash Hospital and Heart Institute, H-33, Sector 27, Noida (2) Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, Sarita Vihar, Delhi are two hospitals empanelled at present as super-specialty hospitals under CGHS, Delhi.

(b) As on 01.02.2011, no application for empanelment as a super-specialty hospital was pending in CGHS.

(c) Question does not arise.

Opening of medical college and hospital by ESIC in Orissa

†101. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any information regarding a policy decision taken by Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) working under the Ministry of Labour and Employment to open a medical college and hospital in Orissa;

(b) if so, by when the construction work would start; and

(c) the place where this medical college and hospital would be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) and (b) As per information received from Ministry of Labour and Employment which is the administrative Ministry of ESIC, the construction work would start after obtaining all the statutory clearances and permissions.

(c) The Medical College would be constructed at Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

Proposals for opening dental colleges in the country

†102. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals that Government received with regard to opening of Government and private dental colleges during the current and the previous financial years;

(b) the number of proposals sanctioned and those rejected by Government and out of those the proposed number of Government and private colleges respectively; and

(c) the norms prescribed by Government to sanction or reject these colleges and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) to (c) Permission for establishment of dental colleges is granted as per provisions of the Dentists (Amendment) Act, 1993 and regulations, 2006 made there under.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As regards Dental Colleges, 18 and 10 proposals were received in the Ministry for the academic year 2010-11 and academic year 2011-12 respectively. The details of approved and disapproved proposals in private and Government sectors for the academic year 2010-11 are as under:-

No. of Proposals received		Disapproved			
Approved					
Govt.	Private	Govt.	Pvt	Govt.	Pvt.
3	15	2	15	1	0

For the academic year 2011-12, 9 proposals from private sector and 1 proposal from Government sector have been received in the Ministry. Out of 10 proposals, after initial scrutiny, the Ministry has returned 4 incomplete proposals of private dental colleges while remaining 6 proposals were forwarded to DCI for technical evaluation and recommendation for which last date for granting permission is 15.7.2011.

Poor facilities to indoor patients at Safdarjung Hospital

103.PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Safdarjung Hospital, New Deihi do not provide bed-sheets, pillows, blankets, dustbin, chair etc. for attendants, of the patients admitted for indoor treatment in medicine and pulmonology wards;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the number of complaints received in this regard and action taken thereon by the hospital;

(c) whether Government has laid down any guidelines/norms concerning facilities to be provided to indoor patients;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not following the same by Safdarjung Hospital; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to replace beds with beds having side support for the safety of indoor patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
 (a) to (d) Safdarjung Hospital has sufficient stock of Bed-sheet, pillow, blanket, dustbin, and chairs for the patient admitted for indoor treatment. The guidelines/norms for the facilities extended to indoor patients have been laid down in the hospital manual, prepared by

Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS). This includes admission procedures, display of certain instructions in wards, procedure for treatment/discharge, management of various wards such as general, surgical, maternity/ nursery etc.

(e) Beds having side support are provided where required in the Hospital.

Sale of stakes of profit making PSUs

104. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a target of raising a minimum of Rs.40,000 crores for the year by selling stakes in Public Sector Units (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has plans to sell stakes in all unlisted Central Public Sector Companies (CPSUs) that have shown profitability;

(d) if so, what is the *modus operandi* of Government in diluting its stake in such profitable unlisted companies; and

(e) the details of talks undertaken by Government with industry and business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP) : (a) and (b) The Budget Estimates for disinvestment proceeds are Rs.40,000 crore for the year 2010-11.

(c) The Government policy *inter alia* is to list profitable CPSUs (not meeting mandatory public shareholding of 10%) by way of 'Offer for Sale' by Government or by issue of fresh equity by the CPSU or by a combination of both. However, Government would retain at least 51% equity and the management control.

All cases of disinvestment are to be decided on a case to case basis.

(d) The Government would offer minority stake in its shareholding in the profit making Central Public Sector Units to the general public in domestic market through Initial Public Offerings (IPO) or Further Public Offerings (FPO) while retaining 51% with the Government.

(e) Before taking up an IPO or FPO discussions are held with the administrative Ministry and the Central Public Sector Unit concerned.

Progress of revival of sick PSUs in West Bengal

105. SHRI R.C. SINGH : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the company-wise details of progress of revival of Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (TCIL), Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL) and Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. (AYCL) in West Bengal which are under the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

(b) the number of employees in each of the above companies; and

(c) whether the Ministry is going to protect the interest of employees in all the above companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP) : (a) AYCL : Detail of progress of revival is as under:

1. The two subsidiaries viz. Yule Engineering Ltd. and Yule Electrical Ltd. have been incorporated on 23.08.2007.
2. Fund infusion of Rs. 87.06 crore has been made to AYCL as interest free loan vide this Department's sanction order dated 18.03.2008.
3. AYCL has refunded the interest free loan of Rs. 87.06 crore in full.
4. The disinvestment of AYCL's stake held in Phoenix Yule Ltd. and Dishergarh Power Supply Corporation Ltd. has been completed. Disinvestment of AYCL's stake held in Tide Water Oil India Ltd, Yule Engineering Ltd. and Yule Electrical Ltd. is under consideration.
5. Waiver of interest amounting to Rs. 21.73 crore on loans given to AYCL as on 31.03.2007 has been granted vide this Department's order dated 12.03.2008.
6. Reduction of equity capital of AYCL by Rs. 226.43 crore has been made by this Department's order dated 12.03.2008.
7. Govt. guarantee of Rs. 111.96 crore has been extended to the consortium banks of AYCL subject to certain conditions. Waiver of Guarantee fee is being considered on year to year basis on the loan as required by AYCL.
8. Conversion of Plan/Non-Plan Loans of Rs 116.52 crore released to AYCL as on 31.03.2007 into equity has been made vide this Department's order dated 12.03.2008.
9. Unrecovered common expenses of the General Division of AYCL amounting to Rs. 2.04 crore from WEBFIL Ltd., an associate company of AYCL, has already been converted to 6% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share of

Rs. 10/- of WEBFIL Ltd. at par, and has been given effect to in the year 2007-08.

HCL: detail of progress of revival is as under:-

Background

Proposal on HCL was considered by Board of Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) on 9.1.08 which recommended Joint venture formation. EOIs were invited from willing Public Sector companies for JV with HCL. Various efforts have been made by the Ministry to have a JV with Public Sector organization but without any success.

The case was reconsidered in the meeting of BRPSE held on 6.4.2010 which recommended:

- (i) DHI to issue an advertisement to invite proposal from interested private parties for Joint Venture either as a whole or unit wise individually or jointly. This process should last for only 3 months.
- (ii) Offer VSS to employees if Joint Venture exercise fails and liquidate by approaching the High Court.
- (iii) If nothing in terms of (i) above materialize in three months, this company should be liquidated by approaching the High Court.

Separately, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has issued a notice on 5.7.2010 calling for filing of fully tied up proposal by interested parties to the Operating Agencies (OA) for rehabilitation of the company. Certain objections have been raised by Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), one of the secured creditors, which is pending for decision of BIFR.

Present position

- (i) RINL Proposal: Initially a proposal from Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) for JV with the Hyderabad Unit of HCL was not found viable. However, RINL has now sent a revised proposal which is under examination.
- (ii) The Department of Heavy Industry has written to the Ministry of Defence for revival of HCL, Naini Unit by taking over of the same by Ordinance Factory, Kanpur. Response is awaited.
- (iii) The Department of Heavy Industry has written to the Ministry of Steel for considering revival of HCL through SAIL. Response is awaited.

TCIL- CCEA in its meeting held on 6.11.2008 approved financial restructuring and revival of the company by disinvestment through outright sale after clearing the balance sheet. The financial relief as approved by CCEA has already been provided during the financial year 2008-09 (totaling Rs. 815.59 crore).

(b) AYCL-15152

HCL- 2280

TCIL-167

(c) Yes, Sir.

CAG objection on entitlement of PSU Employees

†106. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are entitled to reimbursement of expenses incurred by them on the maintenance and repairing of their own houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India has raised objection on payment of such expenses of employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) had raised the issue of reimbursement of expenditure to the executives of CPSEs towards repair and maintenance of leased accommodation provided to them by their CPSEs, over and above the lease rent paid to lessor. Government, after considering C&AG's observations issued instructions *vide* O.M. dated 20.05.2009, prohibiting reimbursement of any amount to executives towards repair and maintenance of leased accommodation provided to them.

Provision of Panchayat Ghars

107. SHRI R. C. SINGH : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 60,000 Panchayats do not have Panchayat Ghars in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of Panchayats, which do not have Panchayat Ghars, district-wise;

(c) how the Ministry is helping States which do not have Panchayat Ghars under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana and other Schemes;

(d) whether any assistance has been provided for Panchayat Ghars under Backward Regions Grant Fund; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise details of number of Gram Panchayats which do not have Panchayat Ghars are given in Statement-I (See below). District-wise details are not available.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj implements the scheme of Backward Regions Grant Fund in 250 Districts of 27 States including 13 Districts in Andhra Pradesh for redressing regional imbalances. The funds under the scheme are united in nature and are being utilised as per the District Plan prepared by Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies and Panchayat Ghars are one of the items for which the grants are being utilised. Panchayat Ghars are also funded through a small component of Infrastructure Development under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana. Details of funds released to various States including Andhra Pradesh during the current Financial Year under BRGF and RGSY are given in Statement-II (See below). Government of Andhra Pradesh have not sought any grants under RGSY for construction of GP Ghars so far.

Statement-I

Gram Panchayats having/Not having Panchayat Ghars

(In respect of States/UTs covered under Part - IX of the Constitution)

(As on 31st January, 2011)

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of GPs	No. of GPs having Panchayat Ghars	No. of GPs having no Panchayat Ghars
1	2	3	4	5

1	Andhra Pradesh	21808	16645	5163
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1646	1646	0

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	2196	1574	622
4	Bihar	8463	5328	3135
5	Chhattisgarh	9820	9654	166
6	Goa	183	177	6
7	Gujarat	13735	13682	53
8	Haryana	6155	2200	3955
9	Himachal Pradesh	3243	1142	2101
10	Jharkhand	4562	2007	2555
11	Karnataka	5628	5256	372
12	Kerala	999	979	20
13	Madhya Pradesh	23012	19378	3634
14	Maharashtra	27920	22737	5183
15	Manipur	165	165	0
16	Orissa	6234	5833	401
17	Punjab	12800	5618	7182
18	Rajasthan	9166	9041	125
19	Sikkim	166	166	0
20	Tamil Nadu	12618	12618	0
21	Tripura	1038	999	39
22	Uttar Pradesh	52000	28984	23016
23	Uttarakhand	7227	7227	0
24	West Bengal	3351	3336	15
25	A & N Islands	67	67	0

1	2	3	4	5
26	Chandigarh	17	17	0
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11	11	0
28	Daman & Diu	14	14	0
29	Lakshadweep	10	10	0
30	Puducherry	98	98	0
	Total	234352	176609	61889

Statement-II

Allocation and Releases to the States under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (Development Grant) and Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (Infrastructure Development) during 2010-11 (as on 17.02.2010)

Amount in Rs. Crore

Sl.No.	State	Amount in Rs. Crore		
		BRGF Development Grant	RGSY (Infrastructure Development)	
		Annual Allocation	Amount Released	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	335.28	335.34	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.47	10.02	-
3	Assam	157.19	53.57	-
4	Bihar	602.99	397.95	-
5	Chhattisgarh	235.48	176.34	6.00
6	Gujarat	101.31	63.64	-
7	Haryana	28.44	37.53	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	28.50	28.50	-

1	2	3	4	5
9	Jammu & Kashmir	45.85	36.89	-
10	Jharkhand	322.56	148.01	-
11	Karnataka	103.17	69.51	4.00
12	Kerala	32.33	19.25	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	428.40	287.96	-
14	Maharashtra	253.57	235.96	-
15	Manipur	39.09	26.80	-
16	Meghalaya	37.01	27.15	-
17	Mizoram	22.98	21.45	-
18	Nagaland	37.05	22.22	-
19	Orissa	305.67	327.45	-
20	Punjab	15.65	11.82	-
21	Rajasthan	250.99	266.71	-
22	Sikkim	12.97	8.52	-
23	Tamil Nadu	108.04	108.04	-
24	Tripura	12.21	10.96	-
25	Uttar Pradesh	602.09	569.10	-
26	Uttarakhand	41.85	0.00	-
27	West Bengal	244.90	180.86	-
TOTAL		4420.04	3481.55	10.00

Panchayat elections

108.SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State in the country is not conducting Panchayat Elections as per law; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) The Constitution mandates that where Part IX applies, Panchayats election be conducted every five years, under the overall superintendence, direction and control of the State Election Commission. The Constitution also empowers the State Legislatures to make laws regarding elections. Panchayat elections have been held in all States except Jammu & Kashmir, which has its own legislation regarding Panchayats. MoPR has enjoined on the Government of J&K the need for conducting Panchayat elections.

Profit and loss of oil companies

†109. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Sector Oil companies engaged in crude oil production and refining of imported crude oil earn profit every year;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Public Sector Oil companies engaged in selling of petrol, diesel, petroleum products etc. are incurring losses annually; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind these losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. However, during 2008-09, Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL) reported a net loss of 397 crore due to volatility in international crude oil prices.

(b) The profits earned by the upstream oil PSUs and Refineries are utilized for making further capital investments in exploration, production, creation of new refining capacities and upgradation of facilities.

(c) and (d) The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) incur under recoveries on sale of diesel, LPG and PDS Kerosene due to high international oil prices and modulation

of domestic prices by the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government. However, as a result of burden sharing by the upstream oil PSUs and compensation from the Government, the OMCs have not reported losses for any financial year so far.

Discovery of CBM gas reserves in Bihar

110. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas reserve has been found in Bihar along Jharkhand border areas; and

(b) if so, the details of those areas and status of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No Sir. So far no CBM block has been awarded in the State of Bihar.

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

Oil exploration by private and foreign entities in the country

111. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is heavily dependent on private and foreign entities for carrying out exploration of oil and natural gas in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many blocks were explored in the country in the last one decade; and

(d) how many of these oil and gas blocks are in private sector and how many in the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), exploration blocks are awarded through International Competitive Bidding, where National/State Oil Companies as well as private and foreign companies can bid on equal terms and conditions. Given the large investment required in the effort to step up production and reserve accretion in the country, a need was felt to focus on a strategy designed to accelerate the pace of exploration by involving both public and private sector companies.

During the period 2000-2010, a total of 235 exploration blocks were awarded under eight rounds of NELP. Out of these, 135 blocks were awarded to National/State Oil Companies and 100 blocks to private and foreign companies as Operators. Exploration activities have so far been initiated/ carried out in 127 blocks by National/State Oil Companies and in 96 blocks by private/foreign companies. In addition, two public sector companies, Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) are also operating blocks awarded on nomination basis.

CAG audit of gas pricing formula

112. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the formula adopted by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in fixing the price of gas;

(b) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has taken up auditing of Centre's gas pricing formula; and

(c) whether the CAG has also taken up separately auditing of Reliance Industries Limited's capital spending to tap gas resources in KG Basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has approved a price formula for the gas produced under KG-DWN-98/3 Production Sharing Contract (PSC) in its meeting held on 12.9.2007 for 5 years from the date of commencement of supply. The details of the formula are as under:

$$SP \text{ (USD/mmmbtu)} = 2.5 + (CP - 25)^{0.15}$$

Where SP = Selling Price

CP = Crude Price

The cap for CP in the formula has been frozen at US \$ 60 per barrel.

The price obtained from the basis/formula comes to US \$ 4.2 per Million Metric British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) for crude oil price equal or greater than US \$ 60 per barrel.

(b) and (c) With a view to protect the interests of the Government, this Ministry had requested Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) to undertake a special audit of eight blocks

including the block KG-DWN-98/3 operated by Reliance Industries Limited (RIL). C&AG has taken up the special audit of four blocks including the block KG-DWN-98/3 for the year 2006-07 & 2007-08.

Reported hike in prices of petroleum products

†113. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to increase the prices of petrol, diesel, cooking gas and kerosene once again;

(b) if so, by when this hike is going to take place and the quantum thereof;

(c) whether this hike is utmost essential;

(d) if not, whether the prices of these things can be decreased;

(e) whether there is any precedence of decreasing the prices of petroleum products; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Subsequent to the implementation of market determined pricing for Petrol effective 26.06.2010, the oil marketing companies take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol on the basis of international oil prices and commercial considerations.

At present, the retail selling prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are not being maintained in line with the international oil prices due to which the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been incurring under-recoveries on the sale of these sensitive petroleum products. Currently, OMCs are incurring under-recovery of 9.55/liter on Diesel, 20.57/liter on PDS Kerosene and 356.07/cylinder on Domestic LPG. OMCs are currently incurring monthly under-recovery of 365 crore on sale of the aforesaid 03 sensitive petroleum products.

(e) and (f) In view of decline in the international oil prices, the Government had reduced the Retail Selling Prices of the sensitive petroleum products on two occasions as indicated below (at Delhi), with corresponding reductions in the rest of the country:

- Effective from 6.12.2008 - Petrol by 5/- per litre and Diesel by 2/- per litre; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Effective from 29.1.2009 - Petrol by 5/- per litre, Diesel by 2/- per litre and Domestic LPG by 25/- per cylinder.

Scarcity of petro-products in Orissa

114. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of petrol, diesel and cooking gas in Orissa;

(b) the total number of diesel, petrol and cooking gas dealers in Orissa;

(c) whether the number of dealers are insufficient and consumers are not getting cooking gas as per requirement and they have to purchase LPG cylinders in black market; and

(d) if so, the strategy of Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There is no overall shortage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Petrol and diesel reported in the State of Orissa and the demand is being fully met by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

(b) As on 01.01.2011, there are 1076 petrol and diesel retail outlets and 206 LPG distributorships in the State of Orissa.

(c) and (d) There is no scarcity of LPG in Orissa and the demand of customers is being fully met. The OMCs release advertisements for appointment of regular LPG distributorships time to time for the locations which are found feasible.

Further, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) has been launched on 16.10.2009 to provide LPG to the rural households, including BPL families. Under this scheme, 101 distributorships have been advertised in the State of Orissa.

Mechanism to buffer the public from volatility in petroleum market

115. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been increase in the cost of petroleum products since the de-regulation of prices and left to the market control;

(b) if so, the details of petroleum product prices in the last few months after de-regulation;

(c) whether Government is considering a mechanism to ensure that the volatility of the petroleum market do not effect the common man; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group, the price of Petrol was made market-determined effective 26.6.2010 by the Government, and the retail selling price (RSP) was hiked by 3.50 per litre, to bring it in line with international prices. As the price of Petrol in the international market has been rising consistently in the recent months, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been revising the price of Petrol.

The details of revision in RSP of Petrol (at Delhi) by OMCs post 26.06.2010 are given below:

(per litre)		
Date of Revision	Petrol	
	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)	Revised RSP as per IOC
Price as on 26.06.2010		51.43
21.09.2010	(+) 0.27	
17.10.2010	(+) 0.72	
09.11.2010	(+) 0.32	
16.12.2010	(+) 2.96	
15.01.2011	(+) 2.50	
Other Revisions*	(+) 0.17	58.37

* Towards increases in Railway's Siding charges and dealer commission

(c) and (d) Since India imports about 80% of its crude oil requirements, the international oil prices necessarily have a bearing on the domestic prices of Petrol and other petroleum products. The Government does not have any control on the international prices of crude oil and petroleum products, which are influenced by several factors including, *inter alia*, demand and supply conditions in the world. However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices, the Government continues to modulate the prices of other 03 sensitive petroleum products,

viz., Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. Since the crude oil prices have increased significantly in the recent past, the Oil Marketing Companies are incurring under-recovery of 9.55/litre on Diesel, of 20.57litre on PDS Kerosene and of 356.07/cylinder on Domestic LPG, which has not been passed on to the consumers.

Gas for infrastructure projects

116.SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is increasing the availability of firm gas sourcing for infrastructure projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to enhance availability of natural gas in the country, consisting, *inter alia*, of the following:

- (i) Intensification of domestic Exploration & Production (E&P) activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds;
- (ii) Coal Bed Methane (CBM) E&P activities;
- (iii) Underground Coal Gasification;
- (iv) Gas Hydrates;
- (v) Import of Liquefied Natural Gas(LNG) from various countries; and
- (vi) Transnational pipelines, viz., Turkmenistan - Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline and Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline.

Government's endeavour has been to accord the highest priority to existing gas-based infrastructure projects in the matter of allocation of natural gas. With the commencement of production from KG D6 field, indigenous production of natural gas has increased by around 80%. As regards allocation from KG D6 field, power plants within Andhra Pradesh have been made allocations to operate at 75% Plant Load Factor (PLF) and those outside Andhra Pradesh to operate at 70% PLF. In addition, 12 mmscmd has been allocated to power sector on fallback basis to enable all these plants to operate at 90% PLF.

Responsibilities of profit earning PSU oil companies

†117. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain public companies functioning in oil sector of the country earn monetary profit every year;

(b) if so, the names of these companies; and

(c) the responsibilities carried out by these companies in oil sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The names of the major oil PSUs earning profits are as under:

(i) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC);

(ii) Oil India Limited (OIL);

(iii) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL);

(iv) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL);

(v) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL); and

(vi) Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL).

(c) These Companies are responsible for exploration, production, refining, distribution and marketing of petroleum products and natural gas in the country. In addition, these companies also carry out Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities.

Killing of Additional Collector of Malegaon by oil mafia

118. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the killing of the Additional Collector Shri Yeshwant Sonawane of Malegaon in Maharashtra allegedly by the local oil mafia when they were caught red handed for stealing kerosene from the oil tankers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made investigation into the alleged pilferage of kerosene which go to the black market in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what steps are being taken to prevent the pilferage of subsidized kerosene which flow into the parallel black market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A review was conducted by the Minister-P&NG on 27.01.2011 in the wake of the incident in which Additional Collector of Malegaon (Maharashtra), Sri Yashwant Sonawane was killed while on duty, trying to stop pilferage of petroleum products. During the review meeting the following decisions were taken to prevent the diversion/pilferage of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene:

(i) Reintroduction of an effective Marker System within a period of six months.

(ii) As kerosene is an ex-MI product and responsibility of onward distribution is with the State Govt./UTs. They will be urged to implement Global Positioning System (GPS) based vehicular tracking for vehicles used to transport PDS SKO in order to plug the diversion of Kerosene. The OMCs would provide technical and managerial support to the State Governments for this effort.

(iii) A system will be developed by the OMCs within a period of three months whereby information would be uploaded for public information on daily dispatch of PDS Kerosene, tank truck registration number used for transportation, destination, dispatch time etc.

Organised Racket in oil pilferage and Adulteration

119. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that kerosene is mixed with diesel and this practice of adulteration has been going on for quite a long time with the knowledge of officials of petroleum companies and those working in the outlets;

(b) whether it is also a fact that adulteration has been going on unchecked and whenever raids are conducted, members of the raiding party

are met with the same fate as of Additional District Collector Shri
Yeshwant Sonawane, who was burnt alive recently; and

(c) if so, how Government proposes to eliminate the adulteration and to deal with fuel pilferage gangs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The possibility of diversion of petroleum product like PDS Kerosene by some unscrupulous elements to derive monetary benefit cannot be ruled out due to huge price difference between PDS Kerosene and petrol/diesel as well as for non-PDS usage.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken a number of initiatives viz. Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets. Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS), etc. to check various irregularities/ malpractices like adulteration, diversion etc. of petroleum products.

Public Sector OMCs also undertake regular and surprise inspections of Retail Outlets and also take action under Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against those indulging in adulteration and malpractices. MDG provide for termination of dealership in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like adulteration, tampering of seals, and unauthorized fittings/gears in dispensing units.

Further, in order to check the black marketing of PDS kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, that dealers have to sell PDS kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs and have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of storage at a conspicuous place. Under the Control Order, the State Governments are empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

Check on prices of petroleum products

120.SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State-run oil marketing companies have recently increased price of petrol in different cities which will now cost Rs. 58.37 per liter in Delhi and likely to increase prices of LPG and diesel also very soon;

(b) whether continuous rise in oil prices will add further burden to the common man who is already burdened with day-to-day rising prices of

essential commodities; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to give relief to Aam Aadmi by checking and lowering price of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Subsequent to the implementation of market determined pricing for Petrol effective 26.06.2010, the oil marketing companies take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol on the basis of international oil prices and commercial considerations. The public sector Oil Marketing Companies have last increased the retail selling price of Petrol effective 15.01.2011, which is currently Rs. 58.37 per litre (as per Indian Oil Corporation) at Delhi. The retail selling prices of Domestic LPG and Diesel are modulated by the Government.

(b) and (c) The increase in the retail selling price of Petrol has been due to steep increase in the price of crude and petroleum products in international market. Even after implementation of market determined pricing, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been making price revisions of Petrol in a guarded manner, absorbing a part of the under-recovery themselves.

To protect the interest of the common man, against abnormally high and volatile prices, Government has been keeping a close watch on the price situation.

Subsidies on petroleum products

121. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the subsidies given to consumers by the petroleum companies and Government on kerosene and other petroleum products like cooking gas, petrol and diesel etc;

(b) the total amount spent/incurred by the petroleum companies and Government per year on account of the subsidies; and

(c) the methodology adopted, at present, to regulate and fix petroleum prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government is providing a subsidy of Rs.0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs.22.58 per cylinder on Domestic LPG from the fiscal budget under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies

(OMCs). The details of fiscal subsidy given by the Government under the said Scheme to the OMCs during 2009-10 and current year are given below:

(Rs. crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11 (April- December 2010)
Fiscal Subsidy on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG	2770	2050

In addition to the above fiscal subsidy, the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) incur under-recoveries on sale of PDS Kerosene, Domestic LPG and Diesel. Prior to implementation of market determined pricing for Petrol effective 26.06.2010, the OMCs were also incurring under-recovery on Petrol.

Under the burden sharing mechanism being followed, these under-recoveries are shared by all the stakeholders; namely the Government, the Public Sector Oil Companies and the consumers in the following manner:

- (i) Government through issuance of Oil Bonds/cash assistance;
- (ii) Public sector upstream oil companies namely, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) by way of price discount on Crude oil and products;
- (iii) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), by absorbing a part of the under-recoveries; and
- (iv) Consumers, through minimal price increases from time to time.

Details of under-recoveries incurred by the OMCs and the sharing thereof during 2009-10 and current year (April-December 2010) are given below:

(Rs. crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11 (April- December 2010) *
Total Under-recovery on sensitive petroleum products	46,051	46,963**
Burden sharing through:		
- Cash Assistance by Government	26,000	21,000
- Upstream assistance	14,430	15,654
- Under-recovery absorbed by OMCs	5,621	10,309**

* Burden Sharing Mechanism for 2010-11 is yet to be finalised

** Under-recovery on Petrol is upto 25.6.2010.

(c) The price of Petrol has been made market determined with effect from 26.06.2010. The retail selling prices of PDS Kerosene, Domestic LPG and Diesel are modulated by the Government and are not being maintained in line with the international oil prices.

Adulteration of diesel with kerosene

122.SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that subsidy on kerosene has become the root cause of mixing it with diesel;

(b) whether Government would like to colour kerosene to detect its adulteration with the diesel; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The possibility of diversion of petroleum product like PDS Kerosene by some unscrupulous elements to derive monetary benefit cannot be ruled out due to huge price difference between PDS Kerosene and petrol/diesel as well as for non-PDS usage.

(b) and (c) Blue Dyeing of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene is being done by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to distinguish it from the Industrial Kerosene (Colourless) which is being sold in the parallel market at higher rates.

Finalisation of financial results of oil PSUs

123.SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial result of PSUs like the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (IOL), Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) etc. for nine months ending on December 31 has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether comparative statement regarding profit and loss is available for the last three years of the same nine months period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of financial results of major oil PSUs for the nine months ending 31st December 2010 for the financial year 2010-11 are as under:

Name of oil PSU	Profit after Tax (PAT) for nine months ending on 31st December 2010 (Rs. in crore)
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)	16,133.14
Oil India Limited (OIL)	2,325.12
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	3,540.32
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	611.50
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	416.35
Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)	2,778.06

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The comparative statement of Profit after Tax for the corresponding period during the last three years i.e. upto period ending 31st December, in respect of major oil PSUs is given hereunder:

Name of oil PSU	Profit after Tax (Rs. in crore)		
	Apr-Dec 2007	Apr-Dec 2008	Apr-Dec 2009
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)	14074.55	13,919.55	12,991.14
Oil India Limited (OIL)	1377.58	2090.93	2179.53
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	7376.55	-3673.41 (Loss)	4663.78
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	1522.17	-2892.12 (Loss)	834.44
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	750.36	-4529.06 (Loss)	543.84
Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)	1879.08	2173.68	2229.02

Government control on price of petroleum

†124. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the price of petrol has been increased after its de-control during the six months of the last year and the profit earned by the oil companies after the increase in petrol prices;

(b) whether the oil companies have proposed to increase in controlled rates of diesel and kerosene oil also;

(c) whether Government is going to accord sanction to the increase in prices of these products; and

(d) the extent of the commitment on the part of Government for bringing the price of petrol under Government control again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Subsequent to the implementation of market determined pricing for Petrol effective 26.06.2010, the oil marketing companies take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol on the basis of international oil prices and commercial considerations. The public sector Oil Marketing Companies have last increased the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol effective 15.01.2011, which is currently Rs. 58.37 per litre (as per Indian Oil Corporation) at Delhi. The details of revision in the RSP of Petrol (at Delhi) by the OMCs post 26.06.2010 are given below:

(Rs. per litre)

Date of Revision	Petrol	
	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)	Revised RSP as per IOC
Price as on 26.06.2010		51.43
21.09.2010	(+) 0.27	
17.10.2010	(+) 0.72	
09.11.2010	(+) 0.32	
16.12.2010	(+) 2.96	
15.01.2011	(+) 2.50	
Other Revisions*	(+) 0.17	58.37

* Towards increases in Railway's Siding charges and dealer commission

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The OMCs have reported that even after implementation of the market determined pricing, they are incurring under-recovery on sale of Petrol.

(b) and (c) In view of the mounting under-recoveries on the sale of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG and rise in the borrowings, the OMCs have requested for increase in the prices of these petroleum products.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal.

Sale of kerosene in the black market

125. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual supply of kerosene for sale through ration shops for supply to the poor;

(b) whether most of this fuel is pilfered and sold in the black market for a price two-three times higher;

(c) the estimated cost of the kerosene siphoned off by organized mafia annually;

(d) whether there exists a machinery to curb the siphoning of kerosene to black market;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons for not taking any action to curb this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene is made by the Government of India on quarterly basis, its distribution within the States/UTs is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Government. Kerosene is an Ex-Marketing Installation (MI) product and transportation of kerosene from the depot to the retail sale point is the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs. The Government has made an annual allocation of 11254878 Kilo Litre (KL) of PDS kerosene for the year 2010-11 to States/UTs.

The possibility of diversion of petroleum product like PDS Kerosene by some unscrupulous elements to derive monetary benefit cannot be ruled out due to huge price difference between PDS Kerosene and petrol/diesel as well as for non-PDS kerosene.

With a view to assessing the genuine demand requirement of kerosene in different States/UTs, the Government commissioned in December 2004 a comprehensive study of the subject through the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER). NCAER in its report has estimated the total leakage/diversion of kerosene meant for distribution under PDS as 38.6%.

(d) to (f) In order to check the black marketing of PDS kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, that dealers have to sell PDS kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs and have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place. Under this Control Order, State Governments are empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

Further, the Government has taken a number of initiatives viz. Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets, Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS), etc. to check various irregularities/ malpractices like adulteration, diversion etc. of petroleum products.

Public Sector OMCs also undertake regular and surprise inspections of Retail Outlets and also take action under Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against those indulging in adulteration and malpractices. MDG provide for termination of dealership in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like adulteration, tampering of seals, and unauthorized fittings/gears in dispensing units.

Shutting down of oil stations

261. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some oil stations were shut down in the country after kidnapping incidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide security to the oil stations in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs.), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum

Corporation Limited (BPC) have reported that none of their Retail Outlets (ROs) had been shut down due to kidnapping incidents. As per the dealership agreement signed between OMCs and the dealers, the later have to take necessary precautions to protect the equipments of the corporations installed at the ROs. OMCs do not provide any security at the ROs. Maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

Import of natural gas

†127. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from which natural gas is being imported in the country; and

(b) the details of imported gas during the last two years and in the current year, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, natural gas is imported in the country in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). Currently, LNG is regasified at two LNG regasification terminals, namely, Dahej terminal of Petronet LNG Ltd. (PLL) and Hazira terminal of Hazira LNG Pvt. Ltd. (HLPL). PLL has a 25 year contract with RasGas, Qatar under which 5 million metric tonne per annum (mmtpa) LNG was supplied for the first five years, which has increased to 7.5 mmtpa from 2010. Apart from Qatar, LNG is also imported from various other countries, like Oman, Trinidad & Tobago, Malaysia, Nigeria, Australia, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Russia, Algeria, Yemen, Guinea and Indonesia. Details of LNG imported by PLL & HLPL during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 31.12.2010) are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Company-wise imported quantity [in million metric tonne (mmt)]	
		PLL	HLPL
1.	2008-09	6.40	1.56
2.	2009-10	7.46	1.40
3.	2010-11	5.78	0.78

(upto 31.12.2010)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Checking of black marketing and adulteration of petrol products

128. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is unable to check diversion of PDS kerosene, petrol and diesel adulteration in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such unlawful activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The possibility of diversion of petroleum product like PDS Kerosene by some unscrupulous elements to derive monetary benefit cannot be ruled out due to huge price difference between PDS Kerosene and petrol/diesel as well as for non-PDS usage.

(c) In order to check the black marketing of PDS kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, that dealers have to sell PDS kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs and have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place. Under this Control Order, State Governments are empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

Further, the Government has taken a number of initiatives viz. Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets, Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS), etc. to check various irregularities/ malpractices like adulteration, diversion etc. of petroleum products.

Public Sector OMCs also undertake regular and surprise inspections of Retail Outlets and also take action under Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against those indulging in adulteration and malpractices. MDG provide for termination of dealership in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like adulteration, tampering of seals, and unauthorized fittings/gears in dispensing units.

Increase in price of petroleum products

129. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in prices of petrol and diesel since January, 2009 till date i.e. January, 2011, increase-wise;

(b) whether public sector oil companies have increased the price of petrol upto Rs. 2.96 on 16 December, 2010 and Rs. 2.54 per litre recently in the month of January, 2011;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for increase in the prices of petrol;

(e) whether such a huge increase will not add fuel to already rising and uncontrolled inflation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The details of revisions in the prices of Petrol and Diesel from January, 2009 to January 2011 are given below:

(Rs. per litre)

Date of Price revision	Petrol		Diesel	
	Increase/ (Decrease)	Revised Price	Increase /(Decrease)	Revised Price
1	2	3	4	5
Prices as on 01.01.2009		45.62		32.86
29.01.2009	(5.00)	40.62	(2.00)	30.86
02.07.2009	4.00	44.63	2.00	32.87
27.10.2009*	0.09	44.72	0.05	32.92
27.02.2010**	2.71	47.43	2.55	35.47
01.04.2010***	0.50	47.93	2.63	38.10
26.06.2010****	3.50	51.43	2.00	40.10
01.07.2010#	0.02	51.45	0.02	40.12
20.07.2010**	-	-	(2.50)	37.62

1	2	3	4	5
08.09.2010*	0.11	51.56	0.09	37.71
21.09.2010 (as per IOC)	0.27	51.83	-	-
17.10.2010 (as per IOC)	0.72	52.55	-	-
02.11.2010#	0.04	52.59	0.04	37.75
09.11.2010 (as per IOC)	0.32	52.91	-	-
16.12.2010 (as per IOC)	2.96	55.87	-	-
15.01.2011 (as per IOC)	2.50	58.37	-	-
Current price		58.37	-	37.75

* Price revision on account of revision in Dealer's Commission.

** Due to increase in Custom Duty and Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel in the Union Budget 2010-11

*** Due to introduction of Euro IV grade of Petrol and Diesel and VAT increased on Diesel by Delhi Government from 12.5% to 20% which was subsequently reduced from 20% to 12.5% effective 20.07.2010.

**** Price of Petrol, both at refinery gate and the retail level, has been made market determined effective 26.06.2010.

Due to revision in Railway's siding /shunting charges.

(d) The Government had taken a decision to make the price of Petrol market-determined, both at refinery gate and at the retail level, effective 26.6.2010. Accordingly, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) increased the retail selling price (RSP) of Petrol by Rs. 3.50 per litre (at Delhi) on 26.6.2010, to bring it in line with the prevailing international parity price. As the international oil prices have been rising in the recent months, the OMCs have been revising the price of Petrol accordingly.

(e) and (f) The Kirit Parikh Committee had observed that, as Petrol is largely an item of final consumption, its price has a very small impact on inflation due to forward linkages.

Talks on Tapi gas pipeline project

130.SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of India participated in the Steering

Committee meeting on Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan- India(TAPI) gas pipeline project held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held during the said meeting;

(c) the details of the issues on which all the stakeholders have agreed and the details of the issues on which there has been differences; and

(d) the extent to which India will be benefited on completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A delegation from India led by Shri Murli Deora, the then Minister (P&NG) participated in the Steering Committee Meeting (SCM) on TAPI gas pipeline project held on December 10, 2010 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. Discussions amongst Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India were held on important issues concerning the TAPI Project. Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) and Gas Pipeline Framework Agreement (GPFA) under the Project were finalized, which were subsequently signed between the participating countries, including India, during the TAPI Summit held on the same day. Road map for further discussions on the TAPI Project was also finalized. The Gas Sales Purchase Agreement (GSPA) which would include commercial details and details on pricing of gas is not yet final.

(d) Increased availability of natural gas in the country would enable supply of natural gas to those industries and those parts of the country, which have not been able to avail of the benefits of natural gas till now. Further, the present sources of production/liquefaction of natural gas in the country are in the western and southern parts of India. TAPI Project would enable supply of natural gas to North India, which would reduce transportation tariff for supply of gas to customers in this area.

Pilferage of fuels from oil tankers

131. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take steps to stop pilferation of fuel on their way from fuel depots; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what percentage of fuel is pilfered by truck owners on their way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies

(OMCs) have initiated the following steps to prevent pilferage of fuel on their way from fuel depots:

- (i) Implemented tamper proof tank truck locking system;
- (ii) Instituted tamper proof tank truck fittings; and
- (iii) Installation of GPS based vehicle tracking system (VTS).

Further, the transporters engaged in the transportation of petroleum products are to abide by the Industry Transport Discipline Guidelines (ITDG) followed by OMCs and thereby strict discipline is enforced and the transporter is responsible for undertaking transportation of product meeting quality and quantity. Any shortfall in supplies at the receivers end is debited to the transporter and the cost is recovered from them.

Oil exploration in the country

132.DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent of the country's consumption of petrol and its allied products are imported;
- (b) if so, whether Government will come forward to conduct geological and oceanic survey to find out the oil reserves within the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The total consumption of petroleum products for the year 2009-10 was 138.2 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT), out of which the total indigenous production was 31.5 MMT. Thus, the import dependence for the year 2009-10 was 77.2%.

(b) and (c) Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH), on behalf of the Government of India, have been conducting various geo-scientific surveys, both in onland and offshore area including deepwater area. Based on the acquired data, exploration blocks are carved out for offer under various New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) Rounds. In addition, the contractors also carry out various geo-scientific surveys in the awarded blocks to ascertain the presence of oil and gas.

Dispute between ONGC and Cairn India

133. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any dispute between Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Cairn India about operator status on their JV Oil Field in Rajasthan after Cairn deal with Vedanta Resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Vedanta Resources do not have any experience in oilfield *i.e.* either on exploration or production; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken by Government in this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no dispute between ONGC and Cairn India about operatorship status in the Block RJ-ON-90/1. ONGC is the licensee of the block and Cairn India Limited is the Operator.

(c) and (d) As per available information, Vedanta Resources does not have experience in exploration and production of oil.

National Family Benefit Scheme

134. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) which expires in April, 2011 will be replaced or extended by a similar arrangement;

(b) the number of beneficiaries who availed of the benefits under the NFBS since its inception;

(c) the number of pending complaints relating to non-payment of benefits under the NFBS; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to address these grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) There is no proposal for termination of National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) which is an ongoing scheme.

(b) As per the reports received from State Governments, 36,57,644 families have been benefited under the NFBS since its inception in 1995.

(c) NFBS is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which is part of State Plan since year 2002-03. Schemes under NSAP are implemented by State Governments Identification of beneficiaries and disbursement of benefits under NSAP is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. The information regarding pending cases are not maintained at the Central level.

(d) The complaints/requests received are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action. The implementation of the schemes is monitored and reviewed periodically during the Nodal Officer meetings and Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings. Adequate funds have been released to States as per the estimated number of beneficiaries to be covered under NFBS.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Maharashtra

†135. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads identified for construction in different districts of Maharashtra under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) the target of length of road in kilometers to be laid during the current fiscal year;

(c) whether funds have been allocated for different districts of the State under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) 'Habitation' is the unit for providing connectivity under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). As per eligibility criteria, 1,561 habitations were eligible for providing connectivity in the State.

(b) During current fiscal year it is targeted to construct 1,292 km of road works in Maharashtra under PMGSY.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) to (f) For implementation of PMGSY the State is considered as a Unit and funds are released to the State and not district-wise (except additional funds to be utilized in Integrated Action Plan covered districts). During current financial year funds amounting to Rs.695.73 crore have been released to State till January, 2011.

Revision of wage rates under MGNREGS

136.DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has revised the wage rates under MGNREGS;

(b) if so, whether the revised rates are at par with minimum agricultural wage rates in some States like Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Section 6 of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides for wage rate payable under the Act. In accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, the Central Government notified the wage rate under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in respect of all States and Union Territories with effect from 1.1.2009 whereby the wages under the Act got de-linked with the Minimum Wages Act. *Vide* notification dated 14.1.2011, the Government has revised the wages for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour.

Working group on MGNREGS wages

137.DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group on wages demanded that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) wages should be linked to inflation as well as the Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

(b) whether the working group has also suggested effective grievance redressal mechanisms for those who are working under MGNREGS; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The working group on wages made recommendations regarding linking the wages of MGNREGA workers with the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour and also with the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(b) The Working Group on Transparency and Accountability has examined the issue of grievance redressal including Ombudsman and made recommendations in this regard.

(c) The Government has revised the wages for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour. As regards its other recommendation relating to linking of the wages with Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purpose of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Therefore, wage rate as per this section is not linked with Minimum Wages Act.

For redressal of grievances in a time bound manner, Government of India issued instructions to all States for setting up of the office of Ombudsman at district level. Appointment of Ombudsman has already been made in 13 States.

Involvement of marginal farmers in implementation of MGNREGA

138. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has said that MGNREGA should be used to bring lakhs of marginal farmers to agriculture on the Fifth Anniversary of MGNREGA on 2 February, 2011;

(b) what are the salient points of such remarks on MGNREGA which specifically touch poor farmers of all communities;

(c) whether Government has any plan to actually involve marginal farmers in MGNREGA on the lines outlined by the Prime Minister;

(d) the present road blocks against involvement of marginal farmers in MGNREGA; and

(e) the funds spent on marginal farmers in MGNREGA in 2010-11 upto 31 December, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In his address on the fifth anniversary of MGNREGA on 2 February, 2011, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India had pointed out that millions of our small and marginal farmers, especially in tribal areas, are being forced to work as MGNREGA labourers because their lands are no longer productive enough to support their families. If MGNREGA work were to help rebuild this productivity through water harvesting, drought proofing and ground water recharge, these labourers can go back to full time productive farming, or they could take up other livelihoods on the foundation of water security created by MGNREGA.

(c) and (d) The Government has included small and marginal farmers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by an amendment made in para 1(iv) of the list of permissible activities provided in Schedule-I of the Act. The amendment made is as under:

"Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debit Relief Scheme, 2008."

(e) Funds spent on works taken up on the individual lands of marginal farmers under MGNREGA is not maintained separately at national level.

Funds released for implementing MGNREGS

†139. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocated and actually released amount for the year 2010-11 under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State-wise;

(b) the status of complaints of irregularities under this scheme and action taken thereon, during last two years, State-wise; and

(c) the changes being made by Government in the ratio of 6:4 in terms of payment of wages and materials under MGNREGS and the details of new wages and nature of work under MGNREGS?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand based legislation. Funds are released to the States/UTs base on the labour demand arising at the field level. Hence, no allocation of funds is made for its implementation. State-wise funds released so far are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) A total of 1327 complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of MGNREGA had been received in the Ministry up to the end of financial year 2009-10. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry have been forwarded to the concerned States for taking appropriate action as per law. State-wise number of complaints received up to 31.3.2010 is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) Para 9 of Schedule I of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides that the cost of material component of projects including wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers taken up under the scheme shall not exceed 40% of the total project cost. This implies that atleast 60% of the total expenditure should be towards payment of wages to the unskilled workers. The Government has not made any changes in the apportionment of funds as provided in the Act.

As regards wages, the Government has revised the wages for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour. Permissible activities as stipulated in para 1 of Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA are as under:

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojna of the Government of India or that of small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008. (The benefits of works on individual lands

have been extended to small and marginal farmers vide notification dated 22.7.2009)

- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access.
- (ix) Construction of Bharat Nirman, Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level included *vide* Notification dated 11.11.2009.

Statement-I

State-wise funds released till date

Sl.No.	States	Central funds released up to 17.2.11 to States during 2010-11 (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	741807.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2940.31
3	Assam	53270.52
4	Bihar	168185.50
5	Chhattisgarh	136520.12
6	Gujarat	40284.52
7	Haryana	4873.09
8	Himachal Pradesh	42028.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	22779.12
10	Jharkhand	90566.27
11	Karnataka	77305.00
12	Kerala	55430.43
13	Madhya Pradesh	256576.96
14	Maharashtra	17343.25
15	Manipur	23632.11
16	Meghalaya	16307.07
17	Mizoram	18753.91
18	Nagaland	39247.37

1	2	3
19	Orissa	120626.13
20	Punjab	5022.06
21	Rajasthan	278882.00
22	Sikkim	3771.73
23	Tamilnadu	155934.77
24	Tripura	30307.05
25	Uttaranchal	23350.79
26	Uttar Pradesh	479413.00
27	West Bengal	211761.00
28	A & N Islands	517.98
29	D & N Haveli	47.73
30	Daman & Diu	0.00
31	Lakshadweep	33.58
32	Pondicherry	2982.05
33	Goa	439.55
TOTAL		3120939.96

Statement-II

State-wise number of complaints received upto 31.3.2010

Sl.No.	States	Complaints received up to 31.3.2010
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	14
2	Assam	30
3	Bihar	125
4	Chhattisgarh	36
5	Gujarat	16
6	Haryana	25
7	Himachal Pradesh	15
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1
9	Jharkhand	87
10	Karnataka	13
11	Kerala	6

1	2	3
12	Madhya Pradesh	231
13	Maharashtra	15
14	Manipur	7
15	Mizoram	1
16	Nagaland	5
17	Orissa	31
18	Punjab	12
19	Rajasthan	180
20	Sikkim	1
21	Tamilnadu	8
22	Tripura	2
23	Uttaranchal	13
24	Uttar Pradesh	419
25	West Bengal	32
26	Goa	1
27	Lakshadweep	1
TOTAL		1327

Progress under IWDP

140.DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) is under implementation as on date;

(b) the details of projects implemented and the areas of wasteland brought under cultivation during the last three years, yearwise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to make wasteland more cultivable particularly in the coastal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Projects under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) have been sanctioned in all the 28 States of the country, since 1995-96 till 2006-07. IWDP along with two other area development programmes viz., Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought

Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), has been consolidated and integrated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009. No new projects under IWDP have been sanctioned since 2007-08 (*i.e.* during last three years and current year). However, names of the States and the details of the projects sanctioned under IWMP during last year & current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

A project on Wasteland Change Analysis between 2005-06 and 2008-09 has been given by the Department of Land Resources to National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad to understand the dynamics of wastelands through comparison of spatial statistics. This study will enable the Department to assess the extent of wastelands converted to cultivable land between these two periods. However, the assessment of yearwise acreage of wasteland converted to cultivable land is not feasible through this study.

(c) The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three area development programmes *viz.*, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96. The Technical Committee on Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), under the chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarathy (2006), addressed major issues in watershed programmes and recommended viable strategies and mechanisms for effective implementation of these programmes. Based on the suggestions of the Committee, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), in coordination with Planning Commission, formulated Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 to give an impetus to watershed development programmes. The Department of Land Resources integrated the three area development programmes into a single modified programme called 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' with effect from 26.02.2009 to be implemented under these guidelines. The main aims of IWMP are harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water; prevention of soil run-off; rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table; increasing the productivity of crops; introduction of multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities; promoting sustainable livelihoods and increasing the household incomes. Under IWMP, the projects are taken up based upon certain criteria for prioritization. They are:-

Poverty index, % of SC/ ST population, Actual wages, % of small and marginal farmers, Ground water status, Moisture index, Area under rain-fed agriculture, Drinking water, Degraded land, Productivity potential of the land, Contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/treated and Cluster approach.

There is no special provision for taking up coastal areas for development under watershed programmes. Any area including coastal area, satisfying the above criteria of prioritization, qualifies for treatment under IWMP.

Statement

State-wise details of projects for which central funds released under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) during 2009-10 & 2010-11 (* as on 15.02.11)*

(Area in million ha & Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10				2010-11*			
		No. of projects	Area	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area	Central funds released	Area	Central funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	110	0.473	30.68	171	0.741	119.80	1.214	150.48
2	Bihar								
3	Chhattisgarh	41	0.209	13.69	71	0.284	50.38	0.493	64.07
4	Goa								
5	Gujarat	151	0.708	50.23	141	0.714	161.73	1.422	211.96
6	Haryana								
7	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.204	16.51			34.74	0.204	51.25
8	Jammu And Kashmir								
9	Jharkhand	20	0.118	7.64	22	0.097	24.10	0.215	31.74
10	Karnataka	119	0.492	81	127	0.547	70.96	1.039	151.96
11	Kerala				10	0.052	4.22	0.052	4.22
12	Madhya Pradesh	116	0.671	43.48			101.46	0.671	144.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	Maharashtra	243	0.996	67.77	370	1.614	208.14	2.610	275.91
14	Orissa	65	0.336	21.77	62	0.350	73.47	0.686	95.24
15	Punjab	6	0.035	2.29	13	0.053	3.45	0.088	5.74
16	Rajasthan	162	0.926	69.92	213	1.257	257.47	2.183	327.39
17	Tamil Nadu	50	0.260	16.17	62	0.311	60.16	0.571	76.33
18	Uttar Pradesh	66	0.350	22.68	183	0.897	132.13	1.247	154.81
19	Uttarakhand				39	0.207	15.97	0.207	15.97
20	West Bengal								
	NE States								
21	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.068	5.45	32	0.091	20.08	0.159	25.53
22	Assam	57	0.221	32.53	4	0.016	17.89	0.237	50.42
23	Manipur				27	0.103	8.30	0.103	8.30
24	Meghalaya	18	0.030	2.43	29	0.052	9.88	0.082	12.31
25	Mizoram	16	0.062	5.06				0.062	5.06
26	Nagaland	22	0.106	8.56	19	0.083	26.71	0.189	35.27
27	Sikkim	3	0.015	1.17	3	0.014	1.14	0.029	2.31
28	Tripura	10	0.030	2.45	10	0.030	8.16	0.060	10.61
	GRAND TOTAL :	1324	6.310	501.47	1608	7.513	1410.34	13.823	1911.81

Scope of permanent employment under MGNREGS

141. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning any projects which would have scope for employment on a permanent basis under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is provided on demand. The Act provides for a legal guarantee of up to 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in every financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand. Hence there is no provision for employment on a permanent basis under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

Employment of women under MGNREGS

†142. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural women are being given employment as per the scheme formulated by Government for providing percentage employment to women under MGNREGS;

(b) whether Government reviews that each State Government is duly utilizing completely the entire amount allocated under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has received complaints from rural people regarding wages paid under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the names of the States from where maximum complaints are received?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Para 6 of Schedule-II of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides that priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Act. As per reports received from the States, participation by the women under the Act was 48% each during 2008-09 and 2009-10 and is 50% during the current year (2010-11) so far which is well above the minimum prescribed under the Act.

(b) and (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides for a legal guarantee for up to 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in every financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand. The Act further provides that work has to be provided to an applicant within 15 days of the demand failing which unemployment allowance becomes payable. Therefore, funds available with the States have to be kept upfront in order to meet any sudden spurt in the labour demand in an area. Funds under the Act are released to the States after they have utilized atleast 60% of the available resources. Performance of the States is regularly reviewed by the Ministry in the Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings which are held on quarterly basis and also in the Empowered Committee meetings while finalizing the Labour Budgets of each State.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Maximum complaints have been received from Uttar Pradesh, followed by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Misappropriation and diversion of MGNREGS wages

143. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 910 given in the Rajya Sabha on 16 November, 2010 and state:

(a) the total amount misappropriated and diverted during the last three years since 2 February, 2006 under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State/ Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether State/U.T. administrations have filed criminal cases against those held responsible for misappropriation of funds under the scheme;

(c) if so, the number thereof, State/U.T.-wise; and

(d) the extent to which misappropriated/diverted fund under the scheme have so far been retrieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected from the concerned States.

Implementation of Nirmal Gram Puraskar Scheme

144.SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding improper implementation of the Nirmal Gram Puraskar Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Gram Panchayat-wise;

(c) the details of the gap between the targets set and achieved under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MS. AGATHA SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. No complaint regarding improper implementation of the Nirmal Gram Puraskar Scheme has been received during the last one year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) is awarded to those Panchayats which attain the open defecation free status and conform to the other norms laid down for the status of Nirmal Gram Puraskar. Therefore, there are no targets for NGP. All the Gram Panchayats are encouraged to meet the criteria of Nirmal Gram in order to be eligible for the award. A Statement indicating the number of awarded Panchayati Raj Institutions awarded NGP, State-wise, for the last three years and the year 2010-11 is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

*Number of awarded Panchayati Raj Intermediaries awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar, State-wise,
for the last three years and the year 2010-11*

Sl.No.	State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP
1	Andhra Pradesh	143	0	0	662	1	0	272	0	0	44	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0
3	Assam	3	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0
4	Bihar	39	1	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	90	0	0	300	0	0	119	0	0	172	0	0
6	Gujarat	576	0	0	739	0	0	350	0	0	189	0	0
7	Haryana	60	0	0	798	1	0	131	0	0	259	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	22	0	0	245	1	0	253	0	0	168	0	0
9	Jammu And Kashmir	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	12	0	0	142	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	121	0	0	479	1	0	245	3	0	121	0	0
12	Kerala	220	6	0	600	84	4	43	15	2	103	1	0

13	Madhya Pradesh	190	0	0	682	0	0	639	0	0	344	0	0
14	Maharashtra	1974	0	0	4300	2	0	1720	6	0	694	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	11	0	0	52	0	0	160	0	0
17	Mizoram	3	0	0	8	0	0	20	0	0	5	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	8	0	0	42	0	0	23	0	0
19	Orissa	33	0	0	94	0	0	20	0	0	81	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	0	22	0	0	74	0	0	51	0	0
21	Rajasthan	23	0	0	141	0	0	43	0	0	82	0	0
22	Sikkim	27	0	0	137	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	296	0	0	1474	5	0	196	0	0	237	0	0
24	Tripura	46	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Uttar Pradesh	488	0	0	492	0	0	6	0	0	13	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	109	0	0	160	0	0	136	0	0	44	0	0
27	West Bengal	468	7	0	328	17	0	109	4	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		4945	14	0	12038	112	8	4556	28	2	2808	1	0

GP - Gram Panchayat

BP - Block Panchayat

ZP - Zilla Panchayat

Release of pending wages under MGNREGS

145.SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount is lying pending with the Central Government to be paid as wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has received any submission from the State Governments regarding release of pending wages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Restructuring of PURA scheme

146.SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has restructured the implementation of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) scheme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details and the performance of polio eradication projects implemented under PURA scheme, so far; and

(d) the details of funds allocated and utilized under the said scheme so far, State- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme for implementation on pilot basis in XI Plan. The scheme proposes holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat(s) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The scope of the scheme is to select private partners to develop livelihood opportunities, urban amenities and infrastructure facilities to prescribe service levels and to be responsible for maintenance of the same for a period of 10 years in selected Panchayats/cluster of Panchayats.

(c) Nil.

(d) The budgetary outlay for PURA Scheme is Rs. 248 crore during XI Plan. No funds have been released under PURA scheme as the process of selection of private partners has not been completed so far.

Complaints against implementation of MGNREGS in Orissa

†147. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints of corruption and irregularities in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Orissa have been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware about the demand to get it investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI); and

(d) if so, the steps being contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A total of 50 complaints regarding irregularities, including corruption, in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in Orissa have been received in the Ministry. Out of these, 3 cases relate to job card not provided, 9 cases of mis-appropriation of funds, 1 case relating to engagement of contractor, 2 regarding forgery of muster roll, 1 regarding manipulation in job card, 1 case of under payment of wages, 2 cases of non-payment of wages, 3 cases of corruption, 2 regarding use of machinery, 2 cases of delay in payment and 24 cases of

other irregularities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation has not been demanded in any of the complaints received in respect of Orissa.

(d) Does not arise.

Approval of projects under SGSY

†148. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various projects submitted by different State Governments under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) have not been approved by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of these projects during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether these State Governments have submitted the detailed project report to the Central Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) A large number of special project proposals under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajagar Yojana (SGSY) are received from the State Governments and other Agencies for sanction. Since they are large livelihoods projects, these proposals are scrutinized for their compliance with the guidelines of Special Projects under SGSY. The project proposals which comply with the basic parameters of the guidelines are appraised through two Inter-Ministerial Committees for screening and approval. The details and status of the proposals/project reports submitted by various State Governments and other agencies for consideration as Special Projects under SGSY during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*). Receipt of project reports/ proposals, their revision by the sponsoring agencies and their appraisal and approval through the above two tier Inter Ministerial Committees is a continuous process. During the above period, 114 new Special Project proposals under SGSY have been approved for implementation.

Statement

SGSY Special Projects Received during last 3 years and current year

(As on 15.02.2011)

State	Total Projects Received	Projects Approved	Projects Pending*	Projects Rejected**
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	13	4	1	8
Arunachal Pradesh	34	0	2	32
Assam	12	0	0	12
Bihar	24	2	2	20
Chhattisgarh	10	2	2	6
Goa	1	0	1	0
Gujarat	6	0	6	0
Haryana	11	1	2	8
Himachal Pradesh	18	2	8	8
Jammu & Kashmir	5	0	3	2
Jharkhand	23	5	5	13
Karnataka	13	2	5	6
Kerala	8	1	4	3
Maharashtra	38	5	9	24
Manipur	36	3	2	31
Meghalaya	2	0	0	2
Mizoram	2	0	0	2
Madhya Pradesh	27	2	11	14

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	29	1	0	28
Orissa	33	1	6	26
Punjab	18	3	2	13
Rajasthan	33	4	0	29
Sikkim	1	0	1	0
Tamil Nadu	6	0	0	6
Tripura	3	0	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	53	3	7	43
Uttarakhand	16	2	3	11
West Bengal	22	0	3	19
Multi State	235	71	80	84
Total	732	114	166	452

* Includes all project proposals under different processing stages

** Includes projects not found suitable and returned

Delay in notification of wage-hike under MGNREGS

149.SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the notification to hike worker's wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been delayed;

(b) whether the wages under MGNREGS will be linked to the Minimum Wages Act; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purpose of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Therefore, wage rate as per this section are not linked with Minimum Wages Act.

Non-payment of full wages to MGNREGS workers in Assam

150. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Ministry in large scale for non-recipient of full payment/wages by the job card holders in Assam under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that proxy job card holders cases were reported in several States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what strict action Government has taken against such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A total of 4 complaints regarding non-payment of wages to the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers in Assam have been received in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) A total of 151 complaints regarding manipulation in job cards in various States have been received in the Ministry. The details are: 1 case in Andhra Pradesh; 1 in Assam; 10 in Bihar; 3 in Chhattisgarh; 2 in Haryana; 2 in Himachal Pradesh; 2 in Jharkhand; 1 in Karnataka; 21 in Madhya Pradesh; 1 in Manipur; 1 in Orissa; 2 in Punjab; 30 in Rajasthan; 70 in Uttar Pradesh; 2 in Uttrakhand and 2 in west Bengal.

(e) Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is done by the State Governments. Therefore, all complaints received in the Ministry are referred to the concerned State Government for taking appropriate action as per the provisions of the Act. In cases of serious nature, Ministry deputed National Level Monitors (NLM) to enquire into the complaints. Findings of the NLM are shared with the concerned State Government which conducts enquiry into the allegations and takes appropriate action.

National Rural Housing and Habitat Policy

151. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to introduce a National Rural Housing and Habitat Policy to ensure adequate and affordable housing for all in hilly and rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposed fund allocation for each State; and

(d) the time by which the said policy is likely to be implemented indicating the estimated number of beneficiaries thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No decision has been taken to introduce a National Rural Housing and Habitat Policy.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Lapses in implementation of MGNREGA

†152. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision of audit and remedial measures incorporated in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are being implemented to make the act more effective;

(b) whether the task forces constituted by the Central Employment Guarantee Council have pointed out serious lapses in the implementation of the said Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Task Force has been constituted by the Central Employment Guarantee Council of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

(c) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Reform in MGNREGS

153. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently decided to usher in more reforms in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and also to increase the number of days to job guaranteed to Below Poverty Line households;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether proper audits of the funds released and utilized under the scheme have been done; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Financial Audit is mandatory. Funds are released by the Central Government to the States/UTs on receipt of Audit Report of the Chartered Accountant and Utilisation Certificate for the previous year showing utilisation of at least 60% of the available funds alongwith other necessary documents.

Decline in availability of labourers due to MGNREGS

†154. SHRI SHREGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MGNREGS is developing a certain type of mentality in people where they are becoming less interested in doing labour and thus availability of labourers is also declining; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. No reference has been received in the Ministry in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Funding of rural development project on bio-diesel

155. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status for the proposal of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for funding of Rural Development Project on Bio-diesel for Rs. 2745.85 lakhs for five years, i.e. 2008-09 to 2012-13; and

(b) the year-wise details of funds released thereunder till date and physical achievements made with the central funding in the field of Jatropha Planting, collection, evaluation of germplasm, standardization of Agro-techniques and pilot demonstrations of Madhuca longifolia in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) There is no scheme for funding project on bio-diesel submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. If a scheme is designed in future, proposal will be sought from States as per new scheme.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Consolidated Report (2009-2010) on the working of Public Sector Banks

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Consolidated Report on the working of Public Sector Banks for the year ended 31st March, 2010 (1st April, 2009 to 31st March, 2010). [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4315/15/11]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

II. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of various councils and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of AYUSH) Notification No. G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 19th August, 2010, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (7th Amendment) Rules, 2010, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics

Act, 1940. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3911/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3910/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reason for not laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3909/15/11]

**Errata to the report of the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha
on the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir. I lay on the Table, a copy (in English) of an Errata to the Report of the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I present the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2010-11) on 'The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2009'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 21st February, 2011, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business, as follows:

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the Pesticides Management Bill, 2008.	3 Hours
2. Consideration and passing of the Seeds Bill, 2004.	4 Hours
3. Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the Presidents Address.	12 Hours
4. General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 2011-12.	
5. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	8 Hours (To be discussed together)
(a) Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2011-12; and	
(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2010-11.	
6. General Discussion on Budget (General) for 2011-12	
7. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands, after they are discussed together)	12 Hours (To be discussed together)
passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2011-12; and	
(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)	

for 2010-11.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Setting up of a Joint Parliamentary Committee

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Hon. Chairman, Sir, on account of the controversy relating to the allocation of 2G spectrum, the precious Winter Session of Parliament was lost. Our country can ill-afford a situation where Parliament is paralyzed and important legislative business is not allowed to be considered. In paralyzing Parliament, I believe, we all do disservice to those who have elected us.

Sir, our Government is committed to root out corruption and has acted expeditiously and transparently in this direction. A CBI investigation into the allocation of 2G spectrum is being supervised by the Supreme Court. Also, the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament is seized of the matter and the Government is fully cooperating with it. We also have the report of the Independent Inquiry Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Justice Shivraj Patil, which is in the public domain. The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has also acted with expedition.

Our Government believed that as all effective steps were being taken, we might have been able to persuade the Opposition not to insist on a JPC. We could not succeed in spite of our sincere efforts. We can ill-afford a situation where Parliament is not allowed to function during the crucial Budget Session. It is in these special circumstances that our Government agrees to the setting up of a Joint Parliamentary Committee.

We are a functioning democracy and we must strive to resolve our differences in a spirit of accommodation and collaboration not confrontation. This, I hope, will renew our confidence in India's forward march. A formal motion for the formation of a JPC in this regard will be moved soon. Thank you.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, ordinarily, on a statement that the Prime Minister has made *suo motu*, we would not have offered a comment, and we would have welcomed the formation of a JPC. While we do welcome the formation of a JPC, I must express my disappointment, as also the disappointment of a lot of my colleagues, as to the content of the statement. It would have been better had the issue been resolved in a more gracious manner, rather than to say that this Government had done everything, and a JPC was not necessary. The Prime Minister has said that since Parliament was paralysed, there was no option, but to accept the demand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not have any discussion on it ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): They are blaming ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, it would have been better had this been done in a more graceful and gracious manner rather than in such a tasteless manner to say that, It is only a coercive formation of a JPC as far as this Government is concerned ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, let us start ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Since this is a statement, can we seek clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have agreed that the statement would be made, but there would be no clarifications on it. We will now proceed to the next subject ...*(Interruptions)*... This is what was agreed. My only request is, let us stick to whatever we have agreed ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If the Government had shown its wisdom earlier, we would not have wasted the Winter Session ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not waste time now. We shall now take up the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Janardan Dwivedi to move the Motion.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

श्री जनार्दन द्विवेदी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): उपसभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के प्रति निम्नलिखित रूप में कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित की जाए:

"राष्ट्रपति ने 21 फरवरी, 2011 को संसद की दोनों सभाओं की सम्मिलित बैठक में कृपया जो अभिभाषण दिया है उसके लिए राज्य सभा के सदस्य, जो सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में उपस्थित हैं, राष्ट्रपति के प्रति अपनी हार्दिक कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करते हैं।"

अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने JPC के संबंध में जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया, जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक नई शुरुआत है। जब हम उस दरवाजे से अंदर आते हैं, तो ऊपर एक पंक्ति लिखी है, स्वे स्वे कर्मण्यभिरतः संसिद्धिः लभते नरः।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए।)

चाहे राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया हो, जीवन हो या देश की समस्याएं हों, जब सब अपना-अपना काम करते हैं, तो जिस लक्ष्य के लिए वह काम किया जाता है, तो वह लक्ष्य मिलता है या पूरा होता है। पक्ष अपने लक्ष्य के लिए काम कर रहा है, विपक्ष अपने लक्ष्य के लिए काम कर रहा है और कुल मिलाकर सब लोग देश के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक भावना से इस समस्या का हल निकला है और उसी भावना से उसको स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, सत्य अनेक नहीं हो सकते। सत्य तो एक ही होता है सिर्फ उसको देखने का नजरिया अलग-अलग होता है। इसीलिए जब हम इस दरवाजे से घुसते हैं, तो उसमें लिखा है, एकम् सद्विप्रा बहुधा वदन्ति।

सत्य एक ही होता है, विद्वान लोग उसे अलग-अलग दृष्टिकोण से देखते हैं, तो किसी के देखने का दृष्टिकोण अलग हो सकता है, लेकिन सत्य तो एक ही रहेगा। नेता विपक्ष कुछ उत्तेजित दिखे, वे अत्यन्त परिष्कृत व्यक्तित्व और न्यायप्रिय व्यक्ति हैं। इस रूप में मैं उन्हें पिछले 40 सालों से जानता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि अपने विपक्ष के धर्म का पालन करते हुए उन्होंने एक भावना व्यक्त की है और उसके व्यक्त करने में भी कम-से-कम मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं दिखाई देती। हम उसी भाव से उसको भी स्वीकार करते हैं। पक्ष और विपक्ष में, क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण की बात आ रही है, सिर्फ संवाद होना चाहिए। विसंवाद और अर्थहीन विवाद से किसी समस्या का हल नहीं निकलता। बहुत सारे विषय ऐसे हैं, जिन विषयों पर कोई विवाद हो ही नहीं सकता। मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ, अब राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और सामाजिक सद्भावना जैसे मामले में क्या विवाद हो सकता है? कौन इनसे समझौता करना चाहेगा? इसीलिए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस मामले में न कहीं सत्ता होती है, न विरोध होता है, यहां तो सिर्फ देश होता है, राष्ट्र होता है। यह नहीं हो सकता कि जिसके लिए हम काम कर रहे हैं, उसकी तरफ ध्यान न रख कर हम अपनी-अपनी बात पर अड़े रहें। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को भी इसी रूप में देखता हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण कल प्रस्तुत किया, मुझे एक मायने में वह बेमिसाल लगता है। जैसे ही उन्होंने अभिभाषण की शुरुआत की, उस शुरुआत में उन्होंने अपनी सरकार की केवल यशोगाथा नहीं गाई, उन्होंने सबसे पहले उन मुश्किलों का जिक्र किया, उन कठिनाइयों की चर्चा की, जो मुश्किलें, जो कठिनाइयां पिछले वर्ष सबको झेलनी पड़ी हैं। यहां मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ, वह सरकार को नहीं झेलनी पड़ीं, देश को झेलनी पड़ी हैं, एक-एक नागरिक को झेलनी पड़ी हैं। उन्होंने उन कठिनाइयों की चर्चा भी की। हम सब उनको लेकर चिन्तित रहे हैं। मुद्रा-स्फीति यानी महंगाई, उसको लेकर सारा देश चिन्तित रहा है। उग्रवादी हिंसा, जम्मू-कश्मीर समेत अनेक प्रदेशों में, यह चिंता का विषय रही है और वह चिंता आज भी हमारे सामने है।

हम भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते हैं। उन्होंने तो जिक्र किया है कि गरीबी उन्मूलन के जो कार्यक्रम हैं, उन कार्यक्रम में भी कहीं-न-कहीं गड़बड़ी होती रही है। कौन चाहेगा कि हिंसा न समाप्त हो, कौन चाहेगा कि महंगाई बड़े,

कोन चाहेगा कि भ्रष्टाचार हो? भ्रष्टाचार को स्वीकार करके ही भ्रष्टाचार के निराकरण के उपाय किए जा सकते हैं।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी दोहराया है, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भी दोहराया है, हमारी पार्टी ने भी दोहराया है कि भ्रष्टाचार के मामले पर कोई समझौता नहीं किया जाएगा। आप देख रहे हैं कि जो-जो कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, वे भ्रष्टाचार के उन्मूलन के लिए उठाए जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस परिस्थिति का सिर्फ नकारात्मक पहलू नहीं है, नकारात्मक पक्ष नहीं है, इसका एक सकारात्मक पक्ष भी है। चाहे वह यूपीए-1 हो या यूपीए-11 हो, मैं यह बात दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि यूपीए-1 की मिली-जुली सरकार ने जितने नए-नए और क्रांतिकारी कार्यक्रम लागू किए हैं, आज तक आजादी के बाद देश की किसी भी मिली-जुली सरकार ने नहीं लागू किए हैं। यह साबित किया जा सकता है, यह तर्क से सिद्ध है। इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद सरकार की उपलब्धियाँ भी कम नहीं हैं।

मैं एक चीज और कह दूँ कि कोई भी व्यवस्था ऐसी नहीं हो सकती, जो सर्वथा दोषमुक्त हो। न आपकी व्यवस्था हो सकती है, न हमारी व्यवस्था हो सकती है। इंसान की बनाई हुई कोई व्यवस्था पूरी तरह दोषमुक्त नहीं हो सकती। उसको दोषमुक्त करने का प्रयास किया जाता है। यह कोशिश की जाती है कि बुराइयाँ कम-से-कम हों और अच्छाइयाँ ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा आएँ। यह प्रयास, जो मनुष्य हजारों साल के अपने इतिहास में करता रहा है, उसी से आज हम यहां तक पहुंचे हैं। सार्थकता उस प्रयास की है, सार्थकता उस संघर्ष की है, जिससे इतिहास बनता है और मनुष्य आगे बढ़ता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बावजूद कमियाँ रहें होंगी। उन कमियों को स्वीकार किया गया है। अगर कमियाँ न हों, तो फिर किस कर्म की सार्थकता रहेगी! न हमारे कुछ कहने-सुनने की गुंजाइश रहेगी, न आपके कुछ कहने-सुनने की गुंजाइश रहेगी। इस बात को मैं दूसरे ढंग से भी कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं बड़ी शालीनता से कह रहा हूँ, माननीय सदस्य इसे स्वीकार करेंगे, मनुष्य स्वयं में कभी आदर्श नहीं होता, वह आदर्श के लिए प्रयास करता है। मनुष्य न तो देवता होता है और न ही राक्षस होता है, वह इन दोनों के बीच की चीज होता है। जब मनुष्य में बुराइयाँ ज्यादा हो जाती हैं, तो उसके लिए राक्षस की परिकल्पना बनती है और जब अच्छाइयाँ ज्यादा हो जाती हैं तो लोग उसे देवता कहने लगते हैं। अगर मनुष्य पूरी तरह देवता हो जाएगा तो इस धरती के काम का नहीं रहेगा और अगर वह पूरी तरह राक्षस हो जाएगा तो किसी को जीने नहीं देगा, इसलिए बीच के रास्ते पर चलने में ही मनुष्य जीवन की सार्थकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने सरकार के बहुत सारे प्रयासों की चर्चा की है, जैसे उन्होंने मुद्रा-स्फीति की समस्या की बात कही, जिसे रोकने के लिए आयात व्यवस्था को उदार किए जाने के कदम उठाए जाने की बात उन्होंने कही। उन्होंने खाने के तेल और दालों के निर्यात पर रोक लगाए जाने की चर्चा की, इसके साथ ही साथ सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के जरिए रियायती मूल्यों पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराए जाने की चर्चा की। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इन सब बातों का ध्यान है, फिर भी इस पर और अधिक कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

दाल और तिलहन ऐसे पदार्थ हैं जिनका कोई अन्य विकल्प नहीं है, इसलिए इनका उत्पादन बढ़ना ही चाहिए। इस देश में दाल-रोटी को लेकर मुहावरा है। हमारे देश की खान-पान की पद्धति बेकरी से नहीं चल सकती। सभी को खाने के लिए दाल, रोटी, चावल की जरूरत तो पड़ती ही है। इसका एक ही

रास्ता है कि इनकी पैदावार बढ़ाने

के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए, उनको साधन दिए जाएं, उनकी सुविधा को और अधिक बढ़ाया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान है। जब राजीव गांधी प्रधानमंत्री थे, तब एक बार ऐसी परिस्थिति आई थी, इसलिए उस समय दाल और तिलहन उत्पादन के लिए विशेष मिशन बनाए गए थे। उसके बाद अनेक वर्षों तक न कभी दाल की कमी हुई और न ही खाने के तेल की कमी हुई।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने यह बात ठीक ही कही है कि किसानों को सीधे उपभोक्ताओं को अपनी उपज बेचने का अवसर और सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए, ताकि उन्हें अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिल सके। इस विषय पर यह सदन बहुत बार आम राय व्यक्त कर चुका है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में सारे देश की राय एक ही है। हमारे सामने एक समस्या है कि कृषि भूमि कम होती चली जा रही है, खेती की जमीन सिकुड़ती चली जा रही है। इसके बारे में जल्दी ही कुछ सोचने की जरूरत है। आने वाले समय में सब कुछ मिल जाएगा, बड़े-बड़े भवन मिल जाएंगे, बड़े-बड़े उद्योग मिल जाएंगे, कारखाने मिल जाएंगे, उपभोग की तमाम वस्तुएं मिल जाएंगी, विलासिता की तमाम चीजें मिल जाएंगी, लेकिन जमीन का एक टुकड़ा नहीं मिलेगा। मानव अस्तित्व के लिए भूमि की रक्षा होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है, इस बात को ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है। दुनिया में सभी को खाने के लिए, जीने के लिए भोजन तो अवश्य ही चाहिए।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने खाद्य सुरक्षा कानून की चर्चा की है। इसके लिए राज्यों से परामर्श चल रहा है। हमारे देश में जो भी पैदा हुआ है, उसको खाने का, जीने का, पहनने का, उत्तम स्वास्थ्य का पूरा अधिकार है। सरकार इस सबके प्रति सजग है। सरकार में कोई भी हो, हम हों, आप हों अथवा कोई और हो, सरकारों को सिर्फ हुकूमत करने का अधिकार नहीं होता है। सरकार का मतलब ही होता है कि जिनके लिए तुम बने हो, उनके लिए तुम क्या कर रहे हो? जनता के प्रति जवाबदेही की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार को इसका पूरा एहसास है।

जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा कि अनेक कार्यक्रम, जैसे सूचना का अधिकार, महात्मा गांधी नरेगा, भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध अनेक उपाय करने के लिए मंत्रियों के समूह का गठन, चुनाव सुधार की प्रक्रिया, काले धन के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का संकल्प, निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार इत्यादि जो कदम सरकार के द्वारा उठाए गए हैं, वे सभी ऐतिहासिक कदम हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए सरकार की प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिए।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अन्य और भी अनेक क्षेत्रों की चर्चा की है, जिनके विस्तार में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, सब कुछ आपके सामने है। उन्होंने संचार, परिवहन, राजमार्ग इत्यादि अनेक विषयों की चर्चा की है, लेकिन यहां मैं कुछ विशेष चीजों का उल्लेख जरूर करना चाहता हूँ। खास-तौर से वे कदम, जो सरकार ने समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए उठाए हैं। "अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं पारम्परिक वनवासी अधिनियम", "भारत निर्माण", 90 हजार गांवों में बिजली, करीब डेढ़ करोड़ परिवारों को बिजली के मुफ्त कनेक्शन, 55 हजार बस्तियों में स्वच्छ पेयजल के कनेक्शन-जैसे लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो चुके हैं और ये उपलब्धियां शायद

देश में पहली बार हुई हैं।

महोदय, अब एक सवाल पैदा होता है। अभी एक बिल बाकी है और वह है महिला आरक्षण का। महिला आरक्षण का बिल राज्य सभा ने पास कर दिया है और वह अभी लोक सभा में लम्बित है। मैं इसके बारे में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, क्योंकि सभी लोग जानते हैं कि सभी लोग इसका समर्थन कर चुके हैं और सब लोग इस पर अपनी भावनाएं व्यक्त कर चुके हैं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

सिर्फ उसकी प्रक्रिया को लेकर ही मतभेद की बात होती है। मैं समझता हूँ अच्छा हो कि उस प्रक्रिया के बारे में भी एक सहमति बन जाए और महिला आरक्षण का बिल पास हो जाए। यह आज की बात नहीं है। आजादी की लड़ाई से लेकर अब तक हमारे जितने भी महापुरुष हुए हैं तथा स्वाधीनता सेनानी और राष्ट्र-निर्माता हुए हैं, उन्होंने महिलाओं के नेतृत्व को विकसित करने का प्रयास किया है। स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन में जितनी महिलाएं आगे आई थीं, कभी-कभी उन नामों को देख कर और पढ़ कर आश्चर्य होता है कि शायद राजनीति में उतनी प्रमुख महिलाएं आज नहीं हैं जितनी स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन में शामिल हुई थीं, तो फिर उन्हें आरक्षण देने में कठिनाई क्यों हो रही है? गांधी जी ने 1929 से लेकर बाद तक जो कुछ बातें कही थीं, उनका एक छोटा-सा उद्धरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। गांधी जी के द्वारा लिखे अलग-अलग स्थानों के कुछ वाक्य हैं, जिनको मिलाकर मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ, जिससे कि यह लम्बा न हो जाए।

यह भाषा गांधी जी की है और पुरानी है। "स्त्री पुरुष की साथिन है, जिसकी बौद्धिक क्षमताएं पुरुष की बौद्धिक क्षमताओं से किसी तरह कम नहीं हैं। महज एक दूषित रूढ़ि या रिवाज के कारण बिल्कुल ही मूर्ख और नालायक पुरुष भी स्त्रियों से बड़े माने जाते हैं, यद्यपि वे इस बड़प्पन के पात्र नहीं होते और न ही उन्हें वह मिलना चाहिए। हमारे कई आन्दोलनों की प्रगति हमारे स्त्री-समाज की पिछड़ी हुई हालत के कारण बीच में ही रुक जाती है। इसी तरह हमारे किए हुए काम का जैसा और जितना फल आना चाहिए, वैसा और उतना नहीं आता। हमारी दशा उस कंजूस व्यापारी के जैसी है, जो अपने व्यापार में पर्याप्त पूंजी नहीं लगाता और इसलिए नुकसान उठाता है। स्त्रियों के अधिकारों के सवाल पर मैं किसी तरह का समझौता स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता।" ये सब बातें गांधी जी जैसे लोग उस जमाने में समझते थे, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बिल जो अभी पड़ा हुआ है, उसके बारे में सभी लोग मिलकर उसका एक रास्ता निकालें।

महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त जो सवाल राष्ट्रपति जी ने उठाए, उनके बारे में बहुत कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, वही विदेश नीति के संबंध में है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम भाग्यशाली हैं कि विदेश नीति के मामले में हमारे ज्यादा मतभेद नहीं हैं और उसके संबंध में एक दृष्टि जो पहले विकसित हुई थी, उस का हम पालन कर रहे हैं। मैं इसमें भी गांधी जी का एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ। शायद पहली और आखिरी बार वह किसी एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में शामिल हुए थे। वह कॉन्फरेंस एशियाई कॉन्फरेंस थी, जो 2 अप्रैल, 1947 को दिल्ली में हुई थी और आखिरी भाषण में उन्होंने अपनी बात कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था - "अगर हिन्दुस्तान अपने फर्ज को भूलता है तो एशिया मर जाएगा।"

यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान कई मिली-जुली सभ्यताओं या तहजीबों का घर है, जहां वे सब साथ-साथ पनपी हैं। हम सब ऐसे काम करें कि हिन्दुस्तान एशिया की या दुनिया के किसी भी हिस्से की कुचली और चूसी हुई जातियों की आशा बना रहे।"

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से हमारे स्वाधीनता आंदोलन ने तमाम देशों को प्रेरित किया है, आज उसी रास्ते से सब लोग मुक्ति की कामना कर रहे हैं। दुनिया के तमाम देशों में जिस तरह लोकतंत्र की मांग बढ़ रही है और उसके लिए संघर्ष हो रहे हैं, उसके लिए भी भारत एक आदर्श राष्ट्र रहा है। इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें अपने कार्यक्रम, लक्ष्य, व्यवहार और दृष्टि निर्धारित करनी चाहिए। उसके लिए फिर मैं वही एक सवाल उठाता हूँ कि राजनीति की जो विसंगतियां हैं, उनको दूर करने का सामूहिक प्रयास करना चाहिए। इस बार फिर मैं गांधी जी को क्वोट करता हूँ। मैं राजनीति में क्यों हूँ, इसका एक जवाब उन्होंने दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि 'मेरे भीतर बैठे राजनीतिज्ञ ने मेरे एक भी निर्णय को मुख्य रूप से प्रभावित नहीं किया और यदि मैं राजनीति में भाग लेता दिखायी देता हूँ, तो वह केवल इस कारण कि आज राजनीति ने ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे आज के लिए लिखा है - 'वह केवल इस कारण कि आज राजनीति ने सर्प की कुंडली की भांति हमको जकड़ लिया है और व्यक्ति कितनी भी कोशिश करे, इससे मुक्त नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए मैं इस सर्प के साथ संघर्ष करना चाहता हूँ।' राजनीति में डूबने की जगह राजनीति के संघर्ष को प्रमुखता देने की आवश्यकता है। 'इसलिए मैं इस सर्प के साथ संघर्ष करना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि मैं कमोबेश सफलता के साथ, जान-बूझ कर 1894 से और अनजाने, जैसा कि मैंने अब समझा है, होश संभालने की उम्र से करता आ रहा हूँ।' यह उन्होंने "यंग इंडिया" में 12 मई, 1920 को लिखा था।

जहां तक इसका सवाल है, कि कभी-कभी टीका-टिप्पणी और आलोचना होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी इस तत्व को, इस मर्म को और इस रहस्य को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं और इसीलिए वे बहुत बार निराधार आलोचनाओं से भी निर्विकार रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सबको भी यही प्रयास करना चाहिए। अपना जो कर्तव्य है, उसका पालन करते हुए हम इस बात की चिन्ता न करें कि रास्ते में कितने विघ्न हैं और कितनी बाधाएं हैं। विघ्न-बाधाएं, जब भी कोई बड़ा काम करता है, तो सब के सामने आती हैं। बहुत बार अपमान झेलना पड़ता है। जिन लोगों ने इतिहास में बड़े काम किए हैं, उन्होंने तकलीफें भी सही हैं, अपमान भी सहा है, बड़ी कीमत देनी पड़ती है। विचार, धारणाएं और सिद्धांत, बड़े संघर्ष और बड़ी रगड़ाई के बाद बनते हैं। उस संघर्ष के लिए हम तैयार हों, देश की समस्याएं अपने-आप सुलझती जाएंगी। उपसभापति जी, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at twenty-nine minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan to second the Motion

of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first I would like to offer an unconditional apology to the Chairman, to the Chair, to the Leader of the Opposition, all my colleagues in the Opposition, all my colleagues on this side of the House and to the entire House. I was actually just at the door but it makes no difference. I am extremely sorry that I was not present and the House had to be adjourned. I hope the House will accept my apology. Sir, I rise to second the Motion moved by my senior colleague, Shri Janardan Dwivedi thanking the President for her Address. Parliament is meant to be a confluence of the energies and sentiments of the country, of every corner of the country, far spread, North, South, West and East and the President's Address itself is far-reaching and wide in its ambit as it represented this sober and sobering reality. It highlighted the problems that our India faces, namely the challenges of food inflation, of corruption, of income and gender inequality. But, at the same time, Sir, the President also spoke of the optimism and the effort of the growth of this country, of over one billion people, of the prodigious economic growth and success, social sector successes notably such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and the rising stature of India abroad among the countries of the world which reflects the mood of quiet pride and sense of achievement domestically. Sir, I have used specific phrases- 'optimism,' 'pride', 'sense of achievement' and these are very real achievements that the people of this country have made for themselves and that this Government has worked actively towards.

Those who oppose the Government, Sir, I dare say, may say that these phrases are loaded. Some might even say that they are fictional, but, I believe that they have convinced themselves that the reality of our success, the reality of India's true determination and success, the story of our growth is something that does not exist and that they are, with all due respect, a perennially cynical outlook on the world. It is a cynical outlook on the world or it is a politically expedient outlook on this world. Sir, it is now two years since the UPA II received its mandate from the people. The 2009 mandate received by the UPA was significant because it moved beyond the politics of the past and beckoned and set the stage for the India of the future. The 2009 mandate represented a validation of the new energies and policies represented by my party, the Congress and by all our allies. It represented India's yearning for change, for a better life, for prosperity, not just for our children's generation but for our own generation... the country had seen

and tasted the fruits of inclusive development programmes undertaken by UPA-I and wanted those fruits to multiply and be shared by the last citizen of India equitably so that it trickles down to the last disadvantaged citizen in our

country. This was the heart-warming. Expectation revolution swept Indian in 2009 and it was more than an electoral endorsement. We see it as a new social contract. Two years later - today, in 2011 - the President's Speech yesterday is still an explication of this resolve. It focuses on five main points and we are all aware of those points. It candidly states that control of inflation is the foremost priority of this Government. We have faced inflationary pressure. We have faced the issue of rising prices. And, it is the foremost priority of this Government to control inflation, to see that prices are brought down so that the people of the most disadvantaged sections in this country do not suffer from the problem of rising prices.

The third one is, it lists the transparent concern of the Government regarding the restoration of probity and integrity in public life. The President went on to emphasize - this is a very important point and I am sure that all of us will agree on this - that the sustenance of direction and momentum of the entire growth, more importantly, the sustenance of inclusive economic growth and, in fact, I dare say, the basis of our democracy, lies only in the fact that our foundation of integrity and probity be protected and be maintained at all costs. Otherwise, our democracy will become completely meaningless.

Sir, the hon. President also spoke of unceasing and uncompromising vigil with regard to internal or external security and, finally, of our Foreign Policy that will not be just be an independent and beneficial for our own country but also elevate the stature of our country even further in the comity of nations.

Sir, the hon. President has touched upon many important initiatives and thrust areas of the UPA Government, particularly in respect of disadvantaged sections of the society, the poor, the downtrodden, women, children, Dalits, Tribals, etc.

The first thing that I would like to say about the President's Speech is that it takes great courage and conviction to recognize that a successful programme of governance - I emphasize - of the UPA, both I and II, up to now, has not settled all the distortions of the society. This Government and my party with a conscience are proud of our transparency. And, it is this conscience and commitment to transparency which has scripted the every word of the President's Speech yesterday. We have restated our commitment to the basic values of our democracy. We have reiterated our commitment

to fulfil the promises made in our Manifesto to the people of this country. And, in the process, we have looked unflinchingly that the distortions that have crept in and we have taken, please note, immediate steps to correct the distortions the moment these distortions happened which has never happened in the past. All the actions of this Government are self-evident and accountable. I say with conviction that no other Government in the Indian history has had the moral courage, the political will or the determination to face up squarely to charges of wrong-doing and corruption and take action in a transparent way against its own people. To send a Union Minister in office to Tihar Jail is not something to be proud of nor is it something that any other Government has had the courage to do when its own Ministers have been accused of corruption.

Sir, if you take again the issue of probity in public life, history teaches us that no country has really been destroyed as much by external aggression as it has been ruined by internal decadence. And, therefore, accountability is the very heart and essence of democratic structure.

Unfortunately, it is, however, a fact today that corruption poses a danger not only to the quality of governance, but also it is, in fact, threatening the very foundation of our State and of our society. The corruption, I believe, has flourished because we have never seen effective prosecution, immediate punishment and immediate accountability. What has happened has been inadequate investigation, tardy trial, and ill-deserved, not legal, acquittal. Only in this UPA Government we have seen that the due process of law is being followed and all persons, howsoever highly placed, are investigated and sent to jail.

Another issue about corruption, which I would like to raise and flag for this hon. House is that corruption is not just an issue of ethical dimensions, it is inherently anti-poor. If you take the public distribution system, the world-class scheme for the poor, it is well known that a substantial portion of grains, sugar, kerosene oil, meant for the public distribution system, goes into the black-market. And hardly 16 per cent of the funds, meant for SCs and STs, reach them and all the rest is misappropriated by some members of various sections of society. The famous economist, Mahboob-ul-Haq, from Bangladesh,

succinctly set out the ill effects of corruption in the South Asian countries, like ours. He said, I quote, "Corruption happens everywhere. It has been at the centre of election campaigns all over the world, led to the fall of Governments of Japan and Indonesia, and resulted in legislative action in Russia and the United States. But if corruption exists in rich and economically successful countries, why the South Asia should be worried about. The answer is simple. The South Asian corruption has four key characteristics that make it far more damaging than

corruption in any other part of the world. First, corruption in South Asian countries, like ours, occurs upstream, not downstream. Corruption, at the top, distorts fundamental decisions about development priorities, policies and projects. Second, corruption money in South Asia has wings, not wheels. Most of the corrupt gains, made in the region, are immediately smuggled out to safe havens abroad, and there is capital flight. Third, corruption in South Asia often leads to promotion, not prison and the big fish are rarely caught." I dare say, Sir, that exactly opposite has happened in this Government, that is, UPA-II. And, this is something that we really ought to appreciate. Finally, corruption in South Asia occurs with more than 515 million people in poverty, with per capita incomes not above 20,000 dollars. And, therefore, the exploitative corruption by the public servants exploits the helpless poor citizens. It is something that has to be totally rooted out from all South Asian societies; otherwise our societies will no longer be able to continue as democracies. Apart from the specificities of the various issues of corruption and action taken, which are all well known, we will take the 2G issue, at least, on nine different fronts, which is being monitored by the Supreme Court, is being taken by the Government. These are being well-debated. We are all too well aware that the CBI is investigating; there has been the report of the Justice Shivraj Patil Committee; action is being taken by the Telecom Minister. All that would be a matter of debate and I dare say of the JPC as well as the hon. House. Apart from the specificities of that, Sir, this Government has also taken innovative and path-breaking ways to fight corruption because it was this Government, the UPA Government, which passed a historic Right to Information Act. This Act has literally changed the face of democracy and of our country. On a mere application, written on paper, an ordinary citizen can access the most important of Government information. And, activists are still fighting for the right to have even more information to be made available and lesser information to be kept within the Government. And, I support that stand. On a mere application, an ordinary citizen is able to demand information about the public distribution system, transfers, promotions, land used by the Government, discretionary powers used by Ministers, and the largest of the contracts that are

issued by the Government, such as, in 2G.

Therefore, I would salute this initiative as one of the major initiatives of Independent India. And, the credit for this must go entirely to the Congress President and to the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, for having taken this initiative to make Government transparent, accountable and, above all, having empowered citizens in a very great measure to understand and fight for their rights in our country.

The next step, Sir, which to me is almost as important as the Right to Information Bill, is the Public Interest Disclosure or the Whistle Blowers' Bill, which is now introduced in Parliament. It is another major step in this direction. At every level of society, there are people who want to blow the whistle, there are people who want to bring to the notice of the public wrongdoings being committed by public servants. But, Sir, we have seen time after time, instance after instance, that those people who blow the whistle, those people who tell the truth, those people who report the wrongdoings, who make the complaints, are threatened, victimized, punished and killed. And, therefore, Sir, this important legislation, which seeks to cover public servants of all nature, seeks to provide adequate protection to those whom we like to call whistle blowers, with adequate safeguards against their victimization, also to protect the identity of the whistle blowers if necessary and to punish those who reveal the identity of the whistle blowers.

Sir, the third step is the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill which has been introduced in Parliament. We have a major problem. In this House, I would hesitate to talk about what happens in the judiciary, but we are all aware that there are systemic issues, systemic problems with the functioning of the Judiciary at various levels, from top to bottom. These are matters in the public domain, but I do not wish to dwell on them. I only wish to say that the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill which has been introduced in Parliament is also a step. I do not know if it is a major step, but it is, certainly, a step towards making the Judiciary, the functioning of the Judiciary a little more accountable and a little more transparent. I think it is a matter of very great satisfaction for all of us that at this point of time, the functioning of the Judiciary has also been brought into the public domain. Sir, I want to say that the most important issue that this Government has come to power on is the issue of inclusion of inclusive development. The

inclusion is a noun that can be prefixed with a variety of adjectives. We can have financial inclusion; we can have educational inclusion; we can have knowledge inclusion, we can have gender inclusion and, of course, the most important of all is the political inclusion. Sir, Pandit Nehru said in his remarkable iconic "Never to be Forgotten Tryst

with Destiny" Speech, and I quote: "Peace has been said to be indivisible, so is freedom, so is prosperity now, so also is disaster in this one world that can no longer be split into isolated fragments." Inclusion II, Sir, is one of those indivisible phenomenon. Not one type of inclusion can possibly be seen in isolation. Social inclusion leads to political inclusion, political inclusion leads to economic inclusion and economic inclusion, inevitably, leads to financial inclusion. The challenge before us is simple. How soon and how quickly can we expand the inclusion universe? There are 'them' and there are 'us'. All the 'us' are those who are included in the Inclusion Universe and 'them' are those who are outside the framework. And, it is the obligation of every single one of us to redress that and make sure that all of us are specific subjects of inclusion - economic inclusion and every type of inclusion in this country and that is what this UPA Government has constantly endeavoured to do. Nothing reflects this better than the Flagship Programme of the UPA Government, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. To my mind, there is no greater manifestation of financial inclusion and no greater avenue of social justice and reconciliation. Sir, I will explain why. I think I have a few more minutes. We live in an unusually dynamic country. In today's India, wealth is being created at a scotching pace. The number of dollars denominated millionaires in India has gone up by 50 per cent in the past year. It rose from 84,000 individuals in 2008-09 to 1,27,000 individuals in 2009-10. Yet, we are also the land of acute poverty. This is the land that has 670 million mobile phone connections and at the most optimistic estimates, only 400 million personal bank accounts.

Less than a hundred million Indians, under 10 per cent of the population, have PAN cards. These people have names; they don't have identities. They have no ID numbers. They are not treated as human beings. They are treated as statistics and it is for this reason that programmes like NREGA, AADHAR, the Unique Identification Number Project are designed to give such people an identity and a marker that they exist and that their contribution to the national economy is appreciated.

Sir, an important announcement was made by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech last year. He said that he was committed to taking banking services to 73,000 villages, each with a population of, at least, 2000 by March, 2012. Currently, these villages have no bank branches and zero presence of financial institutions. It would appear that they are living

in some kind of parallel Universe.

Sir, before I go to the last two or three issues, I would like to raise an issue which is extremely important to the State from which I come, the State of Tamil Nadu, to various other States, including

Kerala and other parts of the country where our fishermen go to sea and are captured either by fishermen from Sri Lanka or by the Sri Lankan Navy. They are imprisoned; they are tortured, all because they are only pursuing the simple task of earning a living. Time and time again, my colleagues and I have raised this important matter in this House and even now, Sir, even just two days ago, over 116 fishermen were captured and their story is that they were captured by the Sri Lankan Navy. Although it is said that it is only fishermen who took them away, they were captured by the Sri Lankan Navy. They were detained in Sri Lankan prisons and it took a call from the Indian Foreign Minister to have 116 Indian fishermen released. Sir, it is a national outrage. Every single person in this House agrees with me that it is a national outrage, but how are we going to express this, Sir? How are we going to stop this atrocity from happening in the future? The fish know no maritime boundary, Sir. We understand maritime boundaries. For the fish and the fishermen, there is no line in the ocean that separates people. We understand the concept that this is a maritime boundary which should not be crossed but what we don't understand is why our fishermen should be detained in prisons, why our fishermen should be tortured. It is not just a question of release of these fishermen; it is the question of the prestige of India. I would even go so far as to call it an insult to our national honour and so I would like to make a very strong demand that the Government makes its displeasure known in the strongest possible terms to the Government of Sri Lanka so that this outrage never happens again. Not one more fishermen from India should be captured by the Sri Lankan Navy or detained in a Sri Lankan prison. This is an outrage which cannot be tolerated by the people of India. Sir, otherwise our Foreign Policy is something that we need to be extremely proud of. Last year, all the Five permanent Members of the Security Council have visited India. All the steps that we have taken to help other nations in distress in various other parts of the world - once again you will forgive me if I refer specifically to Sri Lanka - have been appreciated. The relief rehabilitation package, the doctors who have done tremendous work, a selfless work in the camps of Sri Lanka, all the relief and rehabilitation work that we have undertaken in various

parts of the world have been

appreciated. As far as our Foreign Policy is concerned, our head stands high in the comity of nations.

Sir, I would like to make one reference here which is also a request to the hon. Finance Minister, through my speech on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. It is because the President has specifically mentioned 'women'. Recently, in the last few years, Sir, the Budget has also presented a gender budget statement, and, Sir, the gender Budget statement does not actually give specific and desegregated data about women. In 2005-06, Sir, 10 Departments of Government prepared gender Budget statements. Today, the total allocation for women-specific schemes as well as schemes which constituted 30 per cent women component taken together amount to 2.8 per cent of Government expenditure alone; 2.8 per cent alone of Government expenditure, which, Sir, I think, is a shame.

In 2006-07, 18 ministries prepared gender budget statements and still, the allocations for women-specific programmes stagnate at 5.5 per cent. That, I think, is extremely unfair. The women of this country certainly deserve a better deal, and I hope that this year the gender budget statements would show that every ministry has implemented this and every ministry puts the gender budget statement forward in its budget, so that Parliament can see it and the allocations would increase.

Sir, I make three specific requests to the Finance Minister. There should be greater budget allocation in three areas: more allocation of funds to the States to build infrastructure to implement The Prevention of Domestic Violence Act; more allocation of funds to constitute a high level committee to conduct a review of self-help groups, their policies and programmes, which are now in trouble in many States; and thirdly, allocation to set up a national task force on relief and rehabilitation of women in violence and conflict zones such as riot hit or terrorism hit areas. Finally, Sir, there should be the provision of funds for fast track courts to prosecute those accused of atrocities against women, particularly rape.

I now come to my last two issues. Today, the Godhra judgement has been given in the court of Ahmedabad. Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I did not mention this. I am not going to refer to the judgement; we do not

refer to the judgement in this House. The judgement is something that my Party has not commented on and I don't want to refer to it. But I would like to say that sometime

ago, my colleagues on the other side and, especially the senior-most leader, were patting themselves on the back with the clean chit given to the Chief Minister of Gujarat by the SIT which gave its report recently. He was even eulogized by saying that he now stood vindicated. However, Sir, that particular report of the SIT, which is now in the Supreme Court, which is really to do with the post Godhra carnage tension and not with the Godhra judgement that was delivered today, indicts the issue of communalism, indicts the Government of Gujarat of destruction of crucial ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, is she referring to some official document? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): It is in the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may refute it when you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, how can they interrupt her like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: What about the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may refute it later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): इनकी सरकार ने बनाया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I am authenticating it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: She is referring to a document which has not been officially released. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I am authenticating it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: When it is before the court, how can she ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: जब आप बोलें, तब refute कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I can't sit in judgement and say whether it is official or non-official.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I am not referring to it. Let them not get agitated. I am referring to news reports ...(*Interruptions*)... I am referring to news reports which appeared in the papers, which have indicted the Chief Minister on various issues. I would not like to go further into the matter. I have a whole list. We could have a JPC on this also if my colleagues want to interrupt me all the time! ...(*Interruptions*)... But the issue I wish to bring out here is that communalism is worse than any other corruption or any other evil that besets our country. We can only call communalism a cancer far more destructive than any other force which will ultimately be the destruction of our national fabric unless it is nipped in the bud.

One final word, Sir. Please permit me; I have a little time. I want to talk about what happened in Bangalore and in Bhopal. We are talking about the national issue of corruption. This Government is committed to taking action. There have been, admittedly ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Are we going to discuss State issues? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: It is not a State issue.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I will answer it.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Are we going to discuss State issues here? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हमारे पास कांग्रेस की सारी राज्य सरकारों का हिसाब-किताब है ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप तय कर दीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... हमारे पास कांग्रेस की सारी सरकारों का हिसाब-किताब है ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप तय कर दीजिए कि क्या करना है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Can I have the full report about Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I am not talking about Karnataka. Let him relax. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is talking about general corruption.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We have got all the details.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी, आप बैठिए।

श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन: रवि शंकर जी, मैं स्टेट इश्यूज पर नहीं बोल रही हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: जब आपकी बारी आएगी, तब बोलिएगा।

श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन: मैं स्टेट इश्यूज पर नहीं बोल रही हूँ।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, फिर आप हमें नहीं रोकिएगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम एक-एक बात बोलेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... असम में क्या हुआ है, मेघालय में क्या हुआ है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप तय कर लीजिए।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, my learned colleague is known for her honesty ...*(Interruptions)*... She should speak about Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Assam also ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: You speak ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Manipur, where the Chief Minister is paying ransom to the terrorists ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I am talking about land use in this country. I am talking about de-notification of land in this country. I am talking about corruption ...*(Interruptions)*... He should speak about that when his turn comes ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the President, in her Address, talks about it. The issue is regarding misuse of discretionary powers by Chief Ministers in land use. Sixteen acres under survey no. 56 at K.R. Puram, Bangalore - de-notified, transferred to Dhavalagiri Property Developers worth Rs.7.4 crore, transferred where the Chief Minister's son and son-in-laws are 75 per cent shareholders. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: What is the name of the Chief Minister?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I am not saying that. No State issues; only de-notification. A road measuring 49972 square feet ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: What is the name of the Chief Minister? Be honest ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Krishna was the Chief Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: You speak on that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Mr. Dharam Singh was also the Chief Minister
...(Interruptions)... Give us the full details.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: You speak in your turn.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Don't give us half truth; give us full truth.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Don't take away my time. Please speak in your time ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, two acres and five guntas - 1.75 acres - transferred to an associate of the Chief Minister - Rs.25.39 crore; Rs.19.6 crore in K.R. Puram in survey no. 55.2; then, 9 guntas and 14 guntas in Lottegollahalli ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you are from Karnataka. Sir, an issue which is pending before Lokpal, can we discuss it here? What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the issue is that ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, how are you allowing it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it is a State issue, and there are many other State issues ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the issue is regarding discretionary powers ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The issue is pending before Lokpal of a State. Let the Lokpal of Karnataka decide.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the matter is in the court, then why do you ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Please, let me finish. The issue is discretionary powers on land use.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, आप स्टेट के corruption को allow कर रहे हैं, तो फिर हम लोग बोलेंगे और पूरा बोलेंगे ...(व्यवधान)... फिर आप हमें नहीं रोकिएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the issue is misuse of discretionary powers by those in authority and the worrying thing is that a President of the national opposition party says that it may be

morally wrong, but it is not legally wrong, and this is an attitude which is a total double standard. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, I am reading it, "Its an outrage in the question that there is a total contrast in the way that the leading opposition party deals with the issues of corruption which rise in Governments run by them and in issues of corruption in the Governments which are run by us."

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

Sir, now, I come to the most important and final issue, and, after that, I will sit down. Sir, this is related to the State of Madhya Pradesh. Sir, is it a fact that there is a trust called the Kushabhau Thakre Training Institute? We want to know it from the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह मैटर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जजमेंट के लिए पेंडिंग है ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, कुशाभाउ ठाकरे का मैटर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पेंडिंग है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Is it a fact that the Trust is paying only one rupee as rent to the Government? ...(*Interruptions*)... Is it a fact? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Jayanthi, please come back to the subject. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, is it a fact that the Trust is paying one rupee as rent? ...(*Interruptions*)... Is it a fact that the value of the land is Rs. 60 crores? ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't talk about corruption, just sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the issue is pending in the Supreme Court. The matter of Kushabhau Thakre Trust is pending in the Supreme Court. ...(*Interruptions*)... Argument is complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I know that the PIL has been filed by a Congress supporter. The judgment is pending. Therefore, it should be expunged completely. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Jayanthi, please.

...(Interruptions)... In that case, please be careful.
...(Interruptions)... Come to the next topic.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I only wanted to know whether they are paying one rupee rent for a land worth 60 crore of rupees.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you give your ruling on whether a Member can mention a *sub judice* matter, on which the judgement by the Supreme Court is reserved.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the argument is complete. A Congress person filed the PIL. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the matter is *sub judice*. Can we raise such an issue? Give a ruling on this, Sir. I want a ruling from you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, आप चेअर से रुलिंग दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, if it is unparliamentary, I take it back. I come to the next subject. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Usually, we do not refer to matters, which are pending in the Supreme Court. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, you please be careful. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please come to the next issue.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, if I have said anything unparliamentary, I take that back. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, this matter is *sub judice*. You expunge this portion. Please give a ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have already said that usually it is not done. I have asked her. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the *sub judice* matter should not be mentioned and it should not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will look into the records and go by the Rules. Don't worry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, today, India stands at the crossroads of nation building because of our demographic dividend, economic opportunities, global trade currents, opportunities thrown up by decline of economies in the West, and, the next 15-20 years can see us

become what all of us hope that India can become a fully developed major superpower. If we lose this chance, history will not forgive us and future generations will disparage us for our failures.

It is with this sense of national enterprise that I appeal to you and to all my friends in the Opposition, please do not derail this India's story. Please walk half a step towards bipartisan cooperation and collective effort, the Congress and our allies will walk two steps forward and respond to you. Don't do this for us, don't do this for this Government; do this for India. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. The Motion has been moved and seconded. Now, there are 618 amendments to this Motion, which may be moved at this stage.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We will now move the amendments. There are amendments (no. 1 to 58) by Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh. He is not present. I will now take up amendments (No. 59 to 84) by Shrimati Maya Singh.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I move:

59. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps taken towards reducing agricultural cost price."

60. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the scheme to provide insecticides, seeds and other resources to the farmers at controlled price."

61. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to prevent suicide by farmers as the farming has become increasingly unremunerative in the country."

62. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to protect the common man reeling from excessive price rise."

63. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to wipe out increasing corruption in the country."

64. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to bring the corrupt officers to book."
65. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken against people involved in amassing black money."
66. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps taken towards ensuring work for the labourers in the unorganized sector round the year."
67. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken towards putting an *end* to increasing harassment and abuse of women and children in the country."
68. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to strengthen health facilities in the country."
69. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to prevent deaths caused by malnutrition."
70. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to improve procedure for keeping the food grains which is rotting in the public sector godowns and to set up new godowns."
71. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to prevent the phenomenon of school dropouts."
72. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about increasing

employment opportunities which are presently shrinking in the
agriculture sector."

73. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken towards improvement of barren lands."
74. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the scheme for increasing the incessantly diminishing agricultural land."
75. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the review of the country's internal security and make it robust and foolproof to combat the divisive forces."
76. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to extend industrial progress and industrial output to small cities and villages."
77. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to check black marketing of cooking gas."
78. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to rid the farmers of the problems arising form day to day rise in the price of petrol, diesel and kerosene oil."
79. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to strengthen the irrigation system for purposes of agriculture."
80. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to stamp out unemployment."
81. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to curb injudicious allocation to Panchayats for the development of villages."

82. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to put an end to the lack of proper transport facilities in the rural areas."

83. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken for the speedy disposal of pending cases in the courts of the country."

84. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to deal with the neighbouring countries in so far as their causing continuous harm and damage to our country is concerned."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There are amendments (No. 85 to 187) by Shri Moinul Hassan.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

85. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the river bank erosion in the different rivers of the country."

86. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the rehabilitation of the people ousted due to river bank erosions throughout the country."

87. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about giving more funds to State Governments for the integrated expansion of child education."

88. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about giving more fund to State Governments for the expansion of vocational education throughout the country."

89. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the proper rehabilitation of differently able persons in the society."

90. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about giving more fund to Aligarh Muslim University's Murshidabad and Mallapuram Centres."
91. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the student unrest in the different College campuses at the time of student union elections."
92. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but-regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that there is no elected students' union in different central universities."
93. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the malfunctioning of various NGOs in the country."
94. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the establishment of a centrally aided Medical College in Murshidabad, West Bengal."
95. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing harassment of women in the workplace."
96. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing cases of eve-teasing throughout the country."
97. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the infiltration through the international borders of the country."
98. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the proper social security of the migrant labourers."

99. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the proper protection of burial grounds of different communities in the country."

100. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the proper protection of the Wakf land in the country."

101. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increase of salary of Imams in the mosques throughout the country."

102. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing child labour inspite of there being a law to prohibit the child labour."

103. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the establishment of a Central Government Arts College in Murshidabad, West Bengal."

104. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the establishment of a Central University in West Bengal."

105. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the introduction of mobile dispensaries and medical vans in rural area."

106. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increase of MGNREGA wages."

107. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the elimination of Kala-azar by 2011."

108. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the effective measures for curbing inflation."
109. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the reviewing Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance conditions."
110. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the danger being posed by the increasing levels of carbon emissions in the country."
111. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the decrease in population of wild animals."
112. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the reduction of wetlands in the country."
113. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the violation of forestry laws by the different companies."
114. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about lowering the age of a senior citizen under the Income Tax Act."
115. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the scope for increased lending to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)."
116. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increase in financial assistance under Indira Avas Yojana (IAY) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) schemes."

117. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the retrieval of black money stashed abroad."
118. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the delay in income tax refunds."
119. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the T.H. Malegam Committee Report on Micro Finance Institutions."
120. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increase in interest rate of EPF."
121. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the improving security measures in North East States."
122. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the non-finalisation of accounts by some PSUs."
123. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the long overdue Haj reforms."
124. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps for saving Indian fishermen."
125. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the harassment to Indian Students in different countries."

126. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the private airlines dues to the Government of India."

127. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulating a plan for the development of small air strips in every district Headquarters of the country."

128. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the action taken by the Central Government against fake Universities."

129. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the Indians lodged in jails of Bangladesh."

130. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the welfare of Parsi community."

131. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the declaration of a National Transport Policy."

132. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing incidents of atrocities on SCs/STs."

133. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the declaration of an integrated Handloom Development Scheme."

134. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the total eradication of illiteracy in the country."

135. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the deaths caused in railways at unmanned level crossings."

136. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increase of corruption in Government bodies."

137. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address has no mention of India's Balance of Payment deterioration."

138. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address has no mention of the workers who were killed in the building collapse in East Delhi."

139. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address has no mention of the poor infrastructure of the Indian Railways."

140. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address has no mention of the increase in social inequality in the country."

141. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address has no mention of the high rates of interest on loans charged from farmers."

142. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address has no mention of the measures taken for reduction in the population growth rate."

143. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address has no mention of the youngsters being killed due to arbitrary decisions of Khap Panchayats."

144. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address has no mention about the type of lands being identified for land acquisition purposes."
145. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address has no mention about the deprivation of social and economic opportunities for the disabled in India."
146. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address has no mention about the appearance of new lapyrosy cases in India."
147. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address has no mention of the free distribution of foodgrain when tones of grain is rotting in storages."
148. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address has no mention of the lack of provision of drinking water, electricity and sanitation for a vast majority of rural Indian households."
149. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address has no mention of the delay in introduction of Goods and Services Tax in the country."
150. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address has no mention of the increase in urban unemployment."
151. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address has no mention of the non-implementation of elimination of child labour."
152. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address has no mention of many widows and destitute women living in pitiful conditions."

153. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address has no mention of the increasing volume of pending cases in various courts of the country."
154. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address has no mention of the emissions by Mobile phone towers and their ill effect on health."
155. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the people killed due to fake encounters in different parts of the country."
156. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the usage of only waste and barren lands for SEZs."
157. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the inadequate compensation given to poor people for acquiring their land."
158. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing complaints regarding unsolicited calls on mobile phones."
159. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the depleting water table in the country."
160. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the resettlement of those affected due to infrastructural projects."
161. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about reforming the unorganized sector."
162. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the implementation of recommendations of the Justice Wadhwa Committee."

163. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the lack of facilities to differently abled students to read and write."
164. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the introduction of modern technologies for inadequate rainfall monitoring and flood warning system in the country."
165. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about more funds to State Governments for MGNREGS."
166. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the shortage of aircraft pilots, particularly in the Commander category."
167. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the target for reducing poverty ratio to 20 per cent."
168. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about delay in setting up of National Transport Safety Board."
169. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the underdevelopment of inland waterways which are much more beneficial compared to other modes of transport."
170. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the reduction of Multidimensional Poverty Index."
171. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing incidents of black-marketing and hoarding which contribute to rise in prices."
172. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about improving airline

safety at critical airports."

173. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the unmet targets for reduction of defects on track, rolling stock and overhead equipment in all the Railway zones."

174. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the inefficiencies in the crop insurance schemes."

175. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the suicides due to high interest rates charged by MFIs and forceful forms of debt recovery."

176. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the provision of a Public Sector Bank in each Block in the country."

177. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the lack of doctors in Indian Government hospitals."

178. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the timely replacement of defence submarines."

179. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the construction of separate lanes for non-motorized modes of transport throughout the country."

180. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about a legislation to give right of way to Ambulances."

181. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about amending and implementing the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act."

182. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the implementation of the Justice Rajender Sachar Committee Report."

183. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the implementation of the Justice Ranganath Misra Commission Report."

184. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the MSDP programme of the Government."

185. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the judicial reforms in the country."

186. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the rehabilitation of victims of the left-wing extremism."

187. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the proper railway safety to every citizen."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, there are amendments (No. 188 to 257) by Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta. He is absent. Now, there are amendments (No. 258 to 355) by Shri Prabhat Jha.

SHRI PRABHAT JHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I move:-

258. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention resolving the problems arising out of unbalanced development of the country and preparing a timebound programme for the development of backward after identifying them."

259. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government failure to contain price rise of foodgrains, particularly flour, pulses and rice."

260. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure to control the corruption prevailing in the country for the last five years because of the nexus between politicians, bureaucrats and industrializers and the failure to punish the culprits."

261. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be added namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that the image of the country has been tarnished at national and international levels because the Government did not take any timely action on the scams came to the light in the recent past years involving lakhs and crores of rupees."

262. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete action-plan to bring back the black money, deposited in foreign countries, by Indians."

263. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about enhancing facilities of telecommunications, road and rail services in the bordering States."

264. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the Government deviated from its policy on climate change under the pressure of developed countries."

265. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to prevent the discrimination being faced by the Indians in foreign countries."

266. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about controlling the public sector oil companies for unrestraint increase in petrol."

267. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the assessment of

damage incurred to crops due to abnormal rain and giving the compensation to the state governments sought by them."

268. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about non adhering to rules and procedures in allotment of contract for S band Spectrum."

269. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing the facility of ballot papers along with electronics machines used for voting."

270. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about compulsorily disclosing the money deposited in foreign countries on the name of self and family members by the candidates at the time of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections."

271. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme of swift payment of arrears of crores of rupees to sugarcane farmers by the sugar mills."

272. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any clear time-bound declaration for controlling the rising prices of food commodities to normal level."

273. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention of making 'Crop Insurance Scheme' more effective."

274. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about time limit for bringing Food Security Bill to ensure food security."

275. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any action plan to promote investment in micro, small and medium industries."

276. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about center's approval

to Gujrat Control of Organised Crime Act forwarded by the Government
of Gujrat."

277. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention the matter regarding the withdrawal of cease-fire on the Line of Control despite the increased infiltration of the terrorists from the other side of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir."

278. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not proclaim any action plan regarding necessary steps to be taken for the modernization of the Armed Forces."

279. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not proclaim any special action plan to bridge the gap between the rural India and the urban India."

280. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not proclaim any special action plan for the welfare of agriculture labourers (specially women agriculture labourers)."

281. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not proclaim any special action plan related to water conservation for avoiding the crisis of potable water."

282. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention the roadmap required for strict measures to control the increasing terrorist and naxalite activities in the country."

283. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any assurance to make the judiciary and bureaucracy corruption free."

284. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal about abolishing article 370 related to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, gradually."

285. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any danger arising towards national security and infiltration taking place in the country from bordering States, specially from north eastern States."

286. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about announcement of any special package for development North Eastern Region."

287. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme/proposal for educational upliftment of economically weaker sections and providing them reservation."

288. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about framing any law for curbing increasing terrorism and the destructive activities; being indulged in by the terrorists."

289. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any measures to check violence against Indians by Maoists in neighboring nation Nepal and to improve traditional cultural relations, with it."

290. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any racist attacks on Indians abroad."

291. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any clear assurance to get the Women Reservation Bill passed."

292. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any measure to bring compulsory education law in the purview of the Right to Information Act."

293. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to fill up the posts of teachers in higher educational institutions of the country expeditiously."

294. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any special action-plan to promote adult literacy in the country."

295. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal on economic reforms and disinvestment."

296. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any action plan to check water pollution in the country."

297. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any measure to complete comprehensive scheme of road construction connecting four metropolitan cities of the country."

298. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal to help Air India to come out of its deficit or to privatize it."

299. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about railway safety."

300. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal to modernize the railway and to accelerate the speed of the trains."

301. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to improve the level of health within the country."

302. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the threat of China to India."
303. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the Sageer Ahmed Report regarding autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir."
304. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about recommendations of the Rangnath Mishra Commission Report."
305. That at the of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about wildlife protection, specially protection of Tigers."
306. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal regarding standardization of price fixation of food items, specially sugar and milk."
307. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any river linkage plan related to flood control and irrigation."
308. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any time-bound scheme to root out the increasing terrorism in the country."
309. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the attack to destroy the terrorist camps being run in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir."
310. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the efforts being made to declare Pakistan as terrorist country."

311. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan for making the provisions of National Security Agency more stringent."
312. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan for enhancing agriculture yield and covering more land under the irrigation facility."
313. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete time-bound plan to provide pure drinking water to all the people of Country."
314. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to stop the continuous commercialization of the medical field."
315. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete action-plan to control the population growth."
316. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to stop illegal infiltration of Bangladeshis in Assam and other States."
317. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any time-bound plan to deport illegal Bangladeshis even though the Supreme Court verdict is already there."
318. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does-not mention about any time-bound plan to modernize border posts."
319. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about plan to stop the continuously increasing incidents of suicide by the farmers in the county."

320. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to complete the scheme of linking all the rivers of the country among themselves by speeding up the scheme."

321. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the revival of public sector undertakings running in deficit."

322. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any time-bound programme for removal of bonded labour, particularly child labour in the country."

323. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to save those farmers who are committing suicide daily due to burden of loan."

324. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to deal with flood and natural disaster."

325. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about reducing the interest rate on the loans being advanced to Farmers from nine per cent to four per cent."

326. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme for the safety of old aged persons, women and girls in the National Capital Territory of Delhi."

327. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up of new courts in view of the increasing number of pending cases in the courts."

328. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme regarding filling up the vacancies of judges in view of the acute shortage of judges in the courts."

329. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme for equipping the police forces with modern weapons within a specific time limit."

330. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme for removing the irregularities prevalent in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme."

331. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about strict and effective implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme so as to provide employment to needy persons."

332. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about enactment of an effective law to impose total ban on the slaughter of bovines, the foundation of religious and economic set up of India."

333. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about prevention of the acquisition of fertile land by the various State Governments for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and to provide for adequate compensation to the farmers for acquisition of their land."

334. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about effective control on Pakistan sponsored terrorism throughout the country."

335. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the control on the rapidly increasing activities of leftist naxalites in the country."

336. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the prevalent Maoist violence in our friendly neighbouring country Nepal and to

improve our traditional cultural relations with Nepal."

337. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
- "but regret that the Address does not mention about the prevention of fake currency circulation into the country via Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, etc."
338. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
- "but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to check anti-India activities being carried out in Bangladesh and Nepal."
339. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
- "but regret that the Address fails to mention about any plan to destroy terrorist camps being run in Bangladesh."
340. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
- "but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to check incidents of harassing and terrorizing Indians in Nepal."
341. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
- "but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to check illegal trade of human organs in the country."
342. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
- "but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to check kidnapping, exploitation and killing of small children in various States of the country, particularly in the National Capital Regions and its adjoining areas."
343. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
- "but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to check manufacturing and selling of huge quantity of spurious drugs in the country."
344. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
- "but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Farmers Commission constituted for reforms in agriculture sector."
345. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
- "but regret that the Address does not mention about raising the

support prices of the agricultural products."

346. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about making available uninterrupted power supply to farmers and villagers of the country."
347. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan for providing farmers housing and commercial loan at subsidized rates of interest."
348. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any time-bound plan to alleviate or eliminate the increasing unemployment in the country."
349. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention any policy to prevent the Satyam like scams in corporate sector."
350. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any policy to prevent the increasing number of foeticide in the country."
351. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about micro finance."
352. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about promotion of handicrafts and their export from the country."
353. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about reforms in the defence policy."
354. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about anything about formation of the State of Telengana."
355. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the implementation of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There are amendments (No. 356 to 406) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. He is not present. Now, there are amendments (No. 407 to 419) by Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari. He is not present. There are amendments (No. 420 to 481) by Shri Sitaram Yechuri. He is absent. There are amendments (No. 482 to 498) by

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT:-

482. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about massive corruption involved at various level in the organization of CWG and also that large number of poor families were evicted and have still not been rehabilitated."

483. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to control the prices of essential commodities by refusing to take steps to ban future trading in agricultural commodities, reverse petrol price hike and universalize public distribution system."

484. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about large number of suicides by farmers due to policies causing acute agrarian distress."

485. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namery:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the rotting of foodgrains in Government godowns despite the fact that India has the largest number of malnourished people in the world."

486. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about Government's resolve to confiscate illegally held money abroad and to make the names of guilty persons public."

487. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the massive displacement of Tribal Communities."

488. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the government to ensure the highest standards of maintenance and safety for railway passangers."

489. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about ensuring minimum trade union rights of workers in SEZs in several States."

490. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the high rejection percentage of tribal claimants under the Forests Rights Act or the need to amend the Act in favour of other traditional forest dwellers by removing the condition of 75 years evidence and keeping cut off at 1980 as per the Supreme Court guidelines."

491. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not assure that the Women Reservation Bill will be brought in the current session of Parliament."

492. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the cases of increasing violence against the women and girl children, crime in the name of honour and the Government's resolve to bring a legislation prohibiting honour crimes in the current session."

493. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention the concern of the Government on the number of deaths in clinical trials being conducted by the foreign Pharma companies in the country."

494. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that the great achievements of India's scientific community was sought to be suborned to foreign corporate interests as shown in the Antrix - Devas deal."

495. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the acts of terror by the so called Hindutva Organisation posing serious danger to the country's security and unity and the Government's failure to expose the Hindutva terror network."

496. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about implementation of the Rangnath Mishra Commission's Recommendations."

497. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the suicides of women self-help group members who were driven to deaths by the coercive practices of Micro Finance Institutions."

498. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the continuing atrocities against Dalits and the Government's resolve to ensure justice by bringing necessary amendment to the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act and also for reservation of SC/ST in the private sector."

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I move:—

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, there are amendments (No. 499 to 504) by Shri Prasanta Chatterjee.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I move:—

499. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following may be *added* namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of stern actions against those who are responsible to put the country into shame following unearthing of scams, namely, allocation of 2G & 3G spectrum, Adarsh Housing Society and CWG."

500. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following may be *added* namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of sharp decline in earnings and a serious escalation in expenditures in India Railways which are threatening India's behemoth to near bankruptcy".

501. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following may be *added* namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of close relations between political partner of the Government with the Maoists assuring them to withdraw all cases after they come to power."

502. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following may be *added* namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of need for allocation of adequate Central Fund for Social Securities for Un-organized Sector workers."

503. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following may be *added* namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of banning disinvestments of shares of Profitable PSUs."

504. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following may be *added* namely:—

"but regret that there is" no mention of stoppage of blatant violations of labour laws."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There are amendments (No. 505 to 554) by Shri Ramdas Agrawal. He is absent. There are amendments (No. 555 to 608) by Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I move:—

555. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deprivation of vast majority of poor people to get food under Public Distribution System in the country".

556. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure completely in adequately identifying the BPL section of the population".

557. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about to continue the independent foreign policy of the country which has withstood the test of time".

558. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about tackling global economic, recession affecting Indian industries and loss of jobs of lakhs of workers and employees".

559. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the guidelines of the Government with regard to liberalizing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)".

560. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about loss of lakhs of jobs in Indian during the last three years".

561. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about tackling the huge unemployment problem in the country".

562. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about passing the Women Reservation Bill".

563. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about reviewing the Centre-State relations as per the demands of the State Government".

564. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about to allotment of 6% of GDP for education".

565. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about investing enough money in Public Sector and Social Sectors to face the ongoing economic melt down".

566. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the fact that 95% of the 43 crore unorganized workers will not get any benefit

of the unorganized workers social security Act, 2008 owing to conditionality of BPL attached to the related social security schemes listed in the Act.

567. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the innumerable cases of suicide by the farmers during the last few years in 'rural India' for whom 'a new deal' is promised".

568. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the irregularities leading to huge financial loss to the Government exchequer in granting 2G Spectrum".

569. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking concrete steps on the disastrous impact of global slow down on millions of workers who have lost their jobs, livelihood and earning due to closure, wage-cuts, retrenchment, etc across various sectors".

570. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increasing the share of States in central taxes to 5% in phased manner".

571. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the strong reaction of agriculture experts, economists and opposition political parties on the governments announcement of decontrolling the prices of all fertilizers except nitrogen-based urea from April 1, 2010".

572. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about ensuring availability of food at affordable prices to 78% of 'AAM AADMI' whose daily income is less than Rs. 20 as mentioned in a Government appointed committee report and also failed to properly identify large sections of these people who are actually living under poverty due to faulty parameters of BPL.

573. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the lack of sincerity and seriousness of the Government to tackle the Maoists menace in various parts of the country".

574. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about bringing back the black money which has been stashed in the Swiss Bank of India with disclosure of the account holders".

575. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking the unprecedented corruption of CWG 2010".

576. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking the rampant misuse of the official posts by the Adarsh Housing Society".

577. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about not mention about the suicide committed by the women members of SHGs in the last few months due to the humiliation faced and inability to repay the loans provided by the Microfinance Companies".

578. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address' about any comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural workers in the country".

579. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan for making more public investment in agriculture sector to bring it out from the severe crisis".

580. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme for employment of unemployed youth of the special category States."

581. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a one-time Debt Relief Package by writing off all the outstanding Central Government loans including interest thereon of the North-Eastern States."

582. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increasing the share of States in the central taxes from 30.5% to 50% in a phased manner".

583. That at the *end*, of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special package for the special category states to enable them to narrow down the regional disparity".

584. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing adequate funds to the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council to meet its expenses including expenses in infrastructural development".

585. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme to deal with increasing malnutrition amongst poor in the country".

586. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking concrete steps to check abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities".

587. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take stringent steps to control increasing incidence of atrocities on women and children in the country".

588. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to control unabated suicides being committed by the farmers in the country".

589. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to remove shortcomings in the policy of Banks and Financial Institutions in providing loans to poor, deprived people, unemployed youth, poor

and marginal farmers".

590. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to expedite land reforms in the country".
591. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about universalisation Integrated Child Development Scheme".
592. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about early commissioning of Paratana and Monarchak power projects in Tripura"
593. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about realignment of the proposed Trans Asian Highways and Trans Asian Railway to pass through Tripura".
594. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about extension of the Golden Quadrilateral road network beyond Silchar to Agartala".
595. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing loans to farmers at the lower rate of interest so as to provide relief to them".
596. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing relief to the farmers under the 'Crop Insurance Scheme".
597. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to make a time bound comprehensive plan to provide housing facilities to all".
598. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about promotion of tourism in the State of Maharashtra which has several places of tourist interest".

599. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about restructuring and revival of the loss making PSUs in the country".
600. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking effective steps for generating new employment opportunities for unskilled labourers".
601. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time bound scheme for bringing comprehensive reform in research and development sector to increase agriculture productivity reforms".
602. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time bound scheme for conversion of barren land into fertile land".
603. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about developing food processing industries as cottage industry".
604. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the welfare of slum-dwellers".
605. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking effective steps to eradicate beggary".
606. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about controlling the problem of increasing malnutrition in the country".
607. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up private or public sector industries in the backward and rural areas of the country".

608. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing remunerative prices to the farmers of their produce".

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There are amendments (No. 609 to 618) by Shri Shreegopal Vyas.

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS (Chattisgarh): Sir, I move:-

- 609 श्रीनगर में 26 जनवरी को तिरंगा झंडा फहराने का विरोध करने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाई न कर सकने और फहराने गये लोगों के प्रति किये गये दुर्व्यवहार के लिए खेद व्यक्त होता
- 610 केरल में शबरीमाल में हुई दुर्घटना के प्रति संवेदना प्रकट होती
- 611 26/11 के आरोपी को सजा सुनाये जाने में बरती गई न्यायिक प्रक्रिया की सराहना होती
- 612 संसार के सर्वाधिक उदार जीवन दर्शन वाले हिन्दुत्व को आतंक से जोड़ने के विरुद्ध चेतावनी होती
- 613 भ्रष्टाचार की आंच प्रधानमंत्री के द्वार तक पहुंचने पर चिंता व्यक्त होती।
- 614 नक्सलसवाद के जनक राज्य शासकीय दल व अन्य राजनैतिक दलों तथा माओवादियों के बीच हिंसक घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाने का आश्वासन होता।
- 615 बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों के कारण असंतुलित हो रही पूर्वांचल की जनसंख्या के खतरे से निपटने और उन्हें वापस भेजने के प्रयासों का उल्लेख होता।
- 616 बाजारवाद के चलते देश की संस्कृति को प्रचारतंत्र द्वारा विकृत किये जा रहे प्रयासों को रोकने में असफल होने का खेद होता।
- 617 कालेधन को विदेशों में जमा करने वालों के नाम न बताये जाने का खेद होता।
- 618 सी.बी.आई. व अन्य वैधानिक संस्थाओं का उपयोग राष्ट्रवादी व्यक्तियों व संगठनों के विरुद्ध न करने का आश्वासन होता।

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion which the hon. Member from the Ruling Benches, Shri Janardan Dwivedi, has moved. Shri Dwivedi, while moving the Motion, mentioned that we have known each other for the last 40 years, we indeed have, Sir. I have great personal respect for him and his intellect. He was very brief today and I thought initially he may be a little lukewarm in defending the Government but then when

he proceeded with his speech, I realised, on the strength of my 40-year acquaintance with him, that there are subtle messages that he normally gives even in his brief interventions. So, I asked for the text of what he had said, and I must say that when I went through the later part of the text of his speech, he had a very useful message. The more I read, I have read it and re-read it, and I am sure the message is for none of us in the Opposition. If I may be permitted to quote from what he said, he quoted an article of Gandhiji in the Young Indian issue of 12th of May, 1920.

"में राजनीति में क्यों हूँ, इसका एक जवाब उन्होंने दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे भीतर बैठे राजनीतिज्ञ ने मेरे एक भी निर्णय को मुख्य रूप से प्रभावित नहीं किया और यदि मैं राजनीति में भाग लेता दिखायी देता हूँ, तो वह केवल इस कारण कि आज राजनीति ने, ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे आज के लिए लिखा है," There is emphasis that it has been written for today. "वह केवल इस कारण कि आज राजनीति ने सर्प की कुंडली की भांति हमको जकड़ लिया है और व्यक्ति कितनी भी कोशिश करे, इससे मुक्त नहीं हो सकता।"

इसलिए मैं सर्प के साथ संघर्ष करना चाहता हूँ। राजनीति में डूबने की जगह राजनीति में संघर्ष को प्रमुखता देना आवश्यक है। इसलिए मैं इस सब के साथ संघर्ष करना चाहता हूँ।"

And then he goes on to add, "में समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी इस तत्व को, इस मर्म को और इस रहस्य को अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं।"

I don't think Shri Janardan Dwivedi kept any secret out of the message that he was trying to convey and the person to whom he was trying to convey this message. He then ends by saying, "जिन लोगों ने इतिहास में बड़े काम किये हैं, उन्होंने तकलीफें भी सही हैं, अपमान भी सहा है। उसके लिए बड़ी कीमत देनी पड़ सकती है।"

I initially thought he was being subtle. I am now convinced he was being very blunt and the message that he gave was to the leader of his own party that this is where we stand today.

Sir, my respect for the institution of the Rashtrapati and the personnel of the present Rashtrapati apart, I must confess that I am deeply disappointed with the Address prepared by this Government and delivered by the Rashtrapati.

Sir, I have serious reservations about this Government's ability, its motivation and its incentives in trying to fight the snake that Shri Janardan Dwivedi has referred to. I have differences with its policy. And I have serious doubts about the propriety as also the integrity of this Government.

We are, Sir, today seeing governance its worst. It is leading to a very high level of cynical public opinion in India. You have a government which cannot control prices. Today, in the Question Hour, the hon. Finance Minister has admitted that there are problems over the last two years. You have a government which is ineffective at decision-making. And you have a government which is failing to provide honest governance as far as this country is concerned.

The Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, had led an Indian delegation to Davos. In his speech at the World Economic Forum in Davos, he said, "There is a governance deficit as far as India is concerned." But this deficit that he spoke about was an incomplete statement. There is today a trust deficit between those who govern and the rest of the country. I would not be exaggerating, and I am taking a clue from Shri Janardan Dwivedi's speech, if I say that there seems to be a trust deficit between the party in power and the government in power. Sir, there is today an integrity deficit. There is a leadership deficit. And if I deal with some of the individual Ministries of this Government, there is a serious competence deficit. When we look at the last one year and the tenure of this Government, and these are all areas which the President's speech has reflected on, each one of us is today wondering that this country deserves much better than what we are getting in terms of governance. Sir, when I say that there is a leadership deficit, I recollected the Prime Minister last week had an interaction with the television journalists of Delhi. One young journalist present in the midst of all those veterans towards the end of that interaction asked a very pertinent question and I thought that was the most important question in the whole media interaction. He asked, "Why have you called this Press Conference? And why have you called us?"

This was actually the entire subject matter of discussion as to why this had happened. Some felt it was the Prime Minister trying to distance himself from his own Government, a Prime Minister who was trying to distance himself from the rot that has set into the system and then say, "At least, I have done nothing wrong or I am not as much culpable as some people may think I am." That was the sum and substance of the answer if we read between the lines to this very question as to why the media people had been called. If I translate the relevant replies into simple language, shorn of all diplomacy, yes, there was pointed reference to a

former colleague who is no longer a part of this Government. He said,
"Well, I had no role in appointing the colleague. There are compulsions
of

coalition politics why he got appointed. I had no role in allocating the portfolio. We consult the leader of the party which is an alliance partner. I had no role in formulating the policy. It is the Telecom Minister and the Finance Ministry which formulates the policy. I had no role in implementing the policy. I trusted what the others were doing."

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

Sir, this was unprecedented. The relevant question was: Why was the head of the Government silent for three years when this was happening right under his nose? All you have to do is to distance yourself from the appointment of the gentleman as the Minister. You distance yourself from the policy formulation. You distance yourself from the implementation of that policy and all the unfortunate things that took place along with it and then ultimately say that he was not such a big culprit. This was a complete abandonment of not only the principle of collective leadership, it was also an abandonment of collective responsibility, it was an abandonment of leadership itself where the Prime Minister as the first amongst equals in the Government tries to distance himself from the rot that has set in the Government itself.

Sir, each one of us present in this House on two issues has always had a great personal respect for the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. Even his critics and some of us as his critics, at least, always concede two USPs in his favour. He is personally an honest man. He is a very distinguished economist and these are two aspects for which he rightly earns the credit. But, then the country is left bewildered. What use is that personal honesty and that personal trait if you lead one of the most dishonest Governments in the history? What use is your experience as a distinguished economist if you are unable to really save the common man from the entire gambit of inflation that has set in, in the last three years? Food inflation is sky-rocketing, inflation is sky-rocketing and all we have is just some subtle statements from the Government that by another six months or another five years, the inflation figures will moderate themselves. This hasn't happened in the last three years.

Let's look at what is happening to the economy. My friend, Mrs. Natarajan, just now said that this is a golden Indian story which is being told. Yes, in the last one decade or so, and this process started with 1991. We gradually moved and it looked like a great India story

which Mrs. Natarajan just referred to. Please pause and think where we stand today. Have we reached the culmination of what

we would have naturally achieved in that process? Your inflation figures for the last three years - I am talking of the Wholesale Price Index - hovers around the double figures. At times, it marginally comes down. The Consumer Price Index is even higher. Your food price index is as high as 17 to 18 per cent at times.

And this almost becomes a conspiracy against the *aam admi*. Post-liberalization India, Sir, has success stories. When we look at success stories, she was right when she said, "Look at it from a bipartisan point of view." Telecom was a success story. Highways was a success story. These are all areas of great public-private partnership. But look at how, partly, UPA-II and, substantially, UPA-II brought discredit to these great success stories. Telecom was a great success story of the post-liberalization era. Ultimately, we find that we have outsourced it in those hands and in the selection of personnel, as a part of your Council of Ministers, you went in for selecting people where integrity quotient was lacking. Highways was another success story. You, again, went in for selecting people and you had to change them frequently; you suffered from the same problem. So, it is great to speak in terms of the Golden Story of India. You have an inflation which affects the common man; he is denied of his right to food. You can't control it, and you are speaking of this 'Great India' story! You have these two biggest success stories of the post-liberalization era, and you put these in such hands that these are the two sectors which have precisely got discredited the most, notwithstanding their success. What do you find now? Year after year, irrespective of whichever government was in power, whether it was the United Front Government or the NDA Government or the UPA Government, we told the rest of the world that this is the 'Great India' story; come and invest in India. We realise the virtues of attracting investment. We want direct investment here; we want international investment here.

Sir, I concede - and you know this subject better than any one of us - it has its own virtues. Investment, if we make India into an attractive destination, has its own advantages. It will generate economic activity; this economic activity will lead to job creation, and if it leads to reasonable profitability, so much the better for India; people will be attracted to invest more; it will lead to more revenue in the pockets of the Government, and more revenue in the pockets of the Government means for social sector spending, you will have more money; for infrastructure

creation, you

3.00 P.M.

will have more money, and all this will, then, attract further greater investment, and circle will go on. But if India ceases to be an attractive destination, in that event, your ability to attract the world apart, even your own corporates will say, "Is it better and more profitable for us to go and invest outside India?" Please seriously introspect, I beseech and urge the Prime Minister. Initially, all of us felt proud that our corporates are flexing their muscles; they have become very big; they are going and taking over corporations outside. Listen to the correct story of Davos this year. It was not our corporates going and inviting partners into India. It was looking for partners so that they could also move part of their investments outside India. You ask each major group, in India, today, whether it is safer to have part of their balance sheet assets outside the country now, and legitimately outside - I am not talking in terms of black money or Swiss accounts. And why is that happening? Sir, that is happening because in UPA-I, you said, it is the Left which hinders you; in UPA-II, you said, it is the BJP which does not support you on economic reforms. There is no effort at all to move a positive agenda forward.

The people are still complaining. When I referred to telecom and highways, you can add ports to it. For expanding our international trade you need wide quality ports. I am aware that you recently inaugurated the Vallarpadam Port in Kerala. But our capacity has to be far bigger than that. The kind of expenditure which has to go in and the kind of decision-making process which has to go in, we do not paralyse these infrastructure projects; we do not slow and stop their pace; and that is exactly what seems to be happening today. Our infrastructure creation is not at the pace at which it ought to be.

Our inflation is disproportionately high. We all welcome social sector spending. The economic activity at a very high growth rate has to generate resources in the pocket of the Government so that the poor can benefit from it. But today morning I found that my friend, Mr. Rajeev Shukla, asking a pertinent question: Is part of that spending leading to asset creation? Or, is it just converting itself into a political expenditure where you don't combine the skill of social sector spending with nation building? Our corruption index is very high. This is not a partisan issue. Corruption adds to the costs; corruption acts as a

disincentive to investment.

Then, all of us, I think, would be of one view in protecting our environment. But while maintaining the legitimate balance between ecology and economy, for months together we had a regime with the

Prime Minister himself was constrained to discipline his Minister saying "Don't convert it into a licence exercise". Every time we find that when the inflation is high, we keep hiking our interest rates as the only possible solution. We hike them now to such an extent that doing business in India will eventually become non-competitive if we don't moderate them at some stage. Then, Sir, if Mrs. Natarajan says that we must look at the economy and nation building as a non-partisan exercise, is your Government willing to do that? I can give you examples of State after State, not necessarily BJP-ruled States, where the Opposition is in power. How many projects in Orissa has this Government scuttled? If UP were ever an independent nation, it would have been the sixth largest nation in the world. You have airports being built everywhere, but UP does not deserve them. It does not deserve an international airport because the Congress has no hope of coming to power there. You had the biggest investment exercise in India in vibrant Gujarat. The total amount of the MoUs is Rs.20.53 lakh crores. Even half of them are implemented, it will be a great step forward. Ninety countries of the world were represented. The only Government not represented was your Government. The only Government not represented in vibrant Gujarat was the Government of India. No Minister, no Secretary, not even a Joint Secretary, not a single PSU was there. Your attitude was, "We will not participate in any developmental activity because we have a political problem with the State". So, when you are speaking in terms of non-partisan politics...

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): प्लीज, आप थोड़ा सा अपना रिकॉर्ड चेक कर लें।

श्री अरुण जेटली: अहमद भाई, मैं रिकॉर्ड चेक करके ही कह रहा हूँ। आप यह भी पता लगा लीजिए कि कौन-कौन से पीएसयूज और पीएसयू बैंक्स वहाँ जाने वाले थे और उनको रोका गया। ... (व्यवधान) ... आपकी अपनी पार्टी ने वहाँ बयान दिया कि जो भारतीय corporate यहाँ आकर एमओयू साइन करेंगे, इन्कम टैक्स विभाग को उनको इनवेस्टीगेट करना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी का वक्तव्य था। If this, is the state how you manage the economy, then you will naturally have a situation where the sole golden story of Mrs. Natarajan has led to a 35 per cent depletion in the FDI. If people don't invest dollars, then others wouldnt invest rupees also. Therefore, please understand that investors always have an option. If you want to implement the programmes of this Government, if you want to generate economic activity, then you have to create an environment for it. The environment can't be partisan; the environment can't be where you lack the courage to take decisions and where everything is seen

from the narrow constraints of politics and nothing else. Sir, I referred to corruption as something which adds to the cost and is a great disincentive to investment; but, more important than that people will start losing confidence. Initially, we thought it was a very small section of society which resorted to electronic communication through the Internet or the Facebook or the Twitter. I was a part of the All-Party Delegation, so was Shri Yechury and other friends to Jammu and Kashmir. When we interacted with some of those youngsters - I saw even in the Kashmir Valley - I asked, "How do you collate and interact with each other?" Each one of those youngsters, I found them to be very intelligent and bright, were resorting to it. In Egypt, in the last few weeks, these became some of the most important instruments of opinion-making. The information from Libya slowly comes outside in the last few days. But these are all instruments which people are using. If you really want to interact with the youngsters in this country as to what they feel about all these acts of corruption, these are the mediums through which one must go and know what the public opinion is.

Sir, let us look at the telecom story. Today the hon. Prime Minister made a statement. We make no secret of the fact that it disappointed us. In fact, when I was listening to the statement, I said to myself I would have been more relieved if I realized that the Prime Minister was reading the wrong statement. In the telecom sector, for some reason, the telecom portfolio is reserved only for one political party. Is this the kind of cost that the country has to pay? Within that one political party, and within the ruling family from that political party, it is meant for one section. Then policy formulation goes accordingly. Then corporates, middle persons, lobbyists, all plan their strategies accordingly. Then you find a situation when the crucial policy is being formulated. In the first instance, you find that the TRAI said, "You can't allot spectrum at the 2001 rates; the market mechanism must be used to determine the prices now". This is not done. The date is advanced. After that you change the goalpost after the match has already begun. Then you give it to some people on a first-come-first-serve policy at a fraction of the market cost. Let us see how this policy is framed. Was this Government alerted what was happening? On 25th October, 2007, you have two officials of the Department of Telecom saying ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Supreme Court is looking

into the matter. It is *sub judice*. That will be discussed in the JPC.
...(Interruptions)... You are politicizing it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): When I was speaking, they kept interrupting. So, give a ruling, Sir.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): At that time, there was no ruling from the Chair. Now, why should you give a ruling?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not give a ruling then, and I am not giving a ruling now. But one should have constraints when the matter is before the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The rule should be uniform for the entire House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the same for all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Then, expunge her whole speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Sir, when the Supreme Court is dealing with the matter, we cannot discuss on the merits of the case. The learned Leader of the Opposition is speaking on the merits of the case.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The whole problem is that you also refer sometimes, and they raise it. I think the hon. Members on both the sides should observe constraints, when the matter is before the Courts.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: She was referring to Karnataka...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told her also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: There was no direction from the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not giving a ruling, Mr. Ahluwalia. I did not say that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I can assure you that I am conscious of ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: If the Leader of the Opposition permits, I would like to say something. When he was speaking, I did not want to interrupt. All that I am saying is that when we give so much respect to the speech that he is making, he refers to a ruling family; he refers to a ruling faction. That is not correct. I appeal to the Leader of the Opposition that this is not correct. He

should, actually, take it out of the book. He was attributing reasons for one person to be the Minister, etc. That is not expected of a person who is the Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the question is: Who was doing all these acts? Was the Government unaware of what was happening? When this was happening, - I am not referring to what the rival corporates were saying; we can even ignore what the media was saying - on 25th October, 2007, two officials of the Ministry walked out saying, "This has to be done by an auction, and not by any other method." Contemporaneously, it was being said. It is not that the Government was in the dark. On the 2nd of November, there were three letters exchanged. You have the first letter from Mr. Raja to the Prime Minister saying, "I advance the date. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Does the Leader of the Opposition want a debate on it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When your chance comes, you can speak.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I know some of these facts are embarrassing. But no one can gag a debate on it. It is too important an issue. On the 2nd of November, the Telecom Minister writes to the Prime Minister, "I have advanced the date; I am informing you." The Prime Minister cautions him on the 2nd of November. He again responds the same day, which indicates that he is not listening to the caution. So much so, it was for the Telecom Ministry and the Finance Ministry to decide. The Finance Secretary, on the 22nd of November, 2007 says - and the present RBI Governor, Mr. Subbarao, was the Finance Secretary - "This can't be sold at 2001 price. This has to be sold at today's price". So, it is in November, 2007 when the Finance Ministry is saying so. And not only this, so much for the Finance Ministry having fixed it on the 15th January, 2008 while this was contemporaneously happening, the Opposition leader, Mr. Yechury, wrote a letter. Thereafter, we came into the picture much later. The media came into the picture much later. The Finance Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, sends a note to the Prime Minister. So much for the Finance Ministry having agreed! He says, "Spectrum is a scarce resource. The price of spectrum should be based on its scarcity value and efficiency of usage. The most transparent method of allocating spectrum would be through an auction - signed Mr. Chidambaram, 15.01.2008. And

today, we are being told, "Well, I trusted that the Finance Ministry and the Telecom Ministry would have together fixed it up".
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): In 2001, additional spectrum was given without any ...(*Interruptions*)... We have got the evidence. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, your name is here. You can respond at that time.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, it is not these interruptions that really are a matter of concern. The issue is, what is the intent of the Government on this whole issue?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Interruption is not the right of one side alone. We also have got the right to interruption. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You may speak when your turn comes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You should also have waited when she was speaking.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: When your turn comes, you may speak whatever you want to.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, you now have a Government which very grudgingly, very reluctantly, in a statement today is saying, "All right. You disturbed the House. Therefore, under coercion we are appointing the JPC." What is the objection? Today, the Parliament in India is being told that the CBI can look into it, the judges can look into it, but on a matter where there is a serious doubt as to how this gentleman was appointed a minister, how the policy was framed, how the policy was implemented, what is the role of the corporates, the lobbyists and the middlemen, when all these questions are being raised, we are told, Parliament should not discuss this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: We should discuss this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We are being told that Parliament should not discuss it; let us leave it to the Judges; let us leave it to CBI officers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Only you were not prepared to discuss it. We were ready to discuss it on the floor of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You have objection even to my raising it here on

the ground, saying that let this be the domain of judges and not of Indian Parliament. India is to be governed by the Government. The Judges only come in in terms of judicial review or when Government does not do its job. The Government is accountable to the Parliament.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The Government was ready to discuss it whereas you were. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And what are we being told? Not only is the JPC being grudgingly appointed, but the first thing that the new Minister says is that it is a zero loss. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): I am on a point of order. We are not discussing 2G spectrum. There can be a full debate on it. Now, we have agreed to institute the JPC although there is the time-tested institution, the PAC. Now, we cannot have a full discussion in detail in this House. He cannot discuss the 2G spectrum.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which rule, Mr. Soz? ...(*Interruptions*)... Under which rule are you making your point of order, Mr. Soz? ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Under Rule 258. I have got the ruling. You may respond to the proposal made by Dwivedi ji on the address of the learned President. You can speak within those parameters but you can't have a discussion on 2G spectrum or whether that Minister was right or wrong. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Soz, we are discussing Motion of Thanks on President's Address. There is no specific subject here.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, look at the level at which. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, look at the level at which a matter which has shaken the conscience of the entire nation; it just dismisses itself as a zero loss situation. Then, when asked to comment whether you agree with this, a comparison is drawn and said that it is almost at par with giving of subsidies to people, that also involves a loss! ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, about subsidies it is said; that is why it is said that it should be merit-based subsidy and that these are all unquantified amounts; at times it reaches unidentified sections of the people; some of them even non-deserving but some are certainly deserving because the deserving have to be the weaker sections of society for whom the State collects taxes and then subsidises them because otherwise they cannot afford it. And, here we are being told that all the domestic and international majors in the telecom needed to be subsidised in terms of spectrum allocation! That is the illustration and comparison which is given.

If it troubles you, let us come to the next issue. You had a global event in terms of the Commonwealth Games. Never have I witnessed, probably there would be no precedence. There is an environment of festivity when such events are held like Olympics, Asian Games, or Commonwealth Games. Never have the games been held under a shadow of so much pessimism and cynicism. The kind of people in whose hands the games were entrusted created an entirely negative environment around the organization of the games. The day the games are over, at times even before the games were over, skeletons started tumbling out of the cupboards. Today, so far as only the organizing committee is concerned, the cost of stadiums, the cost of infrastructure, the last minute contracts are the questions which are going to confront us as to how we organize these international events and then make the revenue pay for it which otherwise could have been utilised for much better things. I am dealing with only the extra amounts spent as far as these infrastructure are concerned. Today, Sir, even four months after the games are over, we are still at odds as to what do we do with these infrastructure which are created. Nobody really thought in terms of the fact that you have created the infrastructure facilities, you have a dozen beautiful stadiums as far as Delhi is concerned, what do we do with these infrastructure facilities? There is a complete absence of ideas as far as this issue is concerned.

Much has been said about others and I will ignore them for a moment. But, then, there are several areas of corruption. I refer to the highways. For the last one year, the CBI has been investigating into those matters. It took them months. They wanted to interrogate the key officer. The CBI is not even allowed to interrogate that officer for months together, because the moment these people are interrogated, you reach its logical conclusion; then again embarrassing facts would come out.

Sir, I read the complete statement which the Prime Minister made at his media interaction on the S-band issue. The statement which he made entirely dealt with what happened after 2010,

particularly after 2nd July, 2010, when a proposal was made to annul the contract, the preparation of the Cabinet Note, the fact whether there was or no discussion with the Prime Minister's office. The issue is not how the contract was cancelled. The correct issue, Mr. Prime Minister, is how this contract was awarded in the first instance. How was it awarded with a fact which is not known? Our space organization has been one of the most respectable organizations in this country. Even when our satellites have failed, nobody whether in the Government or in the Opposition has made a partisan issue out of those. These things do happen. We stand behind our scientific community and that is how we treat all those in this research as some people who are contributing for a larger national good. There are matters of serious concern, and they can't be just explained away as to what the Prime Minister's Office did in 2010 or did not do. The real issue is, what was happening when this entire contract was awarded. This is a Department which is directly under the Prime Minister's Office; it is under his jurisdiction. You have a spectrum of a very high quality. In terms of its capacity, the 2G is rated as 800 to 900 Mhz, 3G is in the vicinity of 1800 Mhz, and this is 2500 Mhz. The quantum involved was far large. The start up spectrum given to the telecom companies in 2G was only 4.4 Mhz; in 3G, I understand, only 15 Mhz is being auctioned, and you got Rs.67,000 crores. Here it was 70 Mhz of the highest quality of spectrum, 2500 Mhz quality. And, 90 per cent of this satellite capacity, transponders and spectrum equivalent is to be used by a private party. Who is this private party? Forge Advisor is an American Corporation. Devas Multimedia is the Indian entity it has set up. And all we are told is, there was nobody else interested in this deal. Did we advertise the deal? Did we have larger consultations? Overnight, an American Company forms an Indian front or an Indian subsidiary, and in 2005, you enter into with them, what appears to be the mother of all sweetheart deals. We are talking in terms of Rs.1.76 lakh crores; 3G auction for Rs.67,000 crores, and this is given for 300 million dollars, Rs.1,350 crores, some other cost! So, the first part is the satellite building. The second part is, the company will make its own infrastructure, and now the spectrum is to be allocated for 90% of this 70 Mhz capacity, which is 63. Now, we are told that well, for this kind of users, these are the prices. Who determines it? Is there any market mechanism or is it merely a cabal which has been formed, where some former scientists were also involved, and an asset belonging to the

public is privately transferred to an Indian front of an American
company?

I would urge the Prime Minister not to close the issue with merely saying that we have decided to annul the deal. When you cause wrongful loss to the Government of India, when you cause wrongful gain to a private party, the offence is committed. Merely, if 2G licenses are today cancelled, the criminality won't be wiped out. Since this is an issue which involves a Department which the Prime Minister personally is answerable for, who was responsible behind this transaction? The Cabinet has approved this Agreement in December, 2005. There are senior officers, including the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, the Principal Secretary, the Cabinet Secretary, the National Security Adviser; they all sat in those meetings. How was this allowed to just get away? Somebody has to seriously answer this, and merely saying, we have now quietly cancelled it will not wipeout the real answer to how our public assets being given by such private negotiations. It is possible that you don't give everything by auction. But, then, these things have to come out in public domain, and adequate answers have to be given.

Sir, the lack of a pro-active Government in detecting black money and assets held by Indians abroad has been a disturbing issue. For once, there is a plea of secrecy behind the whole transactions, and now we are told that there is secrecy in relation to names and identities also. Well, if monies may result out of tax evasion, these may also be crime monies. If these are crime monies, the fundamental principle is that no person can hold what is the profit of crime. Therefore, the people who hold these monies outside, there will be cases in which they have to be brought to book, they have to be prosecuted. Now, if you keep their names a 'secret', I do not know how the Indian legal system is going to allow a veil of secrecy on all these people who are otherwise guilty of such heinous offences. What I see in President Address in paragraph 16 is, "The Government is taking active steps to get monies back." I saw a very curious sentence, "These steps have led to additional collection of taxes of Rs.34,601 crore, detection of additional income of Rs.48,784 crores. My Government will spare no effort in bringing back to India what belongs to it and bring the guilty to book." So, on a first reading I thought that some Rs.48784 crore lying outside as illegal money has been brought back into this country only to realize that this has nothing to do with monies lying in Swiss accounts or black monies stored outside, these are monies where some assessments have been made, where shares

of company 'A' are transferred to company 'B' outside as in the Vodafone-Hutch deal, the tax impact of which takes place in India and therefore, the Indian assessing authorities say, "We have a right to tax you on that." So, when you recover monies from those transactions, in the President's Address you pass it off as monies being brought back to India and guilty being brought to book. It is that amount which is passed off as if some great discovery has been made out of the Swiss Bank accounts and 48,784 crores of rupees have been brought back into India.

Sir, the issue of Jammu & Kashmir has been a matter of very serious concern. It is a serious issue which impinges on India's sovereignty. We have recently had a statement even from the Chief Minister of the State where he questioned the fact whether merger into the Union of India had taken place or not. "it was an accession. We have ceded to India but this was not a merger." Sir, if you look at the last 64 years of history the entire effort has been to weaken the political and constitutional relationship between the State and the rest of the country. We think it was a mistake thought in terms of a separate status as a possible solution. Please introspect honestly the journey of that separate status. Is it towards a fuller integration or is it towards separatism? Let us for a moment ignore it. You have mainstream parties there which now speak in terms, some say, 'give us pre-1953 status' where the Supreme Court of India and the Election Commission of India have also no jurisdiction over that State. You have another mainstream party which says, 'self-rule', 'dual currencies'. Now, introspect each of these steps. The effort is to weaken this relationship and keep it on to such a point that the problem remains. Then, of course, there are forces which want *Azadi*. I doubt if anyone of them really has considered whether such a concept is at all possible or even sustainable. Sir, this is a very serious issue. The Government must look at the larger picture rather than temporary solutions. What the Government did was that on the first visit of the hon. Prime Minister to the Valley or on one of the earlier visits to the Valley, he announced the Working Groups. Let me tell you, Sir, that some of the crucial ones did not achieve any purpose, particularly the one which wanted to deal with the Constitutional relationship between the State and the country. You constituted another Working Group to look into the economy of the State headed by Dr. Rangarajan. On your next visit to the State you again appointed a Committee headed by Dr. Rangarajan to

look into 'how to create jobs'.

Well, the first Committee in which Dr. Rangarajan has given a Report and the second Committee which was constituted almost overlapped. That won't really resolve the issue. If jobs can be created and people can be helped, it will be always welcome. You have now appointed the interlocutors. For two years, Mr. Chidambaram as a Home Minister told us that, 'I am having some silent dialogue'. Then he realized that it was a non-dialogue and today you appointed three interlocutors. I wish them all the best. I also had an opportunity to meet them and very candidly expressed our view points to each other. But please lay down the parameters under which we have to move further and our suggestion to the Government would be, if there are any steps which help the people of the State, give them a certain comfort level, resolve their day-to-day problems and inconveniences. Please go ahead and do them. If there are any steps which remove the inter-regional imbalances in the State, please go ahead and take pro-active steps to remove. But, please don't take any step which goes in the direction of weakening this political and Constitutional relationship. We have already suffered because of this thought and therefore, if there is any step taken in this direction, it will be disastrous as far as this country is concerned. So, the challenge of the Maoist problem remains. We now have an unfortunate ordeal in Orissa where some civil servants have been captured by the Maoists and the State is virtually being blackmailed into conceding to their demands.

Sir, ideally this was one issue on which most of us should have been speaking in the same voice. We were initially very impressed when Mr. Chidambaram became the Home Minister. He donned the mantle of a General in this battle against the Maoists. In fact, day-after-day he used to make comments against Chief Ministers in the States that 'I as a Centre want to do all this but your States are not pro-active enough'. Then, came a little bit of a snub from within his own party. The Opposition was willing to stand by in his approach. A snub came from within his own party and his own allies and suddenly you have the General abandoning the battle field. The position he now adopts is and the Home Ministry adopts is: "law and order is a State subject. It is for the States to fight these people. If they want support from us, we will give them support in terms-of security forces and other forces". Sir, please, honestly let the Home Ministry and the Government introspect that this is one battle where India needs to be together because this is a battle we cannot afford to

lose and therefore, this problem has to be resolved. We have to speak in one voice and, therefore, we

need a pro-active Central Government as far as this issue is concerned. Yesterday, Sir, some of your own party Members disrupted the speech of the President. I think, this is a historic first that the Congress Party achieved after accusing us day-in-and-day-out of disturbing Houses of Parliament, they achieved a unique distinction of disturbing a Joint Session of Parliament when the hon. President was speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Telangana Report is with the Government. You have circulated it. Please don't delay a decision on it. There are legitimate aspirations of the people of that area for the creation of a separate State and my Party strongly supports that demand and we would urge the Government to immediately complete the consultation process and move in that direction.

There is one area which has been of deep concern to us as to what is the state of the various institutions which are required to function independently in a democracy. We have maintained that this Government has been misusing the CBI. And, I am not only referring to the cases of Gujarat. You can see cases across the country where this is happening. I just now referred to the investigation for the last one year into the highway cases which have been put in limbo and it has been consciously put in limbo. You have cases relating to leaders of two parties and in those cases you find of and on the Affidavit and the approach of the Government keeps changing! On the Nuclear Agreement, you needed support in the Lok Sabha. So, the Government's Affidavit changed. In the Cut Motion you needed support of another party in the Lok Sabha, the Government's Affidavit and approach changed! One is left bewildered as to how the CBI is being used, at times, even to muster numbers. Depending on the colour of their Affidavit, you start bringing pressure on political parties! And, Sir, these have been cases which have gone across and there are several of these illustrations. I need not go into individual names. I think, this is a fact which you cannot deny today.

Sir, the Election Commission was supposed to be an independent institution. The Government made an appointment. We had cautioned the Government at that stage not to make partisan appointments to these institutions. But, then, you came down to the CVC. Sir, how can this country

have a CVC - I am not on the merits of that gentleman - where there is a taint of a corruption case against him? It makes us a laughingstock. Let the arrogance of being in power not be to such an extent that merely because I have majority I can make an appointment of this kind. Ministers of this Government, one-after-the-other, the moment you have an unfriendly Report from the CAG, start finding a Ministerial assault on the CAG. These are all institutions about which we have to be very careful.

We seriously need to think even about the structure of our politics. This cannot be reformed through legislation or by law. The people of this country want politics and I compliment my friend, Mr. Dwivedi, when he refers to it that we have to fight that snake. They want merit in public life. They want integrity in public life. They want inner-party democracy. We need structured political parties. Have we seriously thought in the last two decades the direction in which we are moving? Party-after-party is becoming unstructured. When I say 'unstructured', these are almost becoming as the possessory parties of families. My friends in the DMK need not be offended with me. These are happening across the board. These are matters of serious concern. Therefore, people will start realizing and, at some stage, openly saying this that India cannot be a dynastic democracy. You had an excellent book which was published by a writer recently where one Chapter was dedicated to this fact and it raised huge concerns that if we keep going in this direction eventually some 400 families will control most of the Parliamentary Constituencies of this country. The world's largest democracy is too precious to be just wasted by this kind of a trend that is emerging. Therefore, we seriously have to consider the direction in which our democracy is moving.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Do you mean to say that they should not contest?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That shows the level of non-seriousness. All I am saying is this. Since you have asked this question, my answer is...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: You mean to say that the members of your family should be banned from contesting? Do you mean to say that you belong to a particular family you cannot stand for election and win? And, you mean to say that nobody in your party related to another? Is nobody

in your party related to anybody else? No CAGs have joined your party.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Well, I have not, for a moment, said that political families should be banned. But, please do not treat them as property which is heritable.

When I mentioned this, Sir, look at the competence deficit, apart from the integrity and leadership deficit. The competence deficit is, you suddenly have a situation - the Commonwealth Games are on - and continuously the parallel game was going on between the Sports Ministry and the Federations which are organizing the Games. So, what happened in the Security Council can't be passed off in a lighter moment. Is this the kind of articulation of India's strategic policy and Foreign Policy, which we expect? Yesterday, in The Hindu newspaper, I read an article by Mr. Sainath, where he says that the Rural Development Minister is indicted by the Supreme Court for trying to protect moneylenders. He is a Rural Development Minister! He is protecting moneylenders from criminality. And, he gets a promotion and a kick up in terms of his portfolio.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, how can he quote an article and make an allegation without giving a notice?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: All right, you can ignore the article. I am stating that it is a fact. There was a judgement of the Supreme Court and there is a change of portfolio, immediately following it. And, I am authenticating that judgement; I am also authenticating the change in his portfolio.

Your entire defence preparedness is suffering because the Defence Ministry is not making decisions with regard to purchases and the kind of support it requires. The Prime Minister is here. Your Government needs to be even downsized. We don't need a whole Ministry merely because a person has to be accommodated, which just deals with the department of sixty-six. There is a very serious competence deficit that has seeped in.

Finally, Sir, I am glad that the hon. Prime Minister is here, political leadership has to guide the Government. The Prime Minister is the Constitutional head of the Government. The power has to be vested in him. We kept warning this Government in UPA-I that there are parallel power interests.

Today, I can legitimately see, and any political analyst can see, that there is a gap emerging between the rival political centres. The kind of unstinting support, which the Prime Minister and the Government must have, seems to be lacking.

Sir, the mirror is cracking today. ...(*Interruptions*)... The mirror seems to be cracking. It is very difficult to join it again when it cracks. And, there is a lot of expectation that a country has from the Government. You are a legitimately elected Government. You have to lead the country out of this situation and the negative environment that has been created. It is for the Prime Minister to decide how he would want eventually his own Government to be judged. Would he want it to be judged merely by the fact that how many years the Government has stayed in office? Or, would he want this Government to be judged by the kind of footprints by bold actions, which his Government leaves behind? And, if he does not take those bold actions and leave those footprints behind, I am afraid, such Governments, then, become only a footnote. They are not remembered for anything substantial that they do. That is the challenge, Mr. Prime Minister, before your Government. And, I do hope that what comes from us should not be taken as a criticism of the Government, but as a kind of challenge that faces you and your Government, which you must try to legitimately respond to. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has pointed out about the utilization of Defence Budget. I would like to submit here that for the second year, in a row, this Government will be utilizing the entire Budget.

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, अभी इस विषय पर चर्चा में विपक्ष के नेता ने अपने तमाम बिन्दुओं को रखा। कल महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने अपने भाषण में दोनों सदनों को संयुक्त संबोधन में जहां सरकार की उपलब्धियों को गिनाया, वहीं कुछ चीजों को नजरअंदाज भी किया। आपके माध्यम से मैं यह बात कहना चाहूंगा कि इस मुल्क में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में मुस्लिम समाज रहता है, उस मुस्लिम समाज के बारे में उनके अभिभाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं आया। उसी मुस्लिम समाज का एक अंग बुनकर समाज भी है। हमारे मुल्क में बुनकर समाज भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में है। जैसे राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने किसानों का जिक्र किया, किसानों के कर्ज माफी का जिक्र किया, उसी तरीके से इस मुल्क में, इस देश में दूसरे नम्बर पर बुनकर रहते हैं, जो आज परेशान हालत में हैं, जो कर्ज में डूबे हुए हैं, उनके कर्ज माफी का सवाल है, लेकिन इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं आया। अभी न्यायमूर्ति राजेन्द्र

सच्यर की कमेटी ने इस मुल्क में सर्वे करके आपकी सरकार को जो रिपोर्ट पेश की, उस रिपोर्ट में यह स्पष्ट है कि इस देश में रहने वाले मुसलमानों की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक स्थिति बंद से बंदतर है, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार उसको लागू नहीं कर रही है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मुखिया, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में, जो इस देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, जिसमें सबसे बड़ी तादाद में मुस्लिम समाज रहता है, उस मुस्लिम समाज को बड़ी भागीदारी और हिस्सेदारी देने का काम किया है। आज उनकी तालीमी, शैक्षणिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने दो हजार करोड़ रुपए देकर मान्यवर काशीराम उर्दू फारसी यूनिवर्सिटी खोलने का काम किया, जो आज हमारे देश के किसी भी स्टेट में नहीं है।

महोदय, लोग कहते हैं कि उर्दू हमारी भाषा है, लेकिन उर्दू के नाम पर कोई सरकार तवज्जह नहीं देती है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिसने उत्तर प्रदेश उर्दू अकादमी के एक करोड़ के बजट को बढ़ाकर तीन करोड़ कर दिया। मान्यवर, आज देश में बहुत दयनीय स्थिति है। अभी हमारे देश में जो बड़े-बड़े बम ब्लास्ट हुए, विभिन्न एजेंसियों ने उनकी जांच की, उस जांच से स्पष्ट है कि उसमें कौन लोग दोषी हैं, लेकिन बेगुनाह मुस्लिम समाज के नौजवान आज भी सलाखों के पीछे बंद हैं और सरकार उनको छोड़ने का इंतजाम नहीं कर रही है। आज यह चिंता का विषय है कि सरकार एक पक्षीय क्यों सोचती है? जब इस देश का मुसलमान हर कदम पर हिस्सेदारी और भागीदारी के तहत, आज़ादी की लड़ाई से लेकर हर कदम पर, आपके साथ है तो फिर क्यों उनको neglect किया जा रहा है? यह एक गंभीर विषय है कि जिस पर सरकार को मंथन करना चाहिए, सोचना चाहिए। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में इसका उल्लेख नहीं किया, जो खेद का विषय है। इस देश में जो इतना बड़ा मुस्लिम समाज रहता है, वह इस बात को लेकर दुखी है। यह चिन्तनीय विषय है। महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने मुसलमानों की बदहाली और लाचारी के लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी को इसलिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया है कि आज 62 साल की आज़ादी में इस मुल्क पर 48 साल तक कांग्रेस ने सरकार चलाई। उसके साथ-साथ प्रदेशों में भी कहीं चालीस साल, कहीं पचास साल तक कांग्रेस की सरकारें रहीं।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) पीठासीन हुए)

अभी हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता माननीय अरुण जेटली जी ने यह कहा कि हमारी केन्द्र की सरकार, जो गैर-कांग्रेसी है, उसके साथ पक्षपात करती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सरकार है। आज कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार ने जो केन्द्र में है, वह उसकी अनदेखी कर रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की जो डिमांड है, वह केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा पूरी नहीं की जा रही है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। चाहे किसी स्टेट में किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो, केन्द्र सरकार को कोई भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहिए और सबको समानता के साथ देखना चाहिए। जिसकी जो दिक्कतें हैं, जो परेशानियां हैं, उनको गंभीरता से लेकर उन समस्याओं का समाधान करना चाहिए।

में समझता हूँ कि मुसलमानों की बदहाली, लाचारी और उनकी जो शैक्षणिक स्थिति आज बद से बदतर हुई है, उसके लिए अगर कोई इस देश में जिम्मेदार है तो सीधे-सीधे सत्ता में जो कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार है, वही दोषी है। इस बात को मुझे कहने में कोई परहेज नहीं है। मुस्लिम समाज के उत्थान के लिए सबसे पहले उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण विभाग का निर्माण किया। इसका बजट 203 करोड़ रुपए था, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अल्पसंख्यकों के कल्याण के लिए उस बजट को बढ़ा करके 910 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो सबसे ज्यादा मुस्लिम समाज रहता है वह अपनी तीर्थ यात्रा हज के लिए जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पहल करके हाजियों की लखनऊ से उड़ान भरने की व्यवस्था का काम किया और हज हाउस बनाने का काम किया। इसके साथ ही साथ बनारस से ही हाजियों को भेजने की व्यवस्था की।

इसी तरीके से बी.एस.पी. सरकार ने ऐतिहासिक पहल करते हुए जमींदारी न्यास एवं भूमि सुधार अधिनियम में संशोधन करके कृषि भूमि पर अविवाहित पुत्रियों को भी वारिसाना हक दिए जाने के लिए निर्णय लिया। उत्तर प्रदेश में मुस्लिम समाज के जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनकी बच्चियों की शादी के लिए बीस हजार रुपए शादी अनुदान के रूप में देने का काम किया है। बड़ी तादाद में सरकार यह काम कर रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार आज अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए, मुस्लिम समाज के लिए काम कर रही है, उसी तर्ज पर केन्द्र सरकार वायदा तो करती है लेकिन काम नहीं करती है। उत्तर प्रदेश की मुखिया ने जो वायदा किया वह पूरा किया। आप जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ी तादाद में मदारिस हैं और मदारिस वित्त विहीन हैं। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सौ मदरसों को ग्रांट देकर उन मदरसों को वित्तीय सहमति दी है और उसके साथ-साथ मुस्लिम समाज को इस देश में आर्टिकिल-30 में जो अधिकार मिला हुआ है कि मुसलमान अपनी संस्थाओं को खोल सकते हैं और अपने द्वारा चला सकते हैं, मुसलमानों ने जिसको एस्टेब्लिश किया है, जो उसको चलाता है, उसको सरकार माइनॉरिटी का दर्जा दे, अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा दे, लेकिन आज सरकार इसको लटकाए हुए है, इन मामलों को ठंडे बस्ते में डाले हुए हैं, रोज नीतियां बना रही है। लेकिन, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने मुसलमानों द्वारा बनाए गए स्कूलों को बड़े पैमाने पर, 88 स्कूलों को अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा देने का काम किया। अभी हमारी सरकार रोज नियम बनाती है लेकिन उसका क्रियान्वयन नहीं हो पाता। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उन 88 स्कूलों को, जो अल्पसंख्यकों द्वारा स्थापित किए गए थे, उनको अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा देकर के एक बड़ा काम किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्पसंख्यकों के पढ़े-लिखे नौजवानों के लिए सरकार ने एक स्कीम चलाई है जो पढ़े-लिखे बच्चे हैं, जो हायर एजुकेशन

4.00 P.M.

में जाना चाहते हैं, जो आई.ए.एस., आई.पी.एस. बनना चाहते हैं, उन बच्चों के लिए फ्री कोचिंग का इंतजाम उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार निरन्तर अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए कार्य कर रही है। आज हमारी भारत सरकार अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए योजनाएं बना रही है लेकिन उनका क्रियान्वयन नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार को सोचना चाहिए, मंथन करना चाहिए। इतनी बड़ी तादाद में हमारे देश में जो अल्पसंख्यक समाज, मुस्लिम समाज रहता है, उस समाज के बारे में कहीं भी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने अपने अभिभाषण में जिक्र नहीं किया, उसका उल्लेख नहीं किया जिससे वह समाज दुखी है। इन्हीं चन्द अल्फाज़ के साथ लास्ट में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बी.एस.पी. की जब-जब सरकार बनी तब-तब मुस्लिम समाज के लोगों के जान-माल और मजहब की पूरी ईमानदारी और निष्ठा से हिफाजत की गई।

इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि बीएसपी समाज के सभी वर्गों एवं सभी धर्म के मानने वाले लोगों का बराबर सम्मान करती है। बीएसपी पार्टी की हर नीति समाज के सभी वर्ग के लोगों को और सभी धर्म के मानने वाले लोगों को पूरी तरह से संरक्षण प्रदान करती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करने से पूर्व आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश तथा देश के मुस्लिम समाज के सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक तथा आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए कार्य करे और उन्हें रोजगार के साधन उपलब्ध कराये। मुस्लिम समाज की हर क्षेत्र में भागेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए, जो बात सरकार ने कही है, उस पर अमल करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार अधिक से अधिक केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य सरकारों को उपलब्ध कराये, जिससे कि मुस्लिम समाज की हर क्षेत्र में भागेदारी बढ़ सके। इसके साथ-साथ केन्द्र सरकार को ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए, जिनसे मुस्लिम समाज के लोगों का भला हो सके, सिर्फ आश्वासन देने से मुस्लिम समाज का भला होने वाला नहीं है। धन्यवाद।

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. On behalf of the All India Anna DMK, I rise to place our views on this debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

At the outset, I welcome the announcement made by the hon. Prime Minister today regarding the constitution of the Joint Parliamentary Committee for looking into the 2G spectrum mega scam. The formal motion for creation of the JPC will be brought before the Parliament on the 24th February. I think, bringing the JPC into motion on that day would be a very befitting gift to my party supremo, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, 24th February being her birthday.

Para 6 of the President's Address mentions that the Government's foremost priorities in 2011-12 will be combating inflation; regarding probity and integrity in public life; economic growth; internal and external security; and foreign policy.

Let me begin with inflation. I have noted that the Prime Minister, for the past several years, begins the year by telling us that inflation would come down in March. His Finance Minister then tells us that inflation will come down in June once the monsoon sets in. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission then comes and tell us that inflation would come down by September when new crop comes into the market. And lastly, the Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister would tell us that inflation would come down in December. Rather, year after year after year, the Prime Minister and his team have come up with such strange predictions. Several Marches, Junes, Septembers and Decembers have come and gone but inflation shows no signs of abating. Perhaps no other country has a leader of the Government who is as qualified as our own Prime Minister and yet, they face lower rates of inflation. My party leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, has been advocating ban on futuristic trading in commodity markets and increasing food grain production to 350 metric tons. Only by increasing the food grain production we can meet the growing demands of our burgeoning population. But I do not see any will in the Government to fight inflation.

Now, let me move on to the next issue, that is, the lack of probity in public life. The august House may recall that in 2009, when the UPA-II assumed office, I had spoken on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and I had then pointed out to the hon. Prime Minister of the hidden dangers in the company he keeps. I had said at that time, "प्रधान मंत्री जी, इन पापियों के पाप धोते-धोते, आपकी गंगा मैली हो गई।"

The Prime Minister perhaps did not like my well-intended advice. Later on, the hon. Prime Minister did refer to certain tainted Ministers of his Cabinet as esteemed colleagues. Well, the Prime Minister underestimated his colleagues. As events proved subsequently, they are world class scamsters. Admittedly, we suffer from trust and governance deficit. But that is not the issue. The issue is one of action, one where one must see the Prime Minister in action. Yet it was only last week that the Prime Minister rationalized crooks and scamsters as part of his Cabinet as a compulsion of coalition politics. Sir, the Prime Minister is under no obligation, legal or moral, to take such crooks as members of his Cabinet. The Prime Minister is under a Constitutional obligation to maintain highest integrity. And, should he not be in a position to maintain integrity either personally or ensure that of his colleagues?

Let us not forget that he and he alone is responsible to the Nation.
Personally, Sir,

even to this date, the Prime Minister enjoys the confidence of a large section of the people. But what is the use of personal integrity when he is unable to prevent collective loot by his own colleagues in the Cabinet? In my view, such integrity is pure hogwash and cuts no ice with anyone. No wonder, the country is in a situation where we are witnessing 2G Spectrum mega scam, the CWC scam, the S-Band scam and several other such scams in the past few months.

Sir, I now come to the black money issue. It is estimated that the Indian money parked in tax havens abroad could be well in excess of fifty lakh crore rupees. This is not merely an issue of black money alone; neither is it one of non-payment of taxes alone as the hon. Finance Minister would like us to believe. The issue is one of hawala and money laundering. We all know the money trails in 2G scam leading to Mauritius, Mumbai and Chennai, and the most powerful family of Tamil Nadu is alleged to be involved in it. Naturally, by talking about taxing such money, the Government seeks to trivialize the issue. Then, by that logic, the Government can always collect 30 per cent tax from the erstwhile colleagues of its Cabinet and allow them to come out of the jail. I demand that the Government must come out with a White Paper on this issue of black money and tell the nation of the estimate of our money parked in tax havens abroad, the steps taken by the Government to bring back this money and finally the proactive steps to curb the menace of capital flight from the country.

Sir, in the Presidential Address, the Government's fifth priority is to pursue a foreign policy which will ensure that our voice is heard and our interests are protected in global areas. I am at a loss to understand where our voice is being heard. Even such a tiny country like Sri Lanka does not listen to the largest democracy in the world. The last year Presidential Address, at least, had a mention about the plight of the Eelam Tamils and various steps which the Government claimed to have taken in this regard. But this year's Presidential Address does not mention anything about the plight of Eelam Tamils or the steps this Government envisages to take against them.

Sir, what about the plight of the Tamil Nadu fishermen? So far nearly 540 fishermen from Tamil Nadu have lost their lives to the inhuman mid-sea attacks by the Sri Lankan Navy. Four weeks ago, one particular fisherman from Pudukkottai was killed by the Sri Lankan Navy. A week after that, another fisherman from Nagapattinam, Mr. Jai Kumar, was killed. He was literally hanged and killed by the Sri Lankan Navy. After that, there was a series of letters exchanged between the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Prime Minister. Hardly a week after the so-called 'strong objections' conveyed to the Rajapaksha Government by India through the Foreign Secretary Nirupama Rao, over 100 fishermen from Tamil Nadu have been captured and arrested for allegedly straying into the Sri Lankan waters. On 16th February again, the Sri Lankan Navy got into the act and attacked Indian fishing boats and hurled petrol bombs into them before capturing 24 fishermen. Sir, mere dispatching of letters between Chennai and Delhi or giving strong messages from Delhi to Colombo will not be of any use.

In fact, stronger steps are needed. As a first step, sending India's Sukhoi Aircraft for display at the 16th anniversary of the Sri Lankan Air Fair should be immediately stopped. The Katchatheevu Agreement should be immediately abrogated and the island be brought back into the Indian map to bring India's territorial waters to its original distance. India's Naval presence off Tamil Nadu Coast has to be stepped up. I do not understand how a handful of Sri Lankan Navy people come and do whatever they want at will. I do not know where and what the mighty Indian coast guard survey when our poor fishermen from Tamil Nadu are subjected to such inhuman tortures.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, should himself talk to the Sri Lankan President and tell him that if atrocities like this continue against Indian fishermen, Sri Lanka will have to face strong consequences. And he should not only say that but he should follow those letters with action. Thank you, Sir.

श्री मोहन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**... महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण से देश में एक नई निराशा और ऐसी भावना पैदा हुई कि कोई काम न करने वाली सरकार जनता की गलती से हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत में बैठी हुई है। इतना नीरस और लोगों का मनोबल गिराने वाला अभिभाषण ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने अपने राजनैतिक जीवन में नहीं सुना था।

इस अभिभाषण से इस देश को कोई नई दिशा नहीं मिलती। इस देश में नौजवानों की समस्या, किसानों की समस्या, भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या और सबसे अधिक ज्वलंत समस्या महंगाई की है। सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम उठाने के बारे में इस देश को कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया। मेरी अपनी राय में भ्रष्टाचार और महंगाई एक दूसरे से जुड़े हुए विषय हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी आज सुबह बिल्कुल सही कह रहे थे कि जब कुछ लोगों की जेब में सामान खरीदने का पैसा हो जाता है तो वे लोग बाजार से किसी भी कीमत पर सामान खरीद कर लाते हैं और पैसे वाले लोग इस देश में महंगाई को बढ़ाते हैं। यदि उनके सुबह के वक्तव्य को ठीक से याद किया जाए तो इसका निहितार्थ यही है। महंगी चीज खरीदने के लिए आदमी भ्रष्टाचार की ओर उन्मुख होता है। भ्रष्टाचार और महंगाई एक-दूसरे से जुड़े हुए ऐसे विषय हैं, जिन पर ठीक से गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देना चाहिए। सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि एक सरकार डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में बनी थी, जिसको हम यू.पी.ए. नम्बर एक के नाम से जानते हैं। वह ऐसी सरकार थी जिसका एक लिखित एजेंडा था, जिसका एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम था और तब नियम और सिद्धांत के आधार पर चलने के लिए इस देश को आश्वासन देकर एक सरकार बनाने का काम हुआ था, लेकिन यू.पी.ए. नम्बर दो का कोई लिखित एजेंडा नहीं है। इसलिए द्विवेदी जी बिल्कुल सही बात कह रहे थे, कि UPA-I की सरकार ने जितना अच्छा किया, उतना हिन्दुस्तान की किसी भी सरकार ने नहीं किया। उनके इस वक्तव्य को हम बहुत हद तक स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन, UPA-II की सरकार, क्योंकि इसका कोई लिखित एजेंडा नहीं है, कुर्सी की छीना-झपटी के लिए, हम एक-दूसरे को accommodate करने के लिए केवल देश को गुमराह करने वालों का एक झुंड जमा करके आपने किसी तरह सरकार बना ली, उसको हम सरकार की संज्ञा नहीं दे सकते।

यही कारण है कि किसी भी बुनियादी मुद्दे पर यूपीए-II की सरकार हमको कहीं सफल नहीं दिखायी देती है। महंगाई के प्रश्न पर, जो तिथि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जी घोषित करते हैं, उन तिथियों पर महंगाई बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ जाती है। इस देश में 1990-91 में एक सरकार बनी थी और उस दौरान मुद्रास्फीति की दर सबसे अधिक 11 फीसदी के हिसाब से थी। देश के अंदर एक उपद्रव की स्थिति पैदा हुई कि 11 फीसदी मुद्रास्फीति की दर इस देश को कंगाल और दरिद्र बनाने का एक सबसे बड़ा ज़रिया है, इसलिए इसको नियंत्रित किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन, 1990 की सरकार ने रिकॉर्ड को भी यूपीए-II की सरकार ने ध्वस्त कर दिया जब इस देश में खास तौर से खाद्यान्न और खाने-पीने की चीजों के दाम 18 से 19 फीसदी के हिसाब से बढ़ने लगे। मेरे हिसाब से भारत के इतिहास में महंगाई की बढ़ोत्तरी इस दर से न तो इसके पूर्व हुई थी और न भविष्य में होने की सम्भावना है। उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि इस कैबिनेट की cohesive working, संयुक्त रूप से सरकार को चलाने का जो तौर-तरीका है, वह ठीक नहीं है। हर मंत्री का अपने विभाग का अपना एजेंडा है। किसी भी मंत्री के पास प्रधान मंत्री को सुनने की फुर्सत नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री देश से यह कह कर छुट्टी पा लेते हैं कि चूंकि हमारे सामने गठबंधन की सरकार को चलाने की मजबूरी है, इसलिए कोई हमारी बात माने या न माने, मैं किसी के ऊपर अपनी इच्छा को नहीं थोप सकता, इसलिए हमारी

सरकार की ओर से कुछ कमियां हो रही हैं, कुछ गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं। हां, उतनी गड़बड़ी नहीं हो रही है, जितना हमारे बारे में कहा जा रहा है। किसी प्रधान मंत्री की इतनी स्वीकारोक्ति! यह पर्याप्त है। इस देश के अंदर बहुत सारे राज्यों में मिली-जुली सरकारें हैं। दुनिया के बहुत सारे लोकतांत्रिक राष्ट्रों में आज की तारीख में मिली-जुली सरकारें हैं, लेकिन किसी भी सरकार का प्रधान मंत्री और किसी भी राज्य का मुख्य मंत्री यह नहीं कहता कि चूंकि हमारा गठबंधन-धर्म हमको मजबूर कर रहा है, इसलिए हम भ्रष्टाचार की खुली छूट अपने सहयोगी मंत्रियों को दे रहे हैं। यह स्वीकारोक्ति किसी भी देश का प्रधान मंत्री और किसी भी राज्य का मुख्य मंत्री नहीं करता। मैं प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने इस बात को साफ तौर से स्वीकार कर लिया कि उनके मंत्री, उनके मंत्रिमंडलीय सहयोगी उनके काबू में नहीं रहते, उनकी इच्छा के अनुसार काम नहीं करते, इसलिए राजनैतिक भ्रष्टाचार इस देश के अंदर चरम सीमा पर है। इसको खत्म करने के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में हमको कोई भी दिशा दिखलाई नहीं पड़ती।

आंतरिक सुरक्षा के मामले में सरकार जो कुछ भी बोलती है, चारों तरफ हमको अशांति ही दिखाई देती है। पहले कहा गया कि जितने भी पूर्वोत्तर राज्य हैं और वहां जो उग्रवाद है, उसका शमन हमने मजबूती से कर लिया है। वहां जो उग्रवादी संगठन काम करने वाले थे, उन संगठनों को हमने जेल से रिहा करके बातचीत के रास्ते पर लाने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन, क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि नागालैंड से मणिपुर जाने का जो रास्ता है, उसको वहां के उग्रवादी संगठन 25-25 दिनों तथा एक-एक महीने तक रोक देते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार उन नेशनल हाइवेज को खाली कराने की स्थिति में नहीं रह जाती? हमारी दुश्वारी यही है कि इस सरकार का कहीं भी, हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से में आधिकारिक नियंत्रण नहीं रह गया है।

इस देश की आंतरिक शांति के क्षेत्र में नक्सलवाद एक ऐसा नासूर है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की सारी घोषणाओं के बावजूद उसका स्वरूप निरंतर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान में बार-बार यह कहा गया कि यह एक ऐसी समस्या है जिसका समाधान केन्द्र की सरकार और राज्य सरकार मिल कर करेगी, लेकिन आज पूर्वी हिन्दुस्तान के एक राज्य में वहां के एक कलैक्टर को अगवा कर लिया गया और अगवा करने के बाद उस राज्य सरकार के सामने दुनिया भर की शर्तें रख दी गईं। वहां की राज्य सरकार ने असहाय स्थिति में, आज के अखबारों में यह है कि उसने उनकी 14 मांगों में से 8 मांगों को स्वीकार कर लिया है।

मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि कल-परसों तक उनकी जो 14 शर्तें हैं, उन शर्तों को स्वीकार करने के बाद ही उक्त जिलाधिकारी की मुक्ति उन उग्रवादियों के हाथों से होने वाली है। इस मामले में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को जिस तेजी के साथ राज्य सरकार की मदद के लिए कूदना चाहिए था, मैं अफसोस के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार चुपचाप बैठी तमाशा देखती रही। इस तरह के जितने भी तत्व हैं, चाहे वे हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से में हों, उनके ऊपर काबू पाने की कोई कोशिश हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और गृह मंत्रालय नहीं करते। क्या यह सही नहीं

है कि जब एक व्यक्ति ने आमरण अनशन कर दिया, उसके मरने की नौबत आ गई, गड़बड़ी की हालत पैदा हो गई, उस समय हिंदुस्तान के गृह मंत्री ने कह दिया कि हम तेलंगाना राज्य का निर्माण कर देंगे। इसको आधार बनाकर उस नेता ने अपना अनशन तोड़ दिया और जब उनका अनशन टूट गया, तब गृह मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमने एक जुडिशियल कमीशन नियुक्त कर दिया है और उसका verdict आने के बाद हम तेलंगाना के बारे में विचार करेंगे। उसकी भी रिपोर्ट आ गई और उस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया कि तेलंगाना राज्य बना दिया जाए और उसका एक अच्छा फार्मूला हो सकता है, लेकिन हिंदुस्तान की सरकार इस पर टालमटोल कर रही है। हम लोग छोटे राज्य बनाने के विरोधी हैं और बार-बार इस बात को कहते हैं कि हिंदुस्तान में छोटे राज्यों के बनने से उसके तंत्र के ऊपर उग्रवाद और माफिया राज का कब्जा हो जाता है, इसलिए छोटे राज्य नहीं बनने चाहिए, लेकिन जिन राज्यों में राज्य बनाने का आंदोलन, जन-आंदोलन बन जाए, हर व्यक्ति अपनी अस्मिता के लिए अलग राज्य की मांग करने लगे, तो जन-इच्छा के सामने हिंदुस्तान की या किसी भी राज्य की सरकार को तनकर खड़ा होने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। लोकतंत्र की इच्छा सर्वोपरि है। जो लोकतंत्र की इच्छा है, वह जनता की इच्छा है। आज तेलंगाना में जनता की इच्छा सर्वोपरि हो गई है, इसलिए उसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए और जान-बूझ वहां बंटवारे की शक्तियों को मजबूत करने का अवसर हिंदुस्तान की सरकार को अब आगे और नहीं देना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिंदुस्तान की सीमाओं पर चारों तरफ से आशंका की नज़रें हमारी ओर हैं। दुनिया की तस्वीर अब हमारे सामने आ गई है कि अर्थव्यवस्था के हिसाब से अमरीका के बाद चीन दुनिया का दूसरा बड़ा राष्ट्र होगा। हिंदुस्तान 15 अगस्त, 1947 को आज़ाद हुआ था और चीन में दो साल बाद यानी 1949 में लाल हुकूमत आरंभ हुई। उस समय चीन, हिंदुस्तान से बहुत पीछे था। हम लोग उससे दो साल पहले आज़ाद हो गए थे और हमारी जो आर्थिक समृद्धि थी, वह चीन के मुकाबले बहुत ज्यादा थी। आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि उसने जापान को पीछे छोड़ दिया है और वह अमरीका के बाद दुनिया का सबसे समृद्ध राष्ट्र बन गया है और ऐसा दुनिया के लोग कहने लगे हैं। हम उसके पड़ोसी देश हैं और हमारे ऊपर उसकी वक्र दृष्टि है, वह पाकिस्तान के साथ मिलकर हिंदुस्तान की सरहदों को चुनौती दे रहा है। हिंदुस्तान की सरकार द्वारा दुनिया के हर फोरम पर कोशिश करने के बावजूद अरुणाचल प्रदेश और सिक्किम के ऊपर वह अपना अधिकार जताने की कोशिश कर रहा है। भारत के रक्षा मंत्री निरंतर यह बयान देते हैं कि चीन की जो रक्षा संबंधी तैयारियां हैं, उनसे भारत की सरकार निश्चित नहीं है। हम उसको एक चुनौती के रूप में कबूल करते हैं, लेकिन उस चुनौती को कबूल करने के बाद भी भारत की सरहदों की हिफाज़त के लिए हमारी क्या तैयारी है, हिंदुस्तान की सरकार आज तक राष्ट्र को इससे अवगत नहीं करा पाई है। इसलिए आंतरिक शांति का मामला और हिंदुस्तान की सीमाओं की हिफाज़त का मामला बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

अंत में मैं कहूंगा कि इस देश के अंदर भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा का जो सवाल है, हिंदुस्तान की सरकार उसकी निरंतर उपेक्षा करती जा रही है। हिंदुस्तान की केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिए एक संगठन बना है, जिसको हम UPSC के नाम से जानते हैं। पिछले वर्षों में UPSC में हिंदी के माध्यम से परीक्षा देने वाले बच्चों की संख्या निरंतर बढ़ती गई है। जो बच्चे मातृभाषा के माध्यम से, हिंदी के माध्यम से अपनी परीक्षा देते रहे, उनका प्रतिशत निरंतर बढ़ता गया।

हिंदुस्तान की प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में हिंदीभाषी नौजवानों का प्रतिशत बढ़ता रहा, लेकिन मुझे यह अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि भारत के संविधान की मर्यादा के खिलाफ, इस संसद की मर्यादा के खिलाफ यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन ने अभी जो नई नियमावली बनाई है, उसमें अंग्रेजी भाषा को अनिवार्य कर दिया है। निश्चित तौर पर यह हिंदीभाषियों के साथ होने वाला अन्याय है। भविष्य में केंद्रीय सेवाओं में हिंदीभाषी नौजवानों, ग्रामीण इलाके के नौजवानों, पिछड़े वर्ग के नौजवानों का प्रवेश एक मुश्किल काम हो जाएगा। हिंदुस्तान की सरकार उस पर ध्यान दे और भारत की जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर की सेवाएं हैं, उनमें भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रवेश सुनिश्चित किया जाए, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Shri D. Raja. Not here. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Presidential Address.

Sir, let me start by firmly agreeing with the Government's view that rapid economic growth is the only panacea for the pressing challenges of poverty, destitution and lack of opportunities for over 400 million of our brothers and sisters.

Sir, I also believe in a country like ours, the State and the Government have a very significant responsibility to those in our society who are underprivileged. Therefore, spending increases towards lifting and transforming the lives of these Indians. What is referred to as inclusive growth by this Government is something which I completely support. However, Sir, given the Government system, to spend this enormous amount of money, that is, Rs. 11 lakh crores, without adequate checks and balances or outcome oversights, is a disaster waiting to happen.

Further, as we all are aware by now, there is a clearly and increasingly visible ugly side to our country's progress. That is the severe decline in the credibility of Government as an institution. In his recent interaction with Television Editors, our Prime Minister referred to the scams that have hit our

country and talked about the issue of declining self-confidence of the country as a consequence. Unfortunately, in that Press conference, he got many things wrong and this point was one amongst them. If there is a decline in confidence in our country, it is the confidence in politics in general, and Government and governance in particular. This is a dangerous trend in a country where majority of the population is young and this is turning them off from politics, Government and governance. Increasingly, the people are looking at alternates to Government to solve their problems and aspirations, or, worse people are looking at shortcuts to law and processes within the Government because they do not believe that any other model exists. Therefore, Sir, I am a little bit disappointed about how the Presidential Address addresses the issue of governance and corruption. I want to remind the House of what the Presidential Address said in 2005 and I quote:

"My Government is committed to the reform of Government and to making it more transparent, responsive and efficient. A model code of good governance is being drawn up...".

This was in 2005 and three years later we are beset with scams. It is not like that the people of India have not seen scams before. The people of India have seen scams before, but the latest round of scams coming as they are one after the other have shaken the nation with the sheer scale and size, brazenness and indeed the cast of characters involved like politicians, bureaucrats, regulators, corporators and lobbyists. The President's Address would have been an ideal opportunity to restore the shaken confidence of the people in Government and politics by taking specific steps.

Sir, while many in Government expectedly, and I believe it is a job, will represent these scams as an aberration and an exception rather than a general rule, and I for one would love to believe this, but unfortunately, increasingly, it seems that corruption and public policy capture by vested interests are unfortunately becoming the norm rather than the exception.

The President's Address says this, "Our citizens deserve good governance. It is their entitlement and our obligation". I agree fully. If we as Members of this House and representatives of the people

of our country have an iota of responsibility to the current and future generations of Indians, we must do more than just have another Group of Ministers and yet another report. There is already an Administrative Reforms Commission report that has far reaching administrative and governance reforms, but most of the structural recommendations have remained unimplemented. Sir, the solution to a clean Government and a credible Government needs a complete change in the way we view the Government.

The scams of today in specific and corruption in general are a result and consequence of two specific issues - unfettered administrative discretion in dealing with public assets with no checks and oversight, and unfettered administrative discretion in doling out Government contracts and spending with again very little oversight. There are hundreds of Central Government programmes under the Planning Commission with little or no outcomes. Unless the Government is serious about addressing this core problem of oversight and disclosure of Government's spending, there can be no governance reforms -Group of Ministers or not.

Sir, the 2G scam has been much talked about, discussed and debated. A Minister is in jail and some bureaucrats are as well. Some corporates are being questioned and investigated. But this scam also signals deep and complete systemic failure of the Government. The role of the independent regulator, the role of senior bureaucratic leadership of the Government, in the Government and in the Prime Minister's Office, corporates and their shady lobbyists and the failure of the bureaucracy and the Cabinet system in responding to the obvious and visible evidence of this scam from way back in 2007, all need to be investigated. Is it the case that whilst we on the one hand celebrate our democracy, on the other hand a Minister and a group of bureaucrats and a group of corporates can swindle the nation and its people, mislead the Parliament of so much without any question from anyone or anywhere in the Government? This short narrative shows how complete the failure of the Government's system of checks and balances has been in this case and if not for the CAG and the Supreme Court, the protests from various quarters including the Finance Minister, the Finance Secretary, the Competition Commission Chairman, my senior Colleague, Shri Sitaram Yechury, and media reports about this developing scam would have remained ignored.

Disappointingly, some members of the Government, instead of responding positively to this and punishing the guilty, we were made to listen to feeble attempts of a cover up, ranging from zero loss theory and attempts to discredit the CAG to an even more feeble effort at characterizing the losses as a subsidy for the telecom sector, *i.e.*, a subsidy to make millionaires billionaires or billionaires multi billionaires! Sir, the benefits of Good Governance are real and not intangible! Doing the right thing, for example, in the 3G spectrum, gives the Government Rs. 100,000 crores and now belatedly with the 2G spectrum, over Rs. 35,000-40,000 crores for additional spectrum for operators; a total of 140,000 Crores, or 14 per cent of the total Budget this year or Rs. 6,000 for each of our countrymen living in destitution. I am proud to have played a small role along with many other colleagues in this House in making this happen. Imagine how much more could have been spent on the poor, if the moneys given as subsidiary to the billionaire telecom corporates had been received by the Government!

Lastly, I am disappointed by the lack of Presidential Address in tackling the long standing issue of One-Rank-One-Pension demand from the retired Veterans, a legitimate demand from lakhs of proud men who have spent their lives in serving the nation and securing the democracy that is today our country. I am aware that the Government's senior bureaucracy has denied this request on grounds of budgetary constraints. Can this country not afford a few thousand crores in helping these men and families live the rest of their lives with honour and pride, especially when the same bureaucracy has silently presided over the loot of lakhs of crores from the Exchequer. The Standing Committee on Defence has recommended this. All political parties have done so. I have appealed to the Government repeatedly on this and am doing so again. I hope the Government responds this time.

Two years ago, the Presidential Address promised, "The dreary sand of dead habit must be left behind". I hope that belatedly the Government now starts walking the talk!

Thank you, Sir, and Jai Hind.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I stand to support the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. The Motion elucidates, in brief, the entire scenario of the country, including the

demerits. The President has not hidden anything. She has been forthright in giving a clear picture of the scenario. On the contrary, if you see, particularly, in the last six months, it appears as though the Opposition has no role to play in the governance of the country. As the Opposition, they also have some responsibility. But it looks as if they are only playing a negative and a destructive role. Even in the speech of the Leader of the Opposition, nowhere has any suggestion come from him on any point that he has argued. He has only played a negative tune all through his speech. And this is the role that they are playing.

Sir, it is because of the Right to Information Act which has been given by the UPA Government to the nation and the people that whatever mistakes we are committing are coming out. And, we are proud that we have given this right to the people of India. On their part, they can see what is happening wherever they are ruling. We are proud that the people are using the Right to Information Act to bring out the facts, and the Judiciary will decide, Parliament will decide, which is right and which is wrong. Next to the Right to Information Act, the Whistleblower Bill is coming up now, which will give further rights to the people of this country to dig out the truth. Therefore, it is commendable. They should also appreciate, sometime or the other, that the Congress (I) party, the UPA Government, is giving this right to the people of India. I recollect that one of the best laws on corruption, that is, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, was given to the country during Rajivji's time.

Sir, even though the Opposition was hankering on a JPC, - of course, the JPC is going to be constituted now - I can tell you my personal feeling, and I have been saying this to my friends as well, that if the JPC had been constituted two months back, no action, whatsoever, that we see in the country today, would have been taken by any enforcement agencies, be it the CBI or the Enforcement Directorate. The CBI would have said, " Well, now that the JPC has been constituted, we will wait for the Report of the JPC." Perhaps they wanted to create some sort of a chaos, and take political advantage, political mileage, by constituting a JPC and briefing the Press after every meeting. Today, there are results. The law has been set in motion. All the scams, including the Commonwealth Games scam and the 2G spectrum scam, are being investigated. This is the reality which would not have happened had the JPC been constituted. This is my view. No enforcement

agency would have moved a bit, and I will be surprised if the motion of this machinery is halted or the speed is reduced, after the constitution of the JPC. And, when we talk about their governance, whatever their Chief Minister does, nobody dares to question him. Whether it is a conspiracy from inside or whatever it is, people get to know, through media, that he just does not listen to anybody. Since I am in-charge of Karnataka affairs, I have also calculated that if a charge-sheet is filed against the person concerned, and if you apply all relevant sections, presuming that the sentences do not run concurrently, he will be behind bars for at least 40 years. And, if they run concurrently, he will have to be in prison for ten years.

Earlier HUDCO President is involved; other people are there. I am not mentioning that. That is the biggest scandal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yeddyurappa is a peanut before him.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, how can he take the name? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: No, no. I am not referring to ...*(Interruptions)*... I am referring to black money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): He is not a Member of this House.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Yes, he is not a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: You are talking about a Member who is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, the question of black money also came up. One of your leaders has been saying during election campaigns to people, "If you bring us into power, we would get back this money in six month' time". And he is saying it without realizing what the procedure is, what the international law is, and so on. So, you are just doing *fainka-fainky*, whereas our Government is going step by step. There are agreements and MoUs with, at least, 23 countries with respect to black money, *(Interruptions)* *fainka-fainky* is not unparliamentary. So, your approach as

far as black money is concerned, is impracticable and irrational. You are saying all these things only from the point of view of elections. Have you been able to say that the steps taken by the Government are wrong, and that XYZ steps would have been better? Can you say that in Parliament that the XYZ steps are better than what the Government has contemplated or what Pranabji said the other day?

Now, you are referring to Gujarat investment. I don't understand this. Sometimes, I also agree that investment in Maharashtra went down and, in some other States also, it went down a bit. But all of a sudden, allegedly, investment in Gujarat is said to have gone up. How? In a State where *chakus* and *chhuris* run into others' stomachs, how can investment from other countries venture into? ...(*Interruptions*)... Of course, there is one reason. * is concentrated in the State Government. So, people know if it is the State Government which is inviting us, that is fine and there is no danger. Let us see how many of the MoUs or agreements which they have entered into will be implemented. These are only window dressing agreements; these are not real agreements. You will come to know after five years how much of this investment has become a reality. In a way, it is extortionist investment which is something people are made to invest deliberately; some citizens of Gujarat are asked to bring in investment through their relatives, friends, etc. by way of extortion. So, you will come to know after five years when you go through the figures.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: That is why he has become the Chief Minister the fourth time. We have a Government in Gujarat for the fourth time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): No running commentary please.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: But, Sir, he is always looking at me while speaking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Address the Chair, Mr. Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, there is another aspect for all of us to cheer. Parliament has to do something to restore its powers. If you see, our powers have been taken away through some sort of judicial interpretation. We all have to come together, and I am sure you would also join in, to restore the authority of Parliament to legislate and decide matters that concern us. One can

*Expunged as ordered by Chair.

understand that any legislation that we pass can be struck down on grounds of competency. If we are not competent to legislate on a given subject, it is fine if it is struck down. But you have to see in what manner legislations are being struck down, see in what manner things are being decided; even the place where a speed-breaker should be constructed is decided by the court. What should be eaten by children in the mid-day meals scheme is not decided by the district administration or the State administration, but it is decided by the highest court. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, what I am saying is, at least, on this point, we have to come together and restore the authority of Parliament. Secondly, we have the highest respect for Judiciary. Let them decide. The judgements will be honoured by every citizen of our country. But during the course of hearing, certain remarks are made and those remarks become headlines, everyday. Something has to be done to stop it. The Prime Minister of India is criticized through those casual remarks by Judges which is not understood. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The third day, the same Judiciary withdraws the remark saying हमने तो कुछ नहीं कहा। Therefore, Sir, it is a very sensitive matter and the Judiciary can say whatever it wants to in their judgments, in their orders. But, there should be a break to these casual remarks somewhere.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Two years before, one day on an issue they said, "What is the Parliament doing? Is Parliament sleeping?" There was no reaction from us. Therefore, this is continuing. Sir, one Bill is coming for examination by a Standing Committee on judicial standards and conduct. This would also decide on some of the aspects which are required.

I would like to refer to another aspect, on fast track courts. It is known now that the scheme under which money is given for fast track courts is ending. If there is any important time the country needed fast track courts is today. Therefore, I appeal to the concerned Ministry, the Ministry of Law and Justice, to see to it that the fast track courts scheme is continued and more and more fast track courts are established with respect to various legislations.

Today morning, Sir, I came to know about a news from my State of Goa that as far as the Census is concerned—it may also affect Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and others—those

who are employed on board ships and the gulf countries are not enumerated. At a given time, if there are two crore people working in the gulf countries and on board ships, for a limited period, say for six months or an year, they would not be counted as a population of this country; it is maintained that the rules come in the way. I appeal to the Government of India, especially the Home Ministry to see to it that a circular is issued immediately to the Census authorities to include those who are working abroad also. Otherwise, our population figures would be fictitious and non-real. It would affect the development of the country.

I would like to touch another aspect, Sir. We have passed two important legislations some time back; the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2007 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act. These two legislations are very historic because in the case of land acquisition, now onwards, market price would be decided in a different manner than was determined before. You get a better price for the land acquisition. In the case of agricultural land, the farmers would be given alternate agricultural land as per the policy and the amendment, In the case of agricultural land for residential plots purposes, till today we were giving only compensation; now onwards you will get house plots in addition. You will get jobs if you are displaced person. These are the provisions which are beautiful ones and revolutionary ones that are in these two legislations. An amendment to these could have been passed had the Opposition supported us in the earlier Session. In the last Session, they could have been passed if it had not stalled the Session. Therefore, these should be taken up seriously by the Government.

As far as the Judiciary is concerned, I have already mentioned a few points, but I would like to mention another aspect. Every State has got a right to get a High Court in their respective States. As far as my State of Goa is concerned, the provision has been interpreted or misinterpreted in a manner to club two or more States together. For Maharashtra and Goa, it has been clubbed together and Bombay High Court has been given the jurisdiction of Goa too. A bench only has been established over there. You may not imagine, Sir, we had a High Court for four centuries during the Portuguese time with five judges having jurisdiction of not only Goa, Daman and Diu but also other Portuguese colonies. Such a High Court we had during the Portuguese time. Today, we are having simply a bench of the Bombay High Court.

Therefore, Sir, it is our right to have a High Court in our State. I appeal to the Law Ministry to have a separate High Court for the State of Goa.

Then, Sir, I again come back to a local issue. Our development is halted because we don't have our own cadre. We are under the AGMU Cadre, which governs six-seven States and Union Territories. Every State is entitled to have its own All India Services Cadre, which has not been given to us. What is the result of it? Sir, the result is this. The IAS Officers are sent from the AGMU Cadre to Goa. They just come there with a small brief; enjoy their two years there. ...(*Interruptions*)... You must be knowing it. They enjoy their stay there for two years. They do not take any interest in any project. They are not interested in implementing any project. They just come, enjoy and go back. Therefore, Sir, we should have, as a State, an independent All India Services Cadre.

Similarly, Sir, we are asking for an amendment of the Constitution under article 371. Why are we asking for this amendment? We have got very small land there. As compared to other States, Goa is a very small State. If outside agencies come there with bags of tonnes of money, then, they can buy even one village. One individual can buy one village. If this is not stopped, Sir, then, Goa will be wiped out, actually. Therefore, we require an amendment under article 371 thereby giving Goa Legislature the power to enact a legislation to regulate the sale and purchase of land. If this is regulated, then, we can have some restrictions on purchase of land by foreigners. Today, foreigners, like, Russians, Israelis, etc., are coming to our State to do any business. For starting any business, they purchase any land in violation of FEMA and in violation of all the rules. And, we are just watching the situation helplessly, Sir. There are some villages in North Goa. Sir, in North Goa, an entire village named Morgi has been captured by the Russians. They are doing even small, small business there. They are doing there motor-cycle taxi business. Small, small people run this motor-cycle taxi business. So, even this business is being run by the Russians. Obviously, a Russian tourist will engage a taxi run by a Russian. So, this is the state of affairs, as far as our State is concerned. Therefore, under article 371, we would very much like to have this amendment of the Constitution.

Lastly, Sir, Jayanthiji referred the point regarding Prevention of Domestic Violence Act. This is a very important legislation. Of course, we had no opportunity to discuss it. We had to pass it in a din because that is what the Opposition felt at that time. Sir, there is an officer called the Protection Officer, who has got good powers under the Act. Any aggrieved woman, who has got any problem can approach the Protection Officer. She has to file a case on her behalf to the Magistrate. The Magistrate has got vast powers to give any relief to an aggrieved woman. Now, who are these Protection Officers? The existing BDOs and some other officers have been designated as Protection Officers. Sir, women officers have to be designated as Protection Officers, for which the State Governments would require funds. So, additional funds should be given to State Governments to appoint women as Protection Officers so that the Act is implemented in an effective manner. Thank you very much, Sir.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for the clarity of the content covering a vast number of issues by the hon. President in her address yesterday. However, while we have gathered here to express our vote of thanks and appreciation, a cloud hangs over the nation. It is a great pity that we lost the whole winter Session, while the nation watched in bewilderment, how we wasted the valuable time, while the country was ridden by corruption and which has become almost a way of life. Governance is in deep trouble. I think both the leaderships of the ruling party as well as opposition bear a responsibility for restoring the confidence of the nation in this august House by debating in all seriousness the real issues which deeply trouble the person on the street and who has neither the television nor the newspapers nor the elected representatives being able to give them the reassurance that this country is going to achieve the greatness, that it has a potential to do and for which all Indians aspire. I don't believe that inflation is a natural consequence of growth. I believe inflation can and must be controlled. It has been estimated that of the total vegetables and fruits grown in this country about 40 million tonnes rot in the godowns, or on the way to market and neither brings benefit to the grower nor to the consumer. We are talking about food security, Sir. As long as the APMC rules are not modernized, as long as the farmers are not freed from the clutches of the

middlemen, as long as the consumer is at the mercy of the APMC, we are not going to achieve the food security that we aspire for. We have been fortunate with the grace of God to have had one of our best monsoons last year in the recent memory. And as yet we have not taken adequate steps to prevent the rotting of the foodgrains in mandis and godowns. We have not built modern silos. We are not allowing investment in the cold chain. We have got all the instruments to bring inflation under control yet we keep on saying that inflation is going to rise because people's purchasing power is going up.

As a matter of fact the production by our farmers and horticulturists has gone up as well. There is no reason why inflation cannot be controlled. Particularly this year, I think, we have to be extremely careful because crops have failed in two of the largest wheat growing nations in the world, Russia and China. India is going to be in a very fortunate position if we do not allow our foodgrains to rot in the mandis and in the bad silos, to be able to earn a lot of foreign exchange after feeding our own people with affordable food. We may be able to export food this year which is a major advantage for India which none of us has spoken about it. The second challenge which this country faces is water security. Unless we are careful and the groundwater is purposefully replenished, unless sprinkler irrigation is more widely propagated, we are going to face a water crisis of unprecedented proportion in the coming decade.

I would next move on to the reference made by the President to the internal disturbances whether it is *Maovadi* or whether it is separatists in Kashmir or whether it is in the North-Eastern Region. The issue is that these are real challenges and we are tackling them. We are very conscious of that. But I do not find any mention of the two of the biggest threats that this country is facing, one is from the open defiance, the open defiance, the open expansionist arrogance of China and the breakdown of civil society in Pakistan which is now the second largest stockpiler of nuclear weapons even higher than the United Kingdom and France. This is a real threat to our country, this is a real threat to our people, and this is a real threat to the future of this nation. Sir, the people are not going to be satisfied if we keep debating ourselves in the House and promise ourselves across the spectrum of political powers that we are going to change, that we are

going to bring corruption

5.00 P.M.

under control, we are going to improve governance, and we are going to behave as responsible opposition parties. As long as we do not bring the Lokpal Bill on the floor of this House, I think, one of the most outstanding piece of documents that remains unattended by all political parties is the Fourth Administrative Reforms Commission Report, which is an outstanding piece of legislation, but we find no political support.

Only the Lok Pal Bill and the modernization of Lokayukta is going to restore the faith of the people in the political leadership, on the administration, on the Supreme Court and in every forum which we are using as an alternative to the people's court and that is the Lok Pal and the Lokayukta. I strongly urge all political parties to consider very seriously in bringing the Lok Pal Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to take the sense of the House. Now, it is 5 o' clock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Sir, may I continue?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. After he concludes his speech, we can adjourn the House.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let him conclude today.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Mr. Ahluwalia, I will finish in a short time. I beg your indulgence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay, please conclude.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: I will conclude. I have a few points that I wish to make.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Kerala): In the BAC also it was decided that we will sit up to 6 p.m. Lot of business is there. It was decided that we will sit up to 6 p.m.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Who told you?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Then, let us decide now.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, no, Prof. Kurien you are the hon. Chief Whip of the Treasury Bench. Don't mislead the House. There was no such decision in the BAC.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Thank you, I stand corrected. I was under the wrong impression that it was decided in the BAC. I stand corrected. I am sorry. I stand corrected. Thank you for correcting me. However, I propose that we sit up to 6 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)... My own people are opposing me. What can I do?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, tomorrow we will skip lunch and then continue.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have the great honour of being interrupted which I have never experienced before.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is because it is now 5 o' clock.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Nobody interrupted you. We just reminded you that it is 5 o' clock. This is the time for adjourning the House. If you get the opportunity you can conclude your speech.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Mr. Ahluwalia, I am referring it as a privilege. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I just wish to repeat in all seriousness and I wish to keep on record my appeal to all political parties, please promote the Lok Pal Bill as has been suggested by the Fourth Administrative Reforms Commission. Debate it, question it, challenge it, but, in order to restore the faith of your constituencies, for people of this country, all of us across the spectrum of the political parties must support the Lok Pal Bill.

I want to take up another disturbing area where I am deeply pained because all of us have children, daughters who travel all over this country to earn their livelihood. The recent merciless cases of rape which is increasing in frequency all across India, especially around this city, should be a matter of deep concern and this is due to the break down of law and order and there is lack of protection of women in this country. A woman was raped and thrown out of a railway train in Kerala and died. A woman was molested in West Bengal and her brother was killed. She was fortunately saved. It was all because of the break down of law and order. Therefore, if you want to restore the faith of people in the police, in the political process, in the administration you must talk

about the Lok Pal Bill. That is why I keep on repeating it.

Secondly, I think we keep on talking about the North-East of India. We talk about the tribal areas but we pay lip service to it. I believe much more needs to be done. If this country has to be secured, if the benefits of growth has to go to every part of this country, then, our prime purpose is not the big cities and the prosperous States. It is the States of the North-East of this country, it is of Jammu and Kashmir and it is of the tribal areas.

All the backward States need to be supported and their problems need to be brought on the Floor of this House.

In order for this House to honour the message of the hon. President, we have to jointly resolve - we can continue score points against each other - that we believe this country is made for greatness. It is a vibrant democracy. It is not the responsibility of the ruling party or the opposition parties to score points against each other. It is the responsibility of every Member of this House to give confidence to the people outside the House who do not have the voice that you and I have, that we will fight together for justice and honour. We will oppose what we need to oppose. We will fight for what we have been elected to do. However, at the end of the day, it is the benefit of the people that we are all committed to. That is the message that has to go out of this House.

Sir, the second group of people who do not get any mention on a public forum are the people who are generating the largest of jobs and wealth in this country. They are not the large corporates alone. These are not the names you find in the financial papers. These are not the Indian multinationals or the captains of the industry. But, these are the unnamed entrepreneurs. These are the self-employed in this country which develop the largest number of jobs and wealth in this country. I think, we need a system to recognize them. However, with growing population and everybody talks about the demographic dividend will become a demographic nightmare, we have to take major steps to develop skills and employment opportunities in the next 5-10 years. I do not see

as debating this issue which is the real challenge that we are facing. Yes, I know that MNREGA has created some jobs. I think, nothing is perfect that we need far greater initiative for the youth of this country to have the confidence in the future of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: While debating in depth, all the difference that we have, I again appeal that this is one of the rare occasions where I get a chance to get up and address all of you from the bottom of my heart, with passion and commitment that I see all around myself, please let us never repeat again what happened during the Winter Session. There has been a great amount of sorrow and unhappiness. There is no anger. There is no vituperation, but there is a deep sadness across the country the way we behaved by not allowing this House to function during the whole of the Winter Session. We have now come to the Budget Session. Let us act with responsibility. Let us act together. I want your help to bring the Lokpal Bill into this House in order to restore the confidence of the people in this country.

I thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for this opportunity. I thank my fellow Members for bearing with me. Jai Hind.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past five of the clock till

eleven

of the clock on Wednesday, the 23rd February, 2011.